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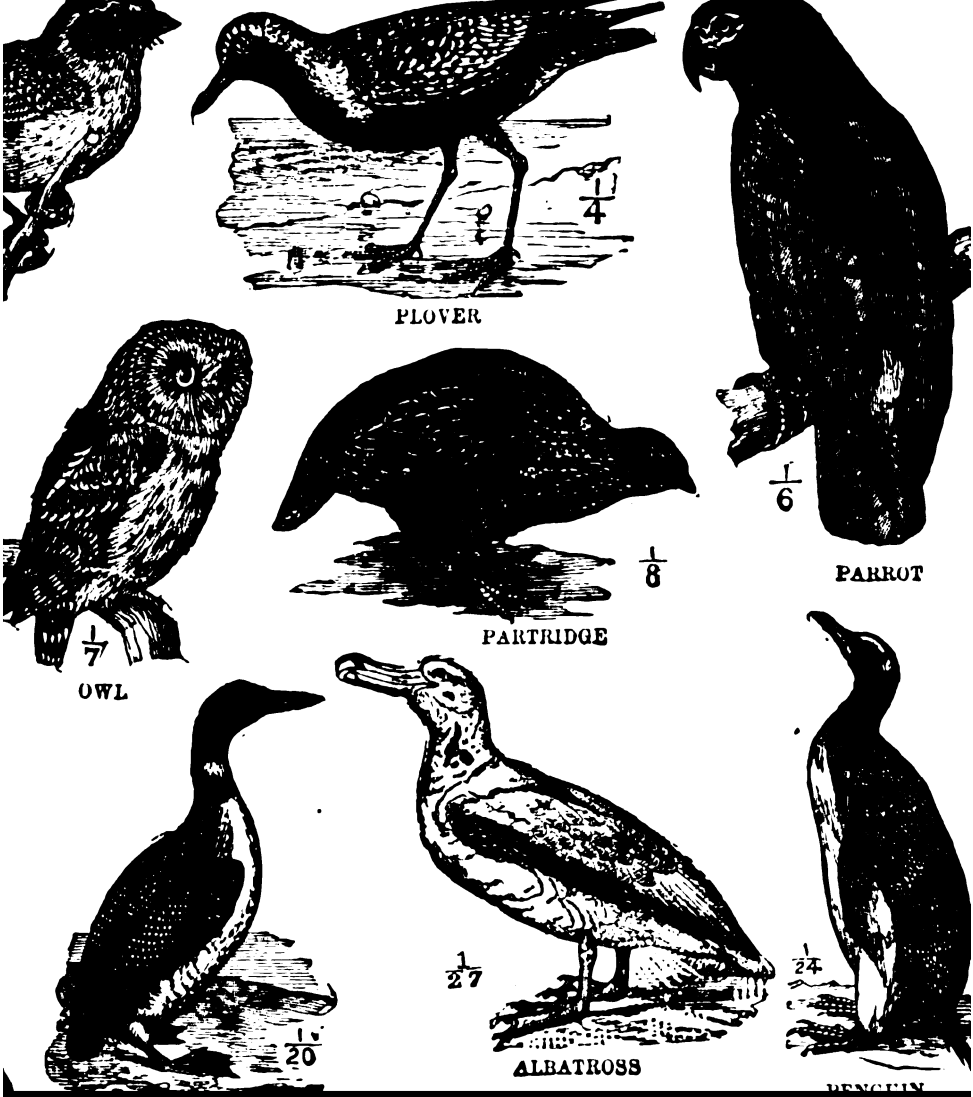

Webster's elementary-school dictionary

Noah Webster

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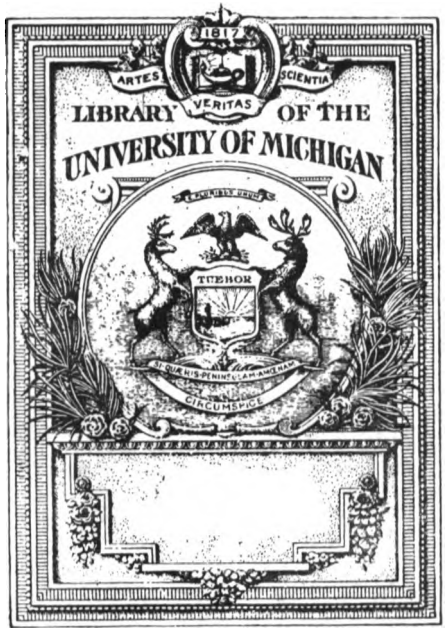

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WEBSTER'S ELEMENTARY-SCHOOL DICTIONARY

ABRIDGED FROM
WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL
DICTIONARY

900 ILLUSTRATIONS

NEW YORK CINCINNATI CHICAGO
AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY
SPRINGFIELD, MASS. : G. & C. MERRIAM CO.

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PREFACE

The dictionary for elementary schools may, in some respects, be considered the most important book that a pupil will use. It is his first reference book. His use of it is his first attempt to gain information independently of teacher or guide. The elementary-school dictionary should, therefore, at once inspire confidence, should so present information as to invite frequent use, and, to a degree, should take the place of the suggestive, experienced teacher in answering questions concerning the meaning and use of words. If it does this, it not only will supply the information wanted at the moment, but will inspire the user to seek habitually the stores of information in the complete dictionary and encyclopedia and, ultimately, in the library.

Realizing the importance of this introductory book, the editors have studied its problems with the greatest care; have consulted with teachers and superintendents as to the proper scope of the vocabulary; have sought special help in the selection of the words used in elementary science and technical subjects, and have endeavored to learn how best to present a word's meanings to immature minds.

As a consequence of this study, it was decided to limit the vocabulary in size; to devote more space to developing a word's meaning, especially by the use of illustrative sentences or phrases; to include for the first time in an elementary dictionary discriminated synonyms; to give more information than heretofore respecting the spelling of inflected forms, such as the plurals of nouns, the present and past participles of verbs, the cases of pronouns, and the comparative and superlative forms of adjectives; to show more clearly how one word is connected with another in sentences (for example, the prepositions with which a verb is customarily used); and to define the important idiomatic phrases the meaning of which it is often impossible to learn from the ordinary school dictionary. Another innovation is the grouping together of the pictures of certain classes of objects so that the individual differences become more evident.

In no sense is the Elementary-School Dictionary a revision of any previous work. It is abridged from Webster's New International Dictionary, and, where possible, retains the language of the original definitions; but frequent use was made of Webster's Secondary-School Dictionary where simplification seemed desirable, and independent work carried the simplification still further so as to meet the needs of the elementary grades. In plan and presentation, therefore, the Elementary is entirely new, and the illustrative examples especially were studied and chosen from independent sources.

Vocabulary. The vocabulary covers the essential words found in the literature of the elementary schools and, also, most of the terms that the pupil will meet in general reading. In order that the terms of elementary science might be adequately treated, lists of the

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names of the common plants and animals that are studied and of the words used in describing them were obtained from experienced teachers of science and nature study. Technical terms, if of general use, have also been given, especially the words common in business and the trades and those relating to government and political institutions. Naturally, such recent words as *aërogram*, *aileron*, *dictograph*, *hangar*, *marconigram*, *radiograph*, *sabotage*, etc., have been included. The familiar names of classical and Teutonic mythology are defined, also many names of races and nations, and the leading characters of the Bible, for all of these are of frequent occurrence in literature, although heretofore they have received but scant mention in the smaller school dictionaries.

As is to be expected, a teacher of a special subject will search in vain for the less familiar technical terms of that subject, that is, such terms as would be encountered only by more advanced students or students in specialized technical schools. Thus, while such musical terms as *staff*, *clef*, *rest*, *note*, *pitch*, *octave*, *scale*, *chord*, *interval*, *chromatic*, *diatonic*, *major*, *minor*, *andante*, *adagio*, *largo*, *oratorio*, *symphony*, *scherzo*, etc. are briefly but clearly defined, words like *supertonic*, *scherzando*, etc. are not included. All words of frequent occurrence in the school classics have been included, but an unusual word that may be used in only one story, even though this be somewhat popular, may not be given. For such words, when needed, the teacher should direct the pupil to the complete dictionary. No school dictionary can cover them without slighting more essential subjects. Without counting several thousand inflected forms, the Elementary-School Dictionary, in all departments, contains 44,322 entries.

Definitions. All definitions have been expressed in the simplest language that accuracy would permit, and great care has been exercised to use in the definitions only such words as are contained in the dictionary itself. The definition proper has usually been supplemented by one or two close synonyms, or, often, by words of opposite meaning, since class-room work has proved how valuable these aids are in developing a pupil's conception of a word. The definitions of the adjective *active*, show how helpful is the citing of words of opposite meaning, for in one sense it is "opposed to *passive*," in another to *dormant*, in a third to *sluggish*, etc. Finally, in response to repeated suggestions from teachers, the definitions of many words, especially of such as have developed numerous secondary or figurative uses, have been illustrated by sentences or phrases.

Illustrative Examples. Too much emphasis cannot be laid upon this feature of the book; — one that is found in no other elementary dictionary and marks an advance that renders Webster's Elementary-School Dictionary of unique utility for school purposes. Few realize the many different senses in which familiar words like *strike*, *keep*, *work*, *bear*, *break*, etc. are used even in ordinary talk. Many of these senses are so remote from the word's original meaning as to demand separate definitions. And yet to give simply a series of definitions is confusing, however accurately they may be expressed, since it is impossible, for the child at least, to identify the one desired. But the instant a concrete example is given the definition is cleared up, illuminated as with a strong

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light. An examination of any page of this book reveals how widely this helpful device has been employed in developing the meanings of the fundamental words of the language.

Synonyms. For the first time in an elementary-school dictionary discriminated synonyms are included. Some eight hundred terse articles are scattered through the book, and in them more than twenty-four hundred separate words are carefully compared and discriminated. At the words *above* (discriminated from *over, on, upon*), *abettor* (from *accessory, accomplice*), *abrupt* (from *steep, precipitous*) will be found examples of these articles. There are also included some seven hundred lists of undiscriminated synonyms, as at *arrest, associate.*

Inflected Forms. Plurals of nouns and pronouns, principal parts of verbs, cases of pronouns, and the comparative and superlative forms of adjectives are shown where in any way irregular. Inasmuch as the question is often asked whether certain adjectives are compared by adding *-er* and *-est* or by the use of *more* and *most* the rules to follow have been phrased and references made to them by number. These subjects are dealt with in detail in the Explanatory Notes immediately preceding the vocabulary.

Spelling and Pronunciation. The preferred forms of spelling and pronunciation of Webster's New International Dictionary are followed in this abridgment. Alternative spellings are given less frequently than in the Secondary-School Dictionary, since, as a rule, it seemed unwise to run the risk of confusing young pupils by presenting two spellings. The fact that alternative spellings exist is, however, fully recognized by giving the alternative form separate vocabulary entry with a cross reference to the preferred form and, in the case of groups of words like *color* (*colour*) and *center* (*centre*), by giving a numbered reference to a statement respecting the whole class. The pronunciation is indicated by the simple and well-established Webster system of respelling, with one symbol only for each sound.

Capitalization. Proper names or words derived from them, titles, and the like, that should be written or printed with an initial capital have this fact indicated either by beginning the vocabulary entry itself with a capital or by inserting [*cap.*] at the specific definition affected.

Derivatives. Derivatives are always defined and given individual vocabulary entry if any difficulty of definition is involved. Certain words ending in *-able, -er, -or, -ess, -ish, -less, -ly, -ness*, whose meaning can be unmistakably learned from the meaning of the primitive word plus the meaning of the suffix, are not defined, but a number is given that directs attention to the list of prefixes and suffixes. Such suffixes are so common and are so much like words in force that their meanings need to be learned quite as much as those of common words.

Prefixes and Suffixes. In addition to the suffixes mentioned above, there are included in the same table the common prefixes and suffixes whose meanings should be studied because of the help they give toward understanding words that the pupil may not previously have met.

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Idiomatic Phrases. In English there are many phrases like *bring about, bring forth, bring forward, bring to bear, bring to book, bring up, bring up the rear*, that are in constant use, but whose meaning cannot be derived from the ordinary meaning of their component words. Hundreds of these phrases are defined in Webster's Elementary-School Dictionary, and this again is an innovation in elementary dictionaries.

Grammatical Relation. Akin to these idiomatic uses are the instances where one meaning of a verb is normally found only when this verb is used with certain prepositions. Thus, in *slip off, slip away, slip out*, the verb *slip* has a meaning that is limited to such uses. Such peculiarities of usage are recorded wherever helpful.

Mythology. Such entries as *Achates, Acheron, Achilles, Ajax, Aladdin, Alberich, Tannhaüser, Tantalus, Zeus*, from Greek, Roman, and Teutonic Mythology are given careful definition, for they are needed to explain the numerous references to these characters in all literature.

Geographical and Biographical Names. Geographical and biographical names form a distinct class of their own, and are, therefore, kept as a separate vocabulary. In the geographical entries are given the official spelling and pronunciation, location, controlling nation, and such statistical information as area, population, length, height, etc. In the biographical entries are the names in full, pronunciation, titles, nationality, characteristic work, date of birth and, if not living, of death.

Foreign Words and Phrases. The use frequently made of this vocabulary in selecting mottoes justifies its inclusion as a separate table. In it are given, with accurate translations, many phrases current in literature, mottoes of nations, states and great institutions, and the like. The pronunciation, also, is indicated.

Abbreviations. In this general list are shown the official abbreviations for country and state names as well as the many commercial abbreviations in common use, and hundreds of other shortened forms.

Tabular Matter. Here are included the valuable tables of Weights and Measures of the United States and England, the Metric System with equivalents in the ordinary units, Coins and Coin Tables of leading European countries, Decimal Equivalents of Common Fractions, Common-Fraction Equivalents of various percentages, etc.

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SYMBOLS USED TO INDICATE PRONUNCIATION

ACCENTS AND HYPHENS. The principal accent is indicated by a heavy mark (′), and the secondary accent by a lighter mark (′), at the end of the syllable. Syllabic division is indicated by a light hyphen, except where this is replaced by an accent mark, or by a heavier hyphen used to join the members of words written or printed with a hyphen.

FOREIGN SOUNDS for which no special symbols are provided are represented by the nearest English equivalents.

PRONUNCIATIONS OMITTED. The accentuation only is given for some compound words, and for some derivatives ending in common suffixes like *-ess*, *-est*, *-ing*, *-ist*, *-less*, *-like*, *-ness*, *-ship*, if the pronunciation is perfectly regular and can therefore easily be learned from the separate parts. In other cases where a part or the whole of a pronunciation is omitted, it is the same as that of a word immediately preceding, and may be supplied from this preceding entry.

ā, as in āle, fāte, lā′bor, chā′os.
å, ,, ,, sen′åte, pref′åce, leg′is-lå-tive.
â, ,, ,, câre, pâr′ent, com-pâre′.
ă, ,, ,, ăm, ădd, ăc-cept′, re′ăd-mit′.
ă, ,, ,, fl′năl, in′fănt, hus′bănd, mad′ăm.
ä, ,, ,, ärm, fär, fä′ther, äh, pälm.
à, ,, ,, àsk, gràss, dànce, stàff, pàth.
ȧ, ,, ,, so′fȧ, i-de′ȧ, ȧ-bound′, mo′lȧr.
b, ,, ,, baby, be, bit, bob, but.
ch, ,, ,, chair, chew, much.
d, ,, ,, day, do, add′ed.
d̲ū̲: for du as in ver′dure.
ē, as in ēve, mēte, se-rēne′.
ê, ,, ,, ê-vent′, dê-pend′, crê-ate′.
ĕ, as in ĕnd, ĕx-cuse′, ĕf-face′, car′pĕt.
ĕ, ,, ,, re′cĕnt, de′cĕn-cy, nov′ĕl.
ĕ, ,, ,, ev′ĕr, pĕr-vert′; ru′mor (rōō′mĕr).
f, as in fill, feel, ful-fill′.
g (always "hard"), as in go, begin.
gz: for x as in ex-ist′, ex-act′, ex-am′ple.
h, as in hat, hot, hurt, oho.
hw: for wh as in what, why, where.
ī, as in īce, sīght, in-spīre′, ī-de′a.
ĭ, ,, ,, ĭll, ad-mĭt′, dĭ-vide′, pĭty (pĭt′ĭ).
j, ,, ,, joke, jolly, prej′u-dice.
k, ,, ,, keep, kick.
K (small capital): for ch as in Ger. ich, ach.
ks: for x as in vex, exit, perplex, dextrous.
kw: for qu as in queen, quit, quality.
l, as in late, leg, lip, lot, lull, holly.
m, ,, ,, man, men, hum, hammer.
n, as in no, nine, man, manner.
N (small capital): indicates nasal tone (as in French) of preceding vowel, as in bon (bŏN).
ŋ (like ng): for n before the sound of k or of "hard" g, as in bank, junction, linger.
ng, as in long, sing, sing′er.
ō, as in ōld, nōte, bōld, he′rō, cal′i-cō.
ô, ,, ,, ô-bey′, tô-bac′co, a-nat′ô-my.
ô, ,, ,, ôrb, lôrd; law (lô), saw (sô), all (ôl).
ŏ, ,, ,, ŏdd, nŏt, fŏr′est, hŏr′ror.
ŏ, ,, ,, cŏn-nect′, cŏn-trol′, cŏm-bine′.
ŏ, ,, ,, sŏft, dŏg, clŏth.
oi, ,, ,, oil, nois′y, a-void′, goi′ter.
o͞o, ,, ,, fo͞od, mo͞on; rude (ro͞od).
o͝o, ,, ,, fo͝ot, wo͝ol; put (po͝ot), pull (po͝ol).
ou, ,, ,, out, thou, de-vour′.
p, ,, ,, papa, pen, pin, pop, put.
r, ,, ,, rap, red, rip, rod.
s (always voiceless, or "sharp"), as in so, this, haste.
sh, as in she, ship, shop, hush.
t, as in time, talk; also for ed as in baked.
th (voiceless), as in thin, through, wealth.
t͟h (voiced): for th as in then, this, smooth.
t͟ū͟: for tu as in cul′ture, na′ture, pic′ture.
ū, as in ūse, pūre, dū′ty.
û, as in û-nite′, for′mû-late, hû-mane′.
û, ,, ,, ûrn, fûrl; her (hûr), fir (fûr).
ŭ, as in ŭp, tŭb, stŭd′y, ŭp-hill′.
ŭ, ,, ,, cir′cŭs, cau′cŭs, cir′cŭm-stance.
ü: for French u, as in menu (mē-nü′); for German ü, as in grün, Sün′de.
v, as in van, vent, vote, revoke.
w, ,, ,, want, win, weed, wood.
y, ,, ,, yard, yet, yellow, beyond.
z, ,, ,, zone, haze, la′zy.
zh: for z as in azure; for s as in pleasure; etc.
' as in pardon (pär′d'n), eaten (ēt′'n), evil (ē′v'l): indicates the elision of a vowel, or a slight vowel sound amounting to a mere vocal murmur.

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ADDITIONAL SYMBOLS FOR USE IN INDICATING PRONUNCIATION WITHOUT RESPELLING

For indicating PRONUNCIATION BY RESPELLING, the table on page vii. is complete in itself and is alone used throughout this Dictionary. To indicate PRONUNCIATION WITHOUT RESPELLING, the table below may be used in connection with that on page vii. The table here given is to be used only when any letter of a word has a sound that is represented in the other table by a different letter. Thus, in the *respelling*, s is used for one sound only, that in sin or so, never for that in his (hĭz), is (ĭz). To show the pronunciation of his, therefore, *without respelling*, the s is marked with a diacritic; thus: hĭ$; the first two letters (hĭ) being from the table on page vii., and the $ from the table below. In this table, the symbols in parentheses are the equivalent symbols from the respelling table.

In digraphs, mark only the letter that is to be regarded as sounded, as in **breāk, brĕad, yīēld, vȩil,** etc. **Ce, ci, sci, se, si,** and **ti,** before a vowel and immediately after an accented syllable, usually have the sound of **sh,** and need not be marked. Silent **e** at the end of a syllable, as in **fate,** etc., need not be marked. When desirable, a silent letter may be shown as an unmarked italic. In a few words, the pronunciation can be indicated only by respelling.

ā (= ē), . . . as in lī′ār, cow′ārd, mus′tārd.
ạ (= ŏ), . . . ,, ,, whạt, wạs, quạl′ĭ-ty.
ạ̄ (= ô), . . . ,, ,, ạ̄ll, ạ̄we, swạ̄rm, tạ̄lk.
au, aw (= ô), ,, ,, Au Sable, au′thor, law.
ę (= ā), . . . ,, ,, ęight, prę, vęin; or (= ă̄), as in os′prę.
ê (= â), . . . ,, ,, thêre, hêir, whêrein′.
ĕ (= û), . . . ,, ,, ĕr′mine, e-tĕr′nal.
ee (= ē), . . . ,, ,, eel, feet, fee′ble, unseen′.
ew (= ū), . . ,, ,, ewe, dew, hewn; or (= o͝o), as in brew.
ĭ (= ē), . . . ,, ,, pĭque, ma-chĭne′, polĭce′; or (= ĕ), as in fĭas′co.
ĭ (= ē), . . . ,, ,, vĭr-gĭn′ĭ-ty, e-lix′ĭr; or (= û), as in ĭrk′some, fĭr.
ǫ (= o͝o), . . ,, ,, wǫlf, wǫm′an, wǫl′verine′.
ǭ (= o͝o), . . ,, ,, ǭoze, dǭ, whǭ, tǭmb.
ŏ (= ŭ), . . . ,, ,, ŏth′er, sŏn; or (= ŭ), as in wel′cŏme.
ŏ (= ĕ), . . . ,, ,, sail′ŏr, mĭ′nŏr; or (= û), as in wŏrk, wŏrth.
ow (= ou), . as in owl, cow′ard, vow′el.
oy (= oi), . . ,, ,, oys′ter, boy, roy′al.
ụ (= o͝o), . . ,, ,, fụll, pụt, pụsh, joy′fụl.
ụ̄ (= o͞o), . . ,, ,, rụ̄de, rụ̄′mor, in-trụ̄de′.
ȳ (= ī), . . . ,, ,, flȳ, skȳ, stȳle, de-fȳ′, dȳ′ing.
y̆ (= ĭ), . . . ,, ,, hy̆mn, ly̆r′ic.
ỹ (= ē), . . . ,, ,, sat′ỹr; or (= û), mỹrrh.
c (= k), . . . ,, ,, cat, con-cur′.
ç (= s), . . . ,, ,, çell, viçe.
ch (= k), . . ,, ,, cho′rus, ech′o, ep′och.
ç̣h (= sh), . ,, ,, ç̣haise, ma-ç̣hine′.
ģ (= g), . . . ,, ,, ģet, be-ģin′, an′ģer.
ġ (= j), . . . ,, ,, ġem, en′ġine.
dġ (= j), . . ,, ,, edġe, bridġe, badġ′er.
g$ (= z), . . . ,, ,, ig$, hag$, wig$′dom.
x (ks), ... ,, ,, vex, ex′it.
x̱ (= gz), . . ,, ,, ex̱-ist′, ex̱-am′ple.
ph (= f), . . ,, ,, phan′tom. sul′phur.
qu (= kw), . ,, ,, queen, con′quest.
wh (= hw), ,, ,, when, what.

Capital letters may be marked with the same symbols as the small letters, as in **Charles, Çhar′le-magne, Cha′ron, Ĕr′skine, Ĭt′a-ly,** etc.

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RULES FOR SPELLING CERTAIN CLASSES OF WORDS

FOUNDED ON THE ORTHOGRAPHY OF DR. WEBSTER, AS EXHIBITED IN THIS VOLUME

FINAL CONSONANTS.

§ 1. The letters f, l, and s at the end of monosyllables, and standing immediately after single vowels, are generally doubled; as in *staff, cliff, doff, puff, all, bell, hill, toll, null, grass, press, hiss, moss, truss.*

EXCEPTIONS: *Clef, if, of, pal, as, gas, yes, his, this, pus, plus, bus* (for *omnibus*), *thus*, and *us*. The **s** is not doubled when (as in *o's, spade's, tones, loves, has, is, was*, etc.) it is used to form the possessive case or the plural of a noun, or the third person singular of a verb.

§ 2. C, h, j, k, q, v, w, and **y** are never doubled when final. **B, d, g, m, n, p, r, t,** and **z.** when final, are doubled in only a few words, the most important being *ebb, add, odd, egg, Ann, inn, Finn, Lapp, err, shirr, butt, fizz, buzz, fuzz.*

§ 3. Monosyllables ending with the sound of k, and having *c* following the vowel, usually have *k* added after the *c;* as in *black, fleck, click, knock,* and *buck.*

EXCEPTIONS: *Lac, sac, roc, arc.*

§ 4. Words of more than one syllable, ending in *-ic* or *-iac,* are now written (except *derrick*) without the *k; as, maniac, elegiac, zodiac, cubic, music, public.* **Words of more than one syllable, in which *c* is preceded by other vowels than *i* or *a*,** commonly end in *ck;* as, *barrack, hammock, hillock, wedlock.*

EXCEPTIONS: *Almanac, rebec, zebec, manioc, havoc.*

FORMATION OF DERIVATIVES.

§ 5. Words ending in *c* have a *k* inserted when adding a termination beginning with *e, i,* or *y,* so that the *c* shall not be pronounced like *s;* as, *colic, colicky; traffic, trafficked, trafficking, trafficker; physic, physicked, physicking; zinc, zincked, zincking, zincky.*

§ 6. Final consonant doubled. Words accented on the last syllable (including words of one syllable) if they end in a single consonant (except *h* or *x*) preceded by a single vowel, double the consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel; as, *clan, clan'nish; plan, planned, plan'ning, plan'ner; bag, bag'gage; hot, hot'ter, hot'test; wit, wit'ty; cabal', cabal'ling; abet', abet'ted, abet'ting, abet'tor; begin', begin'ning, begin'ner; infer', inferred', infer'ring.* The consonant is doubled to preserve the short sound of the vowel. Thus, *plănned, hŏttest* and *abĕtted,* would naturally be pronounced *plāned, hōtest,* and *abēted,* if the consonant were not doubled.

EXCEPTIONS: *Gaseous, inferable, transferable,* and derivatives in which the accent of the primitive is thrown back upon another syllable; as, *prefer', pref'erence, refer', ref'erence, defer', def'erence,* etc.

§ 7. Final consonant not doubled. Words accented on any syllable except the last, words ending in more than one consonant, and words ending in a single consonant preceded by more than one vowel, do not double the final consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel; as, *daub, daubed, daub'er; need, need'y; brief, brief'er, brief'est; trav'ail, trav'ailed, trav'ailing; rev'el, rev'eled, rev'eling; trav'el, trav'eling, trav'eler; prof'it, prof'ited; act, act'ed, ac'tor; perform', perform'er; stand, stand'ing.*

EXCEPTIONS: In *humbug* and a few other words ending in *g*, the *g* is doubled (*humbugged, humbugging*) before *e* or *i*, so that the *g* shall not be pronounced like *j*. The derivatives of *kidnap* are preferably spelled with one *p*, although the forms *kidnapper, kidnapping, kidnapped* are not uncommon. The form *woolen*, with one *l*, is usual in the United States, but *woollen*, with two *l's*, is preferred in British usage.

§ 8. Double consonant retained. Words ending in a double consonant generally retain both consonants when adding suffixes; as, *ebb, ebbing; odd, oddly; stiff, stiffness; tell, teller; skill, skillful, skillfulness; will, willful, willfulness; dull, dullness; full, fullness.* So also the double *l* is retained in the words *installment, enthrallment, thralldom,* and *enrollment* (from *install, enthrall, thrall,* and *enroll*), in order to prevent a false pronunciation if spelled with one *l*.

EXCEPTIONS: *Illy; dully; fully.*

§ 9. Silent *e* retained. Words ending with silent *e* generally retain this *e* before suffixes beginning with a consonant; as, *pale, paleness; hate, hateful; incite, incitement; chaste, chastely, chasteness; move, movement;* and the derivatives and compounds of these words.

EXCEPTIONS: *Wholly, nursling, abridgment, acknowledgment, lodgment, judgment,* and, often, certain words (as, *due, duly; argue, argument; true, truly; awe, awful*) in which the final *e* of the primitive is preceded by another vowel.

§ 10. Silent *e* omitted. Words ending with silent *e* generally drop the *e* before suffixes beginning with a vowel; as, *bride, bridal; guide, guidance; plume, plumage; use, usable, usage; grieve, grievance; come, coming; shape, shaping; move, movable; sale, salable; fleece, fleecy; force, forcible; true, truism.*

EXCEPTIONS: The *e* is retained in *hoeing, shoeing,* and *toeing* (from *hoe, shoe,* and *toe*), to guard against mispronunciation, but is generally excluded from *shoer.* It is retained in *dyeing, singeing, swingeing, tingeing* (from *dye, singe, swinge, tinge*), to distinguish them from *dying, singing, swinging,* etc. (from *die, sing, swing,* etc.). The word *mileage*, as commonly written, does not omit the *e*. Words ending in *ce* or *ge* retain the *e* before suffixes beginning with *a* or *o*, so that the *c* or *g* shall not be pronounced with the "hard" sound; as, *peace, peaceable; notice, noticeable; manage, manageable; change, changeable; advantage, advantageous; outrage, outrageous. Mortgagor*, pronounced *mor'ga-jor'*, from *mortgage*, is the form preferred in usage. In derivatives in *-able*, as *usable, useable, salable, saleable*, etc., usage is divided and often inconsistent.

§ 11. Ending *-ing* added to *ie*. Words ending in *ie* generally drop the *e* and change *i* to *y* when adding *-ing*, so as to prevent two *i's* from coming together; as, *die, dying; hie, hying; lie, lying; tie, tying; vie, vying.*

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§ 12. *y* preceded by a consonant. Words ending in *y* preceded by a consonant usually change *y* to *i* before any suffix except one beginning with *i*; as, *icy, iciest, icily; mercy, merciless; tidy, tidiness; modify, modifies; foggy, fogginess; earthy, earthiness; pity, pitiful.*

The derivatives of adjectives of one syllable generally retain the *y*; as, *shy, shyness; sly, slyest; dry, dryly; spry, spryer, spryest; wry, wryness.* But *drier* and *driest*, from *dry*, are commonly written with *i* instead of *y*; and *drily, shily, slily*, are not uncommon. Before *-ship* and *-like*, as *secretaryship, suretyship, ladyship, citylike, countrylike*, and in derivatives formed from *baby* and *lady*, the *y* is retained. The *y* also is retained in the possessive case of nouns, when formed by adding *s* with the apostrophe; as, *country's, everybody's.*

§ 13. *y* preceded by a vowel. Words ending in *y* preceded by a vowel generally retain the *y* unchanged before all suffixes; as, *gay, gayety, gayly; play, player, plays; sway, swayed; obey, obeying; joy, joyful; enjoy, enjoyed; buy, buying; gluey, glueyness.*

EXCEPTIONS: *Daily, laid, paid, said, saith, slain*, and *staid* (from *day, lay, pay, say, slay*, and *stay*), with their compounds; *dewiness.*

§ 14. Adding a vowel to a vowel ending. Words ending with a vowel sound generally retain the letter or letters representing such sound before a suffix beginning with a vowel; as, *huzza, huzzaed; agree, agreeable, agreeing; weigh, weighing; dough, doughy; echo, echoed; woo, wooer; bow, bowed.* Sometimes *cooes, wooes* (from the verbs, *coo, woo*) are found; but *coos, woos*, like *taboos, shampoos*, are preferable. *Cooed* and *wooed* are proper, like other participles in *-ed.*

PLURALS.

☞ For irregular plurals, as of *man, foot, brother, ox, deer*, and for plurals of foreign words, as of *datum, genus, index, crisis*, consult the individual words in the Vocabulary. See also the *Note* under the word PLURAL in the Vocabulary.

§ 15. The plural of English nouns regularly ends in *s*, or, in certain classes of words, in *es*.

When the singular ends in a sound with which *s* can unite and be pronounced without forming a separate syllable, *s* only is added in forming the plural; as, *bay, bays; shah, shahs; sea, seas; tree, trees; pie, pies; Hindu, Hindus; woe, woes; canto, cantos; virtue, virtues; purlieu, purlieus; claw, claws; cab, cabs; panic, panics; bead, beads; chief, chiefs; bag, bags; path, paths; ache, aches; plague, plagues; lock, locks; bell, bells; gem, gems; fan, fans; cup, cups; ear, ears; act, acts.* **Singulars ending in *o*** generally add *s* only to form their plurals. Certain words (as, *echo, echoes; cargo, cargoes; embargo, embargoes; motto, mottoes; potato, potatoes*, etc.) ending in *o* preceded by a consonant add *es* to form their plurals. Other nouns ending in *o* preceded by a consonant generally form their plurals regularly, though usage differs with regard to some of them. As to **nouns ending in *i*** usage differs, though, as a rule, their plurals are preferably written with the termination *is*; as, *Maori, Maoris; rabbi, rabbis; macaroni, macaronis.*

When the singular ends in a sound (as that of *ch* in *much*, *sh*, *j*, *s*, *x*, or *z*) with which *s* cannot unite in pronunciation, but must form a separate syllable, *e* is inserted before the *s* in forming the plural, unless the word ends with silent *e*, which then forms a separate syllable with the *s*; as, *church, churches; rush, rushes; age, ages; edge, edges; lace, laces; gas, gases; class, classes; alias, aliases; marquis, marquises; case, cases; loss, losses; box, boxes; maze, mazes.*

§ 16. Singulars ending in *y* preceded by a consonant form their plurals by adding *es* and changing *y* into *i*; as, *mercy, mercies; lady, ladies; sky, skies; army, armies; pity, pities; Mary, Maries* (sometimes *Marys*). This rule includes words ending in *quy*, in which *u* is, strictly, a consonant; as, *colloquy, colloquies.*

Singulars ending in *y* preceded by a vowel (except *u* having the power of *w*), form their plurals by adding *s* only; as, *day, days; key, keys; money, moneys; monkey, monkeys; attorney, attorneys; alloy, alloys; guy, guys.*

§ 17. The plurals of a few nouns ending in *f* or *fe* are irregularly formed by changing *f* or *fe* into *ves*. The principal examples are: *life, lives; knife, knives; wife, wives; leaf, leaves; sheaf, sheaves; loaf, loaves; beef, beeves; thief, thieves; calf, calves; half, halves; elf, elves; shelf, shelves; self, selves; wolf, wolves.* See STAFF, WHARF, SCARF, in the Vocabulary. The plurals of other nouns end. in *f* or *fe*, or *ff*, are formed regularly by the addition of *s* only.

§ 18. Plural of a letter, figure, sign, etc. To express the plural of a letter, a figure, or any character or sign, or of a word mentioned without regard to its meaning, the letter *s*, generally preceded by the apostrophe, is appended, as in the phrases: "The two *l's* in *all*;" "The two *0's* in *400*;" "Two *8's* in Orion;" "He uses too many *if's*." Some, however, omit the apostrophe in such cases.

MISCELLANEOUS RULES.

§ 19. -er or -re. There is a class of words ending in *-er*, some of which are written by many authors with the termination *-re*; as, *center, meter, theater*, etc., often written *centre, metre, theatre*, etc. *Acre, lucre, nacre, massacre*, and *ogre* retain the termination *-re*, in order to preserve the hard sound of the *c* and *g*.

§ 20. -ize or -ise. Certain words ending, as pronounced, with the sound of long *i*, followed by *z*, are written with either *-ize* or *-ise*; as, *criticize* or *criticise; civilize* or *civilise; naturalize* or *naturalise; patronize* or *patronise.* But the spelling in *-ise* for this class being now less often used, only the form in *-ize* is given in this book. Words still retaining the spelling *-ise* are: those derived from the French verb *prendre* (participle *pris* or *prise*), as *apprise, comprise, emprise, enterprise, surprise*; and, also, *advertise, advise, arise, chastise, circumcise, compromise, demise, despise, devise, disfranchise, disguise, enfranchise, exercise, exorcise, franchise, merchandise, premise, revise, supervise, surmise.*

§ 21. mold or mould. The words *mold* and *molt*, and their compounds and derivatives, are written in this Dictionary with *o* instead of *ou*, in analogy with the words *bold, bolt, colt, gold*, etc., from which the *u* has been dropped. Many authors, however, write these words *mould* and *moult*, and their derivatives in like manner; and this spelling is also given in this Dictionary as alternative.

§ 22. -or or -our. There is a numerous class of words almost universally written in the United States with the termination *-or*, many of which are also written, esp. in England, with the termination *-our*; as, *candor, favor, honor, labor, rumor, vigor.* English usage, however, is not uniform with respect to these words, many of them being written with *-or* in English books.

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PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES

Note: Only such forms are given as are in active use in forming English words, and no attempt is made to give more than fundamental meanings. In each entry the definition itself of the prefix or suffix is in italics. In the examples the prefix or suffix part of the word is in italics, and likewise in italics is that part of the definition of an example that relates to the prefix or suffix.

PREFIXES

a-, an-. *Without, not;* as in *a*petalous, *without* petals; *an*algesia, *absence* of pain (algesia); *a*theist, *a*morphous, *an*æsthetic, etc.

ante-. *Before, in front;* as in *ante*chamber, a chamber *in front; ante*date to date *before.*

anti-, ant-. *Against, opposite of, instead of, counter to;* as in *anti*slavery, *against* slavery; *anti*climax, *opposite of* climax; *ant*arctic, *anti*toxin.

arch-. *Chief;* as in *arch*bishop, *chief* bishop; *arch*angel, *chief* angel; *arch*enemy, *chief* enemy.

auto-. 1. *Self;* as in *auto*mobile, *self*-moving; *auto*biography, one's biography written by one's *self.* 2. Used in place of *automobile;* as in *auto*car, *auto*truck, etc., an *automobile* car, truck, etc.

be-. *Thoroughly, completely, throughout;* as in *be*daub, *be*cloud, *be*deck, *be*numb, etc., as to daub, cloud, deck, numb, etc., *thoroughly, completely,* or *throughout.*

com-. *With, together, very;* as in *com*bine, *com*minute, *com*pare, *col*lect, *cor*rupt, *con*fer, *co*öperate, *co*worker, etc. Common variant forms of *com-* are: **co-, col-, con-,** and **cor-** (see the examples). This prefix is chiefly used in compounds of Latin origin.

counter-. *Against, in opposition to, opposite to;* as in *counter*sign, to sign *opposite to; counter*balance, to balance *against; counter*march, *counter*irritant, etc.

dis-. 1. In verbs: *Separation* or *removal;* as in *dis*miss, to send *away; dis*connect, to make *separate* (things already connected). 2. In verbs: *Reversal, undoing, destruction, depriving;* as in *dis*establish, to *destroy* the established condition of; *dis*able, *destroy* the ability of; *dis*franchise, *deprive* of a franchise; *dis*bar, *deprive* of the status of a member of the bar. 3. In nouns and adjectives: *Opposiiteness, absence, not;* as in *dis*union, *dis*affection, etc., *opposite* or *absence of* union, affection, etc.; *dis*honest, *dis*agreeable, etc., *not* honest, agreeable, etc.

ex-. *From, out of, away, without;* — sometimes, also, with intensive force, *thoroughly, completely;* as in *ex*clude, *ex*cel, *ex*asperate. Before nouns implying *office* or *condition, ex-* denotes that a person referred to is now *out of* that office or condition; as in *ex*-president, *ex*-mayor, a person who was but is *no longer* president, or mayor.

hemi-. *Half, semi-, partly;* as in *hemi*sphere, a *half* sphere.

hydro-. *Water;* as in *hydro*phobia, literally, fear of *water; hydro*-aëroplane, an aëroplane that can float on the *water.*

hyper-. *Over, above, excessive, excessively, super-;* as in *hyper*critical, *excessively* critical, *over*critical; *hyper*trophy, *excessive* development of an organ or part.

hypo-. *Under, beneath, less, sub-;* as in *hypo*dermic, *under* the skin, *hypo*tenuse, etc. *Hypo-* is used in chemistry chiefly to denote a relatively *low state* of *oxidation;* as in *hypo*-sulphurous acid, one having *less oxygen* than sulphurous acid.

il-, im-. Variant forms of **in-**.

in-. *Not, non-, un-;* as in *in*active, *in*capable, *il*logical, *im*measurable, *ir*rational, etc., *not* active, capable, logical, etc. Common variant forms of *in-* are: **il-, im-,** and **ir-**.

in-. A prefix from the preposition *in,* meaning *in, within, into, toward, on;* as in *in*come, what comes *in; in*side, the side *within; in*bred, bred *in* or *into* one; *im*migrate, to migrate *into* a place; *in*mate, one who lives *within,* etc. Common variant forms of *in-* are: **il-, im-,** and **ir-**.

inter-. *Among, between, mutually;* as in *inter*act, to act *mutually; inter*cellular, lying *between* cells; *inter*leave, to put a leaf or leaves *between; inter*line, to line *between.*

ir-. Variant form of **in-**.

mal-. *Bad, badly, ill, evil;* as in *mal*nutrition, *bad,* or *faulty,* nutrition; *mal*adroit, "*badly*" adroit, awkward; *mal*feasance, a *bad* or *evil* doing.

mega-. *Great, large, powerful;* as in *mega*phone, literally, *great* sound or voice; *mega*therium, *great* beast.

micro-. *Small, little;* as in *micro*organism, *small* organism; *micro*scope, literally, *small* seer, or viewer.

mis-. *Amiss, wrong, ill, falsely, wrongly;* as in *mis*represent, to represent *wrongly* or *falsely; mis*take, to take *amiss* or *wrongly; mis*statement, a *wrong* statement.

multi-. *Many;* as in *multi*form, having *many* forms; *multi*graph, literally, one that writes *many* (copies); *multi*farious, *multi*ped, etc.

non-. *Not, un-, in-;* as in *non*combatant, one *not* a combatant; *non*existence, *absence of* existence. *Non-* is generally less emphatic than *in-* and *un-. Non-* is merely negative, but *in-* and *un-* are positive, and often imply an *opposite* quality; as in *non*moral, *not* moral (that is merely marked by the absence of moral characteristics); *im*moral, *inconsistent* with morality; *non*-Christian, *un*-Christian.

over-. A prefix from the preposition *over,* and having its various senses (see **over** in the Vocabulary); as in *over*work, *over*run, *over*growth, *over*power, etc.

pan-, panto-. *All, every;* as in *pan*orama, an *entire* view, a view of *all; pan*theism, doctrine that *all* is God; *panto*mime, literally, *all*-imitating; *Pan*-American, relating to *all* America; that is, North, Central, and South, America.

phono-. *Sound;* as in *phono*graph, literally, *sound* writer; *phono*logy, the study of *sounds.*

photo-. 1. *Light;* as in *photo*graphy, literally, writing by *light; photo*sphere, a sphere of *light.* 2. A form used in place of *photograph,* and equivalent to *photographic;* as in *photo*-engraving, a *photographic* engraving.

poly-. *Many,* as in *poly*gon, a figure of *many* angles; *poly*syllabic, having *many* syllables.

post-. *Behind, back, after, afterwards;* as in *post*natal, *after* birth; *post*script, a writing (script) made *afterwards; post*date, to date *after.*

pre-. 1. In reference to time and place: *Before, beforehand, fore-;* as in *pre*conceive, to conceive

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before; predestine to destine *beforehand; preordain* to ordain *beforehand, foreordain; precede*, to go *before*.

2. In reference to priority of rank or degree: *Greater, surpassing, surpassingly, most;* as in *pre*eminent, *surpassingly* eminent; *predominant, most* dominant.

pseudo-. *False, counterfeit, pretended, spurious;* as in *pseudo*-apostle, a *false* apostle; *pseudo* diphtheria, condition resembling diphtheria, but not really diphtheria. It is often used as an adjective, with no hyphen; as in *pseudo* apostle, *pseudo* necessities, etc.

re-. 1. *Back;* as in *re*call, to call *back; re*bound, to bound *back; re*place, to place *back; re*act, etc.

2. *Again*, denoting *repetition* of an action, or *restoration* of a state; as in *re*cast, to cast *again; re*load, to load *again; re*new, to make new *again*, begin *again; re*open, to open *again; re*born, *re*number, etc.

semi-. *Half;* sometimes, *partly;* as in *semi*breve, a *half* breve; *semi*weekly, every *half* week; *semi*transparent, *partly* (i.e., *imperfectly*) transparent.

sub-. 1. *Under, beneath;* as in *sub*scribe, to write *under; sub*lingual, *under* the tongue; *sub*conscious, *beneath* consciousness; — in this sense used chiefly in compounds of Latin origin.

2. *Inferior, inferiorly, subordinate, subordinately, somewhat, less than usual or normal, slightly*, hence, *nearly, almost;* as in *sub*agent, *inferior*, or *subordinate*, agent; *sub*acid, *slightly* acid; *sub*divide, to divide *subordinately* (that is, *again*).

super-. *Above, over, beyond, in excess;* hence, *very;* as in *super*natural, *above* or *beyond* what is natural; *super*impose, to impose or place *over* or *above; super*heated, heated *above* (a certain point) or *in excess; super*fine, *very* fine.

trans-. *Across, over, beyond;* as in *trans*atlantic, *across* or *over* the Atlantic; *trans*continental, *across* or *over* the continent; *trans*appalachian, *beyond* the Appalachian mountains.

ultra-. *Beyond;* hence, *excessively, abnormally*, or *unnaturally, great;* as in *ultra*tropical, *beyond* the tropics; *ultra*-red, *beyond* the red (rays of the spectrum); *ultra*conservative, *ultra*radical, etc., *excessively* or *abnormally* conservative, radical, etc.

un-. A prefix used to imply the idea of *undoing, destroying, reversal, contrariety, privation* (as distinguished from the idea of mere negation or absence) of the action or idea referred to. It is prefixed: 1. To verbs in order to form verbs, with the sense of: to *reverse*, to *undo, do the contrary of* (the action denoted by the simple verb); as in *un*fasten, to *undo* or *destroy* the fastenings *of*, to loosen; *un*button, *un*buckle, *un*coil, *un*fetter, etc., to *undo* the buttons, buckles, coils, fetters, etc., *of*.

2. To nouns in order to form verbs, with the sense of: *to deprive of, free from, divest of* (the thing, character, rank, etc., denoted by the noun); as in *un*cover, to *divest of* covering; *un*frock, to *deprive of* the (priestly) frock; *un*load, *remove* the load *of*.

un- sometimes merely intensifies the sense of the word to which it is prefixed; as in *un*loose, to loose *completely*.

un-. *Not, in-, non-*; as in *un*able, *un*friendly, *un*like, etc., *not* able, friendly, like, etc. See NON- (above).

under-. 1. *Under, below, beneath;* as in *under*ground, *under* or *below* the ground; *under*clothes, clothes to wear *under* others.

2. *Less than normal; too little* or *low; too small, insufficient, insufficiently;* as in *under*fed, *insufficiently* fed; *under*state, to state *insufficiently; under*dose, *too small* a dose; *under*rate, to rate *too low*.

SUFFIXES

Suffixes that form Adjectives.

-able, -ible. 1. *Capable of being, fit to be, worthy to be* (acted upon in a certain way); as in lov*able*, *fit to be*, or *worthy to be*, loved; break*able*, capable of being broken; renew*able*, mov*able*, etc.

2. *Able to, capable of causing, productive of, characterized by;* also, *inclined to, subject to, liable to;* as in dur*able*, *able to* endure; pleasur*able*, *capable of causing* pleasure; peace*able*, *inclined to* peace; perish*able*, *liable to* perish.

-an. *Belonging to*, or *pertaining to;* as in crustac*ean*, *belonging to* or *pertaining to* the Crustacea; Roman, *belonging to* or *pertaining to* Rome; urban, *belonging to* or *pertaining to* the town or city; Armen*ian*, Austr*ian*, etc. These adjectives are often used as nouns; as, crustac*ean*, a *crustacean* animal; Roman, a *native* or *inhabitant of* Rome, etc.

-ant, -ent. These have the same general meaning as *-ing*, the ending of the English present participle, and denote: *Being* or *acting;* as in err*ant*, wander*ing*, err*ing;* jubil*ant*, jubilating; reson*ant*, resounding; claim*ant*, claim*ing*, etc. Adjectives formed with *-ant* and *-ent* are often used as nouns to denote: *The person or agent that does a thing;* as serv*ant*, one serv*ing*, or *one that* serves.

-ble. Variant form of -ABLE, -IBLE.

-ent. See -ANT.

-er. *More;* as in warm*er*, firm*er*, etc. See § 3, p. xv.

-ese. *Belonging to* or *pertaining to* (an indicated place or country); also, *having the style* or *diction of* (an indicated person); as in Chin*ese*, *belonging to* or *pertaining to* China; Kiplingese, *having the style* or *diction of* Kipling. These adjectives are often used as nouns; as, Chin*ese*, *a native*, or (collectively) *the natives, of* China; Ceylon*ese*, Canton*ese*, etc.

-esque. *After the manner* or *style of, like, suited to;* as in Dant*esque*, *after the manner* or *style of* Dante; pictur*esque*, *like*, or *suited to*, a picture; Roman*esque*, etc.

-est. *Most;* as in warm*est*, firm*est*, etc. See § 3, p. xv.

-ferous. *Bearing, producing, yielding;* as in auri*ferous*, *bearing* or *yielding* gold; pesti*ferous*, *producing* or *bringing* pests or pestilence.

-fold. *Times; repetitions;* as in two*fold*, two *times*, twice; many*fold*, many *times;* three*fold*, four*fold*.

-form. *Having* or *like the form* or *shape of; shaped like;* as in ovi*form*, *having* or *like the form* or *shape of* an egg, or ovum; multi*form*, *having* many *forms;* etc.

-ful. *Full of, abounding in, characterized by, furnishing, tending to;* as in help*ful*, *full of* help, *furnishing* help, or *tending to* help; grace*ful*, beauti*ful*, bounti*ful*, *full of* grace, beauty, bounty.

-ible. See -ABLE.

-ic, -ical. *Belonging to, due to, pertaining to, connected with; dealing with, like, after the manner of;* as in angel*ic*, *belonging to* or *pertaining to*, or *like*, angels: volcan*ic*, *connected with*, or *due to*, volcanoes; Byron*ic*, *after the manner of* Byron; dramat*ic*, *of, connected with* or *dealing with*, the drama, *like* the drama.

-ine. *Belonging to, pertaining to, like, characteristic of;* as in can*ine*, *belonging to* or *pertaining to* the dog; Florent*ine*, *pertaining to* Florence (in Italy).

-ing. An *acting* or *being;* as in sing*ing*, mov*ing*, exist*ing*, liv*ing*, etc. See -ING, noun suffix.

-ish. 1. *Belonging to, of the nature of, like;* as in

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book*ish*, *of the nature of*, or *characteristic of*, a book; girl*ish belonging to*, or *like*, a girl. **-ish** often lends a derogatory force, as in boy*ish*, woman*ish*, etc., *like* a boy, woman, etc., *in their faults or weaknesses*.

2. *Like to a limited extent; somewhat;* as in dull*ish*, *somewhat* dull; tall*ish*, *somewhat* tall.

-less. 1. With nouns, *without*, *destitute of;* as in wit*less*, father*less*, etc., *without* wit, a father, etc.

2. With verbs, *unable* or *powerless* (to be acted on or to act as indicated); as in resist*less*, daunt*less*, quench*less*, etc., *unable* to be resisted, daunted, quenched, etc.; cease*less*, *unable* to cease.

-like. Forming adjectives from *like* and having the same force and meaning as that adjective; as in man*like*, *like* a man.

-ly. 1. *Like*, *characteristic of*, *befitting;* as in queen*ly*, *like* or *befitting* a queen; coward*ly*, *like* or *befitting* a coward.

2. *Every* (so often); as in year*ly*, week*ly*, etc., *every* year, week, etc. See **-LY**, adverbial suffix.

-most. *In the highest degree;* — forming the superlative degree of some adjectives and adverbs; as in upper*most*, top*most*.

-ose. *Full of*, *containing*, *like;* as in globo*se*, *like* a globe; verbo*se*, *full of* words.

-ous. *Full of*, *abounding in*, *of the nature of*, *like;* as in poisono*us*, *full of*, or *of the nature of*, poison; bulbo*us*, *like* bulbs; repetitio*us*, *abounding in*, or *full of*, repetition.

-some. *Much like*, *marked by*, *largely of the nature of*, *inclined* or *tending to* (the thing, action, quality, or character indicated); as in burden*some*, *of the nature of* a burden; quarrel*some*, *inclined to* quarrel; glad*some*, *inclined to be* glad, *marked by* gladness; awe*some*, venture*some*, etc.

-vorous. *Eating*, *consuming;* as in herbi*vorous*, *eating* herbs; omni*vorous*, *eating* or *consuming* everything; carni*vorous*, *eating* flesh.

-ward. See **-WARD**, adverbial suffix.

-y, *or* (esp. after a *y*) **-ey**. *Pertaining to*, *characterized by*, *bearing*, *having*, *full of*, or *like*, etc.; as in clay*ey*, *bearing* or *full of* clay; stony, *full of* stones; windy, *characterized by* wind; earthy, *pertaining to*, *full of*, or *like*, earth.

Suffixes that form Nouns.

-age. 1. *Something that pertains to*, or *is the result of*, or is a *collection*, *aggregate*, or *sum of* (an act or thing indicated); as in break*age*, *result of* breaking, *collection of* things broken; leak*age*, *aggregate* or *amount* that has leaked; mile*age*, *sum* or *total of* miles.

2. *Act*, *process;* as in break*age*, leak*age*, passa*ge*, *act* or *process of* breaking, leaking, passing.

-ance, -ancy, -ence, -ency. 1. *Act of*, *quality* or *state of;* as, radi*ance*, radi*ancy*, resist*ance*, emergence, rarely emergen*cy*, *act*, *quality*, or *state of* radiating, resisting, emerging.

2. *A thing* or *one that has*, *shows*, or *embodies* (the quality or character indicated), *an instance of;* as in convenience, *a thing that has* convenience; eminence, *a thing that is* eminent; dependen*cy*, *a state* that is dependent.

-ant, -ent. See **-ANT**, **-ENT**, adjective suffix.

-ation, -tion, -ion. 1. *Act of*, *condition*, *state*, or *quality of*, as in form*ation*, *act of* forming; invention, *act of* inventing; moder*ation*, *state* or *quality of* being moderate; rel*ation*, *negation*.

2. *A* (particular) *thing that exhibits*, *embodies*, or *is caused* or *produced by* (the action denoted by the root word); as in form*ation*, *that which is* formed; decor*ation*, *a thing that* decorates.

-dom. 1. *Dignity*, *state*, *condition*, *office*, *jurisdiction*, *realm*, or *world*, *of;* as in earl*dom*, *dignity*, *dominion*, or *jurisdiction of* an earl; doll*dom*, *realm* or *world of* dolls; Yankee*dom*, king*dom*, etc.

2. Collectively, *those having the office*, *character*, or *state of;* as in official*dom*, belle*dom*, scoundrel*dom*, *those having the office*, *character*, or *state of* officials, belles, or scoundrels.

-ee. *One to whom* (something indicated is given), or *one who is the indirect object of* (an action denoted by the word); as in assign*ee*, *one to whom* an assignment *is made;* legat*ee*, *one to whom* a legacy *is given;* vend*ee*, *one to whom a thing* is vended, or sold; grant*ee*, etc.

-ence, -ency. See **-ANCE**, **-ANCY**.

-ent. See **-ANT**.

-er. 1. *One who has to do with* (something indicated), esp. *by way of trade* or *occupation;* as in hatter, *one who makes* or *deals in* hats; slaver, *one who deals in* slaves; tinner, potter, etc.

2. *A native* or *inhabitant of* (a place indicated); as in Londoner, *a native* or *inhabitant of* London; Britisher, New Yorker, etc.

3. *A person* or *thing that does* (something indicated); *one who;* *a thing that;* as in binder, *one that* binds; pleader, *one who* pleads; reaper, sinker, fighter, etc.

-ese. See **-ESE**, adjective suffix.

-ess. A suffix denoting the *female* corresponding to the male named by the noun to which the suffix is added; as in authoress, *a female* author; huntress, *a female* hunter; governess (for *governoress*), lioness, etc. See **-ER** and **-OR**.

-et. *Small; little;* as in islet, sermonet, etc. The diminutive force is often lost, esp. in words coming from other languages; as in hatch*et*, pock*et*. *-et* is sometimes a shortened form of *-ette*, from the French; as in quart*et*.

-ette. Small; little; — in nouns recently borrowed from the French; as in statu*ette*, cigar*ette*.

-fold. See **-FOLD**, adjective suffix.

-gram. *A thing drawn* or *written; writing*, *drawing*, *record;* as in phono*gram*, *a record made by* sound; cable*gram*, tele*gram*, *a record made by* the (electric) cable or the telegraph.

-graph. *Writing*, *writer;* as in radio*graph*, *a writing* produced by radiation; phono*graph*, a sound *writer* or, rarely, *writing*.

-graphy. *Art of writing* or *describing;* also, *writing*, *description*, *treatise;* as in phono*graphy*, *art of* phonetic *writing*, or *writing* by sound; geo*graphy*, *art of describing* the earth, *a treatise* on geography.

-hood, -head. 1. *State*, *condition*, *quality*, or *character of being* (what is indicated); as in false*hood*, *quality of being* false; maiden*hood*, maiden*head*, *state* or *quality of being* a maiden; knight*hood*, God*head*, etc.

2. *Something embodying*, or *an instance of* (the quality or state primarily denoted by the word); collectively, *the total* or *body of those* (in the state denoted); as in false*hood*, *a statement that is* false; knight*hood*, *the total* or *body of* knights collectively.

-ics. Forming the names of *sciences*, *systems*, *subjects of study*, etc.; as in mathemat*ics*, *the science of* mathematical knowledge, statist*ics*, *the science of using* statistical data. Formerly such names ended in *-ic*, as in music, rhetoric, logic, arithmetic. Now, when denoting a scientific subject-matter or a treatise on it, words ending in *-ics* are construed as singular (as mathemat*ics*, optic*s*, eugenic*s*); but when they designate matters of practice, as in gymnastic*s*, tactic*s*, they are oftener construed as plurals.

-ie. *Small; little;* — with sense of endearment or playfulness; as in birdie, Kat*ie*. A final consonant of a preceding short syllable is doubled; as in dog*gie*. Cf. **-Y**.

-ing. **a** *Act* or *fact of doing* (something indicated); as in speak*ing*, *going*, liv*ing*, *act* or *fact* of one who speaks, goes, lives. **b** Secondarily, *a thing*

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or *substance* or *material* considered as in some way *resulting from* or *used for* (the act or thing indicated); as in sweep*ings*, *things resulting from* the act of one who sweeps; bedd*ing*, *material used for* beds; quilt*ing*, roof*ing*, etc. See -ING, adjective suffix.

-ion. See -ATION.

-ism. 1. *Act of; state, condition*, or *quality of being;* in medicine, *morbid condition induced by excessive use of;* as in bapt*ism*, *act of* baptizing; real*ism*, *state* or *quality of being* real; alcohol*ism*, *morbid condition due to excessive use of* alcohol.
2. *Peculiarity* or *characteristic of; conduct, policy, doctrine, principles*, or *practice of*, often implying the *sympathy* or *adherence of a follower;* as in Stoic*ism*, *doctrines* or *conduct of* the Stoics; American*ism*, *attachment to* America (the United States); colloquial*ism*, colloquial *peculiarity* or *characteristic;* Quaker*ism*, jingo*ism*, pedant*ism*, Calvin*ism*, etc.

-ist. *One who practices* or *professes* (something indicated), esp. *professionally* or *by way of religion, one skilled* or *versed in, one devoted to;* as in theor*ist*, *one given* or *devoted to* theories; botan*ist*, novel*ist*, balloon*ist*, etc., *one expert in*, or *one who practices*, botany, novel writing, ballooning, etc.; Calvin*ist*, *one who adheres to* or *professes* Calvinism; athe*ist*, *one who professes* atheism.

-ite. *An individual having some characteristic* (indicated), and, specifically, *a native* or *inhabitant of, a follower* or *sympathizer* of; as in Canaan*ite*, *a native of* Canaan; Jerseyv*ite*, *a native of* (New) Jersey

-itis. *An inflammatory disease of, inflammation of;* as in neur*itis*, *inflammatory disease of* the nerves; appendic*itis*, *inflammation of* the appendix.

-kin. *Little;* as in lamb*kin*, a *little* lamb.

-let. *Little;* as in king*let*, *little* king; stream*let*, *little* stream.

-ling. 1. *One that is* or *is connected with;* as in hire*ling*, *one that is hired.*
2. *Little;* as in duck*ling*, *little* duck; lord*ling*, *little* lord.

-logy. *A discourse of* or *on, a treatise on, theory, science*, or *doctrine of* or *about;* as in geo*logy*, *science treating of* the structure of the earth, a *treatise on* the earth's structure; Christo*logy*, *doctrine* or *theory about* Christ.

-ment. 1. *Act of, process of, state* or *condition of being;* as in govern*ment*, *act of* governing; amaze*ment*, *state* or *condition of being* amazed.
2. *A thing that* (is produced or caused by the action indicated), *a thing that* (does what is indicated); as in develop*ment*, *a thing that* is developed; con*signment*, *a thing that* is consigned; amuse*ment*, *a thing that* amuses.

-ness. 1. Primarily, *state, condition*, or *quality of being;* as in good*ness*, *state* or *quality of being* good; sick*ness*, *condition of being* sick; white*ness*, *quality of being* white.
2. Secondarily, *a* (particular) *thing* or *act that is an instance* of, or that *exhibits* or *embodies* (the state, condition, or quality denoted by the word in its primary sense); as in kind*ness*, *an act that is* kind; foul*ness*, *a thing that is* foul.

-or. *One who, one that;* as in elevat*or*, *one that* elevates; act*or*, *one who* acts; survivor, *one who* survives, etc. It is appended chiefly to words from the Latin, and is equivalent to -ER, 3.

-scope. *An instrument for viewing* (with the eye) or *observing* (in any way); as in micro*scope*, *an instrument for viewing* what is small; tele*scope*, *an instrument for viewing* or *observing* distant objects.

-ship. *State, quality*, or *condition of being; office, dignity*, or *profession of; act or skill of;* as in son*ship*, *state* or *quality of being* a son; lord*ship*, *office* or *dignity* of a lord; clerk*ship*, *office* or *profession of* a clerk; horsemans*hip*, *art* or *skill of* a horseman; king*ship*, *rule, dominion*, or *jurisdiction of*, a king; lords*hip*, seamans*hip*, etc.
2. *A thing that* is an *instance* of, or that *embodies* or *exhibits* (the quality, state, or dignity indicated); collectively, *those that have* or *are in* (a certain character or state); as in hard*ship*, *a thing that is* hard (to bear); His Lords*hip*, *a person embodying* the dignity of a lordship; fellow*ship*, *those*, collectively, *that are in* fellowship.

-y or **-ie.** *Small; little;* as in Johnn*y*, dogg*y*, etc. Cf. -IE.

Suffixes that form Verbs.

-fy. *To make, to form into, to cause to be;* as in beautify, *to make* beautiful; electrify, *to cause to be* electric; stupefy, Frenchify, etc.

-ize. 1. **a** *To subject to;* as in baptize, *to subject to* baptism; catechize; satirize, etc. **b** *To make* or *make into, render, conform to*, or *make like;* as in sterilize, *to make* sterile, carbonize, *to make into* carbon; colonize, *to make into* a colony; Christianize, idolize, etc. **c** *Chem.* To *impregnate, treat*, or *combine with;* as in oxidize, to *combine with* oxygen.
2. *To act* or *practice* (in a particular way indicated); as in botanize, *to practice* botany; particularize, *to state the* particulars about something; oxidize, *to become affected by* oxygen (as in rusting).

Suffixes that form Adverbs.

-ly. **a** *In, at*, or *during* (an indicated) *time* or *period;* hence, *every* (so often), *by the . . . , once a . . .* , as in late*ly* or recent*ly*, *in, at*, or *during* a late or recent *time* or *period;* year*ly*, week*ly*, etc., *every* year, week, etc., *by the*, or *once a*, year, week, etc. **b** *In, at, through*, or the like (an indicated) *place, part*, or *direction*, etc.; as in low*ly*, easter*ly*, inward*ly*, etc., *in* or *at a place, part*, or *direction* that is low, eastern, etc.; wide*ly*, *through a region* that is wide. **c** *In* (an indicated) *way, manner, method, mode*, or the like; as in slow*ly*, truly, possibly, etc., *in a* slow, true, etc., *way, manner, method, mode*, or the like. **d** *In* or *to* (an indicated) *degree, number, measure, extent, amount, quantity*, or the like; as in great*ly*, entire*ly*, part*ly*, etc., *in* or *to a* great, etc., *degree, number, measure, extent, amount, quantity*, or the like.

-ward, -wards. *In a course* or *direction toward* or *to, with a tendency toward, toward;* as in back*ward*, back*wards*, *toward* the back or rear; out*ward*, out*wards*, *toward*, or *with a tendency toward*, the outside or outer part; in*ward*, in*wards*, etc. The suffix *-ward* forms adverbs and, secondarily, adjectives; *-wards* forms adverbs only Beyond this fact, the choice between words in the two forms is chiefly due to euphony in any particular case.

-ways. Often interchangeable with *-wise*, and denoting (an indicated) *way, manner*, or *fashion;* as in end*ways*, *on* end, *with* the end *forward*, end*wise;* no*ways*, *in* no *way* or *fashion*, no*wise*, no*way*.

-wise. In (an indicated) *way, manner, fashion; -ways;* as in end*wise*, *on* end, *with* the end *forward;* no*wise*, *in* no *manner* or *fashion*, n*ways*.

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SPECIAL EXPLANATORY NOTES, SIGNS, AND ABBREVIATIONS

Numbers in brackets. The small numbers, [1], [2], [3], etc., attached to certain words in this Dictionary (as **mate**, *v. t.* [1]) refer to the following paragraphs:

[1.] Verbs that are referred by number to this paragraph end in a silent *e* which is dropped before the endings *ed* and *ing* in forming the preterit, or past tense, and the present participle; thus, *mate, mated, mating; range, ranged, ranging.*

[2.] Verbs that are referred by number to this paragraph end in *y* preceded by a consonant. The *y* is changed to *i* before the ending *ed* in forming the preterit, or past tense; thus, *carry, carried, carrying.*

[3.] Adjectives that are referred by number to this paragraph are usually compared by adding *er* and *est*. See RULES FOR SPELLING, § 6. Those that end in silent *e* drop the *e* before these endings; thus, *late, later, latest.* Those that end in *y* preceded by a consonant change the *y* to *i* before the endings; thus, *sunny, sunnier, sunniest.* Adjectives usually compared by adding *er* and *est* are: **a** Those of one syllable; as, *big, gay, small.* **b** Those of two syllables accented on the final and not ending in a consonant group; as, *polite, severe, serene.* **c** Many adjectives of two syllables accented on the first, especially such as end in *w, y,* or *le;* as, *narrow, happy, simple.* Many adjectives that are usually compared by adding *er* and *est* are often compared with *more* and *most* for euphony, emphasis, etc. Adjectives like *complete, perfect, universal,* etc., strictly speaking do not admit of comparison. When we say that a thing is *more perfect* than another we mean that it approaches nearer to perfection.

[4.] Adjectives that are referred by number to this paragraph are usually compared with *more* and *most*. They are: **a** Those of more than two syllables; as, *ignorant, amiable, prodigal.* **b** Those of two syllables ending in a consonant group; as, *distinct, correct, ancient, frequent.* But some such adjectives, often used in comparison, as *pleasant, cunning,* usually take *er* and *est.* **c** Those ending in *ful;* as, *mournful, careful;* those ending in *ive;* as, *active;* many ending in *ed* and *ing;* as, *wretched, daring.*

[5.] Words ending in *or* that are referred by number to this paragraph (as *favor, honor, labor*) are by many, especially in England, written with *our* (as *favour, honour, labour*). Also, usually, derivatives, as *honorable* (*honourable*), *honorably* (*honourably*), etc.

[6.] Words ending in *er* that are referred by number to this paragraph (as *meter, center, theater*) are by many written with *re* (as *metre, centre, theatre*).

[7.] Words referred by number to this paragraph are such as are accented on a syllable other than the last, and preferably *do not double* the final consonant in adding an ending beginning with a vowel; as, *bevel, beveled, beveling; bias, biased, biasing; travel, traveled, traveling, traveler; wainscot, wainscoted, wainscoting,* etc. By many writers, however, the final consonant is doubled, unnecessarily and contrary to analogy. These words, which form a large class, mostly end in *l.*

[8.] A word that is referred by number to this paragraph is entered without definition because it ends with one of the common suffixes *-able, -er,* or *-or, -ess, -ish, -less, -ly, -ness.* The meaning of any such word can readily be gathered from the definition of the main word to which it is attached, or of which it is a derivative, in connection with the definition of the proper suffix given in the table, pp. xi–xiv.

Pronunciation. See p. viii.

Preferred Forms of Spelling or Pronunciation. When two or more forms of spelling or of pronunciation are recorded, the general rule has been to place first the one that has been selected as preferable. When instead of a definition there is a cross reference (introduced by =, by *Var. of*, or by *See*) to another spelling, the form referred to is the one preferred.

Capitalization. When a word should begin with a capital letter in writing or print, the vocabulary word itself begins with a capital. Where, in a specific use, a different style from that shown by the vocabulary entry is to be followed, [*cap.*] (meaning a capital initial) or [*l.c.*] (meaning a lower case, or small, initial) is inserted at the definition affected. Thus *Italic, a.* in sense 1 should begin with a capital, but in sense 2 a small letter is preferred.

Hyphened Words. Words that are to be written or printed with a hyphen have this hyphen indicated by a mark (–) longer and heavier than the short, light hyphen (-) used to show division into syllables; as in **ab'sent–mind'ed, light'–heart'edness.**

Principal parts of verbs are given in small capitals after the vocabulary titles, except when the parts are regularly formed by the simple addition of **ed** and **ing**. Regular verbs ending in silent *e* are referred to § 1, above. Regular verbs ending in *y* are referred to § 2, above.

Plurals are given whenever they are irregular in form or when, from analogy, an irregular form might be expected. For the regular formation of plurals see RULES FOR SPELLING, pp. ix–x.

See PLURAL, after such words as *blackfish, deer, quail, trout,* etc., refers to the Note under the word *plural, n.*, in the Vocabulary, for information as to the two plural forms in use and the differences in their meanings.

The comparative and superlative forms of adjectives are given in small capitals after the vocabulary word except where these forms are made

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by the simple addition of *er* and *est* or by the use of *more* and *most*. See §§ 3, 4, above.

Music, Scot., Archaic, Colloq., or a similar "label," when preceding the first numbered definition of a word, applies to all of the definitions; when preceding a group of definitions distinguished by a, b, c, etc., it applies to the entire group (see SUE, SUITE). Otherwise, such a "label" applies only to the definition to which it is joined. ***Both*** or ***All*** may precede a "label" (as, *Both Colloq.*) to show that it applies to two or more parts of speech, as a noun and a verb, defined under one vocabulary title (see SPLUTTER).

‖ prefixed to a vocabulary word indicates that this word is from a foreign language and that it would ordinarily be printed in italic letters when used in English; as, ‖ **l'dem**, ‖ **mas'seur'**.

X 2, X 6, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, or the like, inserted at an illustration indicates that a picture is twice, six times, one half, one sixth, etc., as long and as high as the original.

= preceding a word in small capitals indicates that the vocabulary word has the same meaning as the word in small capitals and that the latter is the preferred form.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS WORK

a......Adjective.
ab......About.
abbr......Abbreviation.
A. D......Anno Domini (L., in the year of our Lord).
adv......Adverb.
aft......After.
Amer......American.
Anat......Anatomy.
Anc......Ancient.
Anthropol......Anthropology.
Antiq......Antiquities.
Arch......Architecture.
Archæol......Archæology.
Arith......Arithmetic.
Astrol......Astrology.
Astron......Astronomy.
av......Avoirdupois.

B. C......Before Christ.
bet......Between.
Biol......Biology.
Bot......Botany.
Brit......British.

cap......Capital, capitalize; that is, make the initial letter a capital.
Carp......Carpentry.
cf......Confer (L., compare).
Ch......Charles, Church.
Chem......Chemistry.
Ch. of Eng......Church of England.
Class......Classical.
Col......Colonel, Colossians.
Colloq......Colloquial.
com......Commonly.
Com......Commerce.
comp......Composition.
compar......Comparative.
conj......Conjunction.
contr., contract. Contraction.
corrupt......Corruption.
cu......Cubic.

dat......Dative.
def......Definition.
deriv......Derivative.
Dial......Dialectic.
dim......Diminutive.
disting......Distinguished.
dr......Dram.
dwt......Pennyweight (denarius weight).

E......English, East.
Eccl......Ecclesiastical.
Elec......Electricity.
Eng......England, English.
Engin......Engineering.
equiv......Equivalent.
esp......Especially.
etc......Et cetera (L., and so forth).
Ex......Exodus.
exc......Except.
excl......Excluding.

F......French.
fem......Feminine.
fig......Figuratively.
form......Formerly.
Fort......Fortification.
fr......From.
ft......Foot, feet.

G......German.
Gen......Genesis.
Geog......Geography.
Geol......Geology.
Geom......Geometry.
Gram......Grammar.
Gr......Greek.

Her......Heraldry.
Hist......History, historic.

i. e......Id est (L., that is).
Illust......Illustration.
imp......Imperative.
in......Inch, inches.
incho......Inchoative.
incor......Incorrectly.
indic......Indicative.
inf......Infinitive.
intens......Intensive.
interj......Interjection.
It......Italian.

L......Latin.
lb., lbs......Pound, pounds.
l. c......Lower case; that is, make the initial a small letter, not a capital.
lit......Literally.

Mach......Machinery.
masc......Masculine.
Math......Mathematics.
Matt......Matthew.
Mech......Mechanics.
Med......Medicine.
Mil......Military.
Min......Mineralogy.
Myth......Mythology.

n......Noun.
N......North.
Nat. Hist......Natural History.
Naut......Nautical.
Nav......Naval.
neut......Neuter.

obj., object......Objective.
Obs......Obsolete.
Obsoles......Obsolescent.
opp......Opposed, opposite.
Org......Organic.
oz......Ounce, ounces.

p. a......Participial adjective.
perh......Perhaps.
pers......Person.
pert......Pertaining.
Pharm......Pharmacy.
Philol......Philology.
Philos......Philosophy.
Phon......Phonetics.
Photog......Photography.
Phys......Physical.
Physiol......Physiology.
pl......Plural.
Poet......Poetic.
Port......Portuguese.
possess......Possessive.
p. p......Past participle.
p. pr......Present participle.
prep......Preposition.
pres......Present.
pret......Preterit.
prin......Principal.
prob......Probably.
pron......Pronoun.
prop......Properly.
Pros......Prosody.
Ps......Psalm.

R......Rare.
R. C. Ch......Roman Catholic Church.
Ref. Sp......Reformed Spelling.
Relig......Religion.
Rev......Revelation.
Rhet......Rhetoric, rhetorical.

Sam......Samuel.
sc......Scilicet (L., to wit, namely).
Scot......Scottish.
Shak......Shakespeare.
sing......Singular.
Sp......Spanish.
specif......Specifically.
subj......Subjunctive.
superl......Superlative.
Surg......Surgery.
Surv......Surveying.
syn......Synonym.

Teut......Teutonic.
Theol......Theology.
Tim......Timothy.

U. S......United States.
usu......Usually.

var......Variant.
vb. n......Verbal noun.
v. i......Verb intransitive.
v. t......Verb transitive.

yd......Yard, yards.

Zoöl......Zoölogy.

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A
DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE

A (*unstressed*, ə; *emphatic*, ā), *adj.*, or *indefinite article*. **1.** The shortened form of AN, signifying *one* or *any*, and commonly used before words beginning with a consonant sound. See AN. **2.** In each; to or for each; per; as, a dollar *a* yard.

a (ə), *prep.*, **a-**, **a–** (ə-), *prefix*. On; in; at; as in *afloat*, *asleep*, once *a* year, *a* hunting.

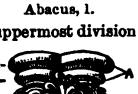
A 1 (ā wŭn). A registry mark given to ships in first-class condition. Hence, prime; first-class.

Aar'on (âr'ŭn), *n.* The brother of Moses. Aaron is the first high priest mentioned in the Bible.

a-back' (ə-băk'), *adv.* Back; backward; as, a sail is *aback* when pressed back by the wind, or a ship is *taken aback* when so checked; — often used figuratively.

Abacus, 1.

ab'a-cus (ăb'ə-kŭs) *n.*; *pl.* E. -CUSES (-ĕz), L. ABACI (-sī). **1.** A frame for reckoning by means of sliding balls. **2.** The uppermost division of the capital of a column.



A Abacus, 2.

a-baft' (ə-băft'), *prep. Naut.* Behind; toward the stern from. — *adv.* Toward or at the stern; aft.

ab'a-lo'ne (ăb'ə-lō'nē), *n.* A large mollusk, having a flattened, oval, slightly spiral shell lined with mother-of-pearl.

a-ban'don (ə-băn'dŭn), *v. t.* **1.** To give up wholly; forsake or renounce utterly. **2.** To yield (one's self) unrestrainedly; as, to *abandon* one's self to vice.

Syn. Leave, quit, resign, surrender, relinquish, desert, forsake. — ABANDON, DESERT, FORSAKE. To **abandon** is to give up absolutely, or to leave without intention of return, often implying surrender to the mercy of something or some one else; as, to *abandon* a claim, a ship, a child, or a farm. To **desert** is to quit or leave in violation of duty; as, to *desert* one's regiment, principles. To **forsake** is to leave, or break off associations with, something familiar, dear, or habitual; as, to *forsake* one's friends, one's haunts, or one's evil habits.

a-ban'doned (-dŭnd), *p. a.* [4] **1.** Forsaken; deserted. **2.** Self-abandoned; given up to evil; utterly bad; wicked; corrupt; dissolute.

a-ban'don-ment (-dŭn-mĕnt), *n.* Act of abandoning; abandoned state; absence of self-restraint.

a-base' (ə-bās'), *v. t.* [1] To cast down or reduce, as in rank or estimation; to degrade. — **Syn.** Disgrace, dishonor, depose, debase, reduce, humble, humiliate.

a-base'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* An abasing; humiliation.

a-bash' (ə-băsh'), *v. t.* To destroy the self-possession of; confuse; put to shame; embarrass.

a-bate' (ə-bāt'), *v. t.* [1] To reduce in amount, number, degree, intensity, etc.; lessen; moderate. — *v. i* To be abated; grow less; decrease.

a-bate'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* An abating; state of being abated; also, amount abated; decrease.

‖ **a'bat'toir'** (ä'bä'twär'), *n.* [F.] A slaughterhouse.

‖ **ab'bé'** (ä'bā'), *n.* [F.] Abbot; — now a title in France for an ecclesiastic who, having no assigned ecclesiastical duty, often acts as teacher, tutor, etc.

ab'bess (ăb'ĕs), *n.* A female superior or governess of a nunnery.

ab'bey (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BEYS (-ĭz). **1.** A society of persons leading secluded lives devoted to religion and celibacy; also, the building or buildings in which they live; monastery. **2.** The church of a monastery. — **Syn.** Convent, nunnery, priory. See CLOISTER.

ab'bot (-ŭt), *n.* The superior or head of an abbey of monks.

ab-bre'vi-ate (ə-brē'vĭ-āt), *v. t.* [1] To make briefer; shorten, esp. by contraction or omission, as words.

ab-bre'vi-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act or result of abbreviating; abbreviated form of a word or phrase, as *d.* for *died*.

ab'di-cate (ăb'dĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [1] To give up or relinquish formally, as sovereign power; to renounce; surrender, as a trust, duty, right, etc.

Syn. ABDICATE, RESIGN. **Abdicate** is especially used of giving up authority or dignity that is inherent or sovereign; as, the king *abdicated* the crown. **Resign** is esp. used of the giving up of an unexpired trust or office; as, he *resigned* his office. — *v. i.* To renounce a throne or high office.

ab'di-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of abdicating.

ab-do'men (ăb-dō'mĕn), *n.* The belly.

ab-dom'i-nal (ăb-dŏm'ĭ-năl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the abdomen.

ab-duct' (-dŭkt'), *v. t.* **1.** To take away surreptitiously by force; kidnap. **2.** *Physiol.* To draw away from a part or axis. — **ab-duc'tor** (-tẽr), *n.* [8].

ab-duc'tion (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* Act of abducting.

a-beam' (ə-bēm'), *adv. Naut.* On a line at right angles with the ship's keel; opposite the middle of the ship's side.

a-bed' (ə-bĕd'), *adv.* In bed, or on the bed.

A-bed'ne-go (ə-bĕd'nē-gō). *Bib.* See SHADRACH.

A'bel (ā'bĕl), *n.* In the Bible, the second son of Adam and Eve, slain by his brother Cain. *Gen.* iv.

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ab'er-ra'tion (ăb'ĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A wandering; deviation, esp. from what is right, natural, or typical. **2.** Mental disorder.

a-bet' (*a*-bĕt'), *v. t.*; -BET'TED; -BET'TING. To encourage; uphold, as by aid or countenance; — now chiefly in a bad sense; as, to *abet* one in a crime.

a-bet'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of abetting.

a-bet'ter, a-bet'tor (*a*-bĕt'ẽr), *n.* One who abets.

☞ In law, *abettor* is usual.

Syn. ABETTOR, ACCESSORY, ACCOMPLICE. In legal use these words imply guilt in common. An abettor is one actually or constructively present at the commission of the deed and contributing to it by moral or physical force. An accessory is one who *accedes* to, or aids, without being present, as by instigating, concealing, etc. An accomplice is one who with criminal intent participates in an offense, whether as principal, abettor, or accessory.

a-bey'ance (*a*-bā'ăns), *n.* Suspension; temporary inactivity.

ab-hor' (ăb-hôr'), *v. t.*; AB-HORRED' (-hôrd'); -HOR'RING. To shrink with shuddering from; detest; loathe. — **Syn.** See HATE.

ab-hor'rence (-hŏr'ĕns), *n.* Act or state of abhorring.

ab-hor'rent (-ĕnt), *a.* [4] **1.** Contrary or repugnant; — usually followed by *to*; as, the very thought of crime was *abhorrent* to him. **2.** Hateful; detestable; as, pride is *abhorrent*.

a-bide' (*a*-bīd'), *v. i.*; *pret. & p. p.* A-BODE' (-bōd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* A-BID'ING (-bīd'ĭng). **1.** To continue in a place; dwell. **2.** To remain stable or fixed in some state; continue; as, "Let every man *abide* in the same calling" (1 *Cor.* vii. 20). — **Syn.** See RESIDE. — *v. t.* **1.** To await; watch for; as, I will *abide* his coming. **2.** To endure; submit to; bear patiently; tolerate; as, she could not *abide* him.

a-bil'i-ty (*a*-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being able; power to perform; capacity; skill; in *pl.*, faculty, talent. — **Syn.** Energy, strength; capability, efficiency, aptitude.

ab'ject (ăb'jĕkt), *a.* [4] Sunk to a low condition; cast down in spirit or hope. — **Syn.** Mean, grovelling, cringing, slavish. — **ab'ject-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **ab'ject-ness**, *n.* [8].

ab'ju-ra'tion (ăb'jōō-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act of abjuring, or forswearing.

ab-jure' (ăb-jōōr'), *v. t. & i.* [1] **1.** To renounce upon oath; forswear; disavow; as, to *abjure* allegiance to a king. **2.** To renounce solemnly; recant; repudiate; as, to *abjure* errors. — **Syn.** See RENOUNCE.

ab'la-tive (ăb'lá-tĭv), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a case of the noun in Latin implying esp. *removal*, or *direction away*. — *n.* The ablative case, or a form in it.

a-blaze' (*a*-blāz'), *adv. & a.* On fire; gleaming; brilliant; ardent.

a'ble (ā'b'l), *a.* [3] **1.** Having sufficient power, force, skill, etc.; competent; as, an *able* workman. **2.** Having strong mental powers; talented; clever; as, an *able* lawyer.

ab-lu'tion (ăb-lū'shŭn), *n.* A washing or cleansing; washing of the person, or a part of it, as a religious rite.

a'bly (ā'blĭ), *adv.* In an able manner; with ability.

ab'ne-ga'tion (ăb'nĕ-gā'shŭn), *n.* A denial; a renunciation; self-denial.

ab-nor'mal (ăb-nôr'măl), *a.* [4] Not according to rule or system; unnatural; irregular. — **ab-nor'mal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

ab'nor-mal'i-ty (ăb'nôr-măl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Abnormal state or quality. **2.** Something abnormal.

a-board' (*a*-bôrd'), *adv.* On board; into or within a boat or railroad car. — *prep.* On board of.

a-bode' (*a*-bōd'), *pret. & p. p.* of ABIDE.

a-bode', *n.* **1.** Stay or continuance in a place; sojourn. **2.** Abiding place; dwelling; residence.

a-bol'ish (*a*-bŏl'ĭsh), *v. t.* To do away with wholly; put an end to. — **Syn.** Repeal, abrogate, revoke, annul, nullify, cancel, rescind.

ab'o-li'tion (ăb'ō-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of abolishing; state of being abolished.

ab'o-li'tion-ist, *n.* One who favors abolition, esp., *Hist.*, of negro slavery.

a-bom'i-na-ble (*a*-bŏm'ĭ-nă-b'l), *a.* [4] Worthy of or causing abomination; detestable; loathsome. — **a-bom'i-na-bly**, *adv.* [8].

a-bom'i-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* [1] To regard with extreme disgust or aversion; abhor; loathe. — **Syn.** See HATE.

a-bom'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Feeling of extreme disgust and hatred; abhorrence; loathing; detestation. **2.** Anything hateful or vile; pollution. **3.** A cause of wickedness.

ab'o-rig'i-nal (ăb'ō-rĭj'ĭ-năl), *a.* **1.** First; original; indigenous. **2.** Of or pert. to aborigines. — **Syn.** See NATIVE. — *n.* One of the aborigines.

ab'o-rig'i-nes (-nēz), *n. pl.*; *sing.* AB'O-RIG'I-NE (-nē). The earliest known inhabitants of a country; native races.

a-bor'tion (*a*-bôr'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A premature birth; miscarriage. **2.** Something (as a fruit) that fails to mature; hence, any failure to attain completion of perfection in what has been begun.

a-bor'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [4] Born prematurely; ineffectual; fruitless. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

a-bound' (*a*-bound'), *v. i.* **1.** To be in great plenty or very prevalent; as, the wild boar *abounds* in some parts of Europe. **2.** To be copiously supplied; — followed by *in* or *with*; as, "A faithful man shall *abound* with blessings" (*Prov.* xxviii. 20).

a-bout' (*a*-bout'), *adv.* **1.** On all sides; here and there; around; as, to look *about*; wandering *about*. **2.** In circuit; around the outside; as, at the waist he is one yard *about*. **3.** Nearly; approximately; as, *about* 400. **4.** To a reversed position; half around; as, to face *about*. **5.** In rotation; as, turn *about* is fair play. — *prep.* **1.** Around; on every side of. **2.** In the immediate neighborhood of; near; by or on (one's person). **3.** Over or upon different parts of; here and there in; throughout; as, wandering *about* the world. **4.** Near; not far from; as, *about* this time yesterday. **5.** Engaged in; intent on; as, to be *about* one's business. **6.** On the point or verge of; as, he was *about* to leap. **7.** Concerning; touching; as, to talk *about* politics. **8.** Appertaining to; in connection with; as, there is something pleasing *about* him.

a-bove' (*a*-bŭv'), *adv.* **1.** In a place above something, overhead. **2.** Earlier in order. **3.** Higher in rank or power. — *prep.* In or to a higher place than; higher than; over; surpassing; beyond; more than.

Syn. ABOVE, OVER, ON, UPON. That which is on or upon a thing is in contact with it; that which is above a thing is higher than it, whether in the same vertical line or not; that which is over a thing is in a vertical line above it. A thing that is *above* or *over* another may or may not be in contact with it. Thus, the entire second story of a building is *above*, but only a small part of it is directly *over*, one who stands *on* (*upon*) the ground floor. *Upon* and *on* are generally interchangeable, the choice being mainly determined by euphony. — *a.* Being above; that is, situated, placed, said, written, mentioned, or the like, above. — *n.* Something above.

a-bove'board' (-bōrd'), *adv. & a.* [4] Above the board or table; hence, in open sight; without trick or concealment.

ab-rade' (ăb-rād'), *v. t.* [1] To rub off; wear away by friction.

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A'bra-ham (ā'brȧ-hăm), *n.* *Bib.* The first patriarch, founder of the Hebrew race. *Gen.* xi. ff.

ab-ra'sion (ăb-rā'zhŭn), *n.* Act of abrading; also, an abraded place.

ab-ra'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to abrade. — *n.* A substance used for abrading, as emery.

a-breast' (ȧ-brĕst'), *adv.* **1.** Side by side. **2.** Up to a certain level or line; equally advanced.

a-bridge' (ȧ-brĭj'), *v. t.* [1] To shorten; lessen; diminish; curtail; as, to *abridge* a dictionary.

a-bridg'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of abridging; state of being abridged. **2.** Something produced by abridging; diminution; reduction; compend.

a-broad' (ȧ-brôd'), *adv.* **1.** At large; widely; broadly; as, "the fox roams far *abroad*." **2.** Outdoors; outside a country; in foreign countries.

ab'ro-gate (ăb'rō-gāt), *v. t.* [1] To annul by an authoritative act. — **Syn.** Revoke, repeal; abolish.

ab'ro-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* Act of abrogating.

ab-rupt' (ăb-rŭpt'), *a.* [4] **1.** Rising or descending sharply from a given surface or level. **2.** Sudden; hasty. **3.** Having sudden transitions; unconnected; broken. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

Syn. Rough, curt, brusque, blunt, unceremonious; disconnected, broken; sheer, sharp, steep, precipitous. — ABRUPT, STEEP, PRECIPITOUS. **Abrupt** applies to a surface that either rises (an acclivity) or descends (a declivity) at a sharp pitch or angle. **Steep** applies to one that rises, or less often one that descends, at such an angle as to make ascent or descent difficult. **Precipitous** suggests an almost vertical face.

Ab'sa-lom (ăb'sȧ-lŏm), *n.* In the Bible, King David's favorite, but rebellious, son. 2 *Sam.* xviii.

ab'scess (ăb'sĕs), *n.* A collection of pus in the body, usually due to injury or infection.

ab-scond' (ăb-skŏnd'), *v. i.* To depart clandestinely; steal off and secrete one's self. — **-er**, *n.* [8].

ab'sence (ăb'sĕns), *n.* **1.** State or time of being absent; — opposed to *presence*. **2.** Want; lack. **3.** Inattention; heedlessness.

ab'sent (-sĕnt), *a.* [4] **1.** Being away; not present; lacking. **2.** Inattentive; absent-minded; abstracted; preoccupied.

ab-sent' (ăb-sĕnt'), *v. t.* To withdraw (one's self) to such a distance as to prevent intercourse.

ab'sen-tee' (ăb'sĕn-tē'), *n.* One absent, as from his country, office, post, or the district where he owns an estate. — **ab'sen-tee'ism** (-Iz'm), *n.*

ab'sent-ly, *adv.* In an absent or inattentive way.

ab'sent-mind'ed (ăb'sĕnt-mīn'dĕd), *a.* [4] Being in a state of mind in which one fails to pay attention to what is going on about one.

ab'so-lute (-sō-lūt), *a.* **1.** Perfect; complete; as, *absolute* purity. **2.** Free from limit, restriction, or qualification; as, *absolute* monarch; *absolute* veto. **3.** *Gram.* Standing apart from its usual construction with another word or words; as, "ours," as in "the book is ours," is the *absolute* form of "our," as in "it is our book." — **Syn.** See PURE. — **ab'so-lute-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

ab'so-lu'tion (-lū'shŭn), *n.* Act of absolving; forgiveness.

ab'so-lut'ism (-lūt'Iz'm), *n.* State or quality of being absolute, or without limitation or condition.

ab-solve' (ăb-sŏlv'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To set free, or release, as from obligation or the consequences of guilt. **2.** To free from involving a penalty; pardon; remit (a sin).

ab-sorb' (ăb-sôrb'), *v. t.* To swallow up; engulf; suck up; drink or take in; engross; occupy fully.

ab-sorb'ent (-sôr'bĕnt), *a.* [4] Absorbing; absorptive. — *n.* Anything that absorbs.

ab-sorb'ing, *p. a.* [4] That absorbs; engrossing.

ab-sorp'tion (-sôrp'shŭn), *n.* Act of absorbing; fact or state of being absorbed. — **-sorp'tive**, *a.*

ab-stain' (-stān'), *v. i.* To do without or give up voluntarily; refrain; — with *from*. — **-er**, *n.* [8].

Syn. ABSTAIN, REFRAIN agree in the idea of a self-imposed check. To **abstain** is deliberately to withhold one's self from an object or action, often implying that indulgence would be hurtful or wrong; as, to *abstain* from strong drink. **Refrain** applies less often to the appetites or passions and frequently implies the checking of a momentary impulse or inclination; as, to *refrain* from laughter.

ab-ste'mi-ous (-stē'mĭ-ŭs), *a.* [4] Sparing in diet; temperate, abstinent. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

ab'sti-nence (ăb'stĭ-nĕns), *n.* Act or practice of abstaining, esp. from indulgence of appetite or propensities; the habitual abstaining from intoxicating beverages; as, total *abstinence*.

Syn. ABSTINENCE and TEMPERANCE express restraint in gratifying appetites, esp. as to strong drink, and are often interchangeable, though *temperance* more exactly implies habitual moderation.

ab'sti-nent (-nĕnt), *a.* [4] Refraining from indulgence, esp. of appetite; abstemious. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

ab'stract (ăb'străkt), *a.* [4] **1.** Considered apart from any object; as, *abstract* numbers. Hence: Abstruse; difficult; as, an *abstract* subject. **2.** Expressing a quality apart from any particular subject; as, "honesty," "whiteness," are *abstract* words. — *n.* That which comprises or concentrates in itself the essential qualities of a larger thing or of several things; summary; epitome, as of a book.

ab-stract' (ăb-străkt'), *v. t.* **1.** To withdraw; separate; take away; as, to *abstract* one's attention. **2.** To take secretly or dishonestly; purloin; as, to *abstract* a watch from a person's pocket.

ab-stract'ed, *p. a.* [4] Absent in mind; as, an *abstracted* scholar. — **ab-stract'ed-ly**, *adv.* [8].

ab-strac'tion (-străk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of abstracting; state of being abstracted; as, the sensation of cold is due to an *abstraction* of heat from our bodies. **2.** That which is abstracted; hence, an abstract idea or term; loosely, a theory; as, "Laws are *abstractions* until they are put into execution" (*Gladstone*). **3.** Absence of mind; as, he fell downstairs in a moment of *abstraction*.

ab'stract-ly (ăb'străkt-lĭ), *adv.* In an abstract state or manner; separately; by itself.

ab-struse' (ăb-strōōs'), *a.* [4] Difficult to be understood; recondite. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

ab-surd' (ăb-sûrd'), *a.* [4] Contrary to reason or propriety; obviously and flatly opposed to truth; nonsensical; ridiculous. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

ab-surd'i-ty (ăb-sûr'dĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being absurd. **2.** That which is absurd.

a-bun'dance (ȧ-bŭn'dăns), *n.* An overflowing fullness; great plenty; profusion. Cf. ABOUND.

a-bun'dant (-dănt), *a.* [4] Overflowing; more than sufficient; plentiful; ample. — **Syn.** See PLENTIFUL. — **a-bun'dant-ly**, *adv.* [8].

a-buse' (ȧ-būz'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To put to a wrong or bad use; misuse; pervert; as, to *abuse* one's wealth or one's authority. **2.** To use ill; maltreat; as, to *abuse* prisoners. **3.** To revile; reproach coarsely; as, they *abused* the general in his absence.

a-buse' (-būs'), *n.* **1.** Improper treatment or use; misuse. **2.** Physical ill treatment; injury. **3.** Evil practice or custom; offense; fault. **4.** Coarse, insulting speech; reviling.

a-bu'sive (-bū'sĭv), *a.* [4] **1.** Practicing or given to abuse, as by insulting words. **2.** Containing, or serving for, abuse; insulting; scurrilous. — **a-bu'sive-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **a-bu'sive-ness**, *n.* [8].

a-but' (-bŭt'), *v. i.*; -BUT'TED; -BUT'TING. To end or border; be contiguous; — with *on*, *upon*, or *against*.

a-but'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act or state of abutting. **2.** That on which a body abuts; part of a

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buttress, wall, pier, etc., that receives lateral pressure; in a bridge, the support at either end of the entire bridge.

a-bys'mal (*ȧ*-bĭz'măl), *a.* [4] Pertaining to or resembling an abyss; bottomless; fathomless.

a-byss' (-bĭs'), *n.* A bottomless gulf; any deep, immeasurable space.

Ab'ys-sin'i-an (ăb'ĭ-sĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Abyssinia. — *n.* A native of Abyssinia.

a-ca'cia (*ȧ*-kā'shȧ), *n.* Any of a genus (*Acacia*) of trees and shrubs of warm regions. Some species produce valuable gums.

ac'a-dem'ic (ăk'*ȧ*-dĕm'ĭk) } *a.* [4] Belonging or
ac'a-dem'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } pertaining to an academy or higher institution of learning; scholarly, literary or classical, rather than technical or scientific. — **ac'a-dem'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* [8].

a-cad'e-mi'cian (*ȧ*-kăd'ĕ-mĭsh'ăn), *n.* A member of an academy. See ACADEMY, *n.*, 2.

a-cad'e-my (-kăd'ĕ-mĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-mĭz). **1.** A school ranking between a common school and a college. **2.** A society of learned men united for the advancement of art or science.

A-ca'di-an (-kā'dĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Acadia, or Nova Scotia; — often with an implication of pastoral simplicity. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Acadia.

a-can'thus (-kăn'thŭs), *n.* **1.** Any of a genus (*Acanthus*) of prickly herblike plants of the Mediterranean region. **2.** A form of architectural ornamentation thought to have been suggested by the leaves of the acanthus. The Corinthian capital offers the best type.

ac-cede' (ăk-sēd'), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To enter on an office or dignity; attain. **2.** To agree; assent. — **Syn.** Consent, concur, comply, yield, conform, acquiesce.

ac-cel'er-ate (ăk-sĕl'ẽr-āt), *v. t. & i.* [1] **1.** To move faster; quicken; — opposed to *retard*. **2.** To quicken the natural progression or process of. **3.** To hasten, as the occurrence of an event.

ac-cel'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of accelerating; state of being accelerated: — opp. to *retardation*.

ac-cel'er-a-tive (-sĕl'ẽr-ā-tĭv), *a.* [4] Relating to, or tending to cause, acceleration; quickening.

ac-cel'er-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who or a thing that accelerates or increases speed.

ac'cent (ăk'sĕnt), *n.* **1.** Emphasis or stress given to certain syllables of words or phrases. **2.** A mark used to regulate pronunciation; esp.: **a** A mark to indicate the nature and place of the spoken accent. **b** A mark to indicate the length or quality of sound of the letter marked. **3.** Modulation of the voice in speaking; manner of pronouncing; tone. **4.** A word; *pl.*, language; speech. **5.** *Music.* A stress or special emphasis, or a mark indicating such; esp., a regularly recurring stress on a tone.

ac-cent' (ăk-sĕnt'), *v. t.* **1.** To utter or mark with accent. **2.** To emphasize.

ac-cen'tu-al (-sĕn'tŭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to accent.

ac-cen'tu-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [1] To pronounce or mark with an accent or with accents; emphasize.

ac-cen'tu-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* An accentuating.

ac-cept' (-sĕpt'), *v. t.* **1.** To receive or take willingly (a thing offered). **2.** To receive with favor; approve. **3.** To assent or agree to. **4.** *Commerce.* To receive as obligatory and promise to pay, as a bill of exchange. — **Syn.** See TAKE.

ac-cept'a-bil'i-ty (-sĕp'tȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ). **ac-cept'a-ble-ness,** *n.* The quality of being acceptable.

ac-cept'a-ble (-sĕp'tȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Capable, worthy, or sure of being accepted; agreeable; welcome.

ac-cept'a-bly, *adv.* In an acceptable manner.

ac-cept'ance (-tăns), *n.* **1.** Act of accepting; esp., favorable reception; approval; acceptableness. **2.** An accepted bill of exchange.

ac'cep-ta'tion (ăk'sĕp-tā'shŭn), *n.* The accepted meaning of a word or expression, or that which it generally has.

ac-cept'er (ăk-sĕp'tẽr), *n.* One who accepts.

ac-cep'tor (-sĕp'tẽr; -tôr), *n.* One who accepts; in commerce, one who accepts a bill of exchange.

ac'cess (ăk'sĕs; ăk-sĕs'), *n.* **1.** Act of coming to or near; admission; accessibility; as, to gain *access*. **2.** Means, place, or way of approach; passageway; as, the *access* is by a neck of land.

ac-ces'sa-ry (ăk-sĕs'*ȧ*-rĭ), *a. & n.* Accessory.

ac-ces'si-bil'i-ty (-ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Condition or quality of being accessible or approachable.

ac-ces'si-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] Easy of access.

ac-ces'sion (-sĕsh'ŭn). *n.* **1.** Increase by something added; that which is added. **2.** Act of coming to a throne, office, or dignity. — **Syn.** Addition, augmentation, enlargement.

ac-ces'so-ry (-sĕs'ŏ-rĭ), *a.* Accompanying as a subordinate; aiding or contributing in a secondary way; esp., of persons, uniting in, or contributing to, a crime, but not as the chief actor. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** Something additional and subordinate; adjunct. **2.** *Law.* One who, not being present, contributes to the commission of an offense, or one who, knowing a crime has been committed, aids or shelters the offender with intent to defeat justice. — **Syn.** See ABETTOR.

ac'ci-dence (ăk'sĭ-dĕns), *n.* The accidents, or inflections, of words; the rudiments of grammar.

ac'ci-dent (-dĕnt), *n.* **1.** An unforeseen or unexpected event, usually unfortunate; chance; mishap. **2.** *Gram.* A property of a word, but one not essential to it, as gender. **3.** A nonessential. — **Syn.** Mischance, misfortune; disaster, calamity, casualty, catastrophe.

ac'ci-den'tal (-dĕn'tăl), *a.* **1.** Happening by chance or accident; casual; fortuitous. **2.** Nonessential; not necessarily belonging; incidental. — **Syn.** Undesigned, unintended, chance, unforeseen, unexpected, unpremeditated. — **ac'ci-den'tal-ly,** *adv.* [8] — **ac'ci-den'tal-ness,** *n.* [8].

ac-claim' (*ȧ*-klām'), *v. t.* **1.** To applaud. **2.** To declare or proclaim by acclamations. **3.** To shout; call out. — *n.* Acclamation.

ac'cla-ma'tion (ăk'lȧ-mā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of acclaiming; loud applause. **2.** Act or method of voting orally.

ac-cli'mate (*ă*-klī'mĭt), *v. t. & i.* [1] To habituate or to become inured to a climate not native; acclimatize.

ac'cli-ma'tion (ăk'lĭ-mā'shŭn), *n.* Process of acclimating; state of being acclimated.

ac-cli'ma-ti-za'tion (*ă*-klī'mȧ-tĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Acclimation.

ac-cli'ma-tize (-tīz), *v. t. & i.* [1] To acclimate.

ac-cliv'i-ty (*ă*-klĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). A slope of the earth, as a hill, considered as ascending; ascent; — opposed to *decivity*.

ac'co-lade' (ăk'ŏ-lād'; -lăd'), *n.* Literally, an embrace; specifically, a salutation used in conferring knighthood, consisting in an embrace, a kiss, or, now usually, a tap on the shoulders with the flat blade of a sword.

ac-com'mo-date (*ă*-kŏm'ŏ-dāt), *v. t* [1] **1.** To render fit or correspondent; adapt; conform; as, to *accommodate* ourselves to circumstances. **2.** To reconcile; adjust; settle; as, to *accommodate* differences. **3.** To furnish with something desired, needed, or convenient; oblige.

ac-com'mo-dat'ing, *p. a.* [4] Affording, or disposed to afford, accommodation; obliging.

ac-com'mo-da'tion (-dā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of accommodating; state of being accommodated; adaptation; adjustment. **2.** Willingness to ac-

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commodate. 3. Whatever supplies a want or affords ease, refreshment, or convenience; often, in *pl.*, lodgings and food. 4. Adjustment of differences. 5. A loan of money or credit.

ac-com'pa-ni-ment (ă-kŭm'pă-nĭ-mĕnt), *n.* That which accompanies as a circumstance, or by way of ornament, or to give symmetry; *Music*, a subsidiary part, vocal or instrumental, accompanying another to enrich or support it.

ac-com'pa-nist (-nĭst), *n.* *Music.* The performer who takes the accompanying part.

ac-com'pa-ny (-nĭ), *v. t.* [2] **1.** To attend as a companion; go along or consort with. **2.** *Music.* To play or sing an accompaniment to or for.

Syn. Follow, convoy, conduct, attend, escort. — ACCOMPANY, ATTEND, ESCORT agree in the idea of going with some one. To accompany is to go with as a companion and, usually, an equal; to attend is to wait upon (often as a subordinate) in order to render service if necessary; to escort is to attend in order to protect or show courtesy or honor; as, the aged man, *accompanied* by his wife and *attended* by his faithful servant, was *escorted* to his home by his fellow citizens.

ac-com'plice (ă-kŏm'plĭs), *n.* An associate in guilt. See ABETTOR, Syn.

ac-com'plish (-plĭsh), *v. t.* **1.** To bring to a successful issue; effect; fulfill. **2.** Formerly, to equip thoroughly; hence, to render accomplished. — **Syn.** See EFFECT.

ac-com'plished (-plĭsht), *p. a.* [4] **1.** Completed; effected; as, an *accomplished* fact. **2.** Complete in acquirements, esp. as the result of training; as, an *accomplished* scholar.

ac-com'plish-ment (-plĭsh-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Accomplishing; completion; fulfillment. **2.** That which completes, or equips thoroughly; that which constitutes an excellence of mind or an elegance of manners, acquired by education or training; attainment. — **Syn.** See ACQUIREMENT.

ac-cord' (-kôrd'), *v. t.* To grant as suitable or proper; concede; award; as, to *accord* due praise to any one. — *v. i.* To agree; correspond; harmonize. — *n.* **1.** Agreement; harmony; consent; assent. **2.** Harmony of sounds; concord. **3.** Voluntary or spontaneous motion or impulse; — preceded by *own*; as, of one's own *accord*.

ac-cord'ance (-kôr'dăns), *n.* Agreement; harmony. — **ac-cord'ant** (ă-kôr'dănt), *a.*

ac-cord'ing, *p. a.* Agreeing; harmonious. — **according as**, precisely as; the same as.

ac-cord'ing-ly, *adv.* **1.** Agreeably; suitably; conformably. **2.** Consequently; so.

ac-cor'di-on (-kôr'dĭ-ŭn), *n.* A small, keyed wind instrument in which the wind is forced upon free metallic reeds by means of a bellows.

ac-cost' (-kôst'), *v. t.* To speak to first; address.

ac-count' (-kount'), *v. t.* To value; estimate; judge; deem. — *v. i.* **1.** To render, or state the terms of, an account, as of money expended. **2.** To answer in judgment or explanation; — with *for*; as, we must *account* for our opportunities. **3.** To give a satisfactory reason; explain; — with *for*. — *n.* **1.** A reckoning; computation. **2.** A statement of business dealings subjected to a reckoning or review; hence, a claim the items of which make up such a statement. Abbr. *accl.*, *a/c.* **3.** A statement of reasons; explanation. Hence: Reason, ground, motive, or the like; as, on no *account*. **4.** A statement of facts; narrative; report. **5.** Importance; worth; value. — **Syn.** See NARRATIVE.

ac-count'a-bil'i-ty, *n.* The state or condition of being accountable or answerable; responsibility.

ac-count'a-ble (-kount'ă-b'l), *a.* [4] **1.** Liable to be called to account; answerable. **2.** Capable of being accounted for; explicable. — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

ac-count'ant (ă-kount'ănt), *n.* One who is skilled in, or who keeps or adjusts, accounts.

ac-cou'ter (-kōō'tĕr), *v. t.* [6] To furnish with dress or equipments, esp. military; equip.

ac-cou'ter-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* [6] **1.** *pl.* Dress; equipment. **2.** Act or process of accoutering; state of being accoutered.

ac-cred'it (-krĕd'ĭt), *v. t.* **1.** To put or bring into credit; sanction. **2.** To send with credentials; authorize. — **Syn.** See CREDIT.

ac-cre'tion (-krē'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Growth; also, increase by external addition; as, the *accretion* of particles so as to form a mass. **2.** Result of such growth; the matter added.

ac-crue' (-krōō'), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To increase. **2.** To come or be added as increase, esp. as the produce of money lent.

ac-cu'mu-late (-kū'mū-lāt), *v. t.* [1] To heap up; pile up; amass; collect; aggregate. — *v. i.* To increase; collect.

ac-cu'mu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of accumulating or state of being accumulated; that which is accumulated.

ac-cu'mu-la-tive (-lă-tĭv), *a.* [4] Characterized by, produced by, or given to, accumulation; cumulative.

ac-cu'mu-la'tor (-lā'tĕr), *n.* One that accumulates.

ac'cu-ra-cy (ăk'ū-ră-sĭ), *n.* State or quality of being accurate; precision; exactness.

ac'cu-rate (-rāt), *a.* [4] In conformity to truth, or to some standard, as the result of care or pains; exact. — **Syn.** See CORRECT. — **ac'cu-rate-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **ac'cu-rate-ness**, *n.* [8].

ac-curse' (ă-kûrs'), *v. t.*; **-CURSED'** (-kûrst'); *as p. a. also* -kûr'sĕd), *or, poetic or ref. sp.*, **-CURST'**; **-CURS'ING.** To curse; damn; execrate.

ac'cu-sa'tion (ăk'ū-zā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or fact of being accused. **2.** That of which one is accused.

ac-cu'sa-tive (ă-kū'zā-tĭv), *a.* *Gram.* Designating, or pertaining to, the case (in English usually called *objective case*) expressing primarily the immediate object of a transitive verb or of a preposition. — *n.* The accusative case, or a form in it.

ac-cu'sa-to-ry (-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or of the nature of, an accusation.

ac-cuse' (-kūz'), *v. t.* [1] To charge with a fault or offense; blame; censure; — usually with *of*, referring to some specific offense. — **Syn.** Impeach, arraign, indict, reproach, censure, blame. — **ac-cus'er** (-kūz'ĕr), *n.* [8].

ac-cus'tom (-kŭs'tŭm), *v. t.* To make familiar by use; in the *passive*, to be wont; be in the habit.

ac-cus'tomed (-tŭmd), *p. a.* [4] Usual; customary.

ace (ās), *n.*; *pl.* **ACES** (ā'sĕz). **1.** A unit; a single point or spot on a card or die; the card or die so marked. **2.** A very small quantity or degree; jot. **3.** An aviator officially credited with having brought down five enemy aëroplanes.

a-cerb'i-ty (ă-sûr'bĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). **1.** Sourness, with bitterness and astringency, as of unripe fruit. **2.** Harshness; bitterness.

ac'e-tate (ăs'ĕ-tāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of acetic acid.

a-ce'tic (ă-sē'tĭk; ă-sĕt'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or producing, vinegar. — **acetic acid**, a certain colorless, biting liquid. It is the acid in vinegar.

a-cet'y-lene (ă-sĕt'ĭ-lēn), *n.* *Chem.* A colorless gas, usually made by the action of water on calcium carbide. It burns with a brilliant, white light.

A-cha'tes (ă-kā'tēz), *n.* A faithful companion of Æneas, in Vergil's "Æneid."

ache (āk), *v. i.*; **ACHED** (ākt); **ACH'ING** (āk'ĭng). To suffer pain. — *n.* Continued pain. — **Syn.** See PAIN.

a-chene' (ă-kēn'), *n.* A small, dry, one-seeded fruit, not dehiscent, and having a thin pericarp, as the fruit of the buttercup.

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Ach'er-on (ăk'ẽr-ŏn), *n.* *Myth.* The River of Woe, in Hades; hence, the Nether World.

a-chieve' (ȧ-chēv'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To carry on to a final close; accomplish; perform. **2.** To get by effort; win; attain. — **Syn.** See EFFECT. — *v. i.* To effect something; attain a desired end.

a-chieve'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** An achieving; accomplishment. **2.** Thing achieved, esp. by valor, boldness, or praiseworthy effort; feat. — **Syn.** See FEAT.

A-chil'les (-kĭl'ēz), *n.* The son of Peleus and Thetis, and hero of Homer's "Iliad." By dipping him in the Styx, his mother made him invulnerable, except in the heel by which she held him. Here he was fatally wounded by an arrow shot by Paris. He became the Greek ideal of youthful strength, beauty, and valor. See HECTOR.

Achromatic Lens.

ach'ing (āk'ĭng), *p. a.* That aches.

ach'ro-mat'ic (ăk'rō-măt'ĭk), *a.* Colorless; hence, *Optics*, refracting light without decomposing it into its constituent colors; giving images almost free from extraneous colors.

ac'id (ăs'ĭd), *a.* [4] **1.** Sour, sharp, or biting to the taste; tart; also, sour-tempered. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, an acid. — **Syn.** See SOUR. — *n.* A sour substance; a substance typically soluble in water and sour in taste; a chemical compound containing hydrogen capable of uniting with a base (as lime or iron) to form a salt.

a-cid'i-fy (ȧ-sĭd'ĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.* [2] To make or become acid.

a-cid'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being acid.

a-cid'u-late (-ū-lāt), *v. t.* [1] To make acidulous.

a-cid'u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [4] Slightly sour; sourish.

ac-knowl'edge (ăk-nŏl'ĕj), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To own or admit the knowledge of; declare one's belief in; admit as true; confess; as, "I *acknowledge* my transgressions" (*Ps.* li. 3). **2.** To admit the claims or authority of; recognize; as, "In all thy ways *acknowledge* him" (*Prov.* iii. 6). **3.** To own as a benefit, obligation, or kindness; as, to *acknowledge* a favor or the receipt of a letter. **4.** To own as genuine; as, to *acknowledge* a signature.

Syn. ACKNOWLEDGE, ADMIT, OWN, CONFESS agree in the idea of assent, frequently under pressure. **Acknowledge** implies the making public of one's knowledge of something which has been, or might have been, kept back or concealed. **Admit** emphasizes the idea of granting or conceding; as, to *admit* a charge, a fact. **Own** is less formal than *acknowledge*, and regards the thing acknowledged in its relation to one's self; as, to *own* one's self at a loss. **Confess** (opposed to *deny*) usually applies to what is felt to be wrong (as, to *confess* a crime); but it is often used merely to suggest deference; as, I am not, I *confess*, convinced.

ac-knowl'edg-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of acknowledging; also, a thing acknowledged. **2.** Thing done or given by way of acknowledging.

ac'me (ăk'mē), *n.* Top; culmination. — **Syn.** See CULMINATION.

ac'o-lyte (ăk'ō-līt), *n.* An attendant; assistant, as to a priest.

ac'o-nite (-nīt), *n.* Any of a genus (*Aconitum*) of blue- or purple-flowered poisonous herbs of the crowfoot family; esp., the common monkshood; also, a sedative extract or tincture from the plant.

a'corn (ā'kôrn; ā'kẽrn), *n.* The nut, or fruit, of the oak.

a-cous'tic (ȧ-kōōs'tĭk; ȧ-kous'-), *a.* Pertaining to hearing, the organs of hearing, or the science of sound; auditory. — **a-cous'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

a-cous'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Acoustic.

a-cous'tics (-tĭks), *n.* **1.** The science of sound. **2.** The sum of the qualities that determine the value of an auditorium as to distinct hearing.

ac-quaint' (ă-kwānt'), *v. t.* **1.** To furnish or give knowledge (*of*) by trial or experience; — followed by *with*; as, to make one's self *acquainted* with the classics. **2.** To notify; inform; — often followed by *with* or by *that*.

ac-quaint'ance (-kwān'tăns), *n.* **1.** State of being acquainted; personal knowledge gained by intercourse, esp. short of that of friendship. **2.** A person with whom one is acquainted.

ac-quaint'ance-ship, *n.* The state or condition of having acquaintance or personal knowledge.

ac'qui-esce' (ăk'wĭ-ĕs'), *v. i.* [1] To rest satisfied, or apparently satisfied; submit, accept, consent, or concur by silence or by omitting to object; hence, to concur; assent; — with *in*. — **Syn.** Comply, yield, assent, agree. See ACCEDE.

ac'qui-es'cence (-ĕs'ĕns), *n.* Act or state of acquiescing.

ac'qui-es'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [4] Acquiescing, or given to acquiescing. — **ac'qui-es'cent-ly**, *adv.* [8].

ac-quire' (ă-kwīr'), *v. t.* [1] To gain, usually by one's own exertion; get as one's own. — **Syn.** To attain, win, earn, secure. See OBTAIN.

ac-quire'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of acquiring; that which is acquired; acquisition.

Syn. ACQUIREMENT, ACQUISITION, ATTAINMENT, ACCOMPLISHMENT all refer to faculties or to powers regarded as the fruit of exertion or effort. **Acquirement** denotes esp. personal qualities or resources achieved by endeavor, as contrasted with native gifts; **acquisition** usually denotes rather material or external gains; as, *acquirements* in literature and art; learning is a valuable *acquisition*. **Attainment** commonly refers to the higher intellectual acquirements; **accomplishment**, to such acquired faculties or graces as pass current in social intercourse; as, scientific *attainments*; music and dancing are her chief *accomplishments*.

ac'qui-si'tion (ăk'wĭ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of acquiring. **2.** Thing acquired or gained; acquirement. — **Syn.** See ACQUIREMENT.

ac-quis'i-tive (ă-kwĭz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [4] Able or disposed to acquire. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

ac-quit' (ă-kwĭt'), *v. t.*; -QUIT'TED; -QUIT'TING. **1.** To discharge, as a debt; pay off. **2.** To set free, release, or discharge (from an obligation, burden, or accusation). **3.** Reflexively: **a** To clear one's self. **b** To bear or conduct one's self.

ac-quit'tal (-ăl), *n.* An acquitting; acquittance.

ac-quit'tance (-ăns), *n.* **1.** Acquittal. **2.** A writing evidencing a discharge; a receipt in full.

a'cre (ā'kẽr), *n.* A measure of land; 160 square rods, or 43,560 square feet.

a'cre-age (-āj), *n.* Acres collectively.

ac'rid (ăk'rĭd), *a.* [3] Sharp and harsh, or bitter and hot to the taste, or in its effect upon the skin; pungent; irritating; — used of physical things, and, figuratively, of speech, temper, writing, etc. — **Syn.** See SOUR.

a-crid'i-ty (ȧ-krĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being acrid; acrimony.

ac'ri-mo'ni-ous (ăk'rĭ-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* [4] Caustic; bitter-tempered; sarcastic; acrid; — not used of physical things. — **ac'ri-mo'ni-ous-ly**, *adv.* [8].

ac'ri-mo-ny (ăk'rĭ-mō-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). Sharpness or severity, as of language or temper. — **Syn.** Bitterness, pungency; roughness, rudeness, crabbedness; sourness, sharpness, astringency, asperity, acerbity, tartness.

ac'ro-bat (-rō-băt), *n.* One who practices daring gymnastic feats.

ac'ro-bat'ic (-băt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to an acrobat.

a-crop'o-lis (ȧ-krŏp'ō-lĭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. -LISES (-ēz),

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Gr. -LEIS (-lĭs). The upper fortified part or citadel of a Greek city, esp. that of Athens (*the Acropolis*).

a-cross' (*ȧ*-krŏs'), *adv.* From side to side; cross-wise. — *prep.* From side to side of; athwart.

a-cros'tic (*ȧ*-krŏs'tĭk), *n.* A composition, usually in verse, in which one or more sets of letters taken in order form words, phrases, etc.

act (ăkt), *n.* **1.** That which is done or doing; a performance; deed. **2.** The decision or declared will of a legislative body, court, etc.; a decree, edict, law, or the like. **3.** A formal writing expressing that something has been done; as, an *act* of sale. **4.** A performance of part of a play; one of the principal divisions of a dramatic work. **5.** Process of doing; action; as, to be taken in the *act*. — *v. t.* **1.** To perform (a play) as an actor; play. **2.** To assume the office or character of; personate; as, to *act* the hero. **3.** To feign; simulate. — *v. i.* **1.** To exert or put forth energy or power; do something; carry into effect a determination of the will; as, *act* at once if he fails. **2.** To have effect; exert influence; as, some acids *act* on glass. **3.** To behave; deport one's self. **4.** To perform on the stage; play a part.

act'ing, *p. a.* That acts; as, *acting* trustee; doing duty (for another); as, an *acting* mayor.

ac'tion (ăk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Function or operation of that which acts; the doing of something. **2.** State of motion; activity; — distinguished from *rest;* as, a battleship in *action*. **3.** A legal proceeding by which one demands or enforces one's right in a court of justice. **4.** An act; thing done; deed; also, enterprise or efficiency; as, a man of *action*. In *pl.:* Habitual deeds; hence, conduct; behavior. **5.** Military operation or combat; battle. **6.** A mechanism by means of which a part is opened or closed or an action transmitted; as, the breech *action* of a gun; the *action* of a piano.

ac'tion-a-ble (*ȧ*-b'l), *a.* Subject to, or giving ground for, an action, or suit at law.

ac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [4] **1.** Having the power or quality of acting; causing change; acting; — opposed to *passive*. **2.** Quick in physical movement; agile; nimble. **3.** Being in action; working; being in force; — opposed to *quiescent, dormant,* or *extinct*, etc. **4.** Given to action; energetic; busy; — opposed to *dull, sluggish, lazy,* or *inert*. Also, practical; — opposed to *speculative* or *theoretical*. **5.** Requiring or implying action; as, an *active* employment; — opposed to *sedentary* or to *tranquil*. **6.** Brisk; lively; as, an *active* demand. **7.** *Gram.* Pertaining to or designating: **a** The form, or voice, of the verb which represents the subject as the doer of the action. **b** Verbs asserting that the subject acts on something; — distinguished from *neuter* and *passive;* as *kill, demolish*, as distinguished from *suffer, feel*, etc., *die, rise*, etc. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

Syn. Vigorous, alert, ready, prompt; smart, spirited, animated, sprightly; agile, nimble. — ACTIVE, AGILE, NIMBLE imply quickness of movement. That which is active (opposed to *lazy, inert*) is thought of as busy or energetic as well as quick; as, an *active* child. Agile implies sprightly dexterity; as, *agile* as a monkey. Nimble suggests lightness and swiftness; as, *nimble* fingers.

ac-tiv'i-ty (ăk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State of action, or quality of being active. **2.** State or quality of vigorous or energetic action; liveliness. **3.** Anything active; an active agent or force.

ac'tor (ăk'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who acts; a doer. **2.** A theatrical performer; a player.

ac'tress (-trĕs), *n.* A female actor.

ac'tu-al (-tū-ăl), *a.* **1.** Existing in act, reality, or fact; real. **2.** In action at the time being; now existing; present. — **Syn.** See REAL.

ac'tu-al'i-ty (ăk'tū-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State of being actual; reality; fact.

ac'tu-al-ly, *adv.* In act or in fact; really.

ac'tu-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). One who calculates insurance risks and premiums, etc.

ac'tu-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [1] To put into action; move to action. — **Syn.** See MOVE.

a-cu'men (*ȧ*-kū'mĕn), *n.* Keenness of perception or discernment.

a-cute' (*ȧ*-kūt'), *a.* [3] **1.** Sharp at the end; pointed; — opposed to *blunt* or *obtuse*. **2.** Having nice discernment; penetrating; clever; — opposed to *dull* or *stupid*. **3.** Having nice or quick sensibility; susceptible; as, *acute* sight; also, sharp; intense; as, *acute* pain. **4.** High or shrill; — opposed to *low* or *grave*. **5.** *Med.* Attended with severe symptoms, and coming speedily to a crisis; — opposed to *chronic*. — **Syn.** See SHARP. — **acute accent**, a mark [′] used to indicate stress, etc. — **a. angle**, an angle less than a right angle. See ANGLE, *Illust.* — **a-cute'ly**, *adv.* [8] — **a-cute'ness**, *n.* [8].

ad'age (ăd'ĕj), *n.* A saying which has acquired credit by long use; proverb.

a-da'gio (*ȧ*-dä'jō), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* Slow.

Ad'am (ăd'ŭm), *n.* In the Bible, the first man.

ad'a-mant (-*ȧ*-mănt), *n.* A stone imagined as of impenetrable hardness; — a name given to very hard substances, as the diamond. Now, figuratively, the embodiment of hardness; something impenetrable; as, a heart of *adamant*.

ad'a-man'tine (-măn'tĭn), *a.* [4] Made of, or having the qualities of, adamant.

Adam's apple. The projection formed by the thyroid cartilage in the neck in front.

a-dapt' (*ȧ*-dăpt'), *v. t.* To make suitable; fit; suit; adjust. — **a-dapt'a-ble**, *a.* [4, 8].

a-dapt'a-bil'i-ty (*ȧ*-dăp'tȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The quality of being adaptable.

ad'ap-ta'tion (ăd'ăp-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of adapting; state of being adapted; an adapted form or copy.

a-day' (*ȧ*-dā'), *adv.* Daily; on each day.

add (ăd), *v. t.* **1.** To give (*to*); bestow (*on*). **2.** To join or unite so as to increase the number, augment the quantity, or form into one aggregate; *Math.*, to unite in one sum or quantity. Hence: To sum up; put together mentally. **3.** To append, as a statement, say further. — *v. i.* To make an addition.

ad'dend (ăd'ĕnd), *n. Math.* A number or quantity to be added to another, called the *augend;* thus in 3 + 2, 3 is the *augend* and 2 the *addend*.

ad-den'dum (*ă*-dĕn'dŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -DA (-dȧ). A thing to be added; an addition.

add'er (ăd'ẽr), *n.* One that adds.

ad'der (ăd'ẽr), *n.* Any of several snakes; esp.: **a** The venomous viper of Europe. **b** In America, any of several harmless snakes; as, the milk *adder*.

ad'der's-tongue' (-ẽrz-tŭng'), *n.* **1.** A kind of fern; — from the shape of its fruiting spike. **2.** A kind of orchid having checked or mottled leaves. **3.** The dogtooth violet.

add'i-ble (ăd'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being added.

ad-dict' (*ă*-dĭkt'), *v. t.* To apply habitually; to give (one's self) up or over (to) as a constant practice; devote; habituate; — with *to*.

ad-dict'ed, *p. p. & p. a.* of ADDICT.

Syn. Accustomed, habituated, inclined, prone, devoted. — ADDICTED, DEVOTED. One is addicted who is given up, or strongly inclined, to some (often bad) object, practice, or pursuit; as, *addicted* to wine. One is devoted who is habitually earnest in the pursuit of some (good) object.

ad-dic'tion (-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* State of being addicted; devotion; inclination.

ad-di'tion (-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act or process of adding; also, thing added; increase; augmentation.

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ad-di'tion-al (ă-dĭsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* Added; supplemental. — **ad-di'tion-al-ly**, *adv.* [8].

ad'dle (ăd'l), *a.* Rotten; putrid; — said of eggs. Hence: Unproductive or confused, as brains; muddled. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become addle.

ad-dress' (ă-drĕs'), *v. t.*; -DRESSED' (-drĕst') or -DREST'; -DRESS'ING. **1.** To apply one's skill or energies (*to* some object); direct one's speech or discourse (*to* a person); as, he *addressed* himself to you. **2.** To direct, as words (*to* any one or anything); as, he *addressed* his remarks to the judge. **3.** To speak to; accost. **4.** To direct in writing, as a letter. **5.** To court; woo. — *n.* **1.** Act of addressing one's self or one's words. **2.** A formal communication, application, or statement; speech; petition. **3.** Direction or superscription of a letter, or the name, title, and place of residence or business of the one addressed. **4.** Manner of speaking to another; delivery; as, a man of good *address*. **5.** Suit; courtship; — usually in *pl.* **6.** Skillful management; dexterity; adroitness; as, he has both *address* and courage. — **Syn.** Readiness, ingenuity, tact, adroitness. See SPEECH.

ad-dress'ee' (ă-drĕs'ē'), *n.* One to whom anything, as a letter, is addressed.

ad-duce' (ă-dūs'), *v. t.* [1] To bring forward or offer, as a reason; cite. — **Syn.** Advance, assign; quote, name. — **ad-duc'i-ble** (-dūs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [8].

ad'e-noid (ăd'ē-noid), *n.* An excessive development of the adenoid tissue in the upper part of the pharynx; — usually in *pl.*

a-dept' (ă-dĕpt'), *n.* One fully skilled or well versed; a proficient. — *a.* [4] Proficient. — **a-dept'ness**, *n.* [8].

ad'e-qua-cy (ăd'ē-kwă-sĭ), *n.* Sufficiency.

ad'e-quate (-kwăt), *a.* Equal to or sufficient for some (specific) requirement; fully sufficient; as, an *adequate* definition. — **ad'e-quate-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **ad'e-quate-ness**, *n.* [8].

Syn. Proportionate, commensurate, competent, equal, full, ample, sufficient, enough. — ADEQUATE, SUFFICIENT, ENOUGH agree in the idea of competency. That is **adequate** which is equal to, or commensurate with, a requirement; that is **sufficient** which completely fulfills a proposed or definite end; that is **enough** which satisfies desire or meets a want; as, his means are *adequate* to his needs; her answer was *sufficient* to deter me; I have *enough*.

ad-here' (ăd-hēr'), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To stick fast as if glued; become joined or united. **2.** To hold; be attached or devoted (*to*); as, men *adhere* to a party. **Syn.** Cleave, cling, hold, cohere. — ADHERE, COHERE agree in the idea of sticking fast. **Adhere** denotes a mere cleaving of one object to another, and usually implies little or nothing as to a resulting unity; as, the stamp did not *adhere* to the paper. **Cohere** often suggests a more or less unified body or substance; as, the flakes in a snowball *cohere*.

ad-her'ence (-hēr'ĕns), *n.* Quality, act, or state of adhering; steady attachment or support; devotion. **Syn.** ADHERENCE, ADHESION. Present usage tends to confine *adhesion* to the physical, *adherence* to the figurative, sense; as, the *adhesion* of wax to paper; *adherence* to the doctrines of Emerson.

ad-her'ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [4] Sticking; clinging; adhering. — *n.* One who adheres; follower; partisan. — **Syn.** Supporter, ally, backer. See FOLLOWER.

ad-he'sion (-hē'zhŭn), *n.* Act or state of adhering; specifically, a sticking together of substances in contact. — **Syn.** See ADHERENCE.

ad-he'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [4] **1.** Sticky; tenacious; of the nature of adhesion. **2.** Apt or tending to adhere; clinging. — **ad-he'sive-ness**, *n.* [8].

a-dieu' (ă-dū'), *interj. & adv.* Good-by; farewell; — a parting expression of kind wishes. — *n.*; *pl.* E. ADIEUS (-dūz'), F. ADIEUX (ă-dyū'). A farewell; commendation to the care of God at parting.

ad'i-pose (ăd'ĭ-pōs), *a.* Of or pertaining to fat; fatty. — *n.* Fat.

ad-ja'cence (ă-jā'sĕns) } *n.* **1.** Quality or state
ad-ja'cen-cy (-sĕn-sĭ) } of being adjacent; contiguity. **2.** That which is adjacent.

ad-ja'cent (-sĕnt), *a.* Lying near; close; contiguous; neighboring.

Syn. ADJACENT, ADJOINING, CONTIGUOUS agree in the idea of nearness. Objects are **adjacent** when they lie close to each other, but not necessarily in contact; as, *adjacent* fields, villages; they are adjoining when they meet at some line or point of junction. They are **contiguous** when they touch along a considerable part or the whole of one side.

ad'jec-ti'val (ăj'ĕk-tī'văl; ăj'ĕk-tĭv-ăl), *a.* Of or relating to, or of the nature of, an adjective.

ad'jec-tive (ăj'ĕk-tĭv), *n. Gram.* A word used with a noun, or substantive, to express a quality of the thing named, or something attributed to it, or to limit, define, specify, or describe it. — **Syn.** See EPITHET. — *a.* Added to a substantive as an attribute; of the nature of an adjunct. — **ad'jective-ly**, *adv.* [8].

ad-join' (ă-join'), *v. t.* To join or unite to; lie contiguous to; also, to attach; append. — *v. i.* To lie or be next, or contiguous.

ad-join'ing, *p. a.* Joining to; adjacent. — **Syn.** See ADJACENT.

ad-journ' (-jûrn'), *v. t.* To put off or defer to another day, or indefinitely; to close or suspend for the day, as a legislative meeting.

Syn. Suspend, postpone, prorogue, dissolve. — ADJOURN, PROROGUE, DISSOLVE are used of public bodies when they suspend business. When a deliberative body **adjourns**, it merely suspends (usually for a brief period) its deliberations, which at the next meeting may be resumed where they ended; when a British parliament is **prorogued**, the session is ended, and all bills not enacted are quashed, and can be taken up only as new matter at a subsequent session; when a deliberative body is **dissolved**, it entirely ceases to exist.

— *v. i.* To suspend business for a time, esp. public business, as of legislatures, courts, etc.

ad-journ'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of adjourning; state of being adjourned; also, the interval for which a body adjourns.

ad-judge' (-jŭj'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To decide judicially; order; decree; as, to *adjudge* a case. **2.** To sentence; condemn; as, *adjudged* to death. **3.** To award judicially in a case of controversy; as, the house was *adjudged* to her.

ad-ju'di-cate (-jōō'dĭ-kāt), *v. t. & i.* [1] To hear or try, and determine judicially; adjudge; as, to *adjudicate* a claim.

ad-ju'di-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of adjudicating.

ad-ju'di-ca'tor (-kā'tĕr), *n.* One who adjudicates.

ad'junct (ăj'ŭnkt), *a.* Conjoined; attending. — *n.* Something joined or added to a thing, but not essentially a part of it; auxiliary; as, "learning is but an *adjunct* to our self" (*Shakespeare*).

ad'ju-ra'tion (-ōō-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act of adjuring.

ad-jure' (ă-jōōr'), *v. t.* [1] To charge, bind, or command, solemnly, as if under oath; entreat earnestly.

ad-just' (-jŭst'), *v. t.* **1.** To settle or arrange; free from differences or discrepancies. **2.** To make exact; fit; make correspondent or conformable. **3.** To put in order; regulate. — **ad-just'a-ble**, *a.* [8] — **ad-just'er**, *n.* [8].

ad-just'ment, *n.* Act of adjusting, or state of being adjusted.

ad'ju-tan-cy (ăj'ōō-tăn-sĭ), *n.* Office of an adjutant.

ad'ju-tant (-tănt), *n.* **1.** A helper. **2.** A staff officer who assists a commander in the details of duty.

ad-min'is-ter (ăd-mĭn'ĭs-tĕr), *v.t.* **1.** To manage or

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conduct, as public affairs; to direct the execution, application, or conduct of; as, to *administer* finances. **2.** To dispense; serve out; supply; as, to *administer* the Sacrament. **3.** To give or apply, as medicine or a remedy. **4.** To tender or impose, as an oath. **5.** *Law.* To settle, as the estate of one who dies intestate. —*v. i.* To contribute; conduce; minister; as, "a fountain *administers* to the pleasure of the place." — **Syn.** See MINISTER, EXECUTE.

ad-min'is-tra'tion (-trā'shŭn), *n.* Act of administering (in any sense); *Law & Politics*, the action of the state in the exercise of its political powers; usually, the action of the executive alone, or of the executive in managing only the property and business transactions of the state and in providing for the general welfare of the state; also, collectively, those intrusted with executive powers; the term of office of an administrative officer or body. — **Syn.** Conduct, management, execution.

ad-min'is-tra-tive (-mĭn'ĭs-trā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to administration; executive.

ad-min'is-tra'tor (-trā'tĕr), *n.* One who administers; *Law*, one legally vested with the right of administration of an estate. See ADMINISTER, 5.

ad-min'is-tra'trix (-trā'trĭks), *n. fem.; L. pl.* -TRATRICES (-trā-trī'sēz). A female administrator.

ad'mi-ra-ble (ăd'mĭ-rȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Having qualities that excite admiration; most excellent. — **ad'mi-ra-bly**, *adv.* [8].

ad'mi-ral (-răl), *n.* Commander in chief of a navy. **2.** Naval officer of the highest rank. See NAVY.

ad'mi-ral-ship, *n.* The office or rank of an admiral.

ad'mi-ral-ty (-răl-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Office or jurisdiction of an admiral. **2.** The department or officers having authority over naval affairs. **3.** The court or the law dealing with maritime questions and offenses.

ad'mi-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Wonder. *Archaic.* **2.** Wondering or marveling approbation or delight; as, *admiration* of a picture. **3.** Something that excites wonder, or pleased surprise; a prodigy; as, he is the *admiration* of the town.

ad-mire' (ăd-mīr'), *v. t.* [1] To regard with wonder and delight; look upon or contemplate with pleasure. — **ad-mir'er** (-mīr'ĕr), *n.* [8].

ad-mis'si-bil'i-ty (-mĭs'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The quality of being admissible.

ad-mis'si-ble (-mĭs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Entitled or worthy to be admitted; allowable.

ad-mis'sion (-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or practice of admitting; admittance; access. **2.** The granting of an argument not fully proved; concession. **3.** A fact, point, or statement admitted. **4.** Price of entrance. — **Syn.** See ADMITTANCE.

ad-mit' (-mĭt'), *v. t.;* -MIT'TED; -MIT'TING. **1.** To allow to enter; receive; take; as, *admitted* to a school; to *admit* evidence. **2.** To give a right of entrance to; as, this ticket *admits* one. **3.** To concede as true; grant; as, he *admitted* his fault. **4.** To be capable of; allow; permit; as, his conduct *admits* of no apology. — **Syn.** See ACKNOWLEDGE.

ad-mit'tance (-ăns), *n.* **1.** Act of admitting. **2.** Permission to enter; admission; entrance.

Syn. ADMITTANCE, ADMISSION. *Admittance* is mostly confined to the literal sense of allowing one to enter a locality or building; as, "No *admittance*," *admittance* to the grounds. *Admission* is used in the sense of allowing entrance that carries with it certain privileges; as, *admission* to a theater, the *admission* of aliens into a country.

ad-mix'ture (-mĭks'tŭr), *n.* A mixing; mixture.

ad-mon'ish (-mŏn'ĭsh), *v. t.* **1.** To warn of a fault; give warning advice or caution to; as, he *admonished* him to repent. **2.** To instruct; direct; guide; as, "Moses was *admonished* of God" (*Heb.* viii. 5). — **Syn.** See REPROVE.

ad'mo-ni'tion (ăd'mō-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* An admonishing; expression of authoritative advice or warning. — **Syn.** Reproof, rebuke, caution.

ad-mon'i-to-ry (ăd-mŏn'ĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Conveying admonition; as, "a raised *admonitory* finger."

a-do' (ȧ-dōō'), *n.* Doing; trouble; fuss; bustle.

a-do'be (ȧ-dō'bē), *n.* An unburnt brick dried in the sun; a house or structure of such bricks. *Sp. Amer.*

ad'o-les'cence (ăd'ō-lĕs'ĕns), *n.* Process or period of growing from childhood to maturity; youth.

ad'o-les'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* Growing to maturity; in a state of adolescence. — *n.* A youth.

A-do'nis (ȧ-dō'nĭs). *Class. Myth.* A beautiful youth beloved by Aphrodite (Venus). He was slain by a wild boar. So great was Aphrodite's grief that Adonis was permitted to spend part of the year on earth.

a-dopt' (ȧ-dŏpt'), *v. t.* **1.** To take by choice into a relationship, esp. that of a child or an heir. **2.** To take or receive as one's own (what is not so naturally). — **a-dopt'ed**, *p. a.* — **a-dopt'er**, *n.* [8].

a-dop'tion (-dŏp'shŭn), *n.* Act of adopting; state of being adopted.

a-dop'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to adoption; made or acquired by adoption; fitted to adopt.

a-dor'a-ble (ȧ-dōr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Worthy to be adored. — **-ness**, *n.* [8] — **-bly**, *adv.* [8].

ad'o-ra'tion (ăd'ō-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act of adoring; feeling of one who adores.

a-dore' (ȧ-dōr'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To worship with profound reverence. **2.** To love in the highest degree; regard with the utmost esteem and affection. — **a-dor'er**, *n.* [8] — **a-dor'ing**, *p. a.*

a-dorn' (ȧ-dōrn'), *v. t.* To deck with ornaments. — **Syn.** Beautify, grace; bedeck, array, attire, ornament, decorate, embellish, deck.

a-dorn'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* An adorning; decoration.

a-down' (ȧ-doun'), *adv.* Downward. *Archaic.* — *prep.* Down. *Archaic or Poetic.*

a-drift' (ȧ-drĭft'), *adv. & a.* Floating at random; drifting.

a-droit' (ȧ-droit'), *a.* [4] Dexterous in the use of the hands or in the exercise of the mental faculties; ready in invention or execution. — **Syn.** Skillful, expert, ready, clever, deft; ingenious, cunning, ready-witted. See DEXTEROUS. — **a-droit'ly**, *adv.* [8] — **a-droit'ness**, *n.* [8].

ad'u-la'tion (ăd'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* Servile flattery; fulsome praise. — **Syn.** See COMPLIMENT.

ad'u-la-to-ry (ăd'ū-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Servilely flattering or praising; as, an *adulatory* address.

a-dult' (ȧ-dŭlt'), *a.* Having attained full size and strength; matured. — *n.* An adult person, animal, or plant.

a-dul'ter-ant (ȧ-dŭl'tĕr-ănt), *n.* That which adulterates.

a-dul'ter-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [1] To corrupt, debase, or make impure by admixture of a foreign or a baser substance. — **a-dul'ter-a'tor** (-ā'tĕr), *n.* [8].

a-dul'ter-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of adulterating; state of being adulterated; an adulterated product.

a-dul'ter-er (ȧ-dŭl'tĕr-ĕr), *n.* One, esp. a man, who commits adultery. — **-ess** (-ĕs), *n. fem.* [8].

a-dul'ter-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [4] Guilty of, given to, or pertaining to, adultery. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

a-dul'ter-y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). Unfaithfulness of a married person to the marriage bed.

ad-um'brate (ăd-ŭm'brāt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To give a shadowy or slight representation of; shadow forth. **2.** To overshadow; shade.

ad'um-bra'tion (ăd'ŭm-brā'shŭn), *n.* An adumbrating; also, a faint sketch; imperfect representation. ‖ **ad va-lo'rem** (ăd vȧ-lō'rĕm). [L.] Literally, according to the value; — used of a duty or charge on goods at a certain rate per cent on their value.

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ad-vance' (ăd-văns'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To move forward. **2.** To raise to a higher rank; elevate; promote; as, he was *advanced* to captain. **3.** To accelerate or help in growth or progress; further; aid; as, to *advance* one's interests. **4.** To bring to view or notice; offer; address; as, to *advance* an argument. **5.** To make or place earlier, as an event or date; hasten. **6.** To furnish, as money, before it is due, or in aid of an enterprise. **7.** To raise to a higher point; raise in rate; as, to *advance* prices. — *v. i.* **1.** To move forward; proceed. **2.** To increase or make progress in any respect. **3.** To rise as in rank or office; be promoted.

Syn. ADVANCE, PROCEED, PROGRESS. To **advance** is to move forward; to **proceed** is to move from one point to another, sometimes in continuation of a movement already begun; to **progress** is to make distinct and appreciable advance; as, the two armies *advanced* to meet each other, each *proceeding* along the highways and *progressing* rapidly in spite of heavy rains.

— *n.* **1.** An advancing; progress. **2.** Improvement or progression. **3.** A rise in price or value. **4.** Approach made to gain favor, adjust a dispute, etc.; overture; tender; — usually in *pl.* **5.** A furnishing of something before an equivalent is received; money or value supplied beforehand.

ad-vance'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of advancing; state of being advanced; pregression; promotion; also, that which is advanced.

ad-van'tage (-văn'tĭj), *n.* **1.** Any condition, circumstance, opportunity, or means, particularly favorable to some desired end; benefit. **2.** Superiority; mastery; — with *of* or *over*. **3.** Superiority of state, or that which gives it; gain; profit. — *v. t.* [1] To give an advantage to; benefit.

ad'van-ta'geous (ăd'văn-tā'jŭs), *a.* [4] Being of advantage; gainful; beneficial. — **ad'van-ta'geous-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

Ad'vent (ăd'vĕnt), *n.* **1.** The period including the four Sundays before Christmas. **2.** The first, or the expected second, coming of Christ. **3.** [*l.c.*] Coming; arrival; approach. — **Syn.** See ARRIVAL.

Ad'vent-ism (-vĕn-tĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine that the second coming of Christ is near at hand. — **Ad'vent-ist** (-tĭst), *n.*

ad'ven-ti'tious (-vĕn-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Added from without and not essentially inherent; additional; accidental; foreign. — **ad'ven-ti'tious-ly**, *adv.* [8].

ad-ven'ture (ăd-vĕn'tŭr), *n.* **1.** Chance of danger or loss. **2.** The encountering of risks; a bold undertaking. **3.** A remarkable occurrence or experience; a stirring incident. **4.** A mercantile or speculative venture. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To risk; hazard; venture; as "he would not *adventure* himself into the theater" (*Acts* xix. 31). **2.** To venture upon; dare. — *v. i.* To try the chance; take the risk; as, she could not safely *adventure* to do so.

ad-ven'tur-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who adventures; esp.: **a** One who engages in new and hazardous enterprises. **b** A soldier of fortune. **c** One who seeks an unmerited position by artifice. — **-ess**, *n. fem.*

ad-ven'tur-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [4] Characterized by, or of the nature of, adventure: **a** Inclined to adventure; rashly daring; — applied to persons. **b** Full of hazard; rash; — applied to acts; as, an *adventurous* undertaking or deed. — **Syn.** See RASH. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

ad'verb (ăd'vûrb), *n.* *Gram.* A secondary part of speech used to qualify esp. verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs.

ad-ver'bi-al (ăd-vûr'bĭ-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, an adverb. — **-al-ly**, *adv.* [8].

ad'ver-sa-ry (ăd'vĕr-sā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). One turned against another or others to oppose or resist them; antagonist. — **Syn.** See OPPONENT.

ad-ver'sa-tive (ăd-vûr'sā-tĭv), *a.* Expressing contrariety, opposition, or antithesis; as, an *adversative* conjunction (*but*, *however*, *yet*, etc.).

ad'verse (ăd'vĕrs), *a.* [4] **1.** Acting against, or in a contrary direction; opposed; as, *adverse* winds. **2.** In hostile opposition; unfavorable; unfortunate; as, *adverse* circumstances. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

Syn. ADVERSE refers chiefly to opinion or intention, AVERSE to feeling or inclination; as, he is *adverse* to submission; an *adverse* decision; *averse* to society.

ad-ver'si-ty (ăd-vûr'sĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). A state or circumstance of adverse fortune; affliction; distress. — **Syn.** See MISFORTUNE.

ad-vert' (-vûrt'), *v. i.* To turn the mind or attention; refer; allude; — with *to*.

ad'ver-tise' (ăd'vĕr-tīz'; ăd'vĕr-tĭz'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To give notice to; inform; hence, to warn; as, "I will *advertise* thee what this people shall do" (*Num.* xxiv. 14). **2.** To give public notice of; announce publicly, esp. by a printed notice. — **Syn.** Proclaim, publish. — *v. i.* To give notice, esp. in printed announcements. — **ad'ver-tis'er** (-ẽr), *n.* [8].

ad-ver'tise-ment (ăd-vûr'tĭz-mĕnt; ăd'vĕr-tīz'mĕnt), *n.* A public notice, esp. in public print.

ad'ver-tize, -ment. Vars. of ADVERTISE, -MENT.

ad-vice' (ăd-vīs'), *n.* **1.** An opinion recommended or offered to be followed; counsel; admonition. **2.** Information or notice given; intelligence; — commonly in *pl.*; as, late *advices* from France.

Syn. ADVICE, COUNSEL. **Advice** implies real or pretended knowledge, often professional or technical, on the part of the one who gives it, and may apply to any affair. **Counsel** is rather the fruit of wisdom or deliberation; as, the lawyer's or doctor's *advice*; the father's *counsel*.

ad-vis'a-bil'i-ty (ăd-vīz'ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The quality of being advisable; expediency; propriety.

ad-vis'a-ble (-vīz'ă-b'l), *a.* [4] Proper to be advised or to be done; expedient.

ad-vis'a-ble-ness, *n.* Advisability.

ad-vise' (-vīz'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To give advice to; counsel; warn. **2.** To inform; notify; apprise; as, we were *advised* of the risk. — *v. i.* To take counsel; consult; — followed by *with*; as, he *advised* with his lawyer. — **ad-vis'er** (-vīz'ẽr), *n.* [8].

ad-vised' (-vīzd'), *p. p.* & *p. a.* of ADVISE. — **ad-vis'ed-ly** (-vīz'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* [8].

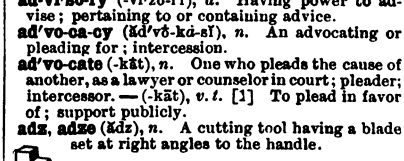
ad-vise'ment (-vīz'mĕnt), *n.* Consideration; deliberation.

ad-vi'so-ry (-vī'zŏ-rĭ), *a.* Having power to advise; pertaining to or containing advice.

ad'vo-ca-cy (ăd'vŏ-kă-sĭ), *n.* An advocating or pleading for; intercession.

ad'vo-cate (-kāt), *n.* One who pleads the cause of another, as a lawyer or counselor in court; pleader; intercessor. — (-kāt), *v. t.* [1] To plead in favor of; support publicly.

adz, adze (ădz), *n.* A cutting tool having a blade set at right angles to the handle.



Adz.

Æ'geus (ē'jūs; ē'jē-ŭs), *n.* *Gr. Myth.* The father of Theseus. In grief at the supposed loss of Theseus, he threw himself into the sea thereafter called Ægean.

æ'gis (ē'jĭs), *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A breast ornament or protection bordered with serpents and set with the Gorgon's head, in Homer ascribed chiefly to Zeus, later to Athena. **2.** A shield or protection.

Æ-ne'as (ē-nē'ăs), *n.* In Homer's "Iliad," the son of Anchises and Aphrodite. Vergil's **Æ-ne'id** (-ĭd) tells of his wanderings from Troy to Italy. He bore his father from burning Troy.

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Æ-o'li-an (ē-ō'lĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining **to Æolus, god** of the winds; hence [*l. c.*], pertaining **or due to, or** effected by, the wind; as, *æolian* soil. — **æolian harp** *or* lyre, a box having strings on **which the wind** produces musical tones.

Æ'o-lus (ē'ō-lŭs), *n. Class. Myth.* **The ruler or** god of the winds.

æ'on, e'on (ē'ŏn), *n.* An immeasurable **or indefinite** period of time; an age.

a'ër-ate (ā'ĕr-āt), *v. t.* [1] To supply **or combine** or charge with a gas, as carbon dioxide **or air; as,** to *aërate* water.

a'ër-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act or **process of aërat**ing, or state of being aërated.

a-ë'ri-al (ā-ē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Of **or pertaining to** the air; inhabiting, produced by, **or done in, the** air; as, "*aërial* spirits" (*Milton*). **2. Consisting** of air; resembling, or of the nature **of, air.** Hence: Unsubstantial; unreal; as, *aërial* fancies. **3. Reach**ing high into the air; lofty; as, *cërial* **spires; an** *aërial* flight. — **a-ë'ri-al-ly**, *adv.* [8].

ae'rie (ē'rĭ; ā'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* The nest of **certain birds of** prey, as the eagle; also, a brood of **such birds; eyrie.**

a'ër-i-form (ā'ĕr-ĭ-fôrm), *a.* [4] **Of the nature of** air; gaseous: hence, unreal.

a'ër-o-drome' (-ō-drōm'), *n.* A **ground or field used** for flying purposes.

a'ër-o-gram (-grăm), *n.* A message **sent by wire**less telegraphy.

a'ër-o-lite (-lĭt), *n.* A meteorite; a **meteoric stone.**

a'ër-o-naut (-nôt), *n.* A balloonist **or aviator.**

a'ër-o-nau'tic (-nô'tĭk), a'ër-o-**nau'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to aëronautics.

a'ër-o-nau'tics (-nô'tĭks), *n.* The **science or art** of navigating or floating in the air.

a'ër-o-plane' (ā'ĕr-ō-plān'), *n. Aëronautics.* **A** light rigid plane used in aërial navigation; **hence,** a flying machine using such a device.

a'ër-o-stat'ic (-stăt'ĭk), a'ër-o-**stat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to aërostatics.

a'ër-o-stat'ics (-stăt'ĭks), *n.* The **science that** treats of the equilibrium of elastic **fluids,** or of that of bodies sustained in them.

ae'ry (ē'rĭ; ā'ĕr-ĭ). Var. of AERIE, **a nest.**

a'ër-y (ā'ĕr-ĭ), *a.* Aërial; ethereal.

Æs'cu-la'pi-us (ĕs'kû-lā'pĭ-ŭs), *n.* **The Roman** god of medicine, the Greek Asclepius **(which see).**

Æ'sir (ē'sĭr; ā'sĭr), *n. pl.* The chief **gods of the** Teutonic pantheon. The original **Æsir included** Odin, Thor, Tyr, Balder, Loki, and **others.**

æs'thete (ĕs'thēt), *n.* One who **makes much or** overmuch of the sense of the beautiful.

æs-thet'ic (ĕs-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* [4] Of **or pertaining to** æsthetics; appreciative of the **beautiful, or in ac**cord with its principles.

æs-thet'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] **Æsthetic. — æs-thet'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

æs-thet'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Theory **or philosophy of** taste; science of the beautiful.

æ'ther, æ-the're-al. Vars. of ETHER, ETHEREAL.

a-far' (ă-fär'), *adv.* At, to, or from **a great dis**tance; as, I saw him from *afar*, or *afar* **off.**

af'fa-bil'i-ty (ăf'ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **Affable quality or state; ease and graciousness in conversation.**

af'fa-ble (ăf'ă-b'l), *a.* [4] **1. Easy to be spoken** to; courteous; sociable. **2.** Gracious; mild. — **af'fa-ble-ness**, *n.* [8] — **af'fa-bly**, *adv.* [8].

af-fair' (ă-fâr'), *n.* **1. That which is, or is being,** or is to be, done; concern; business; — often in *pl.*; as, a man of *affairs*. **2.** A material object **(vaguely designated);** as, "**a certain *affair* of fine** red cloth" (*Hawthorne*).

af-fect' (ă-fĕkt'), *v. t.* **1. To fancy; be fond of; as,** "**that peculiar costume which he *affected*.**" **2. To make a display of liking, adopting, or following** after; as, to *affect* old-fashioned things. **3.** To feign; counterfeit; as, to *affect* ignorance. **4. To** act on; produce an effect on; touch; as, the disease *affected* his throat. — **Syn.** See ASSUME, CONCERN.

af'fec-ta'tion (ăf'ĕk-tā'shŭn), *n.* An attempt to assume or exhibit what is not natural or real; false display; artificial show.

Syn. AFFECTATION, MANNERISM. An **affectation** is a conscious artificiality, as in expression or behavior, and so is insincere; **mannerism** denotes a characteristic trick or peculiarity of expression, behavior, etc., and may imply excess or singularity, but does not suggest insincerity.

af-fect'ed (ă-fĕk'tĕd), *p. p. & p. a.* [4] **1.** Assumed artificially. **2.** Given to false show. **3.** Inclined; disposed. **4.** Afflicted or tainted, as by disease. **5.** Impressed; moved. — **af-fect'ed-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **af-fect'ed-ness**, *n.* [8].

af-fect'ing, *p. a.* [4] Moving the emotions; touching. — **af-fect'ing-ly**, *adv.* [8].

Syn. AFFECTING, TOUCHING, MOVING, PATHETIC. That is **affecting** which stirs emotion of any kind. **Touching** suggests a more or less transitory feeling; **moving**, a deeper feeling tending to rouse to action or expression; as, an *affecting* scene, a *touching* confidence, a *moving* appeal. **Pathetic** applies to what arouses sympathy, sadness, or pity.

af-fec'tion (-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of affecting, or acting on; state of being affected. **2.** A settled good will; kind feeling; love. **3.** A bodily state; esp., disease. — **Syn.** See ATTACHMENT.

af-fec'tion-ate (-ăt), *a.* [4] Having, proceeding from, or indicating, warm regard; loving; fond; tender; attached. — **af-fec'tion-ate-ly**, *adv.* [8].

af-fi'ance (ă-fī'ăns), *v. t.* [1] To pledge in or for marriage; betroth.

af-fi'ant (-ănt), *n. Law.* A deponent. *U. S.*

af'fi-da'vit (ăf'ĭ-dā'vĭt), *n.* A sworn statement in writing, esp. one made before an authorized officer.

af-fil'i-ate (ă-fĭl'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* [1] To attach (*to*) or unite (*with*); receive into a society as a member; as, the law school became *affiliated* to the university; he was *affiliated* with the Democratic party. — *v. i.* To associate one's self; — followed by *with*; as, he *affiliates* with the Republicans.

af-fil'i-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of affiliating; state or relation of being affiliated.

af-fin'i-ty (ă-fĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Relationship by marriage: hence, kinship generally; relation; connection. **2.** *Chem.* That attraction which exists between different elements, causing them to form chemical compounds. **3.** A spiritual relationship or attraction held to exist between some persons; also, one who exerts such attraction.

Syn. AFFINITY, CONSANGUINITY, KINSHIP, RELATIONSHIP. **Affinity** refers to connection by marriage; **consanguinity**, to ties of blood; **kinship** and **relationship**, to either.

af-firm' (-fûrm'), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To confirm, or ratify. **2.** To assert positively; aver. — **Syn.** Declare, avow, attest, protest.

af'fir-ma'tion (ăf'ĕr-mā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Confirmation; ratification. **2.** Assertion; *Law*, a solemn declaration made, under the penalties of perjury, by one who conscientiously declines taking an oath.

af-firm'a-tive (ă-fûr'mă-tĭv), *a.* That affirms; answering "yes" to a question; — opposed to *negative*; as, an *affirmative* reply. — *n.* **1.** That which affirms; that side of a question which affirms or maintains the proposition stated; — opposed to *negative*. **2.** A word or phrase expressing affirmation or assent. — **-tive-ly**, *adv.* [8].

af-fix' (ă-fĭks'), *v. t.* **1.** To fix or fasten (*to*, *on*, or *upon*); attach; hence, to impress (a seal or stamp). **2.** To attach or join (to). — **Syn.** See ATTACH.

af'fix (ăf'ĭks), *n.* That which is affixed; esp., a prefix or suffix.

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af-flict' (ă-flĭkt'), *v. t.* To inflict some great injury or hurt on, causing continued pain or mental distress; trouble grievously; as, *afflicted* with pain. — **Syn.** Pain, distress, harass, torment, chasten.

af-flic'tion (-flĭk'shŭn), *n.* State of being afflicted; state or cause of pain, distress, or grief; a pain; a grief. — **Syn.** Calamity, adversity, misfortune.

af-flic'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [4] Giving pain; causing affliction.

af'flu-ence (ăf'lōō-ĕns), *n.* An abundant supply, as of thought or words; profusion; also, abundance of property; wealth; plenty; opulence.

af'flu-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [4] **1.** Flowing to; flowing abundantly. **2.** Abundant; copious; hence, wealthy. — **Syn.** See RICH. — *n.* A tributary stream.

af-ford' (ă-fôrd'), *v. t.* **1.** To give forth; yield, furnish, or the like, as the natural result, fruit, or issue; as, the sea *affords* fish; trade *affords* profit. **2.** To incur, stand, or bear, or manage without serious detriment (as to financial condition, health, reputation, etc.); — with *can*, *could*, *might*, etc., or in the infinitive; as, no one can *afford* to waste his time; he is rich enough to *afford* it.

af-fray' (ă-frā'), *n.* A tumultuous quarrel; brawl.

af-fright' (ă-frīt'), *v. t.* To frighten or terrify. — *n.* **1.** An affrighting. **2.** Sudden fear; terror.

af-front' (ă-frŭnt'), *v. t.* To offend by disrespect; treat with marked incivility; also, to cause to feel affront. — *n.* Rude treatment; a deliberately offensive act or word; a felt indignity.

Syn. AFFRONT, INSULT, INDIGNITY. An **affront** is a designed, usually an open, mark of disrespect; an **insult** is a personal attack, either by words or actions, meant to humiliate or degrade; an **indignity** is an outrage upon one's personal dignity.

Af'ghan (ăf'găn), *a.* Of or pert. to Afghanistan. — *n.* **1.** A native or the language of Afghanistan. **2.** [*l. c.*] A kind of worsted blanket or wrap.

a-field' (ă-fēld'), *adv.* **1.** To, in, or on, the field. **2.** Out of the way; astray.

a-fire' (ă-fīr'), *adv. & a.* On fire.

a-float' (ă-flōt'), *adv. & a.* **1.** Floating; on board ship. **2.** Moving; in circulation; as, a rumor is *afloat*. **3.** Adrift. **4.** Flooded.

a-foot' (ă-fōōt'), *adv.* On foot; in motion; astir.

a-fore'said' (ă-fôr'sĕd'), *a.* Said or named before.

a-fore'thought' (-thôt'), *a.* Premeditated; prepense; designed.

a-fore'time' (-tim'), *adv.* Formerly.

a-foul' (ă-foul'), *adv. & a.* In collision; fouled; entangled.

a-fraid' (ă-frād'), *p. a.* [4] Impressed with fear or apprehension; in fear; apprehensive.

Syn. Alarmed, frightened, terrified, scared, timid, timorous. — AFRAID, FRIGHTENED, TIMID, TIMOROUS. **Afraid** implies a state of fear. **Frightened** suggests a sudden access of alarm; as, she saw him fall and was *frightened*. **Timid** implies habitual or constitutional lack of courage; as, *timid* as a mouse. **Timorous** is commonly contemptuous.

a-fresh' (ă-frĕsh'), *adv.* Anew; again; newly.

Af'ri-can (ăf'rĭ-kăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Africa. — *n.* A native of Africa; one racially of African descent.

aft (ăft), *adv. & a.* *Naut.* Near, toward, or in, the stern of a vessel; astern; abaft.

aft'er (ăf'tẽr), *adv. & conj.* Subsequently in time or place; behind; later than. — *prep.* **1.** Behind in place; — often with the same noun preceding and following to denote repetition; as, day *after* day. **2.** Following the course of; in search or pursuit of; hence, with a view to; concerning; in respect of; as, he went *after* a book; to ask *after* a friend. **3.** Later in time; subsequent to. **4.** Subsequent to and in view of; as, *after* what I said, why did you go? **5.** Below in rank. **6.** In imitation of; after the manner or appearance of; as, he takes *after* his father. **7.** According to; as, he acted *after* his kind.

Syn. AFTER, BEHIND. **After** implies movement, order, consecutiveness, in time or space; **behind**, position, usually in space, less often in time. — *a.* **1.** Next; later in time; subsequent. **2.** Hinder; nearer the rear.

aft'er-clap' (ăf'tẽr-klăp'), *n.* An unexpected subsequent event.

aft'er-crop' (-krŏp'), *n.* A later crop of the same year from the same soil. — *v. i.* To take or grow a second crop.

aft'er-damp' (-dămp'), *n.* An irrespirable gas remaining after an explosion of fire-damp in a mine.

aft'er-glow' (-glō'), *n.* A glow or refulgence remaining where a light has disappeared, as in the sky after sunset.

aft'er-math (-măth), *n.* A second mowing; second crop of grass.

aft'er-most (-mōst), *a. superl.* Hindmost; last.

aft'er-noon' (-nōōn'), *n.* The part of the day between noon and evening.

aft'er-thought' (-thôt'), *n.* Reflection after an act.

aft'er-wards (-wẽrdz) } *adv.* At a later time; sub-
aft'er-ward (-wẽrd) } sequently.

a-gain' (ă-gĕn'), *adv.* **1.** In return; back; as, bring us word *again*. **2.** Another time; anew; as, we shall live *again*. **3.** Once repeated; as, as large *again*. **4.** On the other hand; as, "the other, *again*, is my kinsman." **5.** Moreover; besides; further; as, *again*, it may be unwise to go.

a-gainst' (ă-gĕnst'), *prep.* **1.** From an opposite direction and so as to strike or touch; in contact with; upon; as, hail beats *against* the roof. **2.** In opposition to; counter to; hence, adverse to; as, *against* reason; *against* law. **3.** By or before the time that; in preparation for; as, storing up food *against* the winter. *Archaic or Dial.*

a-gal'loch (ă-găl'ŏk; ăg'ă-lŏk) } *n.* The soft, res-
a-gal'lo-chum (ă-găl'ŏ-kŭm) } inous wood of an East Indian tree. It is the aloes of the Bible.

Ag'a-mem'non (ăg'ă-mĕm'nŏn), *n.* *Gr. Myth.* The leader of the Greeks in the Trojan War.

a-gape' (ă-gāp'; -găp'), *adv. & a.* Gaping, as with wonder, expectation, or eager attention.

ag'ate (ăg'ĕt), *n.* **1.** A chalcedony with colors in stripes, clouds, etc. **2.** *Print.* See TYPE.

a-ga've (ă-gā'vē), *n.* Any of a genus (*Agave*) of plants, of the amaryllis family, including the common fleshy-leaved century plant.

age (āj), *n.* **1.** That part of the duration of a being or a thing between its beginning and any given time; as, his *age* is now ten years. **2.** The whole duration of a being; lifetime; as, the *age* of the dog is from 10 to 15 years. **3.** The time of life at which some particular qualification, power, or capacity arises; as, to be of school *age*. **4.** One of the stages of life; mature age; old age. **5.** A particular period of time, esp. with reference to civilization or the earth's history; as, the stone *age*. **6.** The people who live at a particular period; hence, a generation; as, "*ages* yet unborn" (*Pope*). **7.** A long time (indefinitely). *Colloq.* — **Syn.** See EPOCH. — *v. i.* & *t.*; AGED (ājd); AG'ING, AGE'ING (āj'ĭng). To grow or make old; mature.

aged (ā'jĕd; ājd; *in compounds*, āj'ĕd), *a.* **1.** That has grown (more or less) old; esp., advanced in years; old. **2.** Pert. to old age; as, "*aged* cramps."

a'gen-cy (ā'jĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** Faculty or state of acting; action; instrumentality. **2.** Office or business of an agent, or factor; relation between a principal and his agent. **3.** Place of business or district of an agent.

a'gent (ā'jĕnt), *a.* **1.** One that exerts power, or

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has power to act; one that acts; as, the bee is an *agent* of fertilization. **2.** One who acts for, or in the place of, another by authority from him; deputy.

ag-glom'er-ate (ă-glŏm'ĕr-āt), *v. t. & i.* [1] To gather into a mass; cluster; mass.

ag-glom'er-ate (-ăt), *n.* **1.** A collection or mass. **2.** *Geol.* A mass of volcanic fragments united haphazard.

ag-glom'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of agglomerating. **2.** A mass of agglomerated things or stuff; clump; cluster.

ag-glu'ti-nate (-glōō'tĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [1] To unite, or cause to adhere, as with glue; unite by adhesion.

ag-glu'ti-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of agglutinating; state of being agglutinated. **2.** That which is formed by agglutination.

ag-glu'ti-na-tive (-nă-tĭv), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or tending to cause, agglutination.

ag'gran-dize (ăg'răn-dīz), *v. t.* [1] To make great or greater; to exalt.

ag-gran'dize-ment (ă-grăn'dĭz-mĕnt), *n.* Act or result of aggrandizing; exaltation.

ag'gra-vate (ăg'ră-vāt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To make worse, or more severe; intensify. **2.** To exasperate; provoke; irritate. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** See INTENSIFY. — **ag'gra-vat'ing** (-vāt'ĭng), *p. a.* [4] — **ag'gra-vat'ing-ly**, *adv.* [8].

ag'gra-va'tion (-vā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of aggravating; state of being aggravated. **2.** An additional circumstance that increases the guilt of a crime or the hardship of a misfortune. **3.** Provocation; irritation. *Colloq.*

ag'gre-gate (ăg'rĕ-gāt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To bring together; collect; accumulate. **2.** To amount to. *Colloq.* — (-gāt), *a.* Formed by collection of individuals into a mass or sum; collective. — *n.* A mass, assemblage, or sum of particulars.

Syn. AGGREGATE, AGGREGATION, COMBINATION, COMPOSITE, COMPOUND denote a union of parts or individuals. In **aggregate, aggregation**, the component parts are usually thought of as brought together more or less loosely, *aggregation* suggesting also the process of gathering; as, an empire is the *aggregate* of many states; this *aggregation* of books was the result of many years' search. **Combination** implies a closer association than *aggregate*, but not so close as **composite**, which in turn expresses a union less intimate and organic than **compound**; as, a strange *combination* of pride and servility; his nature is a *compound* of timidity and craftiness.

ag'gre-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* Act of aggregating; aggregate. — **Syn.** See AGGREGATE.

ag-gres'sion (ă-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* A first or unprovoked attack, or act of hostility or encroachment; assault.

ag-gres'sive (ă-grĕs'ĭv), *a.* [4] Tending or disposed to aggression; characterized by aggression. — **ag-gres'sive-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

ag-gres'sor (-ĕr), *n.* One making an aggression.

ag-grieve' (-grēv'), *v. t.* [1] To grieve; afflict; hence, to oppress or injure.

a-ghast' (ă-găst'), *a. & p. p.* Terrified; showing terror or horror.

ag'ile (ăj'ĭl), *a.* Apt or ready to move; lively. — **Syn.** See ACTIVE. — **ag'ile-ly**, *adv.* [8].

a-gil'i-ty (ă-jĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being agile; nimbleness; activity.

ag'i-tate (ăj'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To move with a violent, irregular action. **2.** To stir up; disturb; perturb. **3.** To discuss earnestly; debate. **4.** To revolve in the mind; devise; plot. — *v. i.* To make an agitation; stir up discussion.

ag'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of agitating; state of being agitated; commotion; excitement.

ag'i-ta'tor (ăj'ĭ-tā'tĕr), *n.* One that agitates.

a-gley' (ă-glē'; -glī'), *adv.* Aside; askew. *Scot.*

a-glow' (ă-glō'), *adv. & a.* Glowing.

ag-nos'tic (ăg-nŏs'tĭk), *n.* One who professes agnosticism. — **Syn.** See INFIDEL. — *a.* Professing ignorance; pertaining to or involving agnosticism.

ag-nos'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The doctrine that neither the nature nor the existence of God nor the ultimate character of the universe can be known. **2.** Any doctrine which, while professing belief in God's existence, denies that His nature can be known. **3.** Any doctrine which affirms that all knowledge is relative and uncertain.

Ag'nus De'i (ăg'nŭs dē'ī). An image of a lamb as an emblem of Christ, esp. one bearing a cross or banner.

a-go' (ă-gō'), *a. & adv.* Past; gone by.

a-gog' (-gŏg'), *a. & adv.* In eager desire; **eager.**

a-go'ing (-gō'ĭng), *adv. & a.* In motion; going.

a-gone' (-gŏn'), *a. & adv.* Ago; gone by. *Archaic.*

ag'o-nize (ăg'ō-nīz), *v. t.* [1] To cause to suffer agony; torture. — *v. i.* **1.** To suffer anguish. **2.** To struggle or strive desperately. — **ag'o-niz'ing** (-nīz'ĭng), *p. a.* — **ag'o-niz'ing-ly**, *adv.* [8].

ag'o-ny (ăg'ō-nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). **1.** Extreme pain of mind or body; anguish. **2.** Death struggle.

a-graffe' (ă-grăf'), *n.* A hook used as a clasp on armor or costumes.

a-gra'ri-an (ă-grā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to fields or lands, or their tenure. — *n.* One who favors agrarianism.

a-gra'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* An equal or fair division of land; principles or practices favoring this.

a-gree' (-grē'), *v. i.;* A-GREED' (ă-grēd'); A-GREE'ING. **1.** To yield assent or favor; consent; accede;—usually with *to* or *that;* as, he *agreed* to the plan. **2.** To be in unison, concord, or harmony; concur; as, most of us *agree* that laws are necessary. **3.** To come to terms or to a common resolve (with another or one another); to promise; as, "*Agree* with thine adversary quickly" (*Matt.* v. 25); he *agreed* to come. **4.** To be conformable; resemble; coincide; correspond; as, the picture does not *agree* with the original. **5.** To suit or be adapted in its effects; do well; as, this food *agrees* with me. **6.** *Gram.* To be alike in gender, number, case, or person. — **Syn.** Engage, promise, bargain; harmonize, fit, tally; assent, consent, acquiesce.

a-gree'a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* [4] **1.** Pleasing, either to the mind or senses; pleasant; grateful. **2.** Willing; ready to agree or consent. *Colloq.* **3.** Agreeing or suitable; conformable. — **a-gree'a-ble-ness**, *n.* [8] — **a-gree'a-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.* [8].

a-gree'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* State or act of agreeing.

ag'ri-cul'tur-al (ăg'rĭ-kŭl'tŭr-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to or engaged in agriculture.

ag'ri-cul'ture (ăg'rĭ-kŭl'tŭr), *n.* Art or science of cultivating the ground; husbandry; farming.

ag'ri-cul'tur-ist (-kŭl'tŭr-ĭst), *n.* One engaged in, or skilled in, agriculture; a husbandman.

a-ground' (*a*-ground'), *adv. & a.* On the ground; stranded; as, the ship is *aground.*

a'gue (ā'gū), *n.* **1.** A malarial fever attended by paroxysms of chills, fever, and sweating, which occur at regular intervals. **2.** A chill, or state of shaking, as with cold.

ah (ä), *interj.* An exclamation, expressive of pity, contempt, triumph, etc.

a-ha' (ä-hä'), *interj.* An exclamation expressing triumph mixed with derision, or simple surprise.

a-head' (*a*-hĕd'), *adv.* In or to the front; onward.

a-hoy' (-hoi'), *interj. Naut.* A term used in hailing; as, "Ship *ahoy!*"

a-hun'gered (-hŭn'gĕrd), *a.* Pinched with hunger.

aid (ād), *v. t.* To help. — **Syn.** See HELP. — *n.* **1.** Help. **2.** One that helps; assistant; a military

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or naval officer acting as confidential assistant to a superior.

aid'-de-camp' } (ād'dĕ-kămp'; ād'dē-kăn'), *n.*;
aide'-de-camp' } *pl.* AIDS-DE-CAMP, *or* AIDES- (ādz'-). An officer attached to the person of a general or a sovereign to assist him.

ai-grette' (ā-grĕt'; ā'grĕt), **ai'gret** (ā'grĕt), *n.* A plume or tuft for the head, to ornament hats, etc., composed of feathers, gems, or the like. See EGRET.

ail (āl), *v. t.* To affect with pain or uneasiness; trouble; — now only in interrogative, relative, or indefinite sentences; as, what *ails* you? — *v. i.* To be affected with pain or uneasiness.

ai'le-ron (ā'lĕ-rŏn; *F.* ĕl'rôN'), *n.* *Aëronautics.* A small accessory plane or surface capable of being manipulated so as to preserve lateral balance; a hinged wing tip.

ail'ment (āl'mĕnt), *n.* Indisposition; a bodily disorder or disease.

aim (ām), *v. i.* **1.** To point or direct a weapon toward an object with the intent of hitting it. **2.** To direct the intention or purpose; try; endeavor. — *v. t.* To direct or point (as a weapon, a blow, a remark, a proceeding) at, or so as to hit or affect, a particular object. — *n.* **1.** Act of aiming something. **2.** Intention; design. — **Syn.** See INTENTION.

aim'less, *a.* [4] Without aim or purpose. — **aim'less-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **aim'less-ness**, *n.* [8].

ain't (ānt). Contr. for *are not* or *am not;* also used for *is not;* — a vulgarism.

air (âr), *n.* **1.** The invisible, odorless, and tasteless mixture of gases, chiefly nitrogen and oxygen, surrounding the earth; the atmosphere. **2.** Air in motion; gentle wind; as, sitting in the *air* of the door. **3.** *Music.* A melody; tune; aria. **4.** Outward appearance; manner; style; as, talking together with a secret *air*. **5.** Bearing; demeanor or manner; as, a lofty *air*. **6.** An artificial or affected manner; — usually in *pl.;* as, to put on *airs*. — **Syn.** See DEPORTMENT, WIND. — *v. t.* **1.** To expose to the air, as for cooling; ventilate. **2.** To expose for public notice; display. — **in the air.** **a** Prevalent, but without traceable origin or authority, as a rumor. **b** Not stable; unsettled.

air bladder. A sac containing air or gas, present in most fishes; — called also *swimming bladder.*

air'craft' (âr'krăft'), *n.; pl.* AIRCRAFT. A balloon, dirigible balloon, aëroplane, or any other device for floating in, or flying through, the air.

air hole. A hole to admit or discharge air; a spot not frozen over in the ice.

air'i-ly (âr'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In an airy manner; lightly.

air'i-ness, *n.* Quality of being airy; lightness.

air'ing (âr'ĭng), *n.* **1.** An exposure to air, as for drying. **2.** A walk or a ride in the open air.

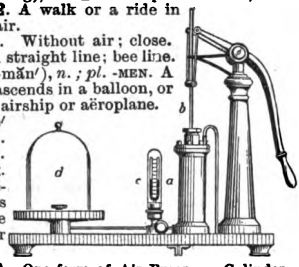
air'less, *a.* Without air; close.

air line. A straight line; bee line.

air'man' (-măn'), *n.; pl.* -MEN. A man who ascends in a balloon, or flies in an airship or aëroplane.

air' plane' (-plān'), *n.* Aëroplane.

air plant. A plant deriving its sustenance from air alone.



One form of Air Pump. *a* Cylinder; *b* Piston Rod; *c* Pressure Gauge; *d* Receiver or Bell Glass.

air pump. A pump for drawing air from, or for forcing it into, a hollow place.

air'ship' (âr'shĭp'), *n.* Any large machine for navigating the air; now, often, a dirigible balloon, as distinguished from the simple balloon or the aëroplane.

air'-tight', *a.* So tight as to admit no air.

air'y (-ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Of or pertaining to air; atmospheric; aërial; as, "*airy* navies grappling in the central blue" (*Tennyson*). **2.** Open to a free current of air. **3.** Airlike; unsubstantial; visionary. **4.** Light of heart; vivacious. **5.** Light; delicate; graceful.

aisle (īl), *n.* **1.** A passage into which the pews of a church or seats of an assembly room open. **2.** An aislelike space or passage, esp. in a forest.

a-jar' (ă-jär'), *adv.* Slightly turned or open.

a-jar', *adv.* In discord; out of harmony.

A'jax (ā'jăks), *n.* *Gr. Myth.* **1.** One of the Greek heroes in Homer's "Iliad." He was of great stature and next to Achilles in prowess and beauty. He killed himself because the armor of Achilles was awarded to Ulysses. **2.** The swiftest of the Greeks before Troy, except Achilles; — specifically called **Ajax the Less.** He violated the shrine of Athena by tearing away Cassandra.

a-kim'bo (ă-kĭm'bō), *a. & adv.* With a crook or bend; with hand on hip and elbow turned out.

a-kin' (ă-kĭn'), *a.* **1.** Of the same kin. **2.** Allied by nature; of the same kind.

al'a-bas'ter (ăl'ă-bȧs'tẽr), *n.* A gypsum of fine texture and usually white and translucent; also, a variety of calcite, sometimes beautifully banded. — *a.* Of or resembling alabaster.

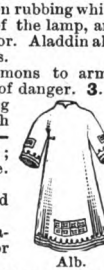
‖ **à la carte'** (ȧ lȧ kärt'). [F.] According to the carte, or bill of fare, esp. according to a bill of fare with the price given for each dish; — disting. from *table d'hôte.*

a-lack' (ă-lăk'), *interj.* An exclamation expressing sorrow or regret. *Archaic or Poetic.*

a-lac'ri-ty (ă-lăk'rĭ-tĭ), *n.* A cheerful willingness or promptitude; briskness.

A-lad'din (-lăd'ĭn), *n.* A youth, in the "Arabian Nights," who gets a magic lamp, on rubbing which a jinni appears, who is the slave of the lamp, and executes the bidding of its possessor. Aladdin also gets a ring with similar properties.

a-larm' (ă-lärm'), *n.* **1.** A summons to arms. **2.** Any sound or signal notifying of danger. **3.** A mechanical contrivance for rousing persons. **4.** Sudden surprise with fear; fright. — **Syn.** See FEAR. — *v. t.* **1.** To call to arms for defense; notify of danger; rouse to vigilance. **2** To excite with sudden fear.


Alb.

a-larm'ist, *n.* One prone to sound or excite alarms, esp. needlessly.

a-las' (ă-lȧs'), *interj.* An exclamation expressive of sorrow, pity, or apprehension of evil.

alb (ălb), *n.* *Eccl.* A kind of white linen vestment.

Al-ba'ni-an (ăl-bā'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Albania. — *n.* A member of the mixed race living in Albania.

al'ba-tross (ăl'bȧ-trŏs), *n.* Any of several large web-footed birds related to the petrels.

Wandering Albatross. ($\frac{1}{27}$)

al'be'it (ôl'bē'ĭt), *conj.* Even though; although.

Al'ber-ich (ăl'bẽr-ĭk), *n.* In German

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legend, the all-powerful king of the dwarfs, and chief of the Nibelungs.

al-bi'no (ăl-bī'nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NOS (-nōz). **1.** A person born with deficiency of pigment in the skin, hair, and eyes. Albinos in extreme cases have skin of a milky color, very light hair, and eyes with a deep red pupil and pink or blue iris. **2.** An animal or plant similarly deficient in pigment.

Al'bi-on (ăl'bĭ-ŭn), *n.* England. *Obs. or Poetic.*

al'bum (-bŭm), *n.* **1.** A register for visitors' names. **2.** A blank book in which to insert autographs, sketches, photographs, etc.

al-bu'men (ăl-bū'mĕn), *n.* **1.** The white of an egg (formerly supposed to be nearly pure albumin). **2.** *Bot.* Nutritive parenchyma.

al-bu'min (-mĭn), *n.* Any of a class of proteids forming the most important constituent of blood serum and found also in milk, muscle, etc.

al-bu'mi-nous (-mĭ-nŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or of the nature of, albumen or albumin.

al-ca'zar (ăl-kä'zär; *Sp.* ăl-kä'thär), *n.* A fortress; also, a palace; — a Spanish term.

al-chem'ic (ăl-kĕm'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to alchemy.

al'che-mist (ăl'kĕ-mĭst), *n.* One given to the study or practice of alchemy.

al'che-my (-mĭ), *n.* The medieval chemical science, the great objects of which were to transmute baser metals into gold and to find a panacea and a means of indefinitely prolonging life.

al'co-hol (ăl'kŏ-hŏl), *n.* A colorless, volatile, inflammable liquid, which is the intoxicating principle in fermented and distilled liquors; loosely, any liquor containing it.

al'co-hol'ic (-hŏl'ĭk), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to alcohol; containing alcohol.

al'co-hol-ism (ăl'kŏ-hŏl-ĭz'm), *n.* A diseased condition due to excessive use of alcoholic liquors.

Al'co-ran' (ăl'kŏ-răn'; ăl'kŏ-răn), *n.* The Koran.

al'cove (ăl'kōv), *n.* A recessed portion of a room, as for a bed, or a small room opening into a larger one.

Al-deb'a-ran (ăl-dĕb'ȧ-răn), *n.* A red star of the first magnitude, in the eye of Taurus.

al'der (ôl'dẽr), *n.* Any of a certain genus of trees or shrubs, the wood of which is used by turners and the bark by dyers and tanners.

Alder, showing Leaves and Fruiting Aments; Staminate Ament.

al'der-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** In England and Ireland: **a** Formerly, a city or borough magistrate ranking next to the mayor. **b** A member of the smaller of the two classes composing the town or county council. **2.** A member of a city governing body, usually of the upper one of two legislative chambers. *U. S.*

ale (āl), *n.* A fermented liquor made from an infusion of malt, usually with the addition of hops.

a-lee' (ȧ-lē'), *adv. Naut.* On or toward the lee.

ale'house' (āl'hous'), *n.* House where ale is sold.

a-lem'bic (ȧ-lĕm'bĭk), *n.* An apparatus formerly much used in distillation.

a-lert' (-lûrt'), *a.* [3] **1.** Watchful; vigilant. **2.** Brisk; nimble. — *n. Mil.* An alarm; warning signal. — **on the alert**, on the lookout; ready to act. — **a-lert'ly**, *adv.* [8] — **a-lert'ness**, *n.* [8].

ale'wife' (āl'wif'), *n.*; *pl.* -WIVES (-wīvz'). A certain fish of the herring family.

Al'ex-an'dri-an (ăl'ĕg-zăn'drĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Alexandria in Egypt or Alexander the Great.

Al'ex-an'drine (-drĭn), *n.* A verse of, regularly, six iambic feet, with the cæsura after the third.

al-fal'fa (ăl-făl'fȧ), *n.* A forage plant with trifoliate leaves and cloverlike flowers in loose heads.

al'ga (ăl'gȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -Æ (-jē). A seaweed (broadly used to include both marine and fresh-water forms), as kelp, dulse, sea lettuce, etc.

al'ge-bra (-jĕ-brȧ), *n.* That branch of mathematics which investigates the relations and properties of quantity by means of letters and other symbols.

al'ge-bra'ic (-brā'ĭk), **al'ge-bra'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to algebra. — **-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

Al-ge'ri-an (ăl-jē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Algeria. — *n.* A native of Algeria.

Al-gon'qui-an (-gŏn'kĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to or designating the most extensive of the linguistic families of North American Indians, including the Ojibwas (Chippewas), Ottawas, Crees, Micmacs, Blackfeet, etc. — *n.* An Algonquian Indian.

Al-gon'quin (-kĭn), *n.* An Algonquian.

Al-ham'bra (-hăm'brȧ), *n.* The fortress palace, or alcazar, of the Moorish kings at Granada.

a'li-as (ā'lĭ-ăs), *adv.* Otherwise; otherwise called. — *n.* Another name; assumed name.

A'li Ba'ba (ä'lē bä'bä). A woodcutter, in the "Arabian Nights," who enters the cave of the Forty Thieves by the use of the magic phrase "Open sesame!" See OPEN SESAME.

al'i-bi (ăl'ĭ-bī), *n.* The plea, or the fact, of having been, at the alleged time of the commission of an act, elsewhere than at the alleged place of commission.

al'ien (āl'yĕn), *a.* [4] **1.** Of another country; foreign; as, an *alien* race. **2.** Wholly different in nature; incongruous; — with *from* or *to*; as, sentiments *alien* to our habits. — *n.* A person of another family, race, or nation; a foreigner.

al'ien-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be alienated.

al'ien-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To convey or transfer, as property. **2.** To withdraw, as the affections; estrange.

al'ien-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of alienating. **2.** Mental derangement; insanity.

al'ien-ist, *n.* A specialist in diseases of the mind.

a-light' (ȧ-līt'), *v. i.* To spring down; get down; descend; dismount.

a-light', *a.* & *adv.* Lighted; afiame.

a-lign' (-līn'), *v. t.* & *i.* To adjust or form to a line; range in line.

a-lign'ment (ȧ-līn'mĕnt), *n.* Act of aligning; arrangement in a line or lines; state of being so adjusted; formation in a straight line.

a-like' (ȧ-līk'), *a.* [4] Having resemblance; similar. — *adv.* In the same manner, form, or degree; in common; equally.

al'i-ment (ăl'ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* Food; nutriment. Hence, sustenance; means of support.

al'i-men'tal (-mĕn'tăl), *a.* Supplying food; nourishing.

al'i-men'ta-ry (-mĕn'tȧ-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to aliment or nutrition; nutritious. — **alimentary canal**, *Anat.*, the canal or passage extending from the mouth to the anus.

al'i-mo-ny (ăl'ĭ-mō-nĭ), *n. Law.* An allowance made to a woman out of the property of him who is or was her husband, on legal separation or divorce, or during a suit for it.

a-line', *v. t.* & *i.* [1] Var. of ALIGN. — **-ment**, *n.*

al'i-quant (ăl'ĭ-kwănt), *a. Math.* Designating a part of a number that does not divide the number without leaving a remainder; as, 5 is an *aliquant* part of 16; — opposed to *aliquot*.

al'i-quot (-kwŏt), *a. Math.* Designating a part of a number that will divide the number without a remainder; as, 5 is an *aliquot* part of 15.

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a-live' (*ə-līv'*) *a.* [4] **1.** Living. **2.** Being in a state of action, force, or operation; existent; as, to keep a fire *alive*. **3.** Full of, or swarming with, beings or things in motion; as, *alive* with ants. **4.** Sprightly; lively; as, the players were all *alive*. **5.** Susceptible; sensitive; as, *alive* to nature's laws.

al'ka-li (ăl'kə-lī; -lĭ), *n.; pl.* -LIES or -LIS (-līz; -lĭz). *Chem.* Any of various substances, as soda, potash, and ammonia, esp. soda, characterized by their peculiar taste, their action on test papers (red litmus, e. g., being changed to blue), and their forming salts with acids. The stronger alkalies are caustic, as caustic potash and caustic soda, of which the solutions are called *lye*.

al'ka-line (-līn; -lĭn), *a.* [4] Of, pertaining to, or having the properties of, an alkali or alkalies.

al'ka-loid (-loid), *n. Chem.* An organic substance, esp. one occurring naturally in plants or animals, having alkaline, or basic, properties.

Al'ko-ran'. Var. of ALCORAN.

all (ôl), *a.* **1.** The whole quantity, extent, duration, amount, quality, or degree of; the whole; any whatever; every. **2.** Only; alone; nothing but; as, it was *all* profit and no loss. — *adv.* Wholly; entirely; quite; very. — *n.* The whole; totality; hence, everything or every person. — **all in all,** everything; also (*adverbially*), wholly; altogether. — **at all,** in any way or respect; in the least degree, or to the least extent; under any circumstances; — used, chiefly in negative or interrogative sentences, for emphasis. — **all but,** almost; nearly. — **all the same,** nevertheless.

Al'lah (ăl'ə; *Ar.* ăl-lä'), *n.* The Supreme Being; — used by Arabs and Mohammedans.

Al'lan-a-Dale' (ăl'ăn-ə-dāl'), *n.* In English ballads, a youth who (aided by Robin Hood) breaks up the wedding of his sweetheart to an old knight, and marries her himself.

al-lay' (ə-lā'), *v. t.* **1.** To make quiet or put at rest; pacify; quell; calm, as a tumult. **2.** To alleviate; abate; mitigate, as pain. — **Syn.** Check, repress, assuage, subdue, compose, soothe, quiet.

al'le-ga'tion (ăl'ĕ-gā'shŭn), *n.* Act of alleging; that which is alleged; positive assertion.

al-lege' (ə-lĕj'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To bring forward with positiveness; declare; assert. **2.** To produce or urge as a reason, plea, or excuse.

al-le'giance (-lē'jăns), *n.* **1.** The relation of a feudal vassal to his superior, or liege lord; duty of fidelity to one's king, government, or sovereign state. **2.** Devotion or loyalty where obedience or service and respect are due.

al'le-gor'ic (ăl'ĕ-gŏr'ĭk), *a.* Allegorical.

al'le-gor'i-cal (-gŏr'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Belonging to, or consisting of, allegory; figurative. — **-ly,** *adv.* [8].

al'le-go-rist (ăl'ĕ-gō-rĭst), *n.* A writer of allegory.

al'le-go-rize (-rīz), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To form or turn into allegory. **2.** To treat or understand as allegorical. — *v. i.* To use allegory.

al'le-go-ry (-gō-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). Representation by a figurative story of something metaphorically suggested, but not expressly stated; also, an instance of such representation. An *allegory* is a prolonged metaphor. "Pilgrim's Progress" is a celebrated example of the *allegory*.

‖al'le-gret'to (ăl'ĭ-grĕt'tō), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* Quicker than *andante*, but not so quick as *allegro*.

‖al-le'gro (ăl-lā'grō), *a. & adv.* [It., merry, gay.] *Music.* Brisk; lively.

al'le-lu'ia, -lu'iah (ăl'ĕ-lōō'yə), *n. & interj.* = HALLELUJAH.

al-le'vi-ate (ə-lē'vĭ-āt), *v. t.* [1] To lighten or lessen (physical or mental troubles); mitigate. — **Syn.** Relieve, abate, soften, soothe, assuage, allay.

al-le'vi-a'tion (ə-lē'vĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* An alleviating; that which alleviates.

al-le'vi-a-tive (*ə-tĭv*), *a.* Tending to alleviate.

al'ley (ăl'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -LEYS (-ĭz). A choice taw, or marble.

al'ley, *n.* A narrow passage; esp.: **1.** A bordered walk as in a park. **2.** A narrow way in a city. — **al'ley-way',** *n.*

All Fools' Day. The first day of April, a day on which sportive tricks are practiced.

all fours. All four legs of a quadruped; or the two legs and two arms of a person.

all hail. All health; — a phrase of salutation.

All'hal'low-mas (ôl'hăl'ō-məs), *n.* The feast of All Saints; Hallowmas.

All'hal'lows (ôl'hăl'ōz), **All'hal'low** (-ō), *n.* All Saints' Day, or November 1st.

al-li'ance (ə-lī'ăns), *n.* State of being allied; act of allying or uniting; union of interests, esp. between families by marriage, or states by treaty. — **Syn.** Combination, association, fusion, league, coalition, confederacy, confederation, federation.

al-lied' (-līd'), *p. p. & p. a.* from ALLY, *v.*

al'li-ga'tor (ăl'ĭ-gā'tĕr), *n.* Any of several crocodilian reptiles in which the snout is shorter and broader than in the crocodiles, and the teeth of the lower jaw shut into pits instead of into marginal notches. They are mainly American. See REPTILE, *Illust.*

al-lit'er-a'tion (ə-lĭt'ĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* Repetition of the same letter or sound at the beginning of words succeeding each other immediately, or at short intervals, as in one form of verse.

al-lit'er-a-tive (ə-lĭt'ĕr-ə-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, alliteration.

al'lo-path (ăl'ō-păth), **al-lop'a-thist** (ə-lŏp'ə-thĭst), *n.* One who practices allopathy.

al'lo-path'ic (ăl'ō-păth'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to allopathy.

al-lop'a-thy (ə-lŏp'ə-thĭ), *n.* System of medical practice combating disease by remedies producing effects different from those of the disease treated. Cf. HOMEOPATHY.

al-lot' (ə-lŏt'), *v. t.;* **-LOT'TED; -LOT'TING.** **1.** To distribute by lot. **2.** To distribute in portions; assign or set apart as a share, lot, or part.

al-lot'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of allotting or that which is allotted; apportionment.

al-low' (ə-lou'), *v. t.* **1.** To grant; give; to let one have; as, to *allow* money for expenses. **2.** To own or acknowledge, as a claim; accept as true; concede. **3.** To grant as a deduction or an addition; esp., to abate or deduct; as, to *allow* a gallon for leakage. **4.** To grant license to; permit; as, to *allow* a pupil to be absent. — *v. i.* To admit; concede; make allowance or abatement; as, to *allow* for wear and tear.

Syn. ALLOW, PERMIT. **Allow** and **permit** are often used as interchangeable. But *allow* is less formal than *permit*, and may imply little more than forbearance of prohibition; as, a thing may be tacitly *allowed* without being expressly *permitted*.

al-low'a-ble (*ə-bl'*), *a.* [4] Permissible. — **al-low'a-bly,** *adv.* [8].

al-low'ance (*ăns*), *n.* Act of allowing; that which is allowed; a share or portion allotted; a limited or stated amount, as of income or food and drink. — **Syn.** Acknowledgment; share, portion; abatement, deduction. — *v. t.* [1] To put on a fixed allowance (esp. of provisions and drink).

al-loy' (-loi'), *v. t.* **1.** To reduce the purity of by mixing with a less valuable metal; as, to *alloy* gold with copper. **2.** To mix so as to form an alloy. **3.** To abate, impair, or debase by mixture; as, pleasure *alloyed* with pain. — *n.* **1.** A subetance composed of two or more metals, or of a metal and

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a nonmetal, intimately united, usually by fusing; also, the state of union of the components. **2.** A baser metal mixed with a finer one, esp. with a precious metal; as, copper is used as an *alloy* of gold. **3.** A mixture of a baser metal with a finer one; as, an *alloy* of silver and tin. **4.** Admixture of anything that debases; an alien or impairing element or part; as, no happiness is without some *alloy*.

All Saints, *or* **All Saints' Day.** November 1st; a feast day in honor of all saints.

All Souls' Day. *R. C. Ch.* November 2d; a day of solemn supplication for all the souls in Purgatory.

all'spice' (ôl'spīs'), *n.* The berry of the pimento, a tree of the West Indies; also, the mildly pungent and aromatic spice prepared from it.

al-lude' (ă-lūd'), *v. i.* [1] To refer indirectly or by suggestion; — followed by *to*.

Syn. ALLUDE, REFER. To allude to a thing is to touch it indirectly or by suggestion, without distinct mention or specification; to refer to a thing is to introduce or mention it specifically and distinctly.

al-lure' (-lūr'), *v. t.* [1] To tempt or draw by a lure or bait, that is, by the offer of some pleasure or advantage, real or apparent; entice; attract. — **Syn.** Tempt, prevail on, insnare, entrap, inveigle, seduce.

al-lure'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of alluring; that which allures; temptation; attraction; lure.

al-lur'ing, *p. a.* [4] That allures; tempting.

al-lu'sion (-lū'zhŭn), *n.* Act of alluding; indirect reference; hint.

al-lu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [4] Making or containing allusion. — **-ly,** *adv.* [8] — **-ness,** *n.* [8].

al-lu'vi-al (-vĭ-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or contained in, alluvium.

al-lu'vi-um (-ŭm), *n.; pl.* E. **-viums** (-ŭmz), L. **-via** (-ă). A deposit of earth, sand, or other material, made by the ordinary mechanical action of running water; soil or land so formed.

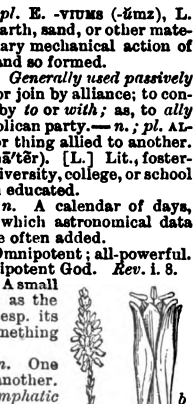
al-ly' (-lī'), *v. t. & i.* [2] *Generally used passively or reflexively.* To unite or join by alliance; to connect; — often followed by *to* or *with;* as, to *ally* one's self with the Republican party. — *n. ; pl.* **al-lies** (ă-līz'). A person or thing allied to another.

‖ **Al'ma Ma'ter** (ăl'mȧ mā'tĕr). [L.] Lit., fostering mother. Hence, a university, college, or school where a person has been educated.

al'ma-nac (ôl'mȧ-năk), *n.* A calendar of days, weeks, and months, to which astronomical data and various statistics are often added.

al-might'y (-mīt'ĭ), *a.* Omnipotent; all-powerful. — **The Almighty,** the omnipotent God. *Rev.* i. 8.

al'mond (ä'mŭnd), *n.* **1.** A small tree of the same genus as the peach; also, its fruit, esp. its nut-like kernel. **2.** Something shaped like an almond.



Aloe. *a* Entire plant (much reduced). *b* Single flower (½).

al'mon-er (ăl'mŭn-ĕr), *n.* One who distributes alms for another.

al'most (ôl'mōst; *emphatic* ôl'mōst'), *adv.* Nearly; for the greatest part.

alms (ämz), *n. sing. & pl.* Anything given gratuitously to relieve the poor; a gift of charity.

alms'giv'ing (-gĭv'ĭng), *n.* The giving of alms.

alms'house' (-hous'), *n.* A house for the use of paupers.

al'oe (ăl'ō), *n.; pl.* **-oes** (-ōz). **1.** In *pl.* The fragrant resin or wood of the agalloch. **2.** Any of a large genus (*Aloe*) of succulent plants, of the lily family, chiefly South African, several of which yield a medicinal juice; also, usually in *pl.*, the inspissated juice.

a-loft' (ȧ-lôft'), *adv.* **1.** On high; high above the ground or the earth. **2.** *Naut.* In the top; overhead.

a-lone' (ȧ-lōn'), *a.* **1.** Quite by one's self or itself; solitary; as, to be *alone*. **2.** Of or by itself; without anything more or any one else; only; as, to live by bread *alone*. **3.** Unique; matchless.

☞ The adj. *alone* commonly follows its noun.

Syn. See SOLITARY.

a-lone', *adv.* Solely; simply; exclusively.

a-long' (ȧ-lŏng'), *adv.* **1.** By the length; lengthwise; as, we will go *along* by the highway. **2.** In a line, or progressively; onward; as, marching *along*. **3.** In company; together. — *prep.* By the length of; lengthwise of.

a-long'side' (-sīd'), *adv. & prep.* Along or by the side; side by side with; — often with *of*.

a-loof' (ȧ-lōōf'), *adv.* At or from a distance; apart; away; — commonly, in a figurative sense, in to stand, keep, *or* hold aloof (from), to take no part in or show no sympathy with. — **a-loof'ness,** *n.* [8].

a-loud' (ȧ-loud'), *adv.* Loudly; audibly.

alp (ălp), *n.* A lofty mountain. Specifically [*cap.*], *pl.*, the highest chain of mountains in Europe.

al-pac'a (ăl-păk'ȧ), *n.* A kind of domesticated llama with fine long woolly hair; also, its hair or a thin kind of cloth made wholly or chiefly of it.

al'pen-stock' (ăl'pĕn-stŏk'), *n.* An iron-pointed staff used in mountain climbing.

al'pha (-fȧ), *n.* **1.** The first letter (A, *a*) in the Greek alphabet. **2.** Hence, the first or beginning. alpha and omega, the beginning and the end; hence, the chief; the whole. *Rev.* i. 8; xxii. 13.

al'pha-bet (-bĕt), *n.* The letters of a language in their usual order; a series or set of letters or signs which form the elements of a written language.

al'pha-bet'ic (-bĕt'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to,
al'pha-bet'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } or in the order of, the letters of the alphabet. — **-i-cal-ly,** *adv.* [8].

al'pha-bet-ize (ăl'fȧ-bĕt-īz), *v. t.* [1] To arrange alphabetically.

Al'pine (ăl'pĭn; -pīn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, the Alps, or [*l. c.*] any lofty mountain.

al-read'y (ôl-rĕd'ĭ), *adv.* Prior to some specified time; previously.

Al-sa'tian (ăl-sā'shăn), *a.* Pert. to Alsatia, or Alsace, in Germany. — *n.* An inhabitant of Alsatia.

al'so (ôl'sō), *adv. & conj.* In the same manner (as something else); likewise; in addition; too.

al'tar (ôl'tĕr), *n.* **1.** A raised structure, or any structure or place, on which sacrifices are offered or incense is burned in religious worship. **2.** In the Christian church, the Communion table.

al'ter (-tĕr), *v. t.* To make otherwise; make different without changing into something else; vary; modify. — *v. i.* To become different; change

al'ter-a-ble (-ă-bl), *a.* Capable of being altered.

al'ter-a'tion (-ă'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of altering; state of being altered. **2.** Result of altering; change.

al'ter-a-tive (ôl'tĕr-ă-tĭv), *a.* Causing alteration; gradually changing, or tending to change, a morbid state into one of health without sensible change in the evacuations. — *n.* An alterative medicine.

al'ter-cate (ăl'tĕr-kāt; ôl'-), *v. i.* [1] To contend warmly in words; dispute; wrangle.

al'ter-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Warm contention in words; controversy; wrangle. — **Syn.** See DISPUTE.

al-ter'nate (ăl-tûr'nāt; ăl'tĕr-), *a.* **1.** Occurring or succeeding by turns; one after the other; first one and then the other by turns; hence, reciprocal. **2.** Every other; every second; as, read the *alternate* lines. **3.** *Bot.* Distributed, as leaves, singly

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at different heights of the stem, and at equal intervals as respects angular divergence. — *n.* A substitute; one designated to take the place of another.

Alternate Leaves.

al'ter-nate (ăl'tĕr-nāt; ôl'-), *v. t.* [1] To perform by turns, or in succession; interchange regularly. — *v. i.* **1.** To happen, succeed, act, or the like, by turns, or in alternation. **2.** *Elec.* Of a current, to reverse periodically and rapidly in direction of flow. Also, to produce, or be operated by, a current that alternates. — **al'ter-nat'ing,** *p. a. & vb. n.*

al-ter'nate-ly (ăl-tûr'nāt-lĭ; ăl'tĕr-), *adv.* In an alternate manner; by alternation.

al'ter-na'tion (ăl'tĕr-nā'shŭn; ôl'-), *n.* Act of alternating; alternate succession, performance, etc.

al-ter'na-tive (ăl-tûr'nă-tĭv; ôl-), *a.* Offering a choice (strictly a necessary one) of two (or, loosely, several) things; offering for choice a second thing or proposition. — *n.* **1.** An offer or statement of two things, one of which may (or strictly must) be chosen, but not both; also, either of the things offered. **2.** A choice or offer of choice between more than two things or courses; hence, any of the things so offered. — **al-ter'na-tive-ly,** *adv.* [8].

Syn. ALTERNATIVE, CHOICE, OPTION. An **alternative**, as strictly used, offers two things only, of which one must be chosen; as, the *alternative* of death or surrender. A **choice** offers two or more things to choose between, without necessarily implying that some one of them must be chosen; as, the *choice* of the law, the ministry, or medicine as a profession. **Option** emphasizes the freedom of choice; as, he had the *option* of learning German.

al'ter-na'tor (ăl'tĕr-nā'tĕr), *n.* An electric generator or dynamo for producing alternating currents.

al-tho' (ôl-thō'), *conj.* Var. of ALTHOUGH.

al-though' (-thō'), *conj.* Grant all this; notwithstanding; though.

al'ti-tude (ăl'tĭ-tūd), *n.* Extent upward; vertical elevation. — **Syn.** See HEIGHT.

al'to (-tō), *n.; pl.* -TOS (-tōz). *Music.* **a** The part sung by the highest male or by the lowest female, or contralto, voice, between tenor and soprano. **b** An alto voice or singer.

al'to-geth'er (ôl'tōō-gĕth'ĕr), *adv.* Without exception; wholly; completely.

al'tru-ism (ăl'trōō-ĭz'm), *n.* Regard for, and devotion to, the interests of others, as a principle of conduct; — opposed to *egoism* or *selfishness.*

al'tru-ist, *n.* One who believes in or practices altruism.

al'tru-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* [4] Of or pert. to altruism; actuated by regard for the welfare of others.

al'um (ăl'ŭm), *n.* An astringent mineral salt, crystallizing ordinarily in colorless octahedrons.

a-lu'mi-na (*a*-lū'mĭ-nă), *n.* The oxide of aluminium. *Alumina* is the most widely distributed earth, and is the chief constituent of all clays.

al'u-min'i-um (ăl'ŭ-mĭn'ĭ-ŭm), *or, in commerce,* **a-lu'mi-num** (*a*-lū'mĭ-nŭm), *n.* A bluish silver-white malleable metal, noted for lightness and resistance to oxidation. It is the most abundant metallic element, but always occurs in combination.

a-lum'nus (*a*-lŭm'nŭs), *n. masc.; pl.* -NI (-nī); **a-lum'na** (-nă), *n. fem.; pl.* -NÆ (-nē). A graduate of a college or other institution of learning.

al-ve'o-lar (ăl-vē'ō-lăr; ăl'vĕ-ō-lăr), *a. Anat.* Pertaining to the part of the jaws where the sockets for the teeth are situated.

al'way (ôl'wā; ôl'wā'), *adv.* Always. *Archaic.*

al'ways (ôl'wāz; -wăz), *adv.* At all times; ever; continually; invariably; uniformly.

a-lys'sum (*a*-lĭs'ŭm), *n.* **1.** Any of a genus (*Alyssum*) of low, Old World herbs, with small yellow flowers. **2.** Sweet alyssum.

am (ăm). The first person singular present indicative of the verb *be.*

a-main' (*a*-mān'), *adv.* **1.** With might; violently. **2.** At full speed; also, at once.

a-mal'gam (*a*-măl'găm), *n.* **1.** An alloy of mercury with another metal or metals. **2.** A mixture, compound, or union of different things.

a-mal'ga-mate (-gă-māt), *v. t. & i.* [1] To unite or mix so as to form an amalgam; unite or combine into a uniform whole. — **Syn.** See JOIN.

a-mal'ga-ma'tion (-mā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of amalgamating; state of being amalgamated; a union or combination of different things into one.

a-man'u-en'sis (*a*-măn'ū-ĕn'sĭs), *n.; pl.* -SES (-sēz). One employed to write what another dictates, or to copy what another has written.

am'a-ranth (ăm'*a*-rănth), *n.* **1.** An imaginary unfading flower. *Poetic.* **2.** Any of various plants, including several cultivated for their green, purple, or crimson flowers.

am'a-ran'thine (-răn'thĭn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the amaranth. **2.** Unfading; undying.

am'a-ryl'lis (-rĭl'ĭs), *n.* Any of various bulbous plants, some of which are cultivated for flowers.

a-mass' (*a*-măs'), *v. t. & i.* To collect into a mass or heap; accumulate.

am'a-teur' (ăm'*a*-tûr'; ăm'*a*-tŭr), *n.* **1.** One attached to or following a particular pursuit, study, or science, but not pursuing it professionally. **2.** In sports and esp. athletics, one not rated as a professional. — **-ish,** *a.* [8] — **-ish-ness,** *n.* [8].

am'a-tive (ăm'*a*-tĭv), *a.* [4] Full of love; amatory. — **am'a-tive-ness,** *n.* [8].

am'a-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* [4] Pertaining to, causing, or expressing, sexual love.

a-maze' (*a*-māz'), *v.t.* [1] To confound or bewilder, as by fear or wonder; astound. — **Syn.** See SURPRISE. — *n.* Bewilderment due to fear, surprise, or wonder. *Chiefly Poetic.* — **a-mazed'** (*a*-māzd'), *p. a.* — **a-maz'ed-ly** (-māz'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* [8].

a-maze'ment (-mānt), *n.* State of being amazed.

a-maz'ing (-māz'ĭng), *p. a.* [4] Astounding; astonishing. — **a-maz'ing-ly,** *adv.* [8].

Am'a-zon (ăm'*a*-zŏn), *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* One of a race or nation of female warriors with whom the Greeks repeatedly warred. **2.** [*Often l. c.*] A tall, strong, masculine woman; a virago.

Am'a-zo'ni-an (-zō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to or like an Amazon; warlike. **2.** Of or pertaining to the river Amazon in South America.

am-bas'sa-dor (ăm-băs'*a*-dĕr), *n.* **1.** A minister of high rank sent by one sovereign or state to another, — usually called **ambassador extraordinary.** **2.** A minister of the highest rank sent to a foreign court to reside there and represent his sovereign or country. — **am-bas'sa-dress** (-drĕs), *n. fem.* [8].

am-bas'sa-do'ri-al (-dō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to an ambassador.

am'ber (ăm'bĕr), *n.* **1.** A yellowish translucent fossil resin. It takes a fine polish, and by friction becomes strongly electric. **2.** Amber color, or something amber-colored. — *a.* Amber-colored.

am'ber-gris (-grēs), *n.* A waxy substance found floating in tropical seas, and also as a morbid secretion in the sperm whale, whence it is all believed to come. It is highly valued in perfumery.

am'bi-dex'ter (-bĭ-dĕks'tĕr), *a.* [4] Ambidextrous.

am'bi-dex-ter'i-ty (-dĕks-tĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or faculty of being ambidextrous.

am'bi-dex'trous (-dĕks'trŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Using both hands with equal ease. **2.** Double-dealing.

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am'bi-ent (ăm'bĭ-ĕnt), *a.* Encompassing on all sides; investing.

am'bi-gu'i-ty (-gū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality of being ambiguous; an ambiguous expression.

am-big'u-ous (ăm-bĭg'ū-ŭs), *a.* [4] Doubtful; uncertain, esp. as to meaning; capable of being understood in either of two or more senses. — **am-big'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

am-bi'tion (-bĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Eager or inordinate desire for preferment, honor, superiority, power, or attainment; also, an object of such desire. — **am-bi'tion-less**, *a.* [8].

Syn. AMBITION, ASPIRATION. **Ambition** is the eager desire for personal advancement or preferment, and may or may not be praiseworthy. **Aspiration** is the ardent longing for something felt to be above one, the striving after which is uplifting or ennobling; as, his *ambition* was not satisfied till he became president; *aspiration* after holiness. *Aspiration* (esp. in the pl.) is sometimes applied derogatorily to unwarranted ambition; as, his *aspirations* must be nipped in the bud.

am-bi'tious (-shŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Possessing, or controlled by, ambition. **2.** Strongly desirous; — with *of* or the infinitive; as, *ambitious* to succeed; *ambitious* of glory. **3.** Springing from, characterized by, or indicating, ambition. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

am'ble (ăm'b'l), *v. i.* [1] To go at an amble. — *n.* An easy gait of a horse in which the legs on either side are lifted together; loosely, any easy gait.

am-bro'si-a (ăm-brō'zhĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n. Class. Myth.* The substance which, with nectar, formed the food and drink of the gods, and which made immortal those who partook of it.

am-bro'si-al (-ăl), *a.* [4] Consisting of or like ambrosia; delicious.

am'bu-lance (ăm'bŭ-lăns), *n.* A covered vehicle for conveying the sick or injured, as from the field of battle, to a hospital, etc.

am'bus-cade' (-bŭs-kād'), *n.* **1.** A lying in wait, concealed, to attack an enemy by surprise; ambush. **2.** *Mil.* A body of troops in ambush; the place of ambush.

am'bush (ăm'boŏsh), *v. t.* **1.** To station in ambush. **2.** To attack by ambush; waylay. — *n.* **1.** Arrangement of troops in concealment to attack an enemy unexpectedly. **2.** A station where troops or enemies lie in wait to attack by surprise.

a-meer' (ȧ-mēr'), *n.* A Mohammedan noble, esp. a ruling prince of Afghanistan or of Sind.

a-mel'io-rate (ȧ-mēl'yō-rāt), *v. t. & i.* [1] To improve; meliorate. — **Syn.** See IMPROVE.

a-mel'io-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act or result of ameliorating; improvement.

a-mel'io-ra-tive (ȧ-mēl'yō-rā-tĭv), *a.* [4] Tending to ameliorate.

a'men' (ā'mĕn'; ä'mĕn'), *adv. & interj.* So be it; verily; — a term of solemn ratification, esp. in religious ceremony. — *n.* The word "amen," its utterance or use.

a-me'na-bil'i-ty (ȧ-mē'nȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being amenable; tractableness.

a-me'na-ble (ȧ-mē'nȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] **1.** Liable to be brought to account or punishment; answerable; accountable; as, *amenable* to law. **2.** Responsive; tractable; as, *amenable* to advice.

a-mend' (ȧ-mĕnd'), *v. t.* **1.** To reform or correct, as conduct; to mend; repair. **2.** To improve; better. **3.** In parliamentary procedure, to alter formally in any way. — **Syn.** See MEND.

a-mend'a-to-ry (ȧ-mĕn'dȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Corrective.

a-mend'ment (ȧ-mĕnd'mĕnt), *n.* Act of amending; a thing done or a change made or suggested by way of amending; correction.

a-mends' (ȧ-mĕndz'), *n. sing. & pl.* Compensation for a loss or injury; recompense.

a-men'i-ty (ȧ-mĕn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being pleasant or agreeable; civility; suavity; also, esp. in *pl.*, pleasant ways or manners; civilities; as, the *amenities* of life.

am'ent (ăm'ĕnt; ā'mĕnt), *n.* An inflorescence consisting of a close, bracted spike; a catkin.

Aments, or Catkins. *a* Staminate Ament; *b* Pistillate Aments.

a-merce' (ȧ-mûrs'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To punish by a discretionary, pecuniary penalty. **2.** To punish; mulct.

A-mer'i-can (ȧ-mĕr'ĭ-kăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to America or the United States. — *n.* **a** A native of America; orig., an American aborigine; now, a person of European descent born in America. **b** A citizen of the United States.

American eagle, the bald eagle, which is represented on the coat of arms of the U. S. — **A. plan**, in hotels, a plan upon which guests pay for room and board together; — contrasted with *European plan*.

A-mer'i-can-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* **1.** Attachment to the United States. **2.** A custom, word, or phrase peculiar to America or to the United States.

am'e-thyst (ăm'ĕ-thĭst), *n.* **1.** A clear purple or bluish violet crystallized quartz much used as a jeweler's stone. **2.** A purple variety of corundum, called specifically *Oriental amethyst*.

am'e-thys'tine (-thĭs'tĭn), *a.* Like amethyst, especially in color.

Am-for'tas (ăm-fôr'tăs), *n.* See PARSIFAL, KLINGSOR.

a'mi-a-bil'i-ty (ā'mĭ-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being amiable; sweetness of disposition.

a'mi-a-ble (ā'mĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Having those qualities, as good nature, kind-heartedness, and friendliness, which cause one to be liked. — **Syn.** Agreeable, charming, pleasing. — **a'mi-a-ble-ness**, *n.* [8]. — **a'mi-a-bly**, *adv.* [8].

am'i-ca-bil'i-ty (ăm'ĭ-kȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being amicable.

am'i-ca-ble (ăm'ĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Friendly; arising from or exhibiting friendliness. — **am'i-ca-ble-ness**, *n.* [8] — **am'i-ca-bly**, *adv.* [8].

Syn. AMICABLE, FRIENDLY. **Friendly** is positive and implies cordiality, or at least good will; as, a *friendly* nod, call. **Amicable** often implies little more than absence of a disposition to quarrel; as, an *amicable* adjustment.

am'ice (ăm'ĭs), *n. R. C. Ch.* An oblong piece of white linen worn about the neck and shoulders, under the alb and chasuble, by priests at Mass.

a-mid' (ȧ-mĭd'), *prep.* In the midst of; amidst.

a-mid'ships (-shĭps), *adv. Naut.* In or toward the middle of a ship, esp. with regard to her length.

a-midst' (ȧ-mĭdst'), *prep.* In or into the midst or middle of; among. — **Syn.** See AMONG.

a-mir' (ȧ-mēr'). Var. of AMEER.

a-miss' (ȧ-mĭs'), *adv.* Astray; faultily; improperly. — *a.* Wrong; faulty; improper; — used only in the predicate; as, what is *amiss* here?

am'i-ty (ăm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Friendship; friendly relations; friendliness; also, good understanding.

am'me'ter (-mē'tẽr), *n. Elec.* An instrument for measuring the amperage of a current.

am-mo'ni-a (ă-mō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* **1.** *Chem.* A colorless gaseous compound of hydrogen and nitrogen, with extremely pungent smell and taste, commonly prepared in aqueous solution. **2.** Popularly, ammonia water (called also *aqua ammonia* and *spirits of hartshorn*).

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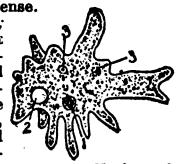
am-mo'ni-ac (ă-mō'nĭ-ăk), **am'mo-ni'a-cal** (ăm'ō-nī'ă-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to or like ammonia; containing ammonia.

am'mu-ni'tion (ăm'ū-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** The materials, as powder, shot, balls, bombs, etc., with which firearms and ordnance are charged. **2.** Any stock of missiles.

am'nes-ty (ăm'nĕs-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). An act of the sovereign power granting oblivion, or a general pardon, for a past offense.



Amœba. 1 Nucleus; 2 Contractile Vacuole; 3 Food Vacuoles.

a-mœ'ba (ă-mē'bă), *n.*; *pl.* E. -BAS (-băz), L. -BÆ (-bē). A microscopic animalcule of any of several species common in stagnant fresh water. It is one of the simplest animals, consisting of a nucleated mass of protoplasm without a distinct cell wall.

a-mong' (ă-mŭng'), *prep.* **1.** In or into the midst of; surrounded by; in connection with; as, he fell *among* thieves. **2.** In the number or class of; as, "blessed art thou *among* women." **3.** To each of by way of dispersion or distribution; as, he left his money to be divided *among* them. **4.** By the joint action, consent, or knowledge of; as, to quarrel *among* themselves; idolatry is practiced *among* them.

Syn. AMONG, AMIDST. **Among** denotes a mingling or intermixture with distinct or separable objects; as, *among* the people. **Amidst** denotes literally in the *midst* or middle of, hence surrounded by (distinct or separable objects, or a single object); as, *amidst* the trees, *amidst* the shadows.

a-mongst' (ă-mŭngst'), *prep.* Among.

am'o-rous (ăm'ō-rŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Inclined to love; loving; fond. **2.** Affected with love; in love. **3.** Of or relating to love; produced by love. — **Syn.** Tender, passionate, ardent, loving. — **am'o-rous-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **am'o-rous-ness**, *n.* [8].

a-mor'phous (ă-môr'fŭs), *a.* Having no determinate form; shapeless; not crystallized.

A'mos (ā'mŏs), *n.* In the Bible: **a** A Hebrew prophet of the 8th century B. C. **b** The Book of Amos in the Old Testament.

a-mount' (ă-mount'), *v. i.* To rise, reach, or extend (*to*) in quantity, number, effect, substance, or influence. — *n.* **1.** Sum total of two or more sums or quantities; aggregate. **2.** Effect, substance, value, significance, or result. — **Syn.** See SUM.

a'mour' (ă'mōōr'), *n.* [F.] A love affair.

am-per'age (ăm-pâr'ăj; ăm'pĕr-), *n.* Strength of a current of electricity measured in amperes.

‖ am'père' (ăN'pâr'), *n.* [F.] Ampere.

am-pere' (ăm-pâr'), *n.* The practical unit of electrical current; the current produced by one volt acting through a resistance of one ohm.

am-pere'me'ter (ăm-pâr'mē'tĕr), **am'per-om'e-ter** (ăm'pĕr-ŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* *Elec.* An ammeter.

am'per-sand (ăm'pĕr-sănd), *n.* The character &, &c, or &. See *and so forth*, under AND.

Am-phib'i-a (ăm-fĭb'ĭ-ă), *n. pl.* *Zoöl.* A class of vertebrates including the frogs, toads, newts, etc. In most cases they pass through an aquatic larval stage in which they are called *tadpoles*.

am-phib'i-an (-ăn), *a.* Amphibious; of the Amphibia. — *n.* An amphibian animal or plant.

am-phib'i-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Able to live both on land and in water, as frogs.

am'phi-the'a-ter (ăm'fĭ-thē'ă-tĕr), *n.* [6] **1.** An oval or circular building with rising tiers of seats about an arena. **2.** Anything resembling an amphitheater in form.

am'ple (ăm'p'l), *a.* [3] **1.** Large; big; spacious; as, an *ample* house. **2.** Fully sufficient; abundant; liberal; as, an *ample* fortune. — **Syn.** Full, extensive; plentiful, plenteous, copious; bountiful.

am'pli-fi-ca'tion (-plĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* An amplifying; that by which a thing or statement is amplified.

am'pli-fy (-plĭ-ī), *v. t.* [2] **1.** To render larger, more intense, or the like; — used esp. of telescopes, microscopes, etc. **2.** To enlarge (as a statement) by adding particulars, illustrations, etc., for rhetorical effect; expand. — *v. i.* To employ amplification; expatiate.

am'pli-tude (-tūd), *n.* State or quality of being ample; largeness; breadth; abundance; fullness.

am'ply (-plĭ), *adv.* In an ample manner.

am'pu-tate (-pū-tāt), *v. t.* [1] To cut off (a limb, part of a limb, or projecting part); — usually distinguished from *excise*.

am'pu-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of amputating.

a-muck' (ă-mŭk'), *a.* Possessed with murderous frenzy. — *adv.* In a frenzied, murderous manner. — **to run amuck**, to rush out in frenzy and attack every one met; assail recklessly and indiscriminately.

am'u-let (ăm'ū-lĕt), *n.* Some small object worn as a charm against evil.

a-muse' (ă-mūz'), *v. t.* [1] To entertain or occupy pleasurably; divert; excite to mirth.

Syn. AMUSE, ENTERTAIN, DIVERT. We are **amused** by (or with) that which occupies the time lightly and pleasantly; as, to *amuse* one's self with a camera. That which **entertains** makes a larger demand on one's attention and frequently implies more or less formal expedients or contrivances: as, to *entertain* a company with music. We are **diverted** by that which turns our thoughts aside to livelier interest than the regular routine; as, her gossip was highly *diverting*. Both *amuse* and *divert* apply esp. to that which tickles our sense of humor, and in this sense are often followed by *at*.

a-muse'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* State of being amused; also, that which amuses. — **Syn.** Diversion, entertainment, recreation, pastime, sport.

a-mus'ing (ă-mūz'ĭng), *p.a.* [4] Giving amusement.

an (ăn), *or* **a**, *a.*, or *indefinite article.* One or any, — without emphasis on the number.

☞ In present usage *an* is used before words beginning with a vowel sound, as *an* enemy, *an* hour, *an* oak; and *a* is used before words beginning with a consonant sound, as *a* table, *a* woman, *a* year, *a* unit, *a* eulogy, *a* oneness, such *a* one, *a* history, *a* historian, *a* hypothesis, *a* hotel. Some writers, however, use *an* before words beginning with *h* in an unaccented syllable, as *an* historian, *an* hypothesis, *an* hotel.

an-ach'ro-nism (ă-năk'rō-nĭz'm), *n.* **1.** An error in chronology by which events are misplaced in order, esp. one by which an event is placed too early. **2.** Anything incongruous because its surroundings are not appropriate in time.

an'a-con'da (ăn'ă-kŏn'dă), *n.* **1.** Popularly, any large snake that crushes its prey; a boa. **2.** *Zoöl* A certain large snake of the boa family, of tropical South America.

a-næ'mi-a, a-ne'mi-a (ă-nē'mĭ-ă), *n.* *Med.* A deficiency in the blood or its constituents.

a-næ'mic, a-ne'mic (-nē'mĭk; -nĕm'ĭk), *a.* [4] Of, pertaining to, or affected with anæmia.

an'æs-the'si-a, an'es-the'si-a (ăn'ĕs-thē'sĭ-ă; -zhĭ-ă), *n.* Entire or partial loss or absence of feeling.

an'æs-thet'ic, an'es-thet'ic (-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* [4] *Med.* **a** Capable of rendering insensible. **b** Characterized by, or connected with, insensibility. — *n.* An agent that anæsthetizes.

an-æs'the-tize, an-es'- (ăn-ĕs'thē-tīz), *v. t.* [1] To render insensible to pain, as by an anæsthetic.

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an'a-gram (ăn'ȧ-grăm), *n.* The change of one word or phrase into another by the transposition of its letters.

an'a-gram-mat'ic (-grȧ-măt'ĭk), **-i-cal** (-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or making an anagram.

a'nal (ā'năl), *a.* Pert. to, or situated near, the anus.

an'al-ge'si-a (ăn'ăl-jē'sĭ-ȧ; -zĭ-ȧ), *n. Med.* Insensibility to pain.

an'al-ges'ic (-jēs'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to or producing analgesia.—*n.* An analgesic drug or the like.

an'a-log'ic (-ȧ-lŏj'ĭk) **an'a-log'i-cal** (-lŏj'ĭ-kăl) *a.* **1.** Founded on, or of the nature of, or implying, analogy. **2.** Having analogy; analogous. — **an'a-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

a-nal'o-gous (ȧ-năl'ŏ-gŭs), *a.* Having analogy; bearing some resemblance or proportion. — **Syn.** Correspondent, similar. — **-gous-ly**, *adv.* [8].

an'a-logue (ăn'ȧ-lŏg), *n.* That which is analogous to, or corresponds with, some other thing.

a-nal'o-gy (ȧ-năl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.; pl.* **-GIES** (-jĭz). Agreement between things in some circumstances but not in others. — **Syn.** See RESEMBLANCE.

an'a-lyse, *v.*, **-lys'er**, *n.*, etc. Vars. of ANALYZE, etc.

a-nal'y-sis (ȧ-năl'ĭ-sĭs), *n., pl.* **-SES** (-sēz). **1.** A resolution of anything into elements; an examination of component parts separately, or in relation to the whole. **2.** A table of the heads of a discourse.

an'a-lyst (ăn'ȧ-lĭst), *n.* One who analyzes.

an'a-lyt'ic (-lĭt'ĭk) **an'a-lyt'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to analysis; resolving into elements or constituent parts.—**-i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

an'a-lyze (-ȧ-līz), *v. t.* [1] To resolve into elements or constituent parts; to separate or discriminate the parts of in relation to the whole and to one another; to subject to analysis. — **an'a-lyz'er**, *n.* [8].

An'a-ni'as (-nī'ăs), *n.* In the Bible, a follower of the Apostles, who, with his wife, Sapphira, was struck dead for lying. See *Acts* v. Hence, often, *Colloq.*, a liar.

an'a-pest, an'a-pest (ăn'ȧ-pĕst), *n.* **1.** A poetic foot of three syllables, the first two short or unaccented, the last long or accented (⏑ ⏑ –). **2.** An anapæstic verse.

an'a-pes'tic, an'a-pes'tic (-pĕs'tĭk), *a.* Consisting of an anapæst or anapæsts.

a-nar'chic (ȧ-när'kĭk) **a-nar'chi-cal** (-kĭ-kăl) *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to, involving, or of the nature of, anarchy.

an'arch-ism (ăn'ȧr-kĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The principles underlying anarchy; especially, the theory that all government is an evil. At its best, anarchism stands for a society made orderly by good manners rather than by law; at its worst, for a terroristic resistance to all present government and social order. **2.** Advocacy or practice of anarchistic principles; esp., anarchistic revolution.

an'arch-ist (-kĭst), *n.* An advocate of anarchy or anarchism.

an'arch-y (-kĭ), *n.* **1.** State of society where there is no law or supreme power; hence, a state of lawlessness or political disorder. **2.** Confusion; disorder.

a-nath'e-ma (ȧ-năth'ĕ-mȧ), *n.; pl.* **-MAS** (-mȧz). **1.** A solemn ban or curse pronounced by ecclesiastical authority, esp. with excommunication. **2.** A curse. **3.** Any person or thing anathematized.

a-nath'e-ma-tize (-tīz), *v. t. & i.* [1] To pronounce an anathema against; to curse.

an'a-tom'ic (ăn'ȧ-tŏm'ĭk) **an'a-tom'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl) *a.* Of or relating to anatomy. — **an'a-tom'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

a-nat'o-mist (ȧ-năt'ŏ-mĭst), *n.* A person skilled in anatomy.

a-nat'o-mize (-mīz), *v. t.* [1] To dissect; analyze.

a-nat'o-my (-mĭ), *n.; pl.* **-MIES** (-mĭz). **1.** Art of dissecting an animal or plant to discover the situation, structure, and economy of its parts. **2.** The science of the structure of animals or plants. **3.** Structure or organization of an animal or plant.

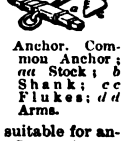
an'ces-tor (ăn'sĕs-tẽr), *n.* One from whom a person is descended; a progenitor; forefather. — **an'ces-tress**, *n. fem.*

an-ces'tral (ăn-sĕs'trăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, derived from, or possessed by, an ancestor or ancestors.

an'ces-try (ăn'sĕs-trĭ), *n.* Ancestral lineage; hence, birth; honorable descent.

An-chi'ses (ăn-kĭ'sēz), *n.* See ÆNEAS.

an'chor (ăŋ'kẽr), *n.* **1.** An appliance attached to a ship or other vessel by a line or cable so that when cast overboard it will lay hold of the earth by a fluke or hook and hold the vessel in place; also, anything similarly used. **2.** Something suggestive of a ship's anchor in its use. — *v. t.* **1.** To place at anchor; secure by an anchor. **2.** To fix; fasten. — *v. i.* To cast anchor; come to anchor. — **at anchor**, anchored.



Anchor. Common Anchor; *aa* Stock; *b* Shank; *cc* Flukes; *d d* Arms.

an'chor-age (-ĭj), *n.* **1.** A place suitable for anchoring or where ships anchor. **2.** Something on which one may depend for security; ground of trust. **3.** A toll for anchoring.

an'cho-ress (-kŏ-rĕs), *n.* A female anchoret.

an'cho-ret (-rĕt), **an'cho-rite** (-rīt), *n.* One who renounces the world to live in seclusion; hermit; recluse. — **Syn.** See HERMIT.

an-cho'vy (ăn-chŏ'vĭ; ăn'chŏ-), *n.; pl.* **-VIES** (-vĭz). Any of various small herring-like fishes of the Mediterranean, used for pickling or making a sauce.

an'cient (ān'shĕnt), *a.* [4] **1.** Old; antique; old-fashioned. **2.** Belonging to times long past. — **Syn.** See OLD. — *n.* **1.** An aged being. **2.** One who lived in antiquity; *pl.*, the civilized peoples of antiquity, esp. the classical nations. — **an'cient-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **an'cient-ness**, *n.* [8].

and (ănd), *conj.* **1.** A particle expressing the general relation of connection or addition, and used to conjoin word with word, clause with clause, or sentence with sentence. **2.** In order to; — used instead of the infinitival *to* after *try, come, go, send*; as, try *and* do it.

and so forth, and others or more of the same or of similar kind; and the rest. The abbreviation *etc.* (*et cetera*) or *&c.* is usually read *and so forth*.

‖ **an-dan'te** (ăn-dăn'tē; ăn-dän'tē), *a.* [It., lit., going.] *Music.* Moving moderately slow, but distinct and flowing.

and'i'ron (ănd'ĭ'ŭrn), *n.* A utensil for supporting wood in a fireplace; a firedog.

An-drom'a-che (ăn-drŏm'ȧ-kē), *n.* In Homer's "Iliad," the noble wife of Hector.

An-drom'e-da (-ĕ-dȧ), *n. Gr. Myth.* A daughter of Cepheus and Cassiopeia, who, to avert a disaster, was exposed to a sea monster. She was rescued by Perseus and became his wife.

an'ec-dot'al (ăn'ĕk-dōt'ăl), **an'ec-dot'ic** (-dŏt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to anecdotes.

an'ec-dote (ăn'ĕk-dōt), *n.* A short account of a single incident or fact of an interesting nature, esp. in the life of a well-known person. — **Syn.** See STORY.

a-ne'mi-a (ȧ-nē'mĭ-ȧ), **a-ne'mic** (-mĭk), etc. Vars. of ANÆMIA, ANÆMIC, etc.

an'e-mom'e-ter (ăn'ĕ-mŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* An instrument for measuring the force or velocity of the wind; a wind gauge.

a-nem'o-ne (ȧ-nĕm'ŏ-nē), *n.* **1.** Any of a genus (*Anemone*) of plants of the crowfoot family, having flowers destitute of petals, but with petaloid sepals. **2.** A sea anemone.

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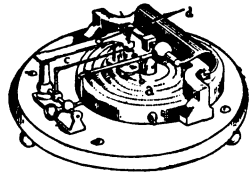
a-nent' (*ă-nĕnt'*), *prep.* About; concerning; in respect to. *Archaic or Scot.*

an'er-oid (ăn'ĕr-oid), *a.* Containing no liquid; — said of a kind of barometer registering by the atmospheric pressure on a metallic box partially exhausted of air. — *n.* An aneroid barometer.



Aneroid Barometer. *a* Exhausted Box connected with Levers *b* and *c* to actuate Pointer *d*.

an'es-the'sia, an'es-thet'ic. Vars. of ANÆSTHESIA, ANÆSTHETIC.

an'eu-rysm, an'eu-rism (ăn'ū-rĭz'm), *n. Med.* A soft, pulsating arterial tumor, containing blood.

a-new' (*ă-nū'*), *adv.* Over again; in a new form.

an'gel (ān'jĕl), *n.* **1.** A supernatural messenger of God; a spiritual, celestial being, superior to man in power and intelligence. **2.** A person like an angel in goodness or loveliness. **3.** A former English gold coin bearing the image of the archangel Michael. **4.** Attendant spirit; genius; demon.

angel fish. A kind of large shark with pectoral fins extending like wings when spread.

an-gel'ic (ăn-jĕl'ĭk) } *a.* [4] Belonging to angels;
an-gel'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } characteristic of or like an angel; heavenly; divine. — **-i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

An'ge-lus (ăn'jĕ-lŭs), *n. R. C. Ch.* **a** A form of devotion commemorating Christ's incarnation, said at morning, noon, and evening, at the sound of a bell, called the **Angelus bell.** **b** The Angelus bell.

an'ger (ăn'gĕr), *n.* A strong passion or emotion of displeasure or antagonism excited by what is regarded as an injury or insult done by another or by the intent to do such injury.

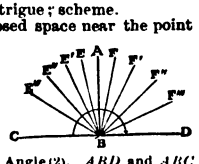
Syn. ANGER, INDIGNATION, WRATH, IRE, RAGE, FURY agree in expressing the feelings aroused by wrong or injury. **Anger** is keen or hot displeasure (usually with a desire to punish) at what is regarded as an injury or injustice; as, "Moses' *anger* waxed hot." **Indignation** is deep and intense, often generous, anger in view of what is mean, cruel, shameful, or in any way unworthy or ignoble; as, a righteous *indignation* at corruption. **Wrath** and **ire** (chiefly poetical) express the feelings of one bitterly provoked. **Rage** is a vehement ebullition of anger; **fury**, an excess of rage, verging on madness; as, to fly into a *rage*; the *fury* of an avenger.

— *v. t.* To excite to anger; enrage; provoke.

an'gi-na (ăn'jĭ-nă; *commonly* ăn-jī'nă), *n.* Any inflammatory affection of the throat or fauces, esp. one causing suffocative spasms. — **an'gi-na pec'to-ris** (pĕk'tŏ-rĭs), a painful disease accompanied by a sense of suffocating contraction of the chest.

an'gle (ăn'g'l), *n.* A fishhook or fishing tackle. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To fish with hook and line. **2.** To use a bait or artifice; intrigue; scheme.

an'gle, *n.* **1.** The inclosed space near the point where two lines meet; corner; nook. **2. a** The figure formed by two meeting lines. **b** Difference in direction of two lines. **3.** An angular part, object, or space; sharp corner.



Angle (2). *ABD* and *ABC* Right Angles; *F* (or *F'*, *F''*) *B D* Acute Angle; *E* (or *E'*, *E''*, *E'''*) *BD* Obtuse Angle.

an'gled (-g'ld), *a.* Having an angle or angles.

an'gler (-glẽr), *n.* **1.** One who angles. **2.** A kind of fish having a very large mouth and fleshy appendages on the head, by which latter it is said to lure fish within reach. See FISH, *Illust.*

An'gles (ăn'g'lz), *n. pl.* A Germanic people who, with Saxons and Jutes, conquered England in the 5th century A. D. From their name we have the words *England* and *English.*

an'gle-worm' (-g'l-wûrm'), *n.* An earthworm.

An'gli-an (-glĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Angles.

An'gli-can (-glĭ-kăn), *a.* English; esp., of or pert. to the Church of England and churches in communion with it. — *n.* A member of an Anglican church or of the Anglican party.

An'gli-ci-za'tion (-sĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The action or process of Anglicizing, or making English.

An'gli-cize (ăn'glĭ-sīz), *v. t. & i.* [1] To make or become English.

An'glo-ma'ni-a (-glō-mā'nĭ-ă), *n.* Extreme prejudice in favor of English customs, institutions, etc.

An'glo-ma'ni-ac (-ăk), *n.* One affected with Anglomania.

An'glo-Sax'on (-săk'sŭn), *n.* **1. a** *pl.* The Low German tribes which conquered southern and eastern England and southern Scotland in the 5th and 6th centuries. **b** A member of the nation created by these tribes, together with native and Danish elements, which ruled England until the Norman Conquest. **2.** A person belonging to, or descended from, the mixed race forming the English nation. **3.** The language of the Anglo-Saxons (sense 1).

An-go'ra (ăn-gō'ră), *n.* A cloth, fringe, shawl, or the like, of Angora wool. — **Angora cat,** a variety of the domestic cat with very long, silky hair. See CAT, *Illust.* — **Angora goat,** a kind of domestic goat reared for its long silky hair (called **Angora wool**), the true mohair of commerce.

an'gri-ly (ăn'grĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In an angry manner.

an'gry (ăn'grĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Affected with anger; enraged. **2.** Showing, or proceeding from, anger.

an'guish (-gwĭsh), *n.* Extreme pain of body or mind; agony; torture; torment.

an'gu-lar (-gū-lẽr), *a.* [4] **1.** Of or pertaining to an angle or angles; having or forming an angle; sharp-cornered. **2.** Fig.: Lean; lank; sharp and stiff in character. — **an'gu-lar-ly**, *adv.* [8].

an'gu-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality of being angular.

an-hun'gered (ăn-hŭn'gẽrd), *a.* Hungry. *Archaic.*

an'il (ăn'ĭl), *n.* A West Indian shrub, one of the sources of indigo.

an'ile (ăn'ĭl; -īl), *a.* [4] Old-womanish; imbecile.

an'i-lin (-ĭ-lĭn), *n.* Aniline.

an'i-line (-ĭ-lĭn; -lēn), *n.* An oily poisonous basic liquid, colorless when pure, now chiefly made by reduction of nitrobenzene, used in making dyes.

a-nil'i-ty (*ă*-nĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State of being an old woman; dotage.

an'i-mad-ver'sion (-măd-vûr'shŭn), *n.* Remark by way of criticism and, usually, of censure; adverse criticism; blame; reproach; stricture.

an'i-mad-vert' (-vûrt'), *v. i.* To consider or remark by way of criticism or censure.

an'i-mal (ăn'ĭ-măl), *n.* **1.** Any member of the group of living beings endowed with sensation and voluntary motion, as distinguished from a *plant.* **2.** One of the lower animals; a brute or beast, as distinguished from man.

Syn. ANIMAL, BRUTE, BEAST. An **animal** is a being capable of feeling and motion, as distinguished from a plant or an inanimate object; brute denotes an animal thought of as irrational or savage; **beast** usually refers to a four-footed animal. Fig., as applied to human beings, **animal** emphasizes the ascendancy of the animal nature; **brute,** dullness of the sensibilities, or unrestrained passion; **beast,** surrender to appetite or sensual indulgence; as, one may speak of a prize fighter as a superb *animal*, of a cruel husband as a *brute*, of a drunkard as making a *beast* of himself.

— *a.* **1.** Of, relating to, resembling, or derived

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from, animals or their characteristics. **2.** Pertaining to the merely sentient part of a creature; as, *animal* passions or appetites.

an'i-mal'cule (ăn'ĭ-măl'kūl), *n.* A minute animal, invisible, or nearly so, to the naked eye.

an'i-mate (-māt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To make alive; quicken; as, the soul *animates* the body. **2.** To give spirit or vigor to; rouse; as, *animated* by victory. — (-măt), *a.* Alive; living; animated.

an'i-mat'ed (-māt'ĕd), *p. a.* [4] Alive; full of life or spirit; lively. — **an'i-mat'ed-ly**, *adv.* [8].

an'i-mat'ing (-māt'ĭng), *p. a.* [4] Causing animation; life-giving; inspiriting; rousing.

an'i-ma'tion (-mā'shŭn), *n.* Act of animating; state of being animate or animated. — **Syn.** Liveliness, vivacity, buoyancy; enthusiasm, ardor.

an'i-mos'i-ty (-mŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Violent hatred leading to active opposition; active enmity. — **Syn.** See HOSTILITY.

an'i-mus (ăn'ĭ-mŭs), *n.* Mind; will; animating spirit; also, inclination; disposition; bad or malicious intention or disposition.

an'i-on (ăn'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* *Chem.* **a** The product evolved at the anode in electrolysis. Cf. CATION. **b** In general, a negative ion.

an'ise (-ĭs), *n.* A small plant cultivated for its carminative and aromatic seeds; also, the seeds.

an'i-seed (-ĭ-sēd), *n.* The seed of the anise.

an'kle (ăn'k'l), *n.* The joint between the foot and the leg; also, the region of this joint; the tarsus.

an'klet (-klĕt), *n.* Something encircling the ankle, as an ornamental ring or a fetter.

an'nals (-ălz), *n. pl.*; *sing.* ANNAL (-ăl). **1.** A relation of events in chronological order; as, *annals* of the Revolution. **2.** Chronicles; history; as, "the short and simple *annals* of the poor" (*Gray*).

an-neal' (ă-nēl'), *v. t.* To subject to high heat and then cool, so as to soften thoroughly and render less brittle; to toughen; make enduring.

an-nex' (ă-nĕks'), *v. t.* **1.** To join (one thing, usually something smaller or subordinate, to another); attach; affix; append. **2.** To attach as a consequence, condition, etc. — **Syn.** See ATTACH.

an-nex' (ă-nĕks'; ăn'ĕks), *n.* Something annexed.

an'nex-a'tion (ăn'ĕk-sā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of annexing; addition. **2.** A thing or things annexed.

an-ni'hi-late (ă-nī'hĭ-lāt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To reduce to nothing; as, to be utterly *annihilated*. **2.** To destroy the form or essential character of, so that the thing as such no longer exists; as, to *annihilate* an army. **3.** To destroy the force, etc., of; make void; as, to *annihilate* an argument. — **Syn.** See DESTROY.

an-ni'hi-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of annihilating; state of being annihilated.

an'ni-ver'sa-ry (ăn'ĭ-vûr'să-rĭ), *n.* **1.** Returning with the year; annual. **2.** Of or pertaining to an anniversary. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** The annual return of the day of a past event, esp. a notable event. **2.** An anniversary celebration.

‖ **an'no Do'mi-ni** (ăn'ō dŏm'ĭ-nī). [L., in the year of [our] Lord, i. e. Jesus Christ.] In the (specified) year of the Christian Era. Abbr., *A.D.*

an'no-tate (ăn'ō-tāt), *v.t.* [1] To explain or criticize by notes. — *v. i.* To make notes or comments.

an'no-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* An annotating; note made in annotating. — **Syn.** See REMARK. — **an'no-ta'tor** (-tā'tĕr), *n.* [8].

an-nounce' (ă-nouns'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To give public notice, or first notice, of; publish; proclaim. **2.** To give notice of the arrival or presence of. — **Syn.** Herald, promulgate. See DECLARE.

an-nounce'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of announcing; that which announces; publication; declaration.

an-noy' (ă-noi'), *v. t.* **1.** To disturb or irritate, esp. by continued or repeated acts; tease; vex. **2.** To molest, harm, or injure; as, to *annoy* the enemy. — **Syn.** See HARASS.

an-noy'ance (ă-noi'ăns), *n.* **1.** Act of annoying; state of being annoyed; molestation; vexation. **2.** That which annoys.

an-noy'ing, *p. a.* [4] That annoys; molesting; vexatious. — **an-noy'ing-ly**, *adv.* [8].

an'nu-al (ăn'û-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a year; coming or happening once a year; yearly. **2.** Done in a year; reckoned by the year. **3.** Lasting only a year or, of plants, one growing season. — *n.* **1.** A thing happening or recurring yearly; esp., a literary work published once a year. **2.** Anything that lasts but one year or season. — **-al-ly**, *adv.* [8].

an-nu'i-tant (ă-nū'ĭ-tănt), *n.* One entitled to an annuity.

an-nu'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). An amount payable yearly; the right to receive such payments.

an-nul' (ă-nŭl'), *v. t.*; -NULLED' (-nŭld'); -NUL'LING. To nullify; abolish; avoid. — **Syn.** See ABOLISH.

an'nu-lar (ăn'û-lăr), *a.* Pertaining to a ring; forming, or marked with, a ring or rings; ring-shaped.

an-nul'ment (ă-nŭl'mĕnt), *n.* Act of annulling; abolition.

an-nun'ci-ate (-nŭn'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* [1] To announce.

an-nun'ci-a'tion (-sĭ-ā'shŭn; -shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of announcing; announcement. **2.** **a** The announcement of the incarnation, made by Gabriel to Mary. **b** [*cap.*] The church festival (March 25th) in memory of this; Lady Day.

an-nun'ci-a'tor (-nŭn'shĭ-ā'tĕr), *n.* One that announces; any of several mechanical signaling devices, which designate, as by a pointer, bell, or light, the place where attendance is required.

an'ode (ăn'ōd), *n.* *Elec.* The positive terminal of an electric source. Cf. CATHODE.

an'o-dyne (-ō-dīn), *a.* [4] Serving to assuage pain; soothing. — *n.* An anodyne drug or agent.

a-noint' (ă-noint'), *v. t.* To smear or rub over with oil or an unctuous substance; also, to spread over, as oil. — **a-noint'er**, *n.* [8].

a-noint'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of anointing or state of being anointed.

a-nom'a-lous (ă-nŏm'ă-lŭs), *a.* [4] Deviating from a general rule, method, or analogy; abnormal; irregular. — **Syn.** Exceptional, unusual, singular, peculiar. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

a-nom'a-ly (-lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). Deviation from the common rule; irregularity; anything anomalous.

a-non' (-nŏn'), *adv.* **1.** At once. *Archaic.* **2.** Soon; in a little while. **3.** At another time; again.

an'o-nym'i-ty (ăn'ō-nĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being anonymous; also, that which is anonymous.

a-non'y-mous (ă-nŏn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* Nameless; of unknown name; also, of unknown or unavowed authorship. — **a-non'y-mous-ly**, *adv.* [8].

A-noph'e-les (ă-nŏf'ē-lēz), *n.* A genus of mosquitoes whose bite is the usual, if not the only, means by which man is infected with the malaria parasite.

an-oth'er (ă-nŭth'ĕr), *pron. & a.* **1.** One more, by way of addition; an additional one, similar in likeness or effect; as, eat *another* piece. **2.** Not the same; different; as, give me *another* book. **3.** Any or some other; any one else; some one else; as, "Let *another* man praise thee" (*Prov.* xxvii. 2).

an'swer (ăn'sĕr), *n.* **1.** A reply to a charge, question, call, argument, etc.; defense; as, "a soft *answer* turneth away wrath" (*Prov.* xv. 1); also, a correct or adequate reply. **2.** A responsive or retaliatory action; as, the enemy's *answer* was a volley of musketry. **3.** A solution, the result of a mathematical operation. — **Syn.** See REPLY. — *v. i.* **1.** To make an answer; respond. **2.** To render account; be responsible. **3.** To be or act in return.

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Hence: a To serve the purpose. **b** To be or act as an equivalent, or as adequate or sufficient. **c** To conform; correspond; suit. — *v. t.* **1.** To speak in defense against; reply to in defense. **2.** To make answer to; reply to. **3.** To be or act in return or response to or in satisfaction of.

an'swer-a-ble (ăn'sẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Liable to be called to account; accountable; responsible. **2.** Capable of being answered, or refuted.

ant (ănt), *n.* Any of certain social insects allied to the bees, wasps, etc. See INSECT, *Illust.*

ant-ac'id (ănt-ăs'ĭd), *n.* A remedy for acidity, as of the stomach. — *a.* Counteracting acidity.

An-tæ'us (ăn-tē'ŭs), **An-tai'os** (-tī'ŏs), *n.* *Gr. Myth.* A giant of Libya, invincible in wrestling while he touched the earth, his mother. Hercules, holding him off the ground, throttled him.

an-tag'o-nism (-tăg'ŏ-nĭz'm), *n.* Opposition of action; mutual opposition of two forces, physical or mental, in action.

an-tag'o-nist (-nĭst), *n.* One who contends with another, esp. in combat; adversary; opponent. — **Syn.** Enemy, foe, rival, competitor. See OPPONENT.

an-tag'o-nis'tic (-nĭs'tĭk), *a.* [4] Opposing in combat; contending or acting against.

an-tag'o-nize (-tăg'ŏ-nīz), *v. t. & i.* [1] **1.** To contend with; oppose actively. **2.** To cause to oppose; make an opponent of. *Colloq.*

ant-aro'tic (ănt-ärk'tĭk), *a.* Opposite to the north, or arctic, pole; — applied esp. to a circle, or parallel of latitude, 23° 28′ from the south pole.

ant'eat'er (ănt'ēt'ẽr), *n.* Any of several mammals that feed largely or entirely on ants. See MAMMAL, *Illust.*

an'te-ced'ence (ăn'tē-sēd'ĕns), *n.* Act, fact, or state of going before; precedence; priority.

an'te-ced'ent (-ĕnt), *a.* Going before in time; prior; preceding.

Syn. ANTECEDENT, PRECEDING, PREVIOUS, PRIOR, FORMER. **Antecedent**, **previous**, **prior**, and **former** (opposed to *subsequent*, *consequent*) and **preceding** (opposed to *succeeding*, *following*) differ in that *preceding* usually applies to that which goes immediately before (as, the *preceding* day), whereas *antecedent* often suggests an indefinite interval (as, a period *antecedent* to the Conquest), and *previous*, *prior*, and *former* are used of whatever is earlier in time, without suggesting either remoteness or nearness. *Former* (as opposed to *latter*) is specifically applied to the first mentioned of two things that are considered.

— *n.* **1.** That which goes before in time; that which precedes. **2.** *pl.* The earlier events of one's life; previous principles, conduct, course, history. **3.** *Gram.* A noun or noun equivalent, whether word, phrase, or clause, referred to by a pronoun. **4.** *Math.* The first of the two terms of a ratio; the first or third of the four terms of a proportion. — **an'te-ced'ent-ly**, *adv.* [8].

an'te-cham'ber (ăn'tē-chām'bẽr), *n.* A chamber leading into the chief apartment; outer chamber.

an'te-date' (-dāt'), *n.* Prior date. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To date before the true time; assign to, or put at, an earlier date. **2.** To precede in time, or date.

an'te-di-lu'vi-an (-dĭ-lū'vĭ-ăn), *a.* [4] Of or relating to the period before the Deluge; hence, antiquated. — *n.* An antediluvian person.

an'te-lope (ăn'tē-lōp), *n.* Any of a group of ruminant animals of the family constituted by the oxen, sheep, and goats, distinguishable from the true oxen chiefly by their lighter and more graceful build, and by their horns, which are directed upward and backward. See DEER AND ANTELOPE, *Illust.*

an-ten'na (ăn-tĕn'ȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -NÆ (-ē). **1.** A movable organ of feeling on the head of insects, myriapods, and crustaceans; feeler. **2.** *Wireless Teleg.* A wire or wires supported in the air for directly transmitting or receiving electric waves.

an'te-pe'nult (ăn'tē-pē'nŭlt; -pē-nŭlt') } *n.* The
an'te-pe-nul'ti-ma (-pē-nŭl'tĭ-mȧ) } last syllable but two of a word, as *-syl-* in *monosyllable*.

an'te-pe-nul'ti-mate (-pē-nŭl'tĭ-mĕt), *a.* Of, or pertaining to, or being, the last but two; — mostly of syliables. — *n.* The antepenult.

an-te'ri-or (ăn-tē'rĭ-ẽr), *a.* **1.** Being before in time; antecedent. **2.** Being before, or toward the front, in place; — opp. to *posterior*. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

an'te-room' (ăn'tē-rōōm'), *n.* A room forming an entrance to another; a waiting room.

an'thel-min'tic (ăn'thĕl-mĭn'tĭk), *a.* *Med.* Expelling or destroying intestinal worms. — *n.* An anthelmintic remedy.

an'them (ăn'thĕm), *n.* **1.** Formerly, a hymn sung responsively; now, a prose composition, usually a selection from the Psalms, set to sacred music. **2.** A song of praise or gladness.

an'ther (-thẽr), *n.* In seed plants, the part of the stamen that bears the pollen. See FLOWER, *Illust.*

an-tho'lo-gy (ăn-thŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). A collection of flowers (beautiful passages) of literature; a collection of poems or epigrams.

an'thra-cite (ăn'thrȧ-sīt), *n.* A hard natural coal, differing from bituminous coal in containing little volatile matter.

an'thrax (-thrăks), *n.* An infectious, usually fatal, disease of animals, esp. cattle and sheep.

an'thro-poid (-thrŏ-poid), *a.* Resembling man; — esp. of certain apes. — *n.* An anthropoid ape.

an'thro-po-log'ic (-pŏ-lŏj'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pert. to
an'thro-po-log'i-cal (-lŏj'ĭ-kăl) } anthropology.

an'thro-pol'o-gy (-pŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* The science of man, esp. in relation to physical character, distribution, culture, etc.

an'thro-po-mor'phic (-pŏ-môr'fĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to anthropomorphism.

an'thro-po-mor'phism (-pŏ-môr'fĭz'm), *n.* Representation of the Deity, or of a polytheistic deity, with human attributes; also, ascription of human characteristics to things not human.

an'thro-poph'a-gi (-pŏf'ȧ-jī), *n. pl.*; *sing.* -GUS (-gŭs). Man-eaters; cannibals.

an'tic (ăn'tĭk), *a.* Odd; fantastic. — *n.* **1.** A buffoon. **2.** A grotesque trick; piece of buffoonery; caper. — *v. i.* To perform antics.

An'ti-christ (ăn'tĭ-krist), *n.* **1.** One who denies or opposes Christ, esp., a great antagonist expected by many, esp. in the early church, to fill the world with wickedness, but to be conquered forever by Christ at His second coming. **2.** [*l. c.*] A pretended Christ.

an'ti-chris'tian (-krĭs'chăn), *a.* Opposed to the Christian religion.

an-tic'i-pate (ăn-tĭs'ĭ-pāt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To do, take up, or deal with, before another; preclude or prevent by prior action; forestall; as, "to *anticipate* and prevent the duke's purpose." **2.** To take up, use, or introduce before the proper or normal time; cause to occur earlier or prematurely; as, he has *anticipated* a part of his argument. **3.** To foresee (a wish, command, etc.) and execute (it) beforehand. **4.** To foretaste or foresee; as, to *anticipate* a pleasure.

an-tic'i-pa'tion (-pā'shŭn), *n.* Act of anticipating; expectation; foretaste; foresight; forethought.

an-tic'i-pa-tive (-tĭs'ĭ-pā-tĭv), *a.* Anticipatory.

an-tic'i-pa-to-ry (-pȧ-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* Anticipating; of the nature of anticipation.

an'ti-cli'max (ăn'tĭ-klī'măks), *n.* A sentence or passage in which the ideas fall off in dignity or importance at the close; — the opposite of *climax*.

an'ti-cline (ăn'tĭ-klīn), *n.* *Geol.* A fold or arch

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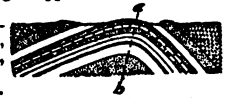
of rock strata dipping in opposite directions from an axis. See *Illust.*



Cross Section of Strata showing Anticline. *ab* Axial Plane.

an'ti-dot'al (ăn'tĭ-dōt'ăl), *a.* Acting as, or of the nature of, an antidote.

an'ti-dote (-dōt), *n.* **1.** A remedy for poison. **2.** Whatever tends to prevent or counteract evil.

an'ti-fric'tion (-frĭk'shŭn), *a.* Tending to lessen friction; as, an *antifriction* metal.

An-tig'o-ne (ăn-tĭg'ō-nē), *n. Gr. Myth.* A faithful daughter of Œdipus and Jocasta. She performs funeral rites over the body of her brother Polynices against the command of her uncle, Creon.

an'ti-im-pe'ri-al-ism (ăn'tĭ-ĭm-pē'rĭ-ăl-ĭz'm), *n.* Opposition to imperialism; — applied esp., in the U. S., after the Spanish-American war (1898) to the attitude or principles of those opposing territorial expansion.

an'ti-mo-ny (ăn'tĭ-mō-nĭ), *n.* An element of metallic appearance, tin-white in color, hard and brittle, used chiefly in alloys to give hardness and the property of expanding on solidification.

an'ti-pa-thet'ic (ăn'tĭ-pă-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* [4] Naturally contrary; marked by antipathy.

an-tip'a-thy (ăn-tĭp'ă-thĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -THIES (-thĭz). **1.** Contrariety or opposition in feeling; settled aversion; repugnance. **2.** Contrariety in nature; incompatibility.

Syn. Dislike, antagonism, hostility; aversion, disgust, repugnance, detestation, abhorrence, loathing. — ANTIPATHY, AVERSION, REPUGNANCE, DISGUST agree in the idea of intense dislike. **Antipathy** implies an instinctive or constitutional dislike, sometimes manifested in an involuntary shrinking or recoil from its object; as, an *antipathy* to snakes. **Aversion** (*to*) expresses a settled distaste usually exhibited in a voluntary avoidance of its object; as, an *aversion* to society. **Repugnance** adds the idea of antagonism or opposition; as, *repugnance* to forms and ceremonies. **Disgust** is repugnance to what is offensive to one's taste or feelings; as, *disgust* at meanness.

an'ti-phlo-gis'tic (ăn'tĭ-flŏ-jĭs'tĭk), *a.* Counteracting inflammation.

an'ti-phon (ăn'tĭ-fŏn), *n.* **1.** A musical response, as in a chant. **2.** A piece of devotional verse or prose responsively sung as a part of the liturgy.

an-tip'o-dal (ăn-tĭp'ō-dăl), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the antipodes; opposite on the globe. **2.** Diametrically opposite.

an'ti-pode (ăn'tĭ-pōd), *n.* One of the antipodes; a direct opposite.

an-tip'o-des (ăn-tĭp'ō-dēz), *n. pl.* In senses 2 & 3 sometimes erroneously used as a *sing.* **1.** Those who live on the diametrically opposite side of the globe. **2.** The regions or country of the antipodes. **3.** The direct opposite or contrary.

an'ti-qua'ri-an (ăn'tĭ-kwā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to antiquaries or antiquities. — *n.* An antiquary.

an'ti-qua-ry (ăn'tĭ-kwā-rĭ), *a.* Antiquarian. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A student of antiquities.

an'ti-quate (-kwāt), *v. t.* [1] To make old, antique, or out of date.

an'ti-quat'ed (-kwāt'ĕd), *p. a.* [4] Grown old; hence, bygone; old-fashioned. — **Syn.** See OLD.

an-tique' (ăn-tēk'), *a.* [4] **1.** Old; belonging to antiquity, esp. to ancient Greece or Rome. **2.** Old, as respects the present time; antiquated; old-fashioned. — **Syn.** Ancient. See OLD. — *n.* **1.** In general, anything very old; esp., a relic or object of ancient art. **2.** *Print.* See TYPE.

an-tiq'ui-ty (-tĭk'wĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality of being old or ancient; oldness; ancientness. **2.** Ancient times, esp. those before the Middle Ages. **3.** A relic, monument, etc., of ancient times; — usually in *pl.*

an'ti-sep'tic (ăn'tĭ-sĕp'tĭk), *a.* **1.** Tending to prevent putrefaction, pus formation, etc. **2.** Using, or pertaining to the use of, antiseptics; as, *antiseptic* surgery. — *n.* An antiseptic substance.

an'ti-slav'er-y (-slāv'ĕr-ĭ), *a.* Opposed to slavery.

an-tith'e-sis (ăn-tĭth'ē-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). **1.** An opposition or contrast of words or ideas. **2.** Opposition; contrast; an opposite.

an'ti-thet'ic (ăn'tĭ-thĕt'ĭk), **an'ti-thet'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to antithesis; opposing; contrasted. — **-thet'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

an'ti-tox'in (ăn'tĭ-tŏk'sĭn), *n.* Any of certain substances formed in the blood of animals, either naturally or by inoculation, and having the power of neutralizing some specific poison, esp. a specific poison produced in the body by bacteria, and hence conferring immunity, or conducing toward recovery, from the disease caused by the bacteria. Antitoxins are used in diphtheria, lockjaw, and some other diseases. Cf. SERUM.

an'ti-trade' (ăn'tĭ-trād'), *n.* An upper tropical wind blowing steadily in a direction opposite to the trade wind, beyond which, in the north temperate and the south temperate zones, it becomes a surface wind.

an-tit'ra-gus (ăn-tĭt'rā-gŭs), *n.* *Anat.* A certain prominence of the external ear.

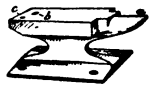
ant'ler (ănt'lẽr), *n.* The entire horn, or any branch of the horn, of an animal of the deer family. See HORN. — **ant'lered** (-lẽrd), *a.*

ant lion. Any of various insects the larva of which digs a pit, lying in which it catches insects, esp. ants, that fall in.

an'to-nym (ăn'tō-nĭm), *n.* A word which is the opposite, in meaning, of another word in the same language; — contrasted with *synonym*; as, joy is an *antonym* of sorrow.

a'nus (ā'nŭs), *n.* The posterior opening of the alimentary canal.

an'vil (ăn'vĭl), *n.* A block, usually of iron faced with steel, on which metal is shaped, as by hammering.



Anvil. *a* Horn; *b*, *c* Holes for Set Chisels, Swage Blocks, etc.

anx-i'e-ty (ăng-zī'ĕ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Anxious state or condition; painful uneasiness about a future or uncertain event. — **Syn.** See CARE.

anx'ious (ăngk'shŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Disquieted over a possible or impending ill; concerned or solicitous, esp. as to a future or unknown thing; as, an *anxious* mind; *anxious* about one's health. **2.** Accompanied with or causing anxiety; worrying; as, *anxious* toil. **3.** Earnestly desirous; as, *anxious* to please. — **anx'ious-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **anx'ious-ness**, *n.* [8].

an'y (ĕn'ĭ), *a.* & *pron.* One indifferently out of a number; one (or, as *pl.*, some) indiscriminately of whatever kind or quantity. — *adv.* To any extent; in any degree; at all.

an'y-bod-y (-bŏd-ĭ), *n.* & *pron.* Any person.

an'y-how (-hou), *adv.* & *conj.* In any way or manner whatever; at any rate; in any event.

an'y-thing (-thĭng), *n.* Any object, act, state, event, or fact whatever; a thing of any kind. — **anything but**, not at all or in any respect; as, impudence is *anything but* funny. — **a. like**, in any respect; at all; as, I cannot give *anything like* the whole story.

an'y-way (-wā), *adv.* & *conj.* Anywise; at all; in any case.

an'y-where (-hwâr), *adv.* In any place.

an'y-wise (-wīz), *adv.* In any wise, or way; at all.

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a-or'ta (ā-ôr'tȧ), *n.* The great artery which carries the blood from the heart to all the body except the lungs.

a-pace' (ȧ-pās'), *adv.* At a quick pace; quick; fast.

A-pa'che (-pă'chā; -păch'ē), *n.* Any of a group of warlike Indians, orig. of New Mexico and Arizona.

ap'a-nage. Var. of APPANAGE.

a-part' (ȧ-pärt'), *adv.* **1.** Separately as to space or company; aside; as, he sat *apart* on a hill. **2.** Separately as to purpose, use, character, etc.; independently; as, to set *apart* money for books. **3.** Aside; away; as, jesting *apart*. **4.** In two or more parts; asunder; as, to take a watch *apart*.

a-part'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** A suite, or set, of rooms. **2.** A room in a building.— **Syn.** See ROOM.

ap'a-thet'ic (ăp'ȧ-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* [4] Void of feeling; passionless; indifferent.— **-i-cal-ly,** *adv.* [8].

ap'a-thy (ăp'ȧ-thĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-THIES** (-thĭz). **1.** Want of feeling; lack of passion, emotion, or excitement. **2.** Indifference to what ordinarily stirs the feelings or activities.

ape (āp), *n.* **1.** Any monkey, esp. one of the larger tailless Old World forms. **2.** An imitator; mimic. — *v. t.* [1] To mimic. — **Syn.** See IMITATE.

a-peak' (ȧ-pēk'), *adv.* & *a. Naut.* In a vertical line.

a-pe'ri-ent (-pē'rĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [4] *Med.* Laxative. — *n.* An aperient medicine or food.

ap'er-ture (ăp'ẽr-tŭr), *n.* An opening; gap; hole. — **Syn.** See ORIFICE.

a'pex (ā'pĕks), *n.*; *pl.* E. **APEXES** (-pĕk-sĕz), L. **API-CES** (ăp'ĭ-sēz). The tip, point, or angular summit of anything.

a-phe'lion (ȧ-fē'lyŭn), *n.*; *L. pl.* **APHELIA** (-yȧ). That point of a planet's or comet's orbit which is farthest from the sun; — opposed to *perihelion*.

a'phid (ā'fĭd; ăf'ĭd), *n.* A plant louse.

a'phis (ā'fĭs), *n.*; *pl.* APHIDES (ăf'ĭ-dēz). An aphid.

aph'o-rism (ăf'ō-rĭz'm), *n.* A pithy, compendious sentence stating a general doctrine or truth. Loosely, a maxim.

Aph'ro-di'te (ăf'rō-dī'tē), *n.* *Gr. Relig.* The goddess of love and beauty, identified by the Romans with Venus. See HEPHÆSTUS.

a'pi-a-ry (ā'pĭ-ȧ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). Place where bees are kept; a collection of hives or colonies of bees kept for their honey.

ap'i-ces (ăp'ĭ-sēz), *n.*, *Lat. pl.* of APEX.

a'pi-cul'ture (ā'pĭ-kŭl'tŭr), *n.* Rearing of bees.

a-piece' (ȧ-pēs'), *adv.* To or for each by itself; each; as the share of each.

A'pis (ā'pĭs), *n.* A sacred bull worshiped by the ancient Egyptians. A new Apis was believed to be born on the death of the old.

ap'ish (āp'ĭsh), *a.* [4] Having the qualities of an ape; prone to servile imitation; hence, fantastically silly or affected.

a-poc'a-lypse (ȧ-pŏk'ȧ-lĭps), *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] The last book of the New Testament; Revelation. **2.** Anything viewed as a revelation; a disclosure.

a-poc'a-lyp'tic (ȧ-pŏk'ȧ-lĭp'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to an apocalypse or the Apocalypse.

a-poc'ry-pha (-rĭ-fȧ), *n. pl.*, but often erroneously used as *sing.* with *pl.* **-PHAS** (-fȧz). Writings or statements of doubtful authorship or authority. Esp.: [*cap.*] Certain writings not part of the Hebrew Bible and rejected by Protestants as not inspired sources of doctrine or not reliable history.

a-poc'ry-phal (-fȧl), *a.* [4] **1.** Of or like the Apocrypha. **2.** Not canonical; fictitious; false.

ap'o-gee (ăp'ō-jē), *n.* **1.** *Astron.* That point in the moon's orbit which is farthest from the earth; — opposed to *perigee*. **2.** The farthest or highest point; culmination.

A-pol'lo (ȧ-pŏl'ō), *n.* *Gr. Relig.* The god of manly youth and beauty, of poetry, music, and oracles. He was also god of healing, and later was identified with the sun god Helios. See ARTEMIS.

Apollo of the Belvedere.

a-pol'o-get'ic (ȧ-pŏl'ō-jĕt'ĭk), **a-pol'o-get'i-cal** (-ĭ-kȧl), *a.* [4] Defending by discourse; of the nature of an apology.— **-i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

a-pol'o-gist (-jĭst), *n.* One who makes an apology.

a-pol'o-gize (-jīz), *v. i.* [1] To make an apology.

ap'o-logue (ăp'ō-lŏg), *n.* A fictitious story intended to convey a moral truth.

a-pol'o-gy (ȧ-pŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-GIES** (-jĭz). **1.** Something said or written by way of defense or justification. **2.** An acknowledgment intended as an atonement for an improper or injurious remark or act. **3.** What serves as an excuse for the absence of something; a makeshift. **Syn.** Explanation, justification, excuse. — APOLOGY, EXCUSE. An **apology** implies that one has been, at least apparently, in the wrong; it may offer palliating circumstances, or frankly acknowledge error and express regret. An *apology* is in place when one has been guilty of a breach of propriety or decorum, and may involve humiliation. An **excuse** explains or extenuates neglect, error, or misdoing; as, he made an *apology* for his remarks, his *excuse* being that he was misinformed.

ap'oph-thegm (ăp'ō-thĕm). Var. of APOTHEGM.

ap'o-plec'tic (-plĕk'tĭk), *a.* Of the nature of, relating to, affected with, inclined to, or symptomatic of, apoplexy. — *n.* An apoplectic person.

ap'o-plex'y (-plĕk'sĭ), *n.* *Med.* Sudden diminution or loss of consciousness, sensation, and voluntary motion, usually due to effusion of blood or serum into the brain or spinal cord.

a-port' (ȧ-pōrt'), *adv.* *Naut.* On or toward the port, or left, side; — said esp. of the helm.

a-pos'ta-sy (ȧ-pŏs'tȧ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-SIES** (-sĭz). Abandonment of what one has voluntarily professed; a total desertion from one's faith, principles, party, or, esp., from one's religion.

a-pos'tate (-tāt), *n.* One who has apostatized. — *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, apostasy.

a-pos'ta-tize (-tȧ-tīz), *v. i.* To commit apostasy.

a-pos'tle (ȧ-pŏs''l), *n.* **1.** One of the 12 disciples of Christ, sent forth to preach the gospel; also, any of various others sent forth by Christ or sent forth soon after His death to preach the gospel. **2.** The first Christian missionary in any region; also, one who initiates any great moral reform, or first advocates any important belief or system.

a-pos'tle-ship, *n.* Office or position of apostle.

ap'os-tol'ic (ăp'ŏs-tŏl'ĭk), **ap'os-tol'i-cal** (-ĭ-kȧl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to an apostle, or the apostles, their times, or their spirit. **2.** Papal.

a-pos'tro-phe (ȧ-pŏs'trō-fē), *n.* **1.** Act of suddenly breaking off in a discourse and addressing, in the second person, some person or thing, absent or present. **2.** *Gram.* Omission of a letter or letters from a word. **3.** The mark ['] used: **a** To indicate an omission of one or more letters or figures. **b** To denote the possessive case, as in *child's, children's*. **c** In writing one form of the plural of letters and figures; as, two *a's* and three *7's*. **d** To mark the close of a quotation. See QUOTATION MARK.

a-pos'tro-phize (-fīz), *v. t. & i.* [1] **1.** To address by or in apostrophe. **2.** To contract by, or mark with, an apostrophe ['] or apostrophes.

a-poth'e-ca-ry (-pŏth'ē-kā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). One who prepares and sells drugs or compounds for medicinal purposes. — **apothecaries' weight,** a

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system of weights used for compounding medical prescriptions. See TROY, *a.*

ap'o-thegm (ăp'ō-thĕm), *n.* A short, pithy, and instructive saying; a sententious precept or maxim.

ap'o-the'o-sis (ăp'ō-thē'ō-sĭs; *ā-pŏth'ē-ō'sĭs*), *n.; pl.* -OSES (-sēz). **1.** Deification. **2.** Exaltation, as of a person or an ideal.

ap-pall' (ă-pôl'), *v. t.* To overcome, depress, or discourage with fear or horror; dismay.

ap-pall'ing, *p. a.* [4] Such as to appall.

ap'pa-nage, *or* **ap'a-** (ăp'ā-nĭj), *n.* **1.** Provision made by a sovereign or prince for the younger members of his family, as by a grant of lands; locally, any property appropriated to or by a person as his perquisite. **2.** That which belongs by custom or right; a natural endowment.

ap'pa-ra'tus (-rā'tŭs), *n.; pl.* -RATUS; -RATUSES (-tŭs-ĕz). **1.** Things provided as means to an end. **2.** A set of implements or utensils for a given work; any complex instrument or appliance for a specific action or operation; machinery; mechanism.

ap-par'el (ă-păr'ĕl), *n.* Dress; garb; raiment.—*v. t.* **1.** To equip. **2.** To clothe.

ap-par'ent (ă-păr'ĕnt; ă-păr'-), *a.* [4] **1.** Open to view; visible. **2.** Clear or manifest to the understanding; plain; evident; obvious. **3.** Appearing as actual to the eye or mind (distinguished from, but not necessarily opposed to, *actual*, *true*, or *real*); seeming. — **ap-par'ent-ly**, *adv.* [8].

ap'pa-ri'tion (ăp'ā-rĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of becoming apparent; appearance. **2.** The thing appearing; visible object; form. **3.** A preternatural or unexpected appearance; ghost; specter; phantom. — **Syn.** See GHOST.

ap-peal' (ă-pēl'), *v. t.* *Law.* To take an appeal of. —*v. i.* **1.** *Law.* To make or take an appeal. **2.** To call on another to decide a matter controverted, to vindicate one's rights, conduct, taste, etc. Hence: To call on one for aid or sympathy; — with *to*. — *n.* **1.** *Law.* A proceeding by which a cause is brought to a superior court for reëxamination; also, right of taking such proceeding. **2.** A call on a person, a faculty of mind, or any kind of authority, for proof or decision in one's favor; a call for help or a favor; entreaty. — **ap-peal'ing-ly**, *adv.* [8].

ap-pear' (-pēr'), *v. i.* **1.** To come or be in sight; become visible; as, "God said, Let . . . the dry land *appear*" (*Gen.* i. 9). **2.** To attend before some authority or tribunal, either in person or by attorney, to answer a charge, plead a cause, etc.; as, he must *appear* in court. **3.** To come before the public; as, the actor will *appear* in a new play; his book *appeared* last year. **4.** To become visible or clear to the mind; be obvious or manifest; as, his kindness *appears* in his acts. **5.** To seem; look; as, he *appears* wise. — **Syn.** See SEEM.

ap-pear'ance (-ăns), *n.* **1.** Act of appearing. **2.** Semblance; external show. **3.** Manner of appearing; look; aspect; air. **4.** A thing seen; phenomenon; apparition.

Syn. APPEARANCE, ASPECT. Appearance refers to the outward look or semblance; aspect, to a particular or significant phase of appearance; as, the sky, which already had a gloomy *appearance*, suddenly assumed a threatening *aspect*.

ap-pease'a-ble (ă-pēz'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being appeased.

ap-pease' (-pēz'), *v. t.* [1] To make quiet; calm; pacify. — **Syn.** Conciliate, propitiate, assuage, allay.

ap-pel'lant (ă-pĕl'ănt), *a.* Appealing. — *n.* One who appeals.

ap-pel'late (-āt), *a.* Pertaining to, or taking cognizance of, appeals; as, an *appellate* court.

ap'pel-la'tion (ăp'ĕ-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of calling by a name. **2.** An appellative.

ap-pel'la-tive (ă-pĕl'ā-tĭv), *n.* **1.** A common name or noun, in distinction from a *proper* name or noun. **2.** The word by which a person or thing is called; appellation; descriptive name. — *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a common name; denominative; naming. **2.** *Gram.* Common, as opposed to *proper*.

ap'pel-lee' (ăp'ĕ-lē'), *n.* *Law.* The person against whom an appeal is taken.

ap-pend' (ă-pĕnd'), *v. t.* **1.** To hang or attach, as by a string, so as to suspend; as, a seal *appended* to a record. **2.** To add as accessory; annex; as, notes *appended* to a chapter. — **Syn.** See ATTACH.

ap-pend'age (-pĕn'dĭj), *n.* Something appended to a principal or greater thing; an appurtenance; a subordinate part.

ap-pen'di-ces (ă-pĕn'dĭ-sēz), *n., L. pl.* of APPENDIX.

ap-pen'di-ci'tis (-sĭ'tĭs), *n.* Inflammation of the vermiform appendix.

ap-pon'dix (ă-pĕn'dĭks), *n.; pl.* E. -DIXES (-dĭk-sĕz), L. -DICES (-dĭ-sēz). **1.** Matter added to a book but not necessarily essential to its completeness, as a body of notes. **2.** *Anat.* An outgrowth; appendage; esp., the vermiform appendix.

ap'per-tain' (ăp'ĕr-tān'), *v. i.* To belong or pertain by right, nature, appointment, or custom; relate.

ap'pe-tite (ăp'ē-tīt), *n.* **1.** An inherent or habitual desire or propensity for some personal gratification of body or mind; craving; longing; as, an *appetite* for knowledge. **2.** Desire for, or relish of, food or drink; hunger.

ap'pe-tiz'er (-tĭz'ĕr), *n.* That which stimulates appetite.

ap'pe-tiz'ing (-tīz'ĭng), *p. a.* [4] Exciting appetite.

ap-plaud' (ă-plôd'), *v. i.* To express approbation loudly, emphatically, or significantly.—*v. t.* **1.** To show approval of by clapping the hands, acclamation, etc. **2.** To praise; approve; extol; magnify.

ap-plause' (-plôz'), *n.* Act of applauding; public approbation; acclaim; commendation.

ap-plau'sive (-plô'sĭv), *a.* Expressing applause.

ap'ple (ăp'l), *n.* **1.** The pome fruit of any of certain trees of a family including the quince, pear, etc. **2.** A tree that bears apples. See TREE, *Illust.*

Apple of Discord. *Gr. Myth.* A golden apple inscribed, "for the beauty," which Eris threw among the gods at the marriage of Peleus and Thetis. See PARIS, 1.

ap-pli'ance (ă-plī'ăns), *n.* **1.** Act of applying. **2.** Thing applied; device. — **Syn.** See DEVICE.

ap'pli-ca-bil'i-ty (ăp'lĭ-kā-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The quality of being applicable; pertinence.

ap'pli-ca-ble (ăp'lĭ-kā-b'l), *a.* [4] Capable of being applied; fit, suitable, or right to be applied.

ap'pli-cant (-kănt), *n.* One who applies for something.

ap'pli-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of applying; as: **a** A laying on; as, the *application* of ointment to a sore. **b** Employment; use; as, the *application* of mathematics to navigation. **c** Assiduous attention; as, *application* to one's work. **d** Request; as, an *application* for a position. **2.** A thing applied; a means; as, *applications* for the cure of lameness. **3.** Capacity or fact of being practically applied or used; relevancy; as, the rule has no *application* to this case.

ap-plied' (ă-plīd'), *p. a.* Put to use; pursued for some end outside of its own domain; — said of various sciences, and distinguished from *pure*.

‖ **ap'pli'qué'** (ă'plē'kā'), *a.* [F.] Put on, as patterns on textiles; also, done or made in this way; as, *appliqué* work.

ap-ply' (ă-plī'), *v. t.* [2] **1.** To place in contact; put or adjust (one thing *to* another); — with *to*; as, to *apply* salve to a burn. **2.** To use for a particular purpose, or in a particular case; devote; as, to *apply* money to the payment of debts. **3.** To use as

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relative or suitable to some person or thing; as, to *apply* the testimony to the case. **4.** To fix closely; engage and employ diligently, or with attention; as, "*Apply* thine heart unto instruction" (*Prov.* xxiii. 12). — *v. i.* **1.** To have connection (*with*) or relevancy (*to*); to have some agreement or analogy; as, the argument does not *apply* in this case. **2.** To make request; have recourse (*to*) with a view to gain something; as, to *apply* to a friend for money.

ap-point' (ă-point'), *v. t.* **1.** To fix firmly; establish; as, "he *appointed* the foundations of the earth" (*Prov.* viii. 29). **2.** To fix by a decree, order, resolve, decision, or mutual agreement; constitute; ordain; as, they *appointed* a time for meeting. **3.** To assign, designate, or set apart, by authority; as, this is the *appointed* place; he has been *appointed* postmaster. **4.** To furnish in all points; — usually in *p. p.*; as, a well-*appointed* army. — Syn. See FURNISH. — *v. i.* To ordain; determine.

ap-point'ee' (ă-poin'tē'), *n.* A person appointed.

ap-poin'tive (ă-poin'tĭv), *a.* That is filled by appointment; as, an *appointive* position.

ap-point'ment (ă-point'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of appointing; as: **a** Stipulation; esp., an engagement for a meeting. **b** Designation of a person to hold an office, discharge a trust, etc. **2.** That which is appointed or is the result of appointing: **a** Agreement; compact. **b** An office, station, or position; an assigned duty or service. **c** Equipment; furniture; outfit; — usually in *pl.*; as, the beautiful *appointments* of his house. — Syn. See OFFICE.

ap-por'tion (ă-pōr'shŭn), *v. t.* To assign in just proportion; portion out; allot. — Syn. See ALLOT.

ap-por'tion-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of apportioning; that which is apportioned.

ap'po-site (ăp'ō-zĭt), *a.* [4] Very applicable; well adapted. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

ap'po-si'tion (ăp'ō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Juxtaposition. **2.** *Gram.* The setting of a word or phrase beside another or in a parallel construction without a connective, as in "John, the apostle"; also, the relation so established; as, a noun in *apposition* (to another noun).

ap-prais'al (ă-prāz'ăl), *n.* Act of appraising; also, the value fixed in appraising.

ap-praise' (ă-prāz'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To set a value on; estimate the worth of, esp. officially. **2.** To estimate; conjecture. — **ap-prais'er** (-ĕr), *n.* [8].

ap-pre'ci-a-ble (ă-prē'shĭ-ă-b'l), *a.* [4] Capable of being appreciated; perceptible. — **-a-bly**, *adv.* [8].

ap-pre'ci-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To value; estimate justly; recognize or feel the worth of; esteem duly; as, to *appreciate* a friend, kindness, etc. **2.** To raise the value of; — opposed to *depreciate*. **3.** To be sensible of; distinguish; as, the blind cannot *appreciate* colors. — *v. i.* To rise in value. — Syn. See ESTIMATE.

ap-pre'ci-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of appreciating; as: **a** A valuation; estimate; esp., due recognition of worth. **b** A rise in value.

ap-pre'ci-a-tive (ă-prē'shĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* [4] Having or showing appreciation.

ap'pre-hend' (ăp'rē-hĕnd'), *v. t.* **1.** To arrest. **2.** To become conscious or sensible of as existing; to anticipate, esp. with fear; as, he *apprehends* danger in every sound. **3.** To lay hold of with the understanding; interpret the meaning of; as, to *apprehend* the truth in a parable. — *v. i.* **1.** To think, believe, or be of opinion; understand; suppose. **2.** To be apprehensive; fear.

ap'pre-hen'si-ble (-hĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] That may be apprehended or conceived.

ap'pre-hen'sion (-hĕn'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of apprehending. **2.** Opinion; conception. **3.** The faculty by which ideas are conceived; understanding.

ap'pre-hen'sive (ăp'rē-hĕn'sĭv), *a.* [4] **1.** Capable of apprehending, or quick to apprehend; apt; discerning. **2.** Anticipative; fearful. — **ap'pre-hen'sive-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-hen'sive-ness**, *n.* [8].

ap-pren'tice (ă-prĕn'tĭs), *n.* One bound to serve another for a certain time in consideration of instruction in an art or trade, and formerly, usually, of maintenance. — *v. t.* [1] To bind or indenture as an apprentice.

ap-pren'tice-ship, *n.* Service or state of an apprentice; time during which an apprentice serves.

ap-prise' (ă-prīz'), *v. t.* [1] To give notice; inform; acquaint; advise.

ap-prize', *v. t.* [1] **1.** To appraise. **2.** To apprise.

ap-proach' (ă-prōch'), *v. i. & t.* To come or go near; draw nigh; approximate; also, to make advances to. — *n.* **1.** Act of approaching. **2.** *pl.* Maneuvers toward securing personal relations; advances; as, to make *approaches* to the rich or powerful. **3.** A way by which a place can be approached; access. — **ap-proach'a-ble**, *a.* [8].

ap'pro-ba'tion (ăp'rō-bā'shŭn), *n.* Act of approving; approval; commendation. — Syn. See ADMIRATION.

ap'pro-ba-tive (ăp'rō-bā-tĭv), *a.* Approving; expressing approbation.

ap-pro'pri-ate (ă-prō'prĭ-āt), *a.* [4] Set apart for a particular use or person. Hence: Belonging peculiarly; suitable; fit; proper. — Syn. See FIT. — (-āt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To take to one's self or to claim in exclusion of others; as, no one may *appropriate* a common benefit. **2.** To assign to a specific person or use; as, to *appropriate* money for a battleship. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

ap-pro'pri-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of appropriating. **2.** That which is appropriated: esp., money set apart by formal action to a specific use.

ap-prov'al (-prōōv'ăl), *n.* Act of approving; approbation; sanction. — Syn. See ADMIRATION.

ap-prove' (ă-prōōv'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To make proof of; demonstrate; as, he now had an opportunity to *approve* his courage. **2.** To sanction officially; ratify; confirm. **3.** To regard as good; commend. — *v. i.* To pass or have a favorable opinion (of); judge favorably. — **ap-prov'ing**, *p. a.*

ap-prox'i-mate (ă-prŏk'sĭ-māt), *a.* **1.** Approaching; proximate; resembling nearly. **2.** Near to correctness; nearly exact. — (-māt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To carry or advance near to; cause to approach. **2.** To come near to; approach. — *v. i.* To approach. — **ap-prox'i-mate-ly**, *adv.* [8].

ap-prox'i-ma'tion (-mā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or result of approximating. **2.** An approach to a correct estimate, or conception, etc., or to a given quantity, quality, etc.

ap-pur'te-nance (ă-pûr'tē-năns), *n.* That which appertains to something; adjunct; something incident to a principal or more important thing. — Syn. See APPENDAGE.

ap-pur'te-nant (-nănt), *a.* Annexed to some more important thing; accessory; incident.

a'pri-cot (ā'prĭ-kŏt; ăp'rĭ-), *n.* The oval, orange-colored fruit of a certain tree of the plum family, intermediate in flavor between a peach and a plum; also, the tree.

A'pril (ā'prĭl), *n.* The fourth month.

April fool. One who is sportively imposed upon on the first day of April, called "All Fools' Day."

a'pron (ā'prŭn), *n.* **1.** An article of dress worn on the fore part of the body as a covering or to protect the clothes. **2.** Something suggestive of an apron in shape or use.

ap'ro-pos' (ăp'rō-pō'), *adv. & a.* [4] **1.** Opportunely; opportune; seasonable. **2.** To the purpose; suitably.

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apse (ăps), *n.*; *pl.* APSES (ăp'sĕz). *Arch.* A projecting part of a building, esp. of a church, usually semicircular in plan.

apt (ăpt), *a.* [3] **1.** Fit or suited; suitable: appropriate; as, an *apt* expression; *apt* words. **2.** Having a habitual tendency (see the *Syn.*, below). **3.** Ready; quick to learn; expert; as, an *apt* pupil.
Syn. APT, LIKELY, LIABLE, SUBJECT. An impulsive person is *apt*, or habitually inclined, to blunder; an angry dog is *likely* to, or in all probability will, bite; being placed at a disadvantage by circumstances and exposed to probable harm, an engineer is *liable* to accident; children are *liable* to be imposed upon; an epileptic is *subject*, or constantly liable, to fits.

apt'i-tude (ăp'tĭ-tūd), *n.* **1.** Natural or acquired capacity for a particular purpose, or tendency to a particular action or effect; as, an *aptitude* for commanding. **2.** General fitness; adaptation; as, the *aptitude* of an expression to an idea to be conveyed. **3.** Readiness in learning; aptness; as, he has an *aptitude* for science.

apt'ly (ăpt'lĭ), *adv.* In an apt manner.

apt'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being apt.

‖ **a'qua** (ā'kwȧ), *n.* [L.] Water. — **aqua fortis** (fôr'tĭs), nitric acid. — **a. regia** (rē'jĭ-ȧ), *Chem.*, mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids, which will dissolve gold or platinum. — **a. vitæ** (vī'tē), formerly, alcohol; hence, brandy or other ardent spirit.

a'qua-ma-rine' (-mȧ-rēn'), *n.* A transparent beryl, typically bluish green, used as a gem.

a-qua'ri-um (ȧ-kwā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -RIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -RIA (-ȧ). **1.** An artificial pond, or a vessel of water, in which living aquatic animals or plants are kept. **2.** A place for the care and exhibition of such aquatic collections.

A-qua'ri-us (-ŭs), *n.* *Astron.* **a** A constellation south of Pegasus, sometimes represented by the figure of a man pouring water from a vase. **b** The eleventh sign of the zodiac.

a-quat'ic (ȧ-kwăt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to water; growing in or frequenting water. — *n.* **1.** An aquatic animal or plant. **2.** *pl.* Sports or exercises practiced in or on the water.

aq'ue-duct (ăk'wē-dŭkt), *n.* **1.** Any conduit for water, esp. one for a large quantity of flowing water. **2.** A structure for conveying a canal over a river or hollow.

a'que-ous (ā'kwē-ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Of, or of the nature of, water, or abounding with it; watery; as, an *aqueous* vapor. **2.** Produced by water; as, an *aqueous* solution.

aq'ui-line (ăk'wĭ-lĭn; -līn), *a.* [4] Curving; prominent, like the beak of an eagle; — esp. of the nose.

Ar'ab (ăr'ăb), *n.* **1.** A Semite of the race which from the earliest known time has occupied the Arabian peninsula and is now widely spread in Asia and Africa. **2.** A horse of Arabian breed. **3.** = STREET ARAB. — *a.* Arabian.

ar'a-besque' (-ȧ-bĕsk'), *n.* A kind of ornamentation consisting of a fantastic pattern of plants or fruits, foliage, etc., often with figures of men or animals (except in Moorish and Arabic art), and usually in combination with a geometric design.

A-ra'bi-an (ȧ-rā'bĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Arabia or Arabs; Arabic. — *n.* A native of Arabia; Arab.

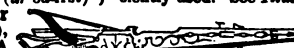
Ar'a-bic (ăr'ȧ-bĭk), *a.* Arabian. — *n.* The Semitic language of the Arabs. — **Arabic numerals** *or* **figures**, the nine digits, 1, 2, 3, etc., and the cipher 0.

ar'a-ble (-bl), *a.* [4] Fit for, or cultivated by, plowing or tillage.

A-rach'ne (ȧ-răk'nē), *n.* *Gr. Myth.* A Lydian maiden turned into a spider by Minerva for competing with her in weaving and embroidery.

a-rach'nid (-nĭd), *n.* *Zoöl.* Any of a class (*Arachnida*) of arthropods including the spiders, scorpions, etc.

ar'ba-lest (ăr'bȧ-lĕst) } *n.* A kind of crossbow anciently used. See *Illust.*
ar'ba-list (ăr'bȧ-lĭst) }


Arbalest.

ar'bi-ter (-bĭ-tẽr), *n.* **1.** A person having power to decide a dispute; arbitrator. **2.** Any person having absolute power of judging and determining.

ar-bit'ra-ment (ăr-bĭt'rȧ-mĕnt), *n.* Act of deciding as an arbiter; an arbitration.

ar'bi-tra-ry (ăr'bĭ-trȧ-rĭ), *a.* [4] Exercised according to, or based on, one's own will or caprice; despotic or tyrannical; capricious; uncertain. — **ar'bi-tra-ri-ly** (-trȧ-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [8] — **-ri-ness**, *n.* [8].

ar'bi-trate (-trāt), *v. t. & i.* [1] **1.** To hear and decide, or to act, as arbitrator; hence, to decide; determine. **2.** To submit to arbitration.

ar'bi-tra'tion (-trā'shŭn), *n.* Act of arbitrating; esp., the hearing and determining of a cause in controversy by a person or persons either chosen by the parties involved in the controversy or appointed.

ar'bi-tra'tor (ăr'bĭ-trā'tẽr), *n.* **1.** A person chosen or appointed to settle a difference between parties in controversy; an arbiter. **2.** One who has absolute power of deciding. = ARBITER, 2.

ar'blast (-blȧst). Var. of ARBALEST.

ar'bor (-bẽr), *n.* [5] A kind of latticework formed of, or covered with, vines, branches of trees, or other plants, for shade; a bower.

ar'bor, *n.* *Mech.* **a** A main shaft or beam. **b** A spindle or axle.

Arbor Day. A day in late April or early May, appointed in most of the United States for planting trees and shrubs.

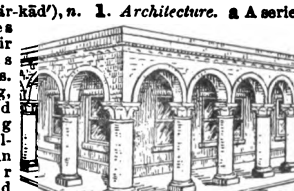
ar-bo're-al (ăr-bō'rē-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like, a tree or trees. **2.** Attached to or frequenting trees.

ar'bor vi'tæ, *or* **ar'bor-vi'tæ** (ăr'bŏr-vī'tē), *n.* Any of certain trees of the pine family.

ar'bu-tus (ăr'bū-tŭs; ăr-bū'tŭs), *n.* Short for *trailing arbutus*, a trailing plant of the heath family of the U. S., blossoming early; the Mayflower.

arc (ărk), *n.* **1.** *Geom.* A portion of a curved line. **2.** An object of an arclike curvature. **3.** *Elec.* A sustained luminous glow formed under certain conditions when a break is made in an electric circuit. It is used in various kinds of lights, called **arc lights**. — *v. i.*; ARCKED OR ARCED (ărkt); ARCKING OR ARCING (ăr'kĭng). *Elec.* To form an electric arc.

ar-cade' (ăr-kād'), *n.* **1.** *Architecture.* **a** A series of arches with their columns or piers. **b** A long, arched building or gallery. **2.** An arched or covered way or avenue, as between shops.


Arcade.

Ar-ca'di-a (-kā'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* Also, *Poetic*, **Ar'ca-dy** (ăr'kȧ-dĭ). A mountainous district of Greece, which was reputed to be inhabited by a simple, contented, pastoral people. Fig., any region or scene of simple pleasure and quiet.

Ar-ca'di-an (ăr-kā'dĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, Arcadia. — **Syn.** See RURAL.

ar-ca'num (-kā'nŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -CANA (-nȧ). **1.** A

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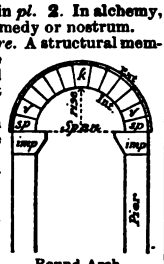
secret; mystery; — usually in *pl.* **2.** In alchemy, an elixir; hence, a secret remedy or nostrum.

arch (ärch), *n.* **1.** *Architecture.* A structural member, usually curved and made up of separate wedge-shaped solids with their joints at right angles to the curve. **2.** Any place covered by an arch; archway. **3.** Any curve in the form of an arch. — *v. t. & v. i.* **1.** To cover or provide with an arch or arches. **2.** To form into an arch.



Round Arch.
Ext. Extrados; *Int.* Intrados; *imp.* Impost; *k* Keystone; *sp.* Springer; *v* Voussoir.

arch (ärch), *a.* **1.** Chief; eminent. **2.** Cunning; sly; esp., sportively mischievous; roguish.

Ar-chæ'an, Ar-che'an (är-kē'ăn), *a.* *Geol.* Ancient; pert. to or designating the oldest known system of rocks.

ar'chæ-o-log'ic (är'kē-ō-lŏj'ĭk), **-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Relating to archæology or antiquities.

ar'chæ-ol'o-gist (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* A specialist in archæology.

ar'chæ-ol'o-gy, ar'che-ol'o-gy (är'kē-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* The study of antiquities; the study of the art, customs, etc., of ancient peoples as shown in their monuments, relics, etc.

ar-cha'ic (är-kā'ĭk), *a.* [4] Of or characterized by antiquity or archaism; antiquated. — **Syn.** See OLD.

ar'cha-ism (är'kā-ĭz'm), *n.* An antiquated or old-fashioned word, expression, or the like.

arch'an'gel (ärk'ān/jĕl), *n.* A chief angel.

arch'bish'op (ärch'bĭsh'ŭp), *n.* A chief bishop; a prelate at the head of an ecclesiastical province, or one of equivalent honorary rank.

arch'bish'op-ric (-rĭk), *n.* Jurisdiction or office of an archbishop; see or province of an archbishop.

arch'dea'con (-dē'k'n), *n.* A chief deacon, next below a bishop in rank.

arch'du'cal (-dū'kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to an archduke or an archduchy.

arch'duch'y (-dŭch'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DUCHIES (-ĭz). Territory of an archduke or archduchess.

arch'duke' (-dūk'), *n.* A prince of the imperial family of Austria. — **arch'duch'ess** (-dŭch'ĕs), *n. fem.*

arched (ärcht), *a.* Made with an arch; curved.

arch'en'e-my (ärch'ĕn'ē-mĭ), *n.* Chief enemy.

ar'che-ol'o-gy (är'kē-ŏl'ō-jĭ), **ar'che-o-log'i-cal,** etc. Vars. of ARCHÆOLOGY, etc.

arch'er (är'chĕr), *n.* A bowman; one who uses the bow and arrow, esp. in war.

arch'er-y (-ĭ), *n.* **1.** Art or practice of, or skill in, shooting with a bow and arrows. **2.** Archers collectively.

ar'che-type (är'kē-tīp), *n.* The original pattern or model of a work, or the model from which a thing is formed.

arch'fiend' (ärch'fēnd'), *n.* The chief fiend; Satan.

Ar'chi-me'de-an (är'kĭ-mē'dē-ăn; -mē-dē'ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Archimedes (287?-212 B.C.), celebrated Greek mathematician. — **Archimedean,** *or* **Archimedes' screw,** a device for raising water attributed to Archimedes, consisting of a tube wound spirally around an axis or of a broad-threaded screw incased in an open cylinder.

ar'chi-pel'a-go (-kĭ-pĕl'ă-gō), *n.*; *pl.* -GOES, -GOS (-gōz). **1.** [*cap.*] The Grecian Archipelago, or Ægean Sea, between Greece and Asia Minor. It is studded with small islands. **2.** Any sea or broad sheet of water interspersed with islands.

ar'chi-tect (är'kĭ-tĕkt), *n.* A person skilled in architecture; one who plans and oversees the construction of buildings, etc.

ar'chi-tec'tur-al (är'kĭ-tĕk'tŭr-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to the art of building. — **-tec'tur-al-ly,** *adv.* [8].

ar'chi-tec'ture (är'kĭ-tĕk'tŭr), *n.* **1.** Art or science of building, esp. for the purposes of civil life. **2.** Construction, in general; structure.

ar'chi-trave (-trāv), *n.* The lower division of an entablature, resting on the column, esp. in classical architecture. See COLUMN, *Illust.*

ar'chives (-kīvz), *n. pl.* **1.** A place for keeping public records. **2.** Public records; — also in *sing.* See RECORD.

arch'ly (ärch'lĭ), *adv.* In an arch or roguish manner; roguishly.

arch'ness, *n.* Quality of being arch; roguishness.

arch'way' (ärch'wā'), *n.* A way under an arch.

arc'tic (ärk'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or situated under, the northern constellation called the *Bear* (applied esp. to a circle or parallel of latitude 23° 28′ from the pole); relating to, or characteristic of, the north polar regions; frigid. — *n.* A kind of waterproof overshoe. *U. S.*

Arc-tu'rus (ärk-tū'rŭs), *n.* A fixed star of the first magnitude in the constellation Boötes.

ar'den-cy (är'dĕn-sĭ), *n.* Ardent quality or state.

ar'dent (-dĕnt), *a.* [4] **1.** Hot or burning; fiery; glowing. **2.** Passionate; fervent. — **Syn.** Intense, fierce, eager, zealous, fervid. See FERVENT. — **ardent spirits,** strong, distilled alcoholic liquors, as whisky, brandy, etc. — **ar'dent-ly,** *adv.* [8].

ar'dor (-dĕr), *n.* [5] **1.** Burning heat; fire: flame. **2.** Warmth or heat of passion or affection; zeal. — **Syn.** Eagerness.

ar'du-ous (-dū-ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Steep and lofty; hard to climb. **2.** Laborious; difficult. — **Syn.** See HARD. — **ar'du-ous-ly,** *adv.* [8] — **ar'du-ous-ness,** *n.* [8].

are (ār), *n.* *Metric System.* The area of a square of which each side is ten meters in length (about 119.6 square yards, or .025 acre).

are (ăr). The pres. indicative pl. of the verb *to be.*

a're-a (ā'rē-ă), *n.* **1.** Any plane surface. **2.** The sunken space or court affording access and light to a basement. **3.** A particular extent of surface; region. **4.** *Geom.* The amount of surface included within the lines of a figure.

a-re'na (ă-rē'nă), *n.*; *pl.* E. -NAS (-năz), L. -NÆ (-nē). **1.** *Roman Antiq.* The area, usually sanded, for the spectacles in an amphitheater. **2.** Place of public contest; sphere of action.

A'res (ā'rēz), *n.* *Gr. Relig.* The Greek god of war, and sometimes of pestilence, son of Zeus and Hera, and lover or consort of Aphrodite. The Romans identified him with Mars (which see).

Ar'e-thu'sa (ăr'ĕ-thū'să), *n.* *Class. Myth.* A wood nymph who, pursued by the river god Alpheus, was changed by Artemis into a stream which ran under the sea, and mingled with the river. See HESPERIDES, 1.

ar'gent (är'jĕnt), *n.* **1.** Silver, or money. *Archaic.* **2.** *Fig. & Poet.* Whiteness; anything white. — *a.* Silver; silvery; white.

Ar'go (-gō), *n.* *Gr. Myth.* The fifty-oared ship in the prow of which Athena inserted a piece of the speaking oak of Dodona. See ARGONAUT; JASON.

ar'gon (-gŏn), *n.* *Chem.* A colorless, odorless, inert gaseous element occurring in the air, in volcanic gases, etc.

Ar'go-naut (-gō-nŏt), *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* One of the band of heroes, including Jason, who sailed in the "Argo" to Colchis. **2.** One of those who went to California in search of gold shortly after it was discovered there in 1848. *U. S.* **3.** [*l. c.*] *Zoöl.* The paper nautilus. See MOLLUSK, *Illust.*

Ar'go-nau'tic (-nŏ'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Argonauts.

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ar'go-sy (ăr'gō-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-sies** (-sĭz). A large ship; esp., a merchant vessel of the largest size.

ar'gue (-gū), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To offer reasons for or against something; reason; as, to *argue* for or against a plan. **2.** To contend in argument; dispute; — followed by *with*; as, to *argue* with a person about a subject. — *v. t.* **1.** To debate; discuss; as, to *argue* a case. **2.** To manifest by reasoning; prove; as, many laws *argue* many sins. **3.** To persuade by reasons; as, to *argue* a man out of an opinion. — **Syn.** See DISCUSS.

ar'gu-ment (-gū-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** A reason or reasons offered for or against something; reasoning. **2.** Discussion; debate. **3.** An abstract or summary of the subject matter of a book, poem, etc.

ar'gu-men-ta'tion (-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Argument. **2.** Debate; discussion.

ar'gu-men'ta-tive (-mĕn'tă-tĭv), *a.* [4] Pertaining or given to argument.

Ar'gus (ăr'gŭs), *n.* *Gr. Myth.* The hundred-eyed son of Zeus and Niobe. Hermes charmed him to sleep and killed him.

a'ri-a (ä'rĭ-ä; ā'rĭ-ä), *n.* *Music.* A melody; esp., an elaborate accompanied melody sung by a single voice, in operas, cantatas, etc.

Ar'i-ad'ne (ăr'ĭ-ăd'nē), *n.* *Gr. Myth.* Daughter of Minos, King of Crete. She fell in love with Theseus, and gave him a clew of thread to guide him out of the labyrinth.

Ar'ian (ăr'yăn; ăr'ĭ-ăn). Var. of ARYAN.

ar'id (ăr'ĭd), *a.* [3] Dry; barren. — **Syn.** See DRY.

a-rid'i-ty (*a*-rĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Arid state or quality.

A'ri-es (ā'rĭ-ēz), *n.* *Astron.* **a** A constellation between Pisces and Taurus, pictorially represented as a ram. **b** The first of the 12 signs of the zodiac.

a-right' (*a*-rīt'), *adv.* Rightly; correctly.

ar'il (ăr'ĭl), *n.* *Bot.* A covering or appendage of certain seeds, that more or less completely envelopes the seed. The scarlet coating of the seeds of climbing bittersweet is a true aril.

A-ri'on (*a*-rī'ŏn), *n.* A Greek poet of Lesbos, who, robbed by sailors, cast himself into the sea, and is fabled to have been saved by a dolphin drawn to the ship by his music.

a-rise' (-rīz'), *v. i.*; *pret.* **A-rose'** (-rōz'); *p. p.* **A-ris'en** (-rĭz''n). **1.** To ascend; rise. **2.** To come into action, being, or notice; become operative, sensible, or visible. **3.** To proceed; issue. — **Syn.** See RISE.

ar'is-toc'ra-cy (ăr'ĭs-tŏk'ră-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-cies** (-sĭz). **1.** Rule by the best; hence, government by a relatively small, privileged class. Also, a state thus governed, or the governing body. **2.** The nobles or chief persons in a state; a privileged class; popularly, those regarded as superior to the rest of the community, as in rank, fortune, or intellect.

a-ris'to-crat (*a*-rĭs'tō-krăt), *n.* A member of an aristocracy; a person of high birth; patrician.

ar'is-to-crat'ic (ăr'ĭs-tō-krăt'ĭk; *a*-rĭs'-), *a.* [4] Of or pert. to an aristocracy; characteristic of an aristocracy or of aristocrats. — **-crat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

a-rith'me-tic (*a*-rĭth'mē-tĭk), *n.* Science of numbers; art of computation by figures.

ar'ith-met'i-cal (ăr'ĭth-mĕt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to arithmetic. — **-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

a-rith'me-ti'cian (*a*-rĭth'mē-tĭsh'ăn; ăr'ĭth-), *n.* One skilled in arithmetic.

ark (ärk), *n.* **1.** A chest or coffer. **2.** *Jewish Hist.* The oblong chest kept in the holy of holies. In it were the two tables of stone containing the Ten Commandments. Called also *Ark of the Covenant*. **3.** The vessel in which Noah and his family were preserved during the Deluge (*Gen.* vi.); hence, any place of refuge.

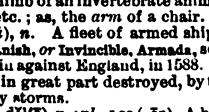
arm (ärm), *n.* *Mil.* **a** A branch of the military service; as, the infantry, cavalry, artillery, and engineers are the *arms* of the modern army. **b** A weapon of offense or defense. Cf. ARMS.

arm (ärm), *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with weapons. **2.** To cover with a strengthening or protective covering. **3.** To equip; fortify; as, education *arms* one against error. — *v. i.* To provide one's self with arms; take arms.

arm, *n.* **1.** A human upper limb, esp. the part between shoulder and wrist. **2.** Something suggestive of an arm, as a limb of an invertebrate animal, a projecting part, etc.; as, the *arm* of a chair.

ar-ma'da (ăr-mā'dä), *n.* A fleet of armed ships; specifically, the **Spanish**, *or* **Invincible, Armada**, sent by Philip II. of Spain against England, in 1588. It was dispersed, and in great part destroyed, by the English fleet and by storms.

ar'ma-dil'lo (är'mä-dĭl'ō), *n.*; *pl.* **-los** (-ōz). A burrowing, chiefly nocturnal mammal of South and tropical America, having the body and head incased in an armor of small bony plates.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Armadillo.

ar'ma-ment (är'mä-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** A body of forces equipped for war. **2.** All the guns, torpedoes, small arms, etc., of a ship, a fortification, etc.

ar'ma-ture (-tūr), *n.* **1.** Armor to protect the body, as in battle. Hence, a covering suggestive of such armor, as a covering of flat wire about a cable. **2.** *Magnetism.* A piece of soft iron or steel used to connect the poles of a magnet or magnets. **3.** *Elec.* That part of a dynamo-electric machine carrying the conductors by the relative movement of which through the magnetic field an electric current is induced (as in the dynamo), or which are caused to move through this field (as in the motor) by a current passing through them.

arm'chair' (ärm'chār'), *n.* A chair with arms.

Ar-me'ni-an (ăr-mē'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Armenia or the Armenians. — *n.* **1.** An individual of a Caucasic race chiefly dwelling in Armenia. **2.** The Armenian language.

arm'ful (ärm'fo͝ol), *n.*; *pl.* **-fuls.** As much as the arm, or both arms, can hold.

arm'hole' (-hōl'), *n.* **1.** The armpit. **2.** A hole for the arm in a garment.

ar'mi-stice (är'mĭ-stĭs), *n.* A brief suspension of hostilities by agreement; a truce.

arm'let (ärm'lĕt), *n.* A bracelet for the upper arm; also, a short bandlike sleeve.

ar'mor (är'mẽr), *n.* [5] **1.** A defensive clothing or covering worn to protect one's person in battle. **2.** Steel or iron plating on ships or forts for protection from artillery fire. **3.** Any similar protective covering, as a diver's suit. — *v. t.* To equip with armor.

Plate Armor. *a* Helmet with Beaver; *b* Gorget of sliding splints; *c* Shoulder piece; *d* Pallette; *e* Breastplate; *f* Brassart; *g* Elbowpiece (F. *cubitière*); *h* Skirt of taces; *i* Tuille; *k* Gauntlet; *l* Cuisse; *m* Knee piece (F. *genouillère*); *n* Jamb; *o* Solleret.

ar'mor-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who makes or repairs armor or arms. **2.** One in charge of arms and armor, as, formerly, of a knight.

ar-mo'ri-al (ăr-mō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Belonging to armor, or to heraldic arms.

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ar'mor-y (är'mĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). **1.** Armor. **2.** A place where arms are deposited; esp., *U. S.*, a large building including also a drill hall. **3.** A factory where rifles, pistols, etc., are made. *U. S.*

arm'pit' (ärm'pĭt'), *n.* The hollow, or pit, beneath the junction of the arm and shoulder.

arms (ärmz), *n. pl.* **1.** Instruments of offense or defense. **2.** Exploits of war; military service. **3.** The hereditary armorial ensigns of a family; similar devices adopted by a government.

ar'my (är'mĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-mĭz). **1.** A body, esp. an organized body, of men armed for war. In the United States Army the commissioned officers rank as follows: general, lieutenant general, major general, brigadier general, colonel, lieutenant colonel, major, captain, first lieutenant, and second lieutenant; the noncommissioned officers: sergeant, and corporal. **2.** A large body of persons organized to advance a cause. **3.** A great number; host; array. — **Syn.** Forces, troops.

army worm. The larva of a certain noctuid moth. Army worms travel in multitudes, destroying grass and crops.

ar'ni-ca (-nĭ-kȧ), *n.* An herb of the genus *Arnica* of the aster family; also, the rhizome and roots of one species, or a medicinal preparation of them.

a-ro'ma (ȧ-rō'mȧ), *n.*; *E. pl.* -MAS (-mȧz). Quality or principle of a substance constituting its fragrance; agreeable odor. — **Syn.** See SMELL.

ar'o-mat'ic (ăr'ō-măt'ĭk), *a.* [4] Of, pertaining to, or containing, aroma; fragrant; strong-scented. — *n.* A plant or drug characterized by a fragrant smell, and usually by a warm, pungent taste, as ginger, cinnamon, etc. — **Syn.** See REDOLENT.

a-rose' (ȧ-rōz'), *pret.* of ARISE.

a-round' (ȧ-round'), *adv.* **1.** Circularly; on every side; round; as, a heavy fog lay all *around*. **2.** In a circuit; all about; as, he walked *around*. **3.** Near; in the neighborhood; as, he was standing *around*. *Colloq., U. S.* — *prep.* **1.** Encircling; about; in a direction that turns about; as, *around* us were trees of many kinds. **2.** From one part to another of; at random through; about; as, to travel *around* the country. *Colloq., U. S.*

a-rouse' (-rouz'), *v. t.* & *i.* [1] To excite to action from a state of rest; stir; rouse.

‖ **ar-peg'gio** (ăr-pĕd'jō), *n.* [It.] *Music.* The production of the tones of a chord in rapid succession, as in playing the harp; a chord thus played.

ar-raign' (ă-rān'), *v. t.* **1.** *Law.* To call or set (a prisoner) at the bar of a court to answer an indictment. **2.** To call to account, or accuse, before the bar of reason, taste, or any other tribunal.

ar-raign'ment (ă-rān'mĕnt), *n.* An arraigning, or state of being arraigned.

ar-range' (-rānj'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To put in proper order; dispose in the manner intended, or best suited for the purpose. **2.** To adjust; settle; prepare.

ar-range'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act, manner, or result of arranging or state of being arranged; disposition; adjustment; as, *arrangement* of the chairs in a room. **2.** Preparatory proceeding; preparation; as, to make *arrangements* for company. — **Syn.** Disposal, disposition, distribution.

ar'rant (ăr'ănt), *a.* [4] Originally, wandering; vagrant; hence, notoriously bad; as, an *arrant* thief.

ar'ras (-ȧs), *n.* Tapestry; a screen or hangings of tapestry.

ar-ray' (ă-rā'), *v. t.* **1.** To dispose in order, as troops; marshal; draw up. **2.** To deck; dress. — *n.* **1.** Order; a regular and imposing arrangement; hence, order of battle. **2.** The body of persons placed in order; hence, a body of soldiers. **3.** An imposing series of things. **4.** Dress; rich or beautiful apparel.

ar-rear' (ă-rēr'), *n.* **1.** The rear. *Archaic.* **2.** That which is unpaid but due; — usually in *pl.* — **in arrear** *or* **arrears**, backward; in debt.

ar-rear'age (-ĕj), *n.* **1.** State of being in arrear, or behindhand. **2.** Arrears.

ar-rest' (-rĕst'), *v. t.* **1.** To stop; check; as, to *arrest* decay; *arrest* the current of a river. **2.** To take or keep in custody by authority of law. **3.** To hold; catch; seize on and fix the attention of; as, the display *arrested* his attention. — **Syn.** Obstruct, delay, detain, hinder; apprehend, lay hold of, capture. See STOP. — *n.* Act of arresting. — **Syn.** Check, stoppage; custody, imprisonment, seizure, detention. — **ar-rest'er**, *n.* [8].

‖ **ar'rêt'** (ȧ'rĕ'; ă-rĕt'), *n.* [F.] A decree.

ar-riv'al (ă-rīv'ăl), *n.* **1.** Act of arriving. **2.** The person or thing arriving or that has arrived. **Syn.** ARRIVAL, ADVENT. **Arrival** denotes the reaching of a destination. **Advent** is applied esp. to an important *arrival*; as, the *advent* of spring.

ar-rive' (-rīv'), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To come to the end of a journey; reach a destination or point in progress by water or by land; come upon the scene; — often with *at*. **2.** To gain or compass an object or attain a state by effort, study, etc.; — with *at*. **3.** To come; — said of time.

Syn. ARRIVE, COME. **Arrive** implies more definitely than come the attainment of a destination.

ar'ro-gance (ăr'ō-gȧns), *n.* Act or habit of arrogating; quality of being arrogant. — **Syn.** Haughtiness, disdain, insolence.

ar'ro-gan-cy (-gȧn-sĭ), *n.* Arrogance.

ar'ro-gant (-gȧnt), *a.* [4] **1.** Making, or disposed to make, exorbitant claims of rank, estimation, or importance; assuming; haughty. **2.** Containing, or marked with, arrogance; as, an *arrogant* remark. — **Syn.** Proud, disdainful; bold, presuming, audacious; lordly, lofty, overbearing, domineering, supercilious, insolent. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

ar'ro-gate (-gāt), *v. t.* [1] To assume or claim unduly, proudly, or presumptuously.

ar'ro-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* An arrogating.

ar'row (ăr'ō), *n.* The missile used with a bow, a long, slender shaft with pointed head.

ar'row-root' (-rōōt'), *n.* A West Indian plant having tuberous starchy roots from which a nutritive starch is obtained; also, the starch.

ar'row-y (-ĭ), *a.* Resembling or suggestive of an arrow; swift; darting.

ar-roy'o (ă-roi'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -OS (-ōz). A water-course; also, a small, often dry, gully or channel.

ar'se-nal (är'sĕ-năl), *n.* A public establishment for storing or making arms and military equipments.

ar'se-nic (-nĭk), *n.* **1.** One of the elements, a solid, brittle, very poisonous substance of tin-white to steel-gray color and metallic luster. **2.** Arsenious oxide, a violent poison used in medicine, rat poisons, in dyeing, etc., — called also *white arsenic*.

ar-se'ni-ous (är-sē'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* Of or pert. to, consisting of, or containing arsenic. — **arsenious oxide**, an astringent, sweetish compound of arsenic and oxygen. See ARSENIC, 2.

ar'son (är'sŭn), *n.* The malicious burning of a dwelling house or outhouse of another; also, usually, the similar burning of other property, including one's own house.

art (ärt), *n.* **1.** Skill in performance; knack; as, the *art* of making good bread. **2.** Human contrivance or ingenuity, as in adapting natural things to man's use; as, natural beauty may be heightened by *art*. **3.** A branch of learning; a science, esp. one, such as grammar or logic, serving chiefly as a discipline or as an instrument of knowledge; specifically: *pl.* Those branches of learning taught in the academical course of colleges. **4.** The principles or rules of any branch of learning or of any

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craft; as, the *art* of building; the *art* of war. **5.** Systematic application of knowledge or skill in effecting a desired result. Also, an occupation requiring such knowledge or skill; a craft; as, the mechanical *arts*. **6.** Application of skill and taste to production according to æsthetic principles; such application to the production of beauty by imitation or design, as in painting and sculpture; as, he prefers *art* to music **7.** Skillful plan; device; also, cunning; artifice. — **Syn.** See SCIENCE.

art, *v.* 2d pers. pres. indicative sing. of the verb BE.

Ar'te-mis (är'tē-mĭs). *Gr. Relig.* A goddess, most typically the virgin huntress, goddess of wild nature, associated with the moon, as her twin brother, Apollo, is with the sun. The Romans identified her with Diana.

Artemis (or Diana) of Versailles.

ar-te'ri-al (är-tē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to an artery or arteries.

ar'ter-y (är'tĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). *Anat.* One of the tubular branching vessels which distribute the blood from the heart through the body.

Ar-te'sian (är-tē'zhăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Artois, anciently called *Artesium*, in France. — **Artesian well.** [*Usually l. c.*] **a** A well made by boring till water is reached which, from internal pressure, flows spontaneously. **b** Loosely, any deep, bored well. *U. S.*

art'ful (ärt'fo͝ol), *a.* [4] **1** Using or showing much art; dexterous. **2.** Cunning; crafty. — **Syn.** See CUNNING. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

ar'thro-pod (är'thrō-pŏd), *n. Zoöl.* An invertebrate animal with articulated body and jointed limbs, as the insects, arachnids, and crustaceans.

Ar-thu'ri-an (är-thū'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to King Arthur or his knights; as, *Arthurian* legend.

ar'ti-choke (är'tĭ-chōk), *n.* **1.** A certain tall plant of the aster family; also, its edible flower head. **2.** The Jerusalem artichoke, a species of sunflower, or its root.

ar'ti-cle (-k'l), *n.* **1.** A clause in a contract, treaty, or the like. **2.** A literary composition forming an independent part of a periodical, cyclopedia, etc. **3.** Something considered by itself; also, a thing of a particular class or kind; as, an *article* of diet. **4.** *Eng. Gram.* Any of the words *a*, *an*, *the*, used before nouns to define or limit their application. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To formulate in articles. **2.** To bind by articles of agreement.

ar-tic'u-lar (är-tĭk'ū-lär), *a.* Of or pertaining to a joint or joints; as, an *articular* disease.

ar-tic'u-late (-lāt), *a.* [4] **1.** Jointed; formed with joints. **2.** Characterized by division into words and syllables; spoken intelligibly. **3.** Expressed or formulated clearly and logically. — (-lāt), *v. i. & t.* [1] **1.** To join by articulation. **2.** To utter, or utter in, articulate sounds; enunciate. — **ar-tic'u-late-ly**, *adv.* [8].

ar-tic'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A joint or juncture between the bones of an animal. **2.** *Bot.* A node or thickened portion of a stem, or the interval between two such portions. **3.** Any meeting of parts in a joint. **4.** Utterance of articulate sounds, as in pronunciation. **5.** An articulate utterance or an elementary sound; esp., a consonant.

ar'ti-fice (är'tĭ-fĭs), *n.* **1.** Artful or skillful contrivance; ingenuity. **2.** Crafty device; an artful, ingenious, or elaborate trick. — **Syn.** Device, contrivance, expedient; plot, intrigue, machination; shift, evasion; stratagem, wile, trick.

ar-tif'i-cer (är-tĭf'ĭ-sẽr), *n.* **1.** A skilled or artistic worker; craftsman. **2.** One who makes or contrives. — **Syn.** See WORKMAN.

ar'ti-fi'cial (är'tĭ-fĭsh'ăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Made or contrived by art; — opposed to *natural*. **2.** Feigned; fictitious; as, to speak in an *artificial* voice. — **ar'ti-fi'cial-ly**, *adv.* [8].

Syn. Assumed, affected; unnatural, sham, false, fictitious. — ARTIFICIAL, FICTITIOUS. These terms may or may not imply intent to deceive. **Artificial** may refer to mode of production (opposed to *natural*, but not necessarily to *real*; as, *artificial* ice, *artificial* light); or to imitative purpose (opposed to both *natural* and *real*; as, *artificial* flowers, an *artificial* leg); or to general effect (opposed to *genuine*, *sincere*; as, an *artificial* manner). **Fictitious** (opposed to *true*, *real*) applies to what is feigned, or imagined; as, *fictitious* names, *fictitious* securities.

ar'ti-fi'ci-al'i-ty (-fĭ-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Artificial state, quality, or appearance; that which is artificial.

ar-til'ler-ist (är-tĭl'ẽr-ĭst), *n.* A person skilled in artillery or gunnery; a gunner.

ar-til'ler-y (-ĭ), *n.* **1.** Mounted guns; cannon; ordnance. **2.** That branch of the army handling the artillery. **3.** The science of artillery or gunnery.

ar'ti-san (är'tĭ-zăn), *n.* One trained in some mechanic art; craftsman; mechanic. — **Syn.** See WORKMAN.

art'ist (-tĭst), *n.* **1.** One who professes and practices an art in which imagination and taste preside over the execution, esp. a fine art, such as painting or sculpture. **2.** One who shows trained skill or rare taste in any art or occupation, as a highly skilled cook, an expert barber, etc.

ar-tis'tic (är-tĭs'tĭk), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to art or artists; showing taste or skill; as, an *artistic* design. — **ar-tis'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

ar'ti-zan. Var. of ARTISAN.

art'less (ärt'lĕs), *a.* [4] **1.** Without art or skill; uncultured; rude. **2.** Free from art, guile, or craft; frank; open; honest. — **Syn.** See SIMPLE. — **art'less-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **art'less-ness**, *n.* [8].

art square. A square of ingrain carpet woven in one piece for a rug.

a'rum (ā'rŭm), *n.* Any of a genus (*Arum*) of plants characterized by a large spathe, as the jack-in-the-pulpit.

Ar'yan (ăr'yăn; ăr'ĭ-ăn), *n.* **1.** A member of that Caucasic race of which one branch early occupied Persia, and another entered India. **2.** A member of the race which spoke the language from which the Indo-European languages are derived; an Indo-European. **3.** The parent tongue of the Indo-European languages; Indo-European speech in general. — **Ar'yan**, *a.*

as (ăz), *adv., conj., & rel. pron.* **1.** Like; in the same way or degree; equally; no less than; as, you shall reap *as* you sow; ye shall be *as* gods. **2.** In the idea, character, or condition, of; as, Mr. Irving appeared *as* Hamlet. **3.** While; when; as, he trembled *as* he spoke. **4.** Because; since; as, he could read, *as* he had been to school. **5.** Expressing concession; — often nearly equiv. to *though*; as, easy *as* it is to swim, not all can do it. **6.** That: **a** Expressing a result, after *so* and *such* and with the infinitive with *to*; as, "Be *so* good *as* to come." **b** As a relative pronoun; — with antecedent *such*, *same*, etc.; as, give such *as* you have. **c** As a conjunction; as, I do not know *as* he will go. *Dial. or Colloq.* **7.** For instance; thus. — **as** it were, a phrase used to qualify a statement that might otherwise seem too strong. — **as well, also**; besides. — **as well as**, equally with; no less than. — **as yet**, until now; up to the present time.

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as'a-fet'i-da } (ăs'ă-fĕt'ĭ-dă), *n.* The fetid gum
as'a-fœt'i-da } resin of various Oriental plants.
as-bes'tos (ăs-bĕs'tŏs; ăz-) } *n.* A certain fibrous
as-bes'tus (ăs-bĕs'tŭs; ăz-) } mineral used in fire-proof clothing, curtains, roofing, etc.
As-ca'ni-us (ăs-kā'nĭ-ŭs), *n. Class. Myth.* The son of Æneas.
as-cend' (ă-sĕnd'), *v. i. & t.* To move upward; mount; rise.
Syn. ASCEND, MOUNT, CLIMB, SCALE agree in implying upward movement. ASCEND (opposed to *descend*) is the most general term. Ascend and mount are often, but not always, interchangeable; thus, one *mounts* or *ascends* the stairs; one *ascends* (not *mounts*) a mountain; one *mounts* (not *ascends*) a horse. To climb is to ascend with effort. Scale implies a steep or difficult climb.
as-cend'ance (ă-sĕn'dăns) } *n.* Act of ascending;
as-cend'ence (ă-sĕn'dĕns) } also, ascendancy.
as-cend'an-cy (-dăn-sĭ) } *n.* Controlling influence;
as-cend'en-cy (-dĕn-sĭ) } domination; power.
Syn. ASCENDANCY, SUPREMACY. Ascendancy implies paramount influence; supremacy, supreme authority or power.
as-cend'ant (-dănt) } *n.* Ascendancy.—*a.* **1.** Ris-
as-cend'ent (-dĕnt) } ing toward the zenith; hence, rising; ascending. **2.** Superior; predominant. **3.** An ancestor; — opp. to *descendant*.
as-cen'sion (ă-sĕn'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of ascending; ascent. **2. a** The visible ascending of Jesus on the fortieth day after His resurrection. *Acts* i. 9. **b** [*cap.*] Ascension Day. — **Syn.** See ASCENT.
Ascension Day. The Thursday, 40 days after Easter, on which is commemorated Christ's ascension.
as-cent' (ă-sĕnt'), *n.* **1.** Act of rising; rise. **2.** Way or means by which one ascends. **3.** An eminence; hill; upward slope.
Syn. ASCENT, ASCENSION. *Ascent*, not *ascension*, is the regular term when climbing is referred to. Either ascent or ascension may denote the movement of that which rises through the air or through space; as, the *ascent* of vapors from the earth; the *ascension* (not *ascent*) of our Lord.
as'cer-tain' (ăs'ĕr-tān'), *v. t.* To learn for a certainty, by trial, examination, or experiment; get to know. — **as'cer-tain'a-ble**, *a.* [8].
as'cer-tain'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of ascertaining.
as-cet'ic (ă-sĕt'ĭk), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to ascetics or their practices; austere. — *n.* One who practices extreme rigor and self-denial, as by seclusion, abstinence from pleasures, etc. — **Syn.** See HERMIT. — **as-cet'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].
as-cet'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Condition, practice, or mode of life, of ascetics. **2.** Doctrine that the carnal or material world is evil, and that salvation is gained by mortification of the flesh.
As-cle'pi-us (ăs-klē'pĭ-ŭs), *n. Gr. Relig.* In Homer, a mortal hero, a physician; later, the god of medicine and healing, a son of Apollo slain by Zeus for attaining such skill that he raised the dead.
as-cribe' (ăs-krīb'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To attribute, refer, or assign, as to a cause or source; as, "the invention of clocks is . . . *ascribed* to the 6th and 9th centuries." **2.** To attribute, as a quality; consider or allege to belong; as "*ascribe* ye strength unto God" (*Ps.* lxviii. 34). — **Syn.** See REFER. — **as-crib'a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* [8].
as-crip'tion (-krĭp'shŭn), *n.* Act of ascribing; also, that which is ascribed.
a-sea' (ă-sē'), *adv.* On, at, or toward the sea.
a-sep'tic (ă-sĕp'tĭk), *a.* Free from harmful organisms, as pus-forming bacteria; — said of wounds, surgical instruments, etc. — *n.* An aseptic substance or preparation.
As'gard (ăs'gärd), *n. Norse Myth.* The stronghold of the gods, reached only by the rainbow bridge Bifrost.
ash (ăsh), *n.* A common timber and shade tree of the olive family, or its wood. See TREE, *Illust.*

Ash Leaf and Fruit.

ash, *n., sing.* of ASHES.
☞ *Ash* is rare in the singular except in naming a chemical or geological product, or as a qualifying or combining word.
a-shamed' (ă-shāmd'), *p. a.* [4] Affected by shame.
ash'en (ăsh'ĕn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the ash tree or its wood.
ash'en, *a.* [4] Consisting of or resembling ashes; ash-colored; gray; pale.
ash'es (-ĕz), *n. pl.* **1.** The earthy or mineral parts of combustible substances left after combustion. **2.** The remains of the human body when burned, or when "returned to dust" by natural decay. **3.** Fine lava thrown out in a volcanic eruption.
ash'lar (-lẽr), *n. Masonry.* Hewn or squared stone; masonry of such stone.
a-shore' (ă-shōr'), *adv.* To, or toward, the shore; on the shore.
Ash Wednesday. The first day of Lent.
ash'y (ăsh'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or filled with, ashes. **2.** Ash-colored; ashen.
A'si-at'ic (ā'shĭ-ăt'ĭk; ā'zhĭ-), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, Asia or its inhabitants. — *n.* A native of Asia.
a-side' (ă-sīd'), *adv.* **1.** On or to one side; out of the way; apart. **2.** So as not to be heard by others; privately. — *n.* Something spoken aside, as an actor's remark which the other players are supposed not to hear.
as'i-nine (ăs'ĭ-nīn), *a.* [4] Pertaining to the ass; having the qualities attributed to the ass; stupid; obstinate.
as'i-nin'i-ty (-nĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Asinine quality.
ask (ăsk), *v. t.* **1.** To inquire of; question; as, *ask* him the way. **2.** To request; solicit; as, he *asked* for a drink. **3.** To demand, claim, or expect; as, he *asks* a high price. **4.** To proclaim in church for marriage; — said of both the banns and the persons. **5.** To invite; as, *ask* her to come. — *v. i.* **1.** To request; petition. **2.** To make inquiry.
Syn. ASK, REQUEST, BEG. **Ask** is the general term. To **request** is to ask formally or politely; as, my master *requests* your company. **Beg** implies still more of deference or respect, and as a conventional term of politeness has in a measure displaced both *ask* and *request*; as, to *beg* one's pardon; I *beg* you to be seated. See INQUIRE.
a-skance' (ă-skăns') } *adv.* Sideways; obliquely;
a-skant' (ă-skănt') } hence, with disdain, envy, or suspicion; as, to eye one *askance*.
a-skew' (ă-skū'), *adv. & a.* Awry. — **Syn.** See CROOKED.
a-slant' (ă-slänt'), *adv. & a.* Slanting; obliquely. — *prep.* In a slanting direction over; athwart.
a-sleep' (ă-slēp'), *a. & adv.* **1.** In or into a state of sleep or inactivity; dormant. **2.** Dead. **3.** Numbed.
a-slope' (ă-slōp'), *adv. & a.* Slopingly; aslant.
asp (ăsp), *n.* A small venomous snake of Egypt and adjacent countries.
as-par'a-gus (ăs-păr'ă-gŭs), *n.* **1.** Any of a large genus (*Asparagus*) of Old World perennial plants. **2.** The tender shoots of one species, used as food.
as'pect (ăs'pĕkt), *n.* **1.** *Astrol.* The situation of planets or stars with respect to one another. **2.** Position facing a particular direction, or the

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part so facing; as, the house has a southern *aspect*. **3.** Look; mien; air; appearance; as, he has a serious *aspect;* "the *aspect* of affairs." — **Syn.** See APPEARANCE.

asp'en (ăs'pĕn), *n.* Any of several poplars, esp. one the leaves of which are swayed by a breath of air. — *a.* Pertaining to or like the aspen; tremulous.

as-per'i-ty (ăs-pĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Roughness; unevenness; harshness; severity.

as-perse' (-pûrs'), *v. t.* [1] To slander; spread false charges against (a person or his character). — **Syn.** Defame, calumniate, traduce, vilify, malign.

as-per'sion (-pûr'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of aspersing, or slandering; calumny. **2.** A slanderous report or charge, esp. in *to cast aspersions upon.*

as'phalt (ăs'fălt), *n.* **1.** A brown to black bitumen found in natural beds; mineral pitch. **2.** An asphaltic composition used in paving, etc. — (ăs'fălt; ăs-fălt'), *v. t.* To cover with asphalt.

as-phal'tic (ăs-făl'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing, asphalt.

as-phal'tum (ăs-făl'tŭm). Var. of ASPHALT.

as'pho-del (ăs'fō-dĕl), *n.* Any of several Old World plants of the lily family; also, in poetry, a narcissus.

as-phyx'i-a (ăs-fĭk'sĭ-ă), *n.* Suspended animation due to lack of oxygen and excess of carbon dioxide in the blood.

as-phyx'i-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [1] To bring to a state of asphyxia; suffocate.

as-phyx'i-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Action of producing asphyxia; condition of being asphyxiated.

as'pic (ăs'pĭk), *n.* The venomous asp.

as'pic, *n.* A kind of meat jelly, with eggs, etc.

as-pir'ant (ăs-pīr'ănt), *n.* One who aspires.

as'pi-rate (ăs'pĭ-rāt), *v. t.* [1] To utter with a breathing, or aspirate. — (-rāt), *n.* **1.** The sound of *h;* the letter *h.* **2.** A sound followed by, or combined with, an *h* sound; also, a fricative or spirant.

as'pi-rate (ăs'pĭ-rāt) } *a.* Pronounced with, or ac-
as'pi-rat'ed (-rāt'ĕd) } companied by, an *h* sound.

as'pi-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of breathing; a breath. **2.** Act of aspiring; a desiring ardently. **3.** Pronunciation of an aspirate; also, the aspirate. — **Syn.** See AMBITION.

as-pire' (ăs-pīr'), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To desire with eagerness; seek; long; — followed by *to* or *after.* **2.** To rise; tower; soar.

as'pi-rin (ăs'pĭ-rĭn), *n.* A white crystalline drug containing salicylic acid.

a-squint' (ă-skwĭnt'), *adv. & a.* With the eye askance, or directed to one side.

ass (ăs), *n.* **1.** Any of several quadrupeds of the horse kind, smaller than the horse, and having longer ears, a shorter mane, and shorter hair on the tail. **2.** A dull, stupid fellow; a dolt.

as'sa-fet'i-da, as'sa-fet'i-da. Vars. of ASAFETIDA.

as'sa-gai, as'se-gai (ăs'ă-gī; ăs'ĕ-), *n.* A slender spear used by some tribes in South Africa.

as-sail' (ă-sāl'), *v. t.* To attack violently; assault. — **Syn.** See ATTACK. — **as-sail'a-ble** *a.* [8].

as-sail'ant (-ănt), *a.* Assailing. — *n* One that assails.

as-sas'sin (ă-săs'ĭn), *n.* One who kills by surprise or secret assault.

as-sas'si-nate (-ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [1] To kill by surprise or secret assault. — **Syn.** See KILL.

as-sas'si-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of assassinating; a killing by treacherous violence.

as-sault' (-sôlt'), *n.* A violent onset or attack; onslaught. — *v. t.* To make an assault on; attack. — **Syn.** See ATTACK.

as-say' (ă-sā'), *n.* Analysis, as of an ore, to determine the amount of one or more components.

as-say' (ă-sā'), *v. t. & i.* To subject to assay, or analysis. — **as-say'er** (-ĕr), *n.* [8].

as-sem'blage (ă-sĕm'blĭj), *n.* **1.** Act of assembling; state of being assembled. **2.** A collection of individuals, or of particular things; as, a political *assemblage* **3.** The fitting together of parts and pieces, as of machinery. — **Syn.** See ASSEMBLY.

as-sem'ble (-b'l), *v. t.* [1] To collect into one place or body; convene; congregate. **2.** To fit together the parts of, as a machine. — *v. i.* To meet together; convene; congregate.

as-sem'bly (-blĭ), *n.; pl.* -BLIES (-blĭz). **1.** A gathering of persons, esp. for deliberation and legislation, for worship, or for entertainment. **2.** Act of assembling; state of being assembled. **3.** *Mil.* A signal, as by drum, for troops to assemble, or fall in.

Syn. ASSEMBLY, ASSEMBLAGE. An assembly consists of persons only, an assemblage of either persons or (less commonly) things. As used of persons, *assembly* is the more formal.

as-sem'bly-man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A member of an assembly, esp. [*often cap.*] of the lower branch of a State legislature.

as-sent' (ă-sĕnt'), *v. i.* To admit a thing as true; express agreement; acquiesce; concur.

Syn. Agree, concur, accede, acquiesce, consent. — ASSENT, CONSENT. Assent implies primarily an act of the understanding, and applies to opinions or propositions; as, he *assented* to the statement. Consent involves the will, and suggests compliance with what is requested or desired; as, he *consented* to go. But neither *assent* nor *consent* necessarily implies approval.

— *n.* Act of assenting; consent; acquiescence.

as-sert' (ă-sûrt'), *v. t.* **1.** To maintain or defend, as a cause or a claim; vindicate or insist upon a claim or title to; as, to *assert* our rights. **2.** To affirm; state positively. — **to assert one's self,** to demand and enforce recognition of one's rights or claims. — **as-sert'er, as-ser'tor** (ă-sûr'tĕr), *n.* [8].

Syn. ASSERT, MAINTAIN, DEFEND, VINDICATE. To assert is to state or claim positively, sometimes even aggressively; as, to *assert* one's innocence, one's rights. To maintain is to uphold what one has asserted. To defend is to maintain against attack. To vindicate is to defend successfully, as against some accusation. See CLAIM.

as-ser'tion (ă-sûr'shŭn), *n.* Act of asserting; thing asserted.

as-ser'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [4] Positive; dogmatic.

as-sess' (-sĕs'), *v. t.* **1.** To fix the rate or amount of. **2.** To apportion (a sum to be paid) in the nature of a tax, fine, etc.; impose according to an apportionment. **3.** To tax. **4.** To value, esp. for taxation.

as-sess'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of assessing; value or amount assessed.

as-ses'sor (-ĕr), *n.* One appointed to assess property for taxation.

as'set (ăs'ĕt), *n.* Any article or part of one's assets.

as'sets (-ĕts), *n. pl.* The entire property of a person, corporation, or estate, applicable or subject to the payment of his or its debts.

as-sev'er-ate (ă-sĕv'ĕr-āt), *v. t.* [1] To affirm or aver positively or solemnly.

as-sev'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of asseverating; solemn declaration.

as'si-du'i-ty (ăs'ĭ-dū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being assiduous; diligence.

as-sid'u-ous (ă-sĭd'ū-ŭs), *a.* [4] Constant in application or attention; devoted; attentive; unremitting; persistent. — **as-sid'u-ous-ly,** *adv.* [8].

as-sign' (-sīn'), *v. t.* **1.** To appoint; allot; as, to *assign* a soldier to a post. **2.** To specify; designate; point out authoritatively or exactly; as, to *assign* a day for trial. **3.** *Law.* To transfer or make over (property) to another, as for the

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benefit of creditors. — **Syn.** See ALLOT. — *v. i.* To make over property to another, as for the benefit of one's creditors. — *n.* One assigned, as: **a** An agent. **b** An assignee.

as/sig-na'tion (ăs'ĭg-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An appointment for a meeting; — chiefly of love affairs, and commonly in a bad sense. **2.** Assignment.

as/sign-ee' (ăs'ĭ-nē'), *n.* *Law.* A person to whom an assignment is made.

as-sign'er (ă-sīn'ẽr), *n.* One who assigns.

as-sign'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of assigning; a written transfer to title or interest, esp. the transfer of property for the benefit of creditors; that which is assigned.

as/sign-or' (ăs'ĭ-nôr'), *n.* *Law.* An assigner.

as-sim'i-late (ă-sĭm'ĭ-lāt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To bring to a likeness or to conformity. **2.** To appropriate so as to incorporate into itself: absorb, as nourishment. — *v. i.* To be or become assimilated.

as-sim'i-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of assimilating.

as-sim'i-la-tive (-lă-tĭv), *a.* Tending to assimilation; characterized by assimilation.

as-sist' (ă-sĭst'), *v. t.* To give support to; help; aid; succor.—**Syn.** See HELP. — *v. i.* To lend aid; help.

as-sist'ance (-sĭs'tăns), *n.* Help; aid.

as-sist'ant (-tănt), *a.* That assists; helping; acting as a subordinate.—*n.* One that assists; helper.

as-size' (ă-sīz'), *n.* [*Usually in pl.*] **a** The periodical sessions of the judges of the superior courts in every county of England. **b** The time or place of holding a court of assize; the court itself, or a session of it.

as-so'ci-ate (ă-sō'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To join as a friend, companion, partner or accomplice; as, to *associate* others with us in business. **2.** To join; connect; combine; as, gold *associated* with copper. — *v. i.* To unite in company or action; keep company; — implying intimacy. — (-ăt), *a.* **1.** Closely joined with some other, as in interest, action, etc.; as, an *associate* judge. **2.** Admitted to some, but not to all, rights and privileges; as, an *associate* member. — (-ăt), *n.* **1.** One often in company with another; — implying intimacy or equality; companion. **2.** One having an interest in common with another, as a partner, an accomplice, etc. **3.** Anything closely or usually connected with another. — **Syn.** Mate, fellow, ally, comrade, accomplice.

as-so'ci-a'tion (ă-sō'sĭ-ā'shŭn; -shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Union; connection. **2.** Mental connection, or that which is mentally associated with a thing; as, the *association* of ideas. **3.** Union of persons in a company or society for some purpose; a society; as, a literary *association*.

as-so'ci-a-tive (ă-sō'shĭ-ă-tĭv), *a.* Tending or leading to, or characterized by, association.

as-sort' (ă-sôrt'), *v. t.* To distribute into classes; classify. — *v. i.* **1.** To agree; suit; fall into a class or place. **2.** To consort or associate (with).

as-sort'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of assorting; assorted condition. **2.** That which is formed by assorting, as a group or class, or a collection distributed into sorts or kinds.

as-suage' (ă-swāj'), *v. t. & i.* [1] To allay; soothe; lessen, as pain or grief.

as-sume' (ă-sūm'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To take or adopt; take to or on one's self, as without authority or in excess of what is proper; put on; as, to *assume* responsibility. **2.** To pretend to possess; as, to *assume* a virtue. **3.** To take upon one's self (to do); undertake; as, to *assume* a debt. **4.** To take for granted; suppose; as, we will *assume* the distance to be a mile.

as-sum'ing (ă-sūm'ĭng), *p. a.* [4] Pretentious; presumptuous; arrogant.

as-sump'tion (ă-sŭmp'shŭn), *n.* Act of assuming; esp., taking upon one's self unduly or presumptuously, the thing assumed; arrogance.

as-sur'ance (-shōōr'ăns), *n.* **1.** Act of assuring. **2.** Insurance. See INSURANCE. **3.** State of being assured, or sure. **a** Security; safety. **b** Certitude; certainty. **4.** Firmness of mind; confidence; self-reliance. **5.** Impudence; audacity.

as-sure' (ă-shōōr'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To secure, as against change or risk; insure (see INSURE). **2.** To give confidence to; convince: make sure, or certain; as, to *assure* a person of one's friendship; to *assure* one of his position. **3.** To declare solemnly (to a person); as, you may believe this, I *assure* you.

as-sured' (ă-shōōrd'), *p. a.* [4] Made sure; insured; certain; bold to excess. — *n.* A person or the persons whose life or property is insured. Cf. INSURED. — **-ed-ly** (-shōōr'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* [8].

As-syr'i-an (ă-sĭr'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Assyria, the Assyrians, or their language.—*n.* **1.** An individual of the ancient Semitic race forming the Assyrian nation or, widely, the Babylonian nation. **2.** The language of the Assyrians.

as'ter (ăs'tẽr), *n.* Any of various garden plants, related to the thistle, bearing flowers with white, purple, or pink rays and, usually, yellow center.

as'ter-isk (-ĭsk), *n.* A figure of a star [*], used in printing and writing as a reference mark.

a-stern' (ă-stûrn'), *adv.* **1.** Backward; to the rear. **2.** Behind a vessel; in the rear.

as'ter-oid (ăs'tẽr-oid), *n.* *Astron.* A starlike body; esp., one of the many small planets mostly having orbits between Mars and Jupiter.

asth'ma (ăz'mă; ăs'mă), *n.* A disease characterized by difficult breathing, a sense of constriction in the chest, a cough, and expectoration.

asth-mat'ic (-măt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to or affected with asthma. — *n.* An asthmatic person.

a-stig'ma-tism (ă-stĭg'mă-tĭz'm), *n.* A defect of the eye or a lens because of which rays from one point do not focus at a point.

a-stir' (-stûr'), *adv. & a.* Stirring; in activity or motion; fig., in a state of excitement; as, the whole village is *astir*.

as-ton'ish (ăs-tŏn'ĭsh), *v. t.* To strike with sudden wonder or surprise; amaze; surprise greatly. — **Syn.** See SURPRISE.

as-ton'ish-ing, *p. a.* [4] Wonderful; amazing.

as-ton'ish-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** State of one who is astonished; esp., amazement. **2.** The object causing such an emotion.

as-tound' (ăs-tound'), *v. t.* To astonish. — **Syn.** See SURPRISE. — **as-tound'ing**, *p. a.* [4] — **as-tound'ing-ly**, *adv.* [8].

a-strad'dle (ă-străd'l), *adv.* Straddling; astride.

as'tra-khan (ăs'tră-kăn), *n.* The skin, or pelt, of young lambs of Astrakhan, the curly wool of which resembles fur; also, a rough cloth imitating it.

as'tral (ăs'trăl), *a.* Pertaining to, coming from, or like, the stars; starry.

a-stray' (ă-strā'), *adv. & a.* Wandering; straying.

a-stride' (-strīd'), *adv.* With one leg on each side; bestriding; astraddle.

as-trin'gen-cy (ăs-trĭn'jĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being astringent.

as-trin'gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [4] Drawing together the tissues; binding; contracting. — *n.* An astringent medicine or other substance.

as'tro-labe (ăs'trō-lāb), *n.* A kind of instrument for observing the positions of the heavenly bodies, now superseded by the sextant.

as-trol'o-ger (ăs-trŏl'ŏ-jẽr), *n.* A practicer of astrology.

as'tro-log'ic (ăs'trŏ-lŏj'ĭk), **-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to astrology. — **-i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

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as-trol'o-gy (ăs-trŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* In former times, the science of the stars, esp. with reference to their supposed influence on human affairs; hence, now, the pretended science treating of such influence.

as-tron'o-mer (ăs-trŏn'ō-mẽr), *n.* One versed in astronomy.

as'tro-nom'i-cal (ăs-trō-nŏm'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to astronomy. — **-i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

as-tron'o-my (ăs-trŏn'ō-mĭ), *n.* The science which treats of the heavenly bodies, their magnitudes, motions, constitution, etc.

as-tute' (ăs-tūt'), *a.* [3] Critically discerning; sagacious; shrewd; subtle; crafty.—**Syn.** Keen, penetrating, skilled, cunning, wily. — **as-tute'ly**, *adv.* [8] — **as-tute'ness**, *n.* [8].

As-ty'a-nax (ăs-tī'ă-năks), *n.* *Gr. Myth.* The son of Hector and Andromache, hurled by the Greeks from the walls of Troy, that he might not restore the kingdom as predicted by Calchas.

a-sun'der (ă-sŭn'dẽr), *adv.* Apart; separate from each other; into parts.

a-sy'lum (-sī'lŭm), *n.* **1.** An inviolable sanctuary, as a temple, altar, etc., where, in olden times, criminals and debtors found shelter. **2.** Any place of retreat and security. **3.** An institution for the relief of destitute or afflicted persons; as, a blind *asylum*.

at (ăt), *prep.* Primarily *at* expresses the relation of *presence or contact in space or time*, or of *direction toward*. Hence it implies: **1.** Simple presence or position in, on, by, or near, or the like; as, *at* the center; *at* home; *at* hand; *at* the door; *at* sea and on land; *at* the helm; sick *at* heart; out *at* the elbows. **2.** Position, object, or end directed toward; as, go in *at* the door; he could not get *at* him; aim *at* a mark; to wink, laugh, be angry, etc., *at* one; to hint *at*; *at* first; *at* best. **3.** A relation of action in, or occupation with; as, to pull *at* an oar; *at* work; *at* meat (eating). **4.** In a posture, circumstance, or mode of; as, the stag *at* bay; *at* war; *at* ease; *at* your service; *at* fault; *at* random. **5.** Because of as a source, cause, or occasion; as, sad *at* the sight; *at* his command. **6.** Position or order in time; as, *at* present; *at* parting; *at* twenty-one; *at* once.

Syn. AT, IN. When reference to the interior of any place is made prominent, in is used; when a place is regarded as a mere local point, at is more commonly employed; as, to look for a book *in* the library; to meet a friend *at* the library; there are many churches *in* London; the king was crowned *at* London. *In* is used before the names of countries or districts and (usually) of large cities; as, we live *in* America, *in* New York. *At* is commonly employed before names of houses, institutions, villages, small towns; as, Milton was educated *at* Christ's College; money collected *at* the custom-house. In regard to time, we say *at* the hour, *on* the day, *in* the year; as, *at* 9 o'clock *in* the morning, *on* July 5th, *in* the year 1775.

At'a-lan'ta (ăt'ă-lăn'tă), *n.* *Gr. Myth.* A heroine, beautiful and fleet of foot, who took part in the Argonautic expedition and in the Calydonian boar hunt (see MELEAGER). In another legend, she challenged her suitors to a race, death being the penalty of defeat, her hand the prize. Hippomenes defeated her, dropping on the course three golden apples given him by Aphrodite, which Atalanta stooped to pick up.

ate (ĕt; *in England usually* ĕt), *preterit* of EAT.

‖ **a tem'po** (ä tĕm'pō). [It.] *Music.* In time; — used to direct a return to the original time.

a'the-ism (ā'thē-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Disbelief in, or denial of, the existence of God. **2.** Godlessness.

a'the-ist, *n.* One who holds to atheism. — **Syn.** See INFIDEL.

a'the-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), **-is'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to atheism; disbelieving the existence of God.

A-the'na (ă-thē'nă), *n.* *Gr. Relig.* One of the greater Olympian deities, preëminent as a civic goddess, wise in the industries of peace and the arts of war; — by the Romans identified with Minerva.

Athena Parthenos.

ath'e-ne'um (ăth'ē-nē'ŭm), *n.*; **ath'e-ne'um** *pl.* E. -UMS (-ŭmz), L. -NÆA (-ă). **1.** [*cap.*] *Gr. Antiq.* A temple of Athena at Athens. **2.** A literary or scientific association. **3.** A building where a library, periodicals, and newspapers are kept for use.

A-the'ni-an (ă-thē'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Athens. — *n.* A native of Athens.

a-thirst' (ă-thûrst'), *a.* Thirsty.

ath'lete (ăth'lēt), *n.* One trained to contend in exercises requiring great physical agility and strength.

ath-let'ic (ăth-lĕt'ĭk), *a.* [4] **1.** Of or pertaining to athletes or athletics. **2.** Befitting an athlete; strong; robust. — **ath-let'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

ath-let'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Art of training by athletic exercises; the games and sports of athletes.

a-thwart' (ă-thwôrt'), *adv.* Across, esp. obliquely. — *prep.* **1.** Across. **2.** *Naut.* Across the length, direction, or course of.

At-lan'tic (ăt-lăn'tĭk), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, the ocean between Europe and Africa on the east and America on the west.

At-lan'tis (-tĭs), *n.* A mythical island west of the Pillars of Hercules, said by ancient writers to have been sunk beneath the ocean by an earthquake.

At'las (ăt'lăs), *n.*; *pl.* E. ATLASES (-ĕz), L. ATLANTES (ăt-lăn'tēz). **1.** *Gr. Myth.* In Homer, a divinity in charge of the pillars which upheld the heavens; later, a Titan forced to support the heavens on his head and hands; still later, a king metamorphosed into a lofty mountain. **2.** [*l. c.*] *Anat.* The first vertebra of the neck. **3.** [*l. c.*] A collection of maps in a volume.

At'li (ăt'lē), *n.* *Norse Myth.* A king who marries Gudrun after Sigurd's death. She slays him to avenge his treachery to her brothers.

at'mos-phere (ăt'mŏs-fēr), *n.* **1.** The whole mass of air surrounding the earth; also, the gaseous envelope of any heavenly body; as, the *atmosphere* of Mars. **2.** Any surrounding or pervading influence; as, the social *atmosphere*. **3.** The air in any place; as, the *atmosphere* of this room. **4.** *Physics.* The pressure of the air at the sea level, used as a unit.

at'mos-pher'ic (-fĕr'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the atmosphere.

a-toll' (ă-tŏl'; ăt'ŏl), *n.* A coral island or islands consisting of a belt of coral reef surrounding a central lagoon.

at'om (ăt'ŭm), *n.* **1.** In the atomic theory, the smallest particle of an element which can exist. See ATOMIC THEORY. **2.** A particle; jot.

a-tom'ic (ă-tŏm'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to atoms. **2.** Very minute; tiny. — **atomic theory** *or* **hypothesis**, the theory that all material substances consist of minute indivisible particles, or atoms, of a few kinds, all of the same kind being uniform in size, weight, and other properties. Recent discoveries in radioactivity have shaken the belief in the permanence and indivisibility of the atom.

at'om-ize (ăt'ŭm-īz), *v. t.* [1] To reduce to atoms, or to fine spray. — **at'om-iz'er** (-īz'ẽr), *n.* [8].

at'o-my (-ō-mĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -MIES. An atom; a mite.

at one. In concord or friendship; in agreement.

a-tone' (ă-tōn'), *v. i.* [1] To make amends for an offense. — *v. t.* To expiate.

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a-tone'ment (ă-tōn'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Reconciliation; concord. *Archaic.* **2.** Satisfaction or reparation; expiation; amends; — with *for*. Specifically, the redeeming effect of Christ's obedience, suffering, and death. — **Syn.** See PROPITIATION.

a-tro'cious (ă-trō'shŭs), *a.* [4] Savagely brutal; outrageously cruel or wicked. — **Syn.** See FLAGRANT. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

a-troc'i-ty (ă-trŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality of being atrocious; also, an atrocious deed.

at'ro-phy (ăt'rō-fĭ), *n.* A wasting away, or failure of normal growth, from want of nourishment. — *v. t. & i.* [2] To cause atrophy of; be affected by atrophy.

At'ro-pos (-pŏs), *n.* See FATE, *n.*

at-tach' (ă-tăch'), *v. t.* **1.** To take by legal authority, esp. under a writ as a means of enforcing a debt; as, to *attach* property. **2.** To bind; fasten; tie; connect. **3.** To assign by authority; appoint; as, an officer *attached* to company B. **4.** To connect by ties of love or self-interest; attract. **5.** To ascribe or attribute; affix; — with *to*.

Syn. ATTACH, AFFIX, ANNEX, APPEND agree in the idea of joining one object to another. **Attach** (opposed to *detach*) is the most general term. **Affix** often suggests a slight degree of subordination of the second object to the first — an implication carried still further in **annex**, which is now little used of physical attachment; as, to *affix* a stamp to an envelope, one's signature to a document, etc.; the United States has *annexed* Porto Rico. **Append** implies that the object added is supplemental or accessory; as, to *append* notes to a chapter.

— *v. i.* To adhere; be attached.

‖**at'ta-ché'** (ăt'ă-shā'), *n.* [F.] A person attached as a member to a suite or staff, esp. to an embassy.

at-tach'ment (ă-tăch'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of attaching; state of being attached; close adherence or affection; fidelity; as, *attachment* to a friend or a party. **2.** That by which one thing is attached to another; connection; as, to cut the *attachments* of a muscle. **3.** Something attached; adjunct of an instrument, machine, or other object.

Syn. ATTACHMENT, AFFECTION, LOVE. **Attachment** implies strong liking or even devotion; **affection**, rather warmth and tenderness of sentiment. **Affection** implies a feeling more settled and regulated, less intense or ardent, than **love**. Thus, to one's friends any one of the three words may be applicable; to the members of one's own family, *love* or *affection*, but scarcely *attachment;* to God, *love* (in the sense of reverent devotion), but not *affection* or *attachment*.

at-tack' (ă-tăk'), *v. t.* **1.** To fall upon or set upon with force; assault. **2.** To assail with unfriendly speech or writing; censure; as, to *attack* one's reputation. **3.** To set to work on, as on a task or problem. **4.** To begin to affect; begin to act upon injuriously; as, he was *attacked* by a fever. — *v. i.* To make an onset or attack.

Syn. ATTACK, ASSAIL, ASSAULT, all denote a forcible onset. **Attack** is the general word, the others specific; as, to *attack* with the sword; *attacked* by disease. To **assail** is to make a sudden and violent attack, or to attack repeatedly; to **assault**, to attack physically by a hand-to-hand approach or by unlawful violence. In the figurative sense, *assault* is less common than *assail*. The word *assault* is not used of an animal.

— *n.* Act of attacking; onset; assault.

at-tain' (ă-tān'), *v. t.* **1.** To reach or come to by motion; arrive at; as, he *attained* the opposite shore. **2.** To achieve; accomplish; gain; compass; as, to *attain* success. — *v. i.* To come or arrive by motion, growth, or effort; reach. — **Syn.** See OBTAIN. — **-a-ble**(-ă-b'l), *a.* [8] — **-a-ble-ness**, *n.* [8].

at-tain'a-bil'i-ty (-ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The quality of being attainable.

at-tain'der (-dēr), *n.* Extinction of the civil rights of a person, on sentence of death or outlawry; state of having one's civil rights so extinguished.

at-tain'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of attaining. **2.** That which is attained; accomplishment. — **Syn.** See ACQUIREMENT.

at-taint' (ă-tānt'), *v. t.* **1.** *Law.* To affect by attainder. **2.** To taint; corrupt. — *n.* **1.** A touch; a touch in tilting. *Archaic.* **2.** Stain; disgrace.

at'tar (ăt'ăr), *n.* A perfume extracted from flowers, esp. from rose petals.

at-tempt' (ă-tĕmpt'), *v. t.* **1.** To make trial or experiment of; try; assay. **2.** To attack; assail, esp. in *to attempt the life of*, that is, to try to kill. — **Syn.** See TRY. — *n.* Act of attempting; trial; endeavor. — **Syn.** Effort, exertion.

at-tend' (ă-tĕnd'), *v. t.* **1.** To care for; take charge of; as, to *attend* a machine. **2.** To go with or stay with as a companion, nurse, or servant; serve; accompany; escort; as, to *attend* an invalid; the king, *attended* by his nobles. **3.** To accompany; as, an act *attended* with ill effects. **4.** To be present at; as, to *attend* church. — **Syn.** Escort, follow, conduct. See ACCOMPANY. — *v. i.* **1.** To pay attention or regard; heed; listen; — usually followed by *to;* as, you cannot *attend* to too many things at once. **2.** To accompany or be near at hand in pursuance of duty; as, to *attend* on a committee. **3.** (With *to*) To take charge (of); look (after); as, to *attend* to a matter of business.

at-tend'ance (ă-tĕn'dăns), *n.* **1.** Act or fact of attending. **2.** The persons attending; retinue.

at-tend'ant (-dănt), *a.* Attending; accompanying. — *n.* **1.** One who attends. **2.** That which accompanies.

at-ten'tion (-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* **1.** **a** Act or state of attending, or heeding; earnest consideration, thought, or regard, esp. in to *pay* or *give attention*. **b** The mental power or faculty of paying attention or considering or regarding earnestly; as, to call, attract, arrest, draw, or fix one's *attention*. **2.** *Mil.* Attitude of readiness for action on receiving orders. **3.** An act of civility or courtesy.

at-ten'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [4] **1.** Heedful; observant. **2.** Heedful of the comfort of others; courteous; regardful. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

at-ten'u-ate (-ū-āt), *v. t.* [1] To make thin, or slender, as the body by hunger or disease, or a wire by drawing; rarefy; weaken.

at-ten'u-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of attenuating; state of being attenuated.

at-test' (-tĕst'), *v. t.* **1.** To bear witness to; authenticate by signing as a witness or officially. **2.** To afford proof of; manifest. — **Syn.** See VOUCH. — *n.* Witness; attestation.

at'tes-ta'tion (ăt'ĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of attesting.

At'tic (ăt'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Attica, or Athens, in Greece. **2.** Marked by qualities characteristic of the Athenians; classical.

at'tic, *n.* The room or space of rooms immediately below the roof in a house; a garret.

at-tire' (ă-tīr'), *v. t.* [1] To dress; array; esp., to clothe elegantly or splendidly; apparel. — *n.* Dress; clothes; esp., elegant or splendid clothing.

at'ti-tude (ăt'ĭ-tūd), *n.* **1.** Posture; position assumed or studied to serve a purpose. **2.** Position or bearing as indicating action, feeling, or mood; as, a threatening *attitude*. — **Syn.** See POSITION.

at-tor'ney (ă-tûr'nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NEYS (-nĭz). A legal agent, esp. one (an attorney at law) qualified to act for suitors and defendants in legal proceedings.

at-tract' (ă-trăkt'), *v. t.* **1.** To draw to or toward one's self or itself; esp., to cause to approach, adhere, or combine; as, to *attract* one's attention; a magnet *attracts* iron. **2.** To draw by influence of a

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moral or emotional kind; invite; allure; as, to *attract* friends; to *attract* love; *attracted* by beauty.

at-trac'tion (ă-trăk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act, process, or power of attracting. **2.** *Physics.* A force acting mutually between particles of matter tending to draw them together. **3.** That which attracts; allurement, charm.

at-trac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [4] Having the power or quality of attracting. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

at-trib'ute (ă-trĭb'ūt), *v. t.* [1] To ascribe; impute; consider as due or appropriate (to); assign. **Syn.** — See REFER. — **at-trib'ut-a-ble**, *a.* [8].

at'tri-bute (ăt'rĭ-būt), *n.* **1.** That which is attributed; essential or necessary property or characteristic; as, love and justice are *attributes* of God. **2.** *Gram.* A word denoting an attribute or quality. — **Syn.** See QUALITY.

at'tri-bu'tion (-bū'shŭn), *n.* Act of attributing; also, an ascribed quality or character.

at-trib'u-tive (ă-trĭb'ū-tĭv), *a.* Attributing; pertaining to, or of the nature of, an attribute. Specifically: *Gram.* Designating an adjective or its equivalent when standing with its qualified noun; as in, *yellow* gold, *village* school; — distinguished from the *predicative* and *absolute* use, as in "the gold is *yellow*," where *yellow* is used predicatively, or absolutely. — *n.* *Gram.* An attributive word. — **at-trib'u-tive-ly**, *adv.* [8].

at-tri'tion (ă-trĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of rubbing together; a wearing or grinding down by rubbing or friction, or the state of being so worn or ground.

at-tune' (ă-tūn'), *v. t.* [1] To tune; harmonize; adjust to, or use with, the right pitch, or tone.

au'burn (ô'bŭrn), *a.* Reddish brown.

auc'tion (ôk'shŭn), *n.* A public sale of property to the highest bidder, esp. by an auctioneer; as, to sell, or put up, at *auction*. — *v. t.* To sell at auction.

auc'tion bridge, *or* **auc'tion**, *n.* A card game developed from bridge.

auc'tion-eer' (-ēr'), *n.* One who sells, or makes a business of selling, at auction. — *v. t.* To auction.

au-da'cious (ô-dā'shŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Daring; adventurous. **2.** Bold in indecorum, wickedness, or the like; presumptuous; insolent. **3.** Committed with, or proceeding from, audacity; as, an *audacious* crime. — **au-da'cious-ly**, *adv.* [8].

au-dac'i-ty (-dăs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being audacious; boldness; assurance; impudence.

au'di-bil'i-ty (ô'dĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being audible.

au'di-ble (ô'dĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] Capable of being heard; actually heard. — **au'di-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.* [8].

au'di-ence (-ĕns), *n.* **1.** Act or state of hearing; as, to give *audience*. **2.** Opportunity of being heard; admittance to a hearing; as, "Let me have *audience*: I am sent to speak." **3.** A formal hearing or interview; as, to grant an *audience* to one. **4.** An assembly of hearers.

au'dit (ô'dĭt), *n.* An examination; esp., a formal or official examination and authentication of accounts; an account as adjusted by auditors. — *v. t.* To examine and adjust, as an account.

au'di-tor (-dĭ-tẽr), *n.* **1.** A hearer; listener. **2.** A person appointed to audit an account or accounts.

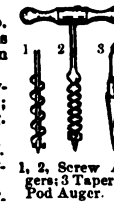
au'di-to'ri-um (-tō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* The part of a church, theater, or other public building assigned to the audience.

au'di-to-ry (ô'dĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to hearing or the sense or organs of hearing. — *n.* **1.** An assembly of hearers; an audience. **2.** An auditorium.

Au-ge'an (ô-jē'ăn), *a.* *Gr. Myth.* Of or pertaining to Augeas, king of Elis, whose stable contained 3,000 oxen, and was uncleaned for 30 years. Hercules cleansed it in a day by turning the rivers Alpheus and Peneus through it. Hence, containing, or requiring the removal of, a great accumulation of filth.

au'gend (ô'jĕnd), *n.* See ADDEND.

au'ger (ô'gẽr), *n.* A carpenter's tool for boring holes larger than those bored by a gimlet.



1, 2, Screw Augers; 3 Tapering Pod Auger.

aught (ôt), *n.* Also **ought**. **1.** Anything; any part. **2.** A cipher; hence, a naught, a nothing. — *adv.* At all; to any extent.

aug-ment' (ôg-mĕnt'), *v. t. & i.* To increase. — **Syn.** See INCREASE.

aug'men-ta'tion (ôg'mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of augmenting; state of being augmented; that which augments; increase; addition.

aug-ment'a-tive (ôg-mĕn'tă-tĭv), *a.* Having the quality or power of augmenting.

au'gur (ô'gŭr), *n.* **1.** *Roman Relig.* A member of the highest class of official diviners of ancient Rome. **2.** One who foretells events by omens; soothsayer; diviner. — *v. t.* To predict or foretell, as from omens; betoken; portend. — *v. i.* **1.** To make an augury; prognosticate. **2.** To foretell or indicate an issue; — followed by *well* or *ill* with *for* or *of*; as, it *augurs* well for our success.

au'gu-ry (ô'gū-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). **1.** Divination. **2.** An omen; prognostication; presage.

au-gust' (ô-gŭst'), *a.* [4] Having an aspect of solemn dignity or grandeur; majestic; also, exalted in birth, character, state, or authority. — **Syn.** Grand, noble, stately, imposing, solemn, awful.

Au'gust (ô'gŭst), *n.* The eighth month of the year, having 31 days.

Great Auk.

auk (ôk), *n.* Any of certain diving sea birds with short wings and tail and a heavy body.

auld (ôld; ăld), *a.* Old. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — **auld lang syne** (lăng sīn), old long since, hence, old times; the (good) old times.

aunt (ănt), *n.* The sister of one's father or mother; also, an uncle's wife.

au'ra (ô'rȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* **AURÆ** (-rē). Any subtle, invisible emanation or exhalation.

au'ral (ô'răl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the ear or the sense of hearing.

au'ri-cle (ô'rĭ-k'l), *n.* **1.** The external ear; pinna; an ear-like part or process. **2.** The chamber, or a chamber, of the heart that receives the blood from the veins.

au-ric'u-lar (ô-rĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the ear or sense of hearing. **2.** Recognized or received by the ear; known by hearing.

au-rif'er-ous (ô-rĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Gold-bearing.

Au-rī'ga (ô-rī'gȧ), *n.* *Astron.* A constellation between Perseus and Gemini.

au'rist (ô'rĭst), *n.* One skilled in treating diseases of the ear.

au-ro'ra (ô-rō'rȧ), *n.* **1.** The light of dawn; dawn. **2.** [*cap.*] *Class. Myth.* The Roman personification of dawn; goddess of the morning. **3.** The aurora borealis or aurora australis. — **au-ro'ra aus-tra'lis** (ôs-trā'lĭs), a phenomenon in the Southern Hemisphere corresponding to the aurora borealis. — **a. bo're-a'lis** (bō're-ā'lĭs), an atmospheric phenomenon consisting, usually, of streams of light radiating upward and outward toward the east and west from the north polar region, visible only at night, and supposed to be of electrical origin; the northern lights. It is seen best in the arctic regions.

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au-ro'ral (ô-rō'răl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, the aurora.

aus'pice (ôs'pĭs), *n.* **1.** An omen; sign; an auspicious indication as to the future. **2.** Protection; patronage and care; — usually in *pl.*; as, under the *auspices* of the king.

aus-pi'cious (ôs-pĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Having omens or tokens, esp. favorable ones; predicting good. **2.** Prosperous; fortunate. **3.** Favoring. — **Syn.** See PROPITIOUS. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

aus-tere' (ôs-tēr'), *a.* [3] **1.** Severe or strict; rigorous; stern. **2.** Unadorned; severely simple. — **Syn.** See STRICT. — **aus-tere'ly**, *adv.* [8].

aus-ter'i-ty (ôs-tĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality of being austere; an austere or ascetic practice.

aus'tral (ôs'trăl), *a.* Southern.

Aus'tral-a'sian (-ā'shăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Australasia. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Australasia.

Aus-tra'li-an (ôs-trā'lĭ-ăn; -trāl'yăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Australia. — *n.* **1.** One of the aborigines of Australia. **2.** A native or citizen of the Australian commonwealth.

Aus'tri-an (ôs'trĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Austria. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Austria or, loosely, of Austria-Hungary.

Aus'tro-Hun-ga'ri-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the language, people, or monarchy of Austria-Hungary.

au-then'tic (ô-thĕn'tĭk), *a.* [4] **1.** Having a genuine original or authoritative source; genuine; real; as, an *authentic* paper. **2.** Of approved authority; true; credible; as, an *authentic* report or information. — **au-then'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

au-then'ti-cate (-tĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To render authentic; give authority to, as by legal formalities. **2.** To prove authentic; determine as genuine. — **Syn.** See CONFIRM.

au-then'ti-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of authenticating; state of being authenticated; confirmation.

au'then-tic'i-ty (ô'thĕn-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being authentic.

au'thor (ô'thĕr), *n.* **1.** The beginner of anything, hence, creator; originator. **2.** One who composes or writes something, as a book; a composer; also, an author's writings. — **au'thor-ess**, *n. fem.* [8]

au-thor'i-ta-tive (ô-thŏr'ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* [4] **1.** Having, or proceeding from, authority; entitled to obedience or credit; as, *authoritative* orders, teaching. **2.** Having an air of authority; dictatorial; peremptory. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

au-thor'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Legal or rightful power; a right to command or to act; dominion; jurisdiction. **2.** Government; those exercising power or command; — usually in *pl.* **3.** Power due to character, station, mental or moral superiority, or the like. **4.** One that is appealed to or referred to, in support of opinions, actions, measures, etc.; as, an *authority* on spelling.

au'thor-i-za'tion (ô'thŏr-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of authorizing; sanction; warrant.

au'thor-ize (ô'thŏr-īz), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To clothe with authority; empower; as, who *authorized* you to do this? **2.** To give legal sanction to; legalize; as, to *authorize* a loan. **3.** To establish by authority, as by usage; sanction; as, expressions *authorized* by usage. — **Syn.** See RATIFY.

au'thor-ship *n.* **1.** Quality, state, or function of being an author. **2.** Source; origin.

au'to (ô'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (-tōz). Short for AUTOMOBILE. *Colloq.*

au'to-bi'o-graph'ic (-bī'ō-grăf'ĭk), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to or containing autobiography.

au'to-bi-og'ra-phy (-bī-ŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PHIES (-fĭz). A biography written by the subject of it; memoirs of one's life written by one's self. — **au'to-bi-og'ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.* [8].

au-toc'ra-cy (ô-tŏk'rā-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** Absolute supremacy. **2.** Supreme governing power in an individual; authority of an autocrat.

au'to-crat (ô'tō-krăt), *n.* An absolute sovereign; a monarch ruling by claim of absolute right; despot.

au'to-crat'ic (-krăt'ĭk), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to, or of the character of, an autocrat. — **Syn.** See DESPOTIC. — **au'to-crat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

au'to-graph (ô'tō-grăf), *n.* That written with one's own hand; an original, or author's own, manuscript; a person's own signature or handwriting.

au'to-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an autograph. **2.** Of an instrument, self-recording.

au-tom'a-ta (ô-tŏm'ā-tă), *n.*, *L. pl.* of AUTOMATON.

au'to-mat'ic (ô'tō-măt'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Having an inherent power of action. **2.** Self-acting or self-regulating; — applied esp. to machinery or mechanical devices. **3.** Not voluntary; not depending on the will. — **au'to-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

au-tom'a-ton (ô-tŏm'ā-tŏn), *n.*; *pl.* L. -ATA (-tă), E. -TONS. **1.** A self-moving machine, esp. one made to imitate the motions of men, birds, etc. **2.** A living being acting in a mechanical manner.

au'to-mo'bile (ô'tō-mō'bĭl), *a.* Containing means of propulsion within itself; self-propelling.

au'to-mo'bile (-mō'bĭl; -mō-bēl'), *n.* An automobile vehicle or mechanism; esp., a self-propelled vehicle suitable for use on a street or roadway. — **au'to-mo'bil-ist**, *n.*

au-ton'o-mous (ô-tŏn'ō-mŭs), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to an autonomy. **2.** Self-governing.

au-ton'o-my (-mĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being self-governing; power or right of self-government.

au'top-sy (ô'tŏp-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). *Med.* Dissection of a dead body to learn the cause, seat, or nature of a disease, or the cause of death; post-mortem examination.

au'to-truck' (ô'tō-trŭk'), *n.* An automobile truck.

au'tumn (ô'tŭm), *n.* The season between summer and winter, often called *fall*.

au-tum'nal (ô-tŭm'năl), *a.* Of, belonging to, or peculiar to, autumn.

aux-il'ia-ry (ôg-zĭl'yā-rĭ), *a.* Conferring aid or help; assistant.

Syn. Aiding, helping; subordinate, subsidiary. — AUXILIARY, SUBSIDIARY agree in the idea of furnishing aid. **Subsidiary** usually implies subordinate rank or position, which **auxiliary** may or may not imply; as, the *auxiliary* forces are a *subsidiary* factor in the scheme of national defense.

— *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** One that aids or helps; an assistant. **2.** *Mil.* (*pl.*) Foreign troops in the service of a nation at war. **3.** *Gram.* A verb (as, in English, *have*, *be*, *may*, *do*, *shall* and *will*, *can*, *must*) which helps to form the voices, moods, tenses, etc., of other verbs. — **auxiliary vessel, yacht**, etc., one having an engine and propeller for use when there is no wind, or the wind is adverse.

a-vail' (ă-vāl'), *v. i.* To be of use; to have strength, force, or efficacy sufficient to accomplish the object in mind. — *v. t.* To benefit; help; as, "All this *availeth* me nothing." — **to avail one's self of**, to make use of; to take advantage of. — *n.* **1.** Advantage toward success; effective advantage; as, of *avail*, of NO *avail*. **2.** *pl.* Proceeds.

a-vail'a-ble (ă-vāl'ă-b'l), *a.* [4] Such as one may avail one's self of; capable of being used to accomplish a purpose; usable. — **a-vail'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

av'a-lanche (ăv'ă-lănch), *n.* A large mass of snow and ice, or of earth, rocks, etc., sliding swiftly down a mountain side, or falling down a precipice.

av'a-rice (-rĭs), *n.* Excessive or inordinate desire of gain; covetousness; cupidity.

av'a-ri'cious (-rĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [4] Actuated by avarice; greedy of gain. — **Syn.** See COVETOUS.

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a-vast' (*ȧ-vȧst'*), *interj. Naut.* Cease! Stop! Stay!
a-vaunt' (-vônt'; -vänt'), *interj.* Begone! Depart!
a've (ā'vē; ä'vā), *interj.* Hail! Farewell! — a salutation. — *n.* The salutation *ave*; esp. [*cap.*], an Ave Maria.
A've Ma-ri'a (ä'vā mä-rē'ä) } *pl.* AVE MARIAS,
A've Ma'ry (ā'vē mā'rĭ) } AVE MARIES. The salutation of Gabriel and of Elisabeth to the Virgin Mary, combined, as now used in the Roman Catholic Church, with a prayer to Mary.
a-venge' (*ȧ-vĕnj'*), *v. t.* [1] To take vengeance for; exact satisfaction for. — **a-veng'er**, *n.* [8].
Syn. AVENGE, REVENGE. To **avenge** is to inflict punishment, either in behalf of one's self or of others, for the sake of vindication or just retribution; to **revenge** is to inflict pain or injury in resentful or malicious retaliation; as, to *avenge* the injuries of the helpless; Plato held that *revenge* is wrong.
av'e-nue (ăv'ē-nū), *n.* **1.** An opening of access or egress; a way of approach or of exit. **2.** Any broad passageway bordered on each side by trees. **3.** A broad street. — **Syn.** See WAY.
a-ver' (*ȧ-vûr'*), *v.t.*; -VERRED' (*ȧ-vûrd'*); -VER'RING. To affirm confidently; declare positively.
av'er-age (ăv'ẽr-ĭj), *n.* **1.** A mean or medial sum or quantity got by adding together unequal sums or quantities and dividing the result by the number of quantities added; an arithmetical mean. **2.** Any medial estimate based on a comparison of diverse specific cases; a medium or usual size, quantity, quality, rate, etc.; as, the hotel is above the *average*.
Syn. AVERAGE, MEAN. In common usage, **average** (usually *a.*) suggests little more than *ordinary*, the "common run," often implying general conformity to prevailing standards; as, men or ability below the *average*; the *average* man, *average* ability. **Mean** implies a middle between two extremes; as, the happy *mean*.
— *a.* **1.** Pertaining to an average or mean; medial; ordinary; usual; as, the *average* man. **2.** According to the laws of average. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To find the average of; reduce to a mean. **2.** To divide among a number according to a given proportion. **3.** To do, accomplish, get, etc., on an average.
A-ver'nus (*ȧ-vûr'nŭs*), *n.* The infernal regions.
a-verse' (*ȧ-vûrs'*), *a.* Having an aversion; reluctant; opposed. — **Syn.** See ADVERSE, RELUCTANT. — **a-verse'ness**, *n.* [8].
a-ver'sion (-vûr'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A state of mind in which attention to an object is coupled with dislike of it and desire to turn from it; — usually followed by *to*, also by *toward* and *for*; as, an *aversion* to society. **2.** An object of dislike or repugnance. — **Syn.** See ANTIPATHY.
a-vert' (*ȧ-vûrt'*), *v. t.* To turn aside or away; ward off or prevent the occurrence or effects of. — **Syn.** See PREVENT.
a'vi-a-ry (ā'vĭ-ā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A place, as a house, for keeping birds confined.
a'vi-ate (-āt), *v. i.* [1] To fly, or navigate the air, in an aëroplane. *Colloq.*
a'vi-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Art or science of locomotion by aëroplanes.
a'vi-a'tor (ā'vĭ-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who is occupied with, or expert in, aviation. — **a'vi-a'trix**, **a'vi-a'-trice** (-ā'trĭks; -ā'trĭs), *n. fem.*
a-vid'i-ty (*ȧ-vĭd'ĭ-tĭ*), *n.* Greediness; eagerness; strength of desire.
av'o-ca'tion (ăv'ō-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A subordinate occupation. **2.** [*Usually in pl.*] Vocation; usual pursuits. — **Syn.** See VOCATION.
a-void' (*ȧ-void'*), *v. t.* **1.** To make void, as a contract; annul; vacate. **2.** To keep away from; shun; abstain from; as, to *avoid* evil. — **Syn.** Escape, elude, evade, eschew. — **a-void'a-ble**, *a.* [8].
a-void'ance (-ăns), *n.* Act of avoiding.
av'oir-du-pois' (ăv'ẽr-dŭ-poiz'), *n.* **1.** Avoirdupois weight. **2.** Weight; heaviness. *Colloq.* — **avoirdupois weight**, the common system in English-speaking countries for weighing all commodities except precious stones, precious metals, and drugs. In it 16 drams (dr.) make 1 ounce (oz.); 16 ounces, or 7,000 grains, make 1 pound (lb.).
a-vouch' (*ȧ-vouch'*), *v. t.* To maintain as true; vouch for; guarantee; assert openly; avow.
a-vow' (*ȧ-vou'*), *v.t.* To declare openly; own or acknowledge frankly; as, to *avow* one's principles. — **a-vowed'** (*ȧ-voud'*), *p.a.* — **a-vow'ed-ly**, *adv.* [8].
a-vow'al (*ȧ-vou'ăl*), *n.* An open declaration; frank acknowledgment.
a-wait' (*ȧ-wāt'*), *v. t.* **1.** To wait for; stay for; expect. **2.** To be in store for; be ready or in waiting for.
a-wake' (*ȧ-wāk'*), *v. i. & t.*; *pret.* A-WOKE' (*ȧ-wōk'*), A-WAKED' (*ȧ-wākt'*); *p. p.* A-WAKED'; *p. pr. & vb. n.* A-WAK'ING. To cease to sleep; rouse from sleep or, fig., a sleeplike state; wake. — *a.* Not sleeping or lethargic; roused from sleep; vigilant.
a-wak'en (*ȧ-wāk''n*), *v. t. & i.* To rouse from sleep; awake. — **Syn.** Arouse, excite, stir up; call forth.
a-ward' (*ȧ-wôrd'*), *v. t.* To adjudge; to grant or give after due deliberation, consideration of relative merits, etc. — *n.* **1.** A judgment; a granting or giving after due deliberation or a consideration of relative merits. **2.** That which is awarded.
a-ware' (*ȧ-wâr'*), *a.* Conscious; informed; cognizant; as, to be *aware* of the enemy's plans; to be *aware* that the enemy has advanced. — **Syn.** See CONSCIOUS. — **a-ware'ness**, *n.*
a-wash' (*ȧ-wŏsh'*), *adv. & a.* **1.** Washed by the waves or tide. **2.** Floating in the water.
a-way' (*ȧ-wā'*), *adv.* **1.** From a place; as, go *away*; hence, aside; as, turned *away* from the sun; from one's possession; as, throw it *away*. **2.** From a state or condition of being into extinction or termination; out of existence; as, to sleep the day *away*. **3.** On; without intermission or delay; as, sing *away*; come right *away*. *Colloq.*
awe (ô), *n.* Reverential fear such as is felt for the Divine Being; profound reverence; solemn wonder. — *v. t.* [1] To strike or inspire with awe.
a-wea'ry (*ȧ-wē'rĭ*), *a.* Weary. *Poetic.*
awe'some (ô'sŭm), *a.* [4] Causing, or expressive of, awe or terror. — **awe'some-ness**, *n.*
aw'ful (ô'fo͝ol), *a.* [3] **1.** Filling with awe; appalling. **2.** Frightful; exceedingly bad, monotonous, long, etc.; — used intensively. *Slang.* — **aw'ful-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **aw'ful-ness**, *n.* [8].
a-while' (*ȧ-hwīl'*), *adv.* For a while or a short time.
awk'ward (ôk'wẽrd), *a.* [4] **1.** Not dexterous; clumsy; ungraceful. **2.** Not easily managed or effected; embarrassing; as, an *awkward* affair. — **awk'ward-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
Syn. AWKWARD, CLUMSY, UNGAINLY. **Awkward** implies lack of dexterity or grace, whether bodily or mental; as, *awkward* in one's gait, *awkward* at handling tools. **Clumsy** implies heaviness or stiffness of movement; it also applies to that which is misshapen or awkwardly formed; as, *clumsy* fingers, *clumsy* boots. Fig., *clumsy* denotes what is ill-contrived or bungling; as, a *clumsy* excuse. **Ungainly** applies chiefly to awkwardness of carriage, gait, or gesture; as, an *ungainly* figure, strut.
awl (ôl), *n.* A pointed instrument for piercing small holes, as in leather or wood.
awn (ôn), *n.* One of the barbed appendages constituting the beard of a head of barley, oats, some varieties of wheat, and other grasses.
awn'ing, *n.* **1.** A rooflike cover, esp. of canvas, extended over or before a place. **2.** A shelter resembling an awning.
a-woke' (*ȧ-wōk'*), *pret. & p. p.* of AWAKE.
a-wry' (*ȧ-rī'*), *adv. & a.* Turned to one side; not

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straight or true; perverse or perversely. — Syn. See CROOKED.

ax, axe (ăks), *n.*; *pl.* AXES (ăk'sĕz). A common tool for hewing, chopping, or splitting wood.

ax'i-al (ăk'sĭ-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or constituting, an axis.

ax'il (-sĭl), *n.* *Bot.* The upper angle formed between a leaf or leafstalk and the stem or branch from which it springs.

ax'il-la-ry (-sĭ-lă-rĭ), *a.* Situated in, or rising from, an axil; as, an *axillary* bud.

ax'i-om (-sĭ-ŭm), *n.* 1. A self-evident truth. 2. An established principle in some art or science, which, though not a necessary truth, is universally received. — Syn. Precept, motto, adage, proverb, saying.

ax'i-o-mat'ic (-ō-măt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of an axiom; self-evident. — **ax'i-o-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

ax'is (-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* AXES (-sēz). A straight line, real or imaginary, passing through a body that actually or supposedly revolves on it; a line passing through a body or system around which the parts are symmetrically arranged.

ax'le (ăk's'l), *n.* 1. The pin or spindle on which a wheel revolves, or which revolves with a wheel. 2. A transverse bar or shaft connecting the opposite wheels of a car or carriage.

ax'le-tree' (-trē'), *n.* The bar or shaft on the ends of which opposite wheels of a vehicle revolve.

ay (ī), *interj.* Ah! Alas!

aye, *or* **ay** (ā), *adv.* Always; ever.

aye, *or* **ay** (ī), *adv.* Yes; yea. — *n.* An affirmative vote.

a-za'le-a (ȧ-zā'lē-ȧ), *n.* Any of various shrubs closely related to the rhododendron.

Az'tec (ăz'tĕk), *n.* An Indian of the tribe which founded the Mexican empire conquered by Cortes in 1519; loosely, any Indian of the territories under Aztec influence.

az'ure (ăzh'ûr), *n.* 1. Azure color; the clear blue of the sky; also, a pigment or dye of this color. 2. The blue vault above; the unclouded sky. — *a.* Sky-blue; cerulean; also, cloudless.

B

baa (bä), *v. i.* To cry "baa"; to bleat as a sheep. — *n.* The cry of a sheep; bleat.

Ba'al (bā'ăl), *n.*; *Heb. pl.* BAALIM (bā'ȧ-lĭm). Any of many local deities of the ancient Semitic races.

Bab'bitt metal, *or* **bab'bitt** (băb'ĭt), *n.* A soft white alloy of copper, antimony, and tin, used in machine bearings, etc., to lessen friction.

bab'ble (-'l), *v. i.* [1] 1. To utter words indistinctly or unintelligibly; utter inarticulate sounds. 2. To chatter; prate. 3. To murmur, as a brook. — *v. t.* 1. To utter indistinctly or incoherently. 2. To disclose by too free talk, as a secret. — *n.* 1. Idle talk; prattle. 2. Inarticulate speech; a confused murmur. — **bab'bler** (-lẽr), *n.* [8].

babe (bāb), *n.* An infant; baby.

Ba'bel (bā'bĕl), *n.* 1. *Bible.* The city and tower, in the land of Shinar, where the confusion of languages occurred (*Genesis* xi.). 2. [*Often l. c.*] A place or scene of noise and confusion.

ba-boon' (bă-bōōn'), *n.* Any of certain large apes with doglike muzzles, of Africa and Arabia.

ba'by (bā'bĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BIES (-bĭz). An infant; child in arms; babe. — *v. t.* [2] To treat as a baby; humor; fondle. — **ba'by-ish**, *a.* [8].

ba'by-hood (-hōōd), *n.* Condition or period of being a baby.

Bab'y-lon (băb'ĭ-lŏn), *n.* A great and luxurious ancient city in the Euphrates valley. Hence, fig., any great and luxurious city. — **-lo'ni-an**, *a. & n.*

bac'ca-lau're-ate (băk'ȧ-lô'rē-ăt), *n.* The degree of bachelor, conferred by universities and colleges.

Bac'cha-na'li-a (băk'ȧ-nā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* 1. A festival of Bacchus. 2. [*l. c.*] A drunken feast or revel.

bac'cha-na'li-an (-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Bacchanalia, or drunkenness and revelry.

bac'chant (băk'ănt), *n.* A devotee in the worship of Bacchus; hence, a reveler.

bac-chante' (bȧ-känt'; băk'ănt; bȧ-kăn'tē), *n.* A woman devotee of Bacchus.

Bac'chus (băk'ŭs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* The god of wine; Dionysus. See DIONYSUS.

bach'e-lor (băch'ē-lẽr), *n.* 1. A young knight serving under another's standard; hence, a novice in arms. 2. [*Usually cap.*] One who has taken his first degree at a college, school, or university. 3. A man of any age who has not married.

bach'e-lor-hood, bach'e-lor-ship, *n.* State or condition of being a bachelor.

bach'e-lor's-but'ton, *n.* Any of several flowers the heads of which resemble buttons, esp. the cornflower.

ba-cil'lus (bȧ-sĭl'ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -CILLI (-ī). Any of a genus of rod-shaped microscopic vegetable organisms (bacteria), some of which are harmless while others cause disease.

back (băk), *n.* 1. The hinder part of the human body, or, of animals, the upper part, from the neck to the end of the spine. 2. The hinder or rear part of anything. 3. The upper part of something, as opposed to the inner or lower part; as, the *back* of the hand. 4. a The part of a cutting tool opposite its edge. b The part of a book or its leaves where it is sewed when bound. c The upright hinder part of a chair or sofa above the seat. — **at one's back**, close behind, as in support or pursuit; as, the president had the country *at his back*. — *v. t.* 1. To furnish with a back; also, to form the back of; be at the back of. 2. To support or help; second; — often with *up*; as, to *back up* a friend. 3. To bet on the success of. 4. To get on the back of; mount. 5. To drive, force, or cause to move or act, backward. — **to back water**, *Naut.*, to reverse the action of the oars, paddles, or propeller; — often fig. — *v. i.* To move or go back. — **to back and fill**, *Naut.*, to manage a sail so that the wind alternately retards and propels the vessel; — often fig. — **to b. down, to b. out**, fig., to retreat or withdraw from a position; as, to *back out* of a bargain. *Colloq.*

back, *adv.* 1. To or toward the rear. 2. In or into time past; ago; as, some years *back*. 3. To or toward a former place, condition, or station. 4. In withdrawal from a statement, promise, or undertaking; as, he took *back* his words. 5. In concealment or reserve; in one's own possession; as, to keep *back* the facts. 6. In return, repayment, or requital. — *a.* 1. Being at the back or rear; as, a *back* door. 2. Being in arrear; overdue; as, *back* rent. 3. Moving or operating backward; as, *back* action. 4. No longer current; as, *back* numbers of a magazine. — Syn. See POSTERIOR.

back'bite' (-bīt'), *v. t. & i.* To censure meanly or spitefully (one absent); slander. — **-bit'er**, *n.* [8].

back'bone' (-bōn'), *n.* 1. The spine. 2. Firmness; moral principle.

back'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who backs a person or thing, as in a contest.

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back fire. 1. A fire set to burn bare a space in front of a forest or prairie fire so as to stop the latter by lack of fuel. 2. In an internal-combustion engine, a premature explosion tending to reverse the engine; also, an explosion in the exhaust passages.

back'gam-mon (băk'găm-ŭn), *n.* A certain well-known game of chance and skill.

back'ground' (-ground'), *n.* 1. Ground or surface that is in the rear or behind. 2. In an artistic representation, that part of the scene farthest from the spectator; also, the general surface on which any pattern, design, etc., is represented. 3. That which is back of anything and against which it is viewed. 4. A place in obscurity or retirement, or out of sight.

back'hand' (-hănd'), *n.* Handwriting in which the letters slope downward from left to right. — *a.* Backhanded.

back'hand'ed, *a.* 1. Made with the back of the hand, or with the back of the hand turned in the direction of the stroke; as, a *backhanded* blow. 2. Indirect; awkward; insincere; as, a *backhanded* compliment.

back'ing, *n.* 1. The act of one that backs. 2. That which forms the back of anything.

back'log' (băk'lŏg'), *n.* A large log of wood forming the back of a fire on the hearth. *U. S.*

back'side' (-sīd'), *n.* 1. The back side; — now written as two words. 2. (băk'sīd') The posteriors; rump; — often in *pl.*

back'slide' (băk'slīd'; băk'slīd'), *v. i.*; for prin. parts see SLIDE. To slide back; esp., to abandon gradually a religion once professed. — **back'slid'er** (băk'slīd'ẽr), *n.* [8].

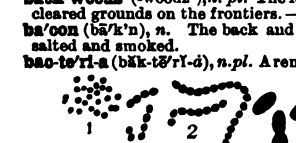
back'ward (-wẽrd), *adv.* 1. Toward the back or rear. 2. With the back in advance or foremost. 3. On the back, or with the back downward; as, to fall over *backward*. 4. From better to worse. — *a.* [4] 1. Directed or turned back; as, a *backward* glance. 2. Lagging or hanging back in action or progress; dull; as, a *backward* child. — **-ward-ly,** *adv.* [8] — **-ward-ness,** *n.* [8].

back'wards (-wẽrdz), *adv.* Var. of BACKWARD.

back'woods' (-wŏŏdz'), *n. pl.* The forests or partly cleared grounds on the frontiers. — **-man,** *n.*

ba'coon (bā'k'n), *n.* The back and sides of a pig, salted and smoked.

bac-te'ri-a (băk-tẽ'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* A remarkable group



1 Bacteria of suppuration; 2 of erysipelas; 3 Bacillus of pear blight; 4 of vinegar fermentation. All × 1000.

of widely distributed microscopic vegetable organisms. Many species are active in converting dead organic matter into soluble food materials for plants; some have the power of fixing atmospheric nitrogen; many are concerned in fermentation; and many cause disease.

bac-te'ri-al (-ăl), *a.* Relating to, consisting of, or caused by, bacteria.

bac-te'ri-cide (-sīd), *n.* A substance that destroys bacteria.

bac-te'ri-ol'o-gist (-ŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* An expert in bacteriology.

bac-te'ri-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* The science which deals with bacteria.

bac-te'ri-um (-tẽ'rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-RIA** (-ȧ). 1. Any of a large genus of rod-shaped bacteria, including both beneficial and disease-causing species. 2. Singular of BACTERIA.

bad (băd), *a.*; *compar.* **WORSE** (wûrs); *superl.* **WORST** (wûrst). 1. Of the nature of evil; wicked. 2. Injurious; hurtful. 3. Offensive; disagreeable; annoying. 4. Inadequate; unfit. 5. Defective; faulty; not good legally; invalid. 6. Ill; sick. 7. Severe; aggravated; as, a *bad* cold.

bad blood, harsh, angry feeling; bitterness; resentment; as, there is *bad blood* between them. — **b. form.** See FORM, *n.*

Syn. Poor, inferior, imperfect; harmful, hurtful, injurious; immoral, corrupt, vicious; wrong, sinful, evil, ill, wicked, naughty. — **BAD, EVIL, WICKED, NAUGHTY.** **Bad,** the opposite of *good*, is often used of things that simply lack good qualities or value; as, a *bad* correspondent, *bad* English, *bad* debts. *Bad* is used also of that which is injurious or hurtful (as, *bad* for the health, a *bad* fall), and especially of that which is morally wrong; as, a *bad* man, *bad* language. **Evil** is chiefly used of what is morally bad (rarely, in present use, of persons); as, *evil* deeds, an *evil* life. **Wicked** implies the actual violation of moral law; as, *wicked* designs. **Naughty** was once serious, but is now trivial, in its application; as, a *naughty* child.

— *n.* That which is bad; with *the*, wicked persons.

bade (băd), *pret.* of BID.

badge (băj), *n.* 1. A distinctive mark, token, or sign, worn on the person. 2. A mark or token.

badg'er (băj'ẽr), *n.* A flesh-eating burrowing animal with long claws on the forefeet. — *v. t.* To tease or annoy persistently; worry.

Badger.

‖ **ba'di'nage'** (bȧ'dē'näzh'; bȧd'ĭ-nāj), *n.* [F.] Playful raillery.

bad'ly (băd'lĭ), *adv.* In a bad manner.

bad'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being bad.

baf'fle (băf'l), *v. t.* [1] 1. To check or defeat by perplexing; thwart; foil. 2. To beat about; check or turn in its course; as, a ship *baffled* by the wind.

bag (băg), *n.* 1. A sack or pouch. 2. Any of various pouchlike objects, as the udder of a cow. — *v. t.*; BAGGED (băgd); BAG'GING. To swell or bulge like a full bag. — *v. i.* 1. To swell out; distend. 2. To put into a bag. 3. To put (game) into a bag; hence, to kill or capture in or as in hunting.

bag'a-telle' (băg'ȧ-tĕl'), *n.* 1. A trifle. 2. A game played with a cue and balls on an oblong board.

bag'gage (băg'ĕj), *n.* 1. The trunks, valises, etc., which one takes on a journey; luggage. 2. The clothes, tents, utensils, etc., of an army. 3. A worthless woman; hence, playfully, any young woman.

bag'ging (-ĭng), *n.* Material for bags.

bag'gy (-ĭ), *a.* [3] Like a bag; loose; flabby.

bag'pipe' (-pīp'), *n.* A kind of musical wind instrument, of which one pipe sounds the air and the others are drones. — **bag'pip'er** (-pīp'ẽr), *n.* [8].

bag'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* Any of several insects which, in the larval state, construct a baglike case of silk, bits of leaves, etc., for protection.

bail (bāl), *n.* A scoop or other vessel used in bailing out water. — *v. t. & i.* 1. To lade; dip and throw. 2. To dip or lade water from.

bail, *v. t.* *Law.* To set (a person) free temporarily on the agreement of another to be responsible for the due appearance of the person set free; to procure the release of by giving such an agreement with security. — *n.* *Law.* The security given, the person or persons giving it, or the temporary delivery or release.

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bail (bāl), *n.* **1.** A hoop; ring; a half hoop serving as a support, as for a wagon cover. **2.** The arched handle of a kettle, pail, etc.

bail, *n. Cricket.* Either of two crosspieces placed end to end on the wicket.

bail'a-ble (bāl'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being bailed.

bail'ie (bā'lĭ), *n.* In Scotland, an officer corresponding to the English alderman.

bail'iff (-lĭf), *n.* **1.** In England, the steward of the lord of a manor, etc.; also, a sheriff's deputy. **2.** In the U. S., sometimes, a sheriff's officer or constable.

bail'i-wick (-ĭ-wĭk), *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a bailie or a bailiff.

bairn (bârn), *n.* A child. *Scot. & Dial.*

bait (bāt), *n.* **1.** Anything, esp. food, used as a lure in catching fish, or other animals. **2.** A lure.

bait, *v. t.* **1.** To worry (an animal) by setting on dogs to harass or torment (it) for sport; as, to *bait* a bear. **2.** To persecute, harass, or torment, wantonly. **3.** To give food and drink to, esp. on the road; feed (an animal). **4.** To cover with bait, as a hook. **5.** To allure or entice with bait.

baize (bāz), *n.* A kind of coarse woolen stuff for table covers, etc.

bake (bāk), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To prepare, as food, by cooking in a dry heat. **2.** To dry or harden (anything) by subjecting to heat. — *v. i.* **1.** To do the work of baking something. **2.** To become baked; as, the bread *bakes.* — *n.* Act, process, or result of baking; as, a clam*bake.*

bak'er (bāk'ẽr), *n.* One that bakes; esp., a person whose business it is to bake bread, pastry, etc. — **a baker's dozen,** thirteen.

bak'er-y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). A place for baking bread, pastry, etc.

bak'ing (-ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or process of baking. **2.** The quantity baked at once, as of bread; batch.

Ba'laam (bā'lȧm), *n. Bible.* A prophet who was rebuked by the ass he rode. *Numbers* xxii. 28.

bal'ance (băl'ȧns), *n.* **1.** An instrument for weighing, being, in its simplest form, a beam or lever balanced in the middle and supporting a scale or pan at each end. **2.** A vibrating wheel operating with a hairspring to regulate the movement of a timepiece. **3.** A counterpoise used in weighing. **4.** Equipoise between the weights in opposite scales; hence, equipoise; equilibrium; fig.: composure; steadiness. **5.** An equality between the sums total of the two sides of an account; also, the excess on either side. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To weigh in a balance. **2.** To weigh (two things) by each other; compare; as, to *balance* the chances on either side. **3.** To counterbalance; set off. **4.** To bring to an equipoise, as the scales of a balance; hence, to poise or keep in equilibrium; as, to *balance* a pole on the finger. **5.** To bring about an equality in the debits and the credits of; as, to *balance* an account. — *v. i.* **1.** To be in equipoise. **2.** To be an equal counterpoise; be equal. **3.** To be equal in debits and credits, as accounts.

Balcony with balustrade.

balance wheel. A wheel to regulate motion.

bal-brig'gan (băl-brĭg'ăn), *n.* A cotton fabric for either hosiery or underwear.

bal'co-ny (băl'kō-nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). A projecting platform inclosed by a parapet or railing and usually resting on brackets. Also, an interior projecting gallery in a public building.

bald (bôld), *a.* **1.** Destitute of the natural or common covering on the head or top, as of hair. **2.** Destitute of ornament; bare. — **bald eagle,** the common eagle of North America; — from the white feathers of the head and neck of bald eagles several years old.

Bald Eagle. 1/20

Bal'der (bôl'dẽr), **Bal'dr** (*Icel* bäl'd'r), *n. Teut. Myth.* The son of Odin and Frigg. He is the god of light and peace, and of the good, beautiful, eloquent, and wise.

bal'der-dash (bôl'dẽr-dăsh), *n.* A senseless jumble of words; nonsense.

bald'ly, *adv.* In a bald manner.

bald'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being bald.

bal'dric (bôl'drĭk), *n.* A belt worn over the shoulder and across the body to hold a sword, bugle, etc.

bale (bāl), *n.* **1.** Evil; an evil influence. *Chiefly Poetic.* **2.** Pain; calamity; sorrow.

bale, *n.* A large bundle for storage or transportation. — *v. t.* [1] To put up in a bale or bales.

bale'fire' (bāl'fīr'), *n.* A signal fire; alarm fire.

bale'ful (-fōōl), *a.* [4] Full of bale, or deadly influence; destructive; painful; woeful.

Ba'lin and **Ba'lan** (bā'lĭn, -lăn). In Arthurian legend, two knights who, though brothers, slew each other by mistake.

balk (bôk), *n.* A hindrance; disappointment; check.

balk, *v. t.* To check; frustrate; foil; as, to *balk* one's plans. — *v. i.* To stop short and refuse to go, as a horse.

balk'y (bôk'ĭ), *a.* [3] Apt to balk, as a horse.

ball (bôl), *n.* **1.** Any roundish body; a sphere or globe. **2.** The globe, or earth; any celestial body. **3.** A game in which a ball is thrown, kicked, or knocked; esp., now, baseball. **4.** A globular missile; now, esp., any rounded or elongated solid missile for a firearm. — **Syn.** Sphere, globe, orb.

ball, *n.* A social assembly for dancing.

bal'lad (băl'ȧd), *n.* **1.** A simple song of any kind; specifically, a romantic song. **2.** A popular kind of short narrative poem, esp. one romantic in nature, adapted for singing.

bal'last (-ȧst), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* Any heavy substance put into the hold of a vessel to steady her, or to determine her trim in the water. **2.** Anything heavy put into the car of a balloon to steady it. **3.** Gravel, broken stone, etc., such as is laid in a roadbed to make it solid. — *v. t.* **1.** To steady or equip, as a vessel, with ballast. **2.** To fill in, as the bed of a railroad, with gravel, stone, etc.

Modern spherical Balloon.

bal'let' (bȧl'ā'), *n.* **1.** An artistic dance performed as a theatrical entertainment, or an interlude, usually by women. **2.** Those who perform the dance.

bal-loon' (bȧ-lōōn'), *n.* An air-tight bag or envelope, as of silk, filled with a gas lighter than air, as hydrogen, so as to rise and float in the atmosphere, esp. one for the navigation of the air.

bal-loon'ist, *n.* One who sails a balloon; aëronaut.

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bal'lot (băl'ŭt), *n.* **1.** Originally, a little ball used for secret voting; hence, any object, esp. a printed ticket, used in secret voting. **2.** Act or system of secret voting by balls or by tickets, or ballots. **3.** Loosely, act of voting by tickets, or ballots, whether secretly or not. **4.** The whole number of votes so cast. —*v. i. & t.* To vote or decide by ballot.

balm (bäm), *n.* **1.** Any of several plants of the mint family, of which one is a common garden herb. **2. a** The resinous aromatic exudation from balsam-yielding trees. **b** Any fragrant ointment. **3.** Anything that heals or soothes. —**balm of Gilead** (gĭl'ē-ăd), any of several plants; esp.: **a** A small evergreen tree of which the leaves, when bruised, yield an aromatic scent; also, a balsam from this tree. **b** The balsam fir.

balm'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being balmy.

Bal-mor'al (băl-mŏr'ăl), *n.* A kind of laced boot or shoe.

balm'y (bäm'ĭ), *a.* [3] Having the qualities of balm; aromatic; fragrant; soothing; mild.

bal'sam (bôl'săm), *n.* **1. a** An aromatic substance flowing from certain plants or trees. **b** Any of various preparations with a balsamic odor. **2. a** Any of several balsam-yielding trees, as the balsam fir. **b** A familiar flowering plant; garden balsam.

balsam fir. An American tree of the pine family yielding a balsam; — called also *balm of Gilead.* See TREE, *Illust.*

bal-sam'ic (bôl-săm'ĭk; băl-), *a.* Containing, resembling, or having the qualities of, balsam.

bal'us-ter (băl'ŭs-tẽr), *n.* An upright support of the rail of a balustrade.

bal'us-trade' (-trād'), *n.* A row of balusters topped by a rail.

bam-boo' (băm-bōō'), *n.* A woody or treelike tropical plant of the grass family. See GRASS, *Illust.*

ban (băn), *n.* **1.** A public proclamation or edict. **2.** *pl.* Notice of a proposed marriage, proclaimed in church. **3.** Ecclesiastical interdict, anathema, or excommunication. **4.** A curse, bringing evil. **5.** An authoritative prohibition. — *v. t.;* BANNED (bănd); BAN'NING. **1.** To curse. **2.** To forbid.

ban'al (băn'ăl; bā'năl), *a.* Commonplace; trite; trivial. — Syn. See TRITE.

ba-nal'i-ty (bā-năl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Something banal; a commonplace.

ba-na'na (bā-nă'nā; -năn'ā), *n.* *Bot.* A large, but herblike, perennial plant, with large simple leaves, native of all tropical countries; also, its edible fruit.

band (bănd), *n.* **1.** Anything used to confine the body or limbs, as a fetter; as, "every one's *bands* were loosed" (*Acts* xvi. 26). *Archaic or Fig.* **2.** A cord, string, or ligament, as for tying or holding something in place. **3.** That which figuratively unites or restrains; a bond or tie; as, the *bands* of matrimony. **4.** A thin flat strip of any material; esp., a flat strip or fillet used to bind round an object. **5.** A company of persons, as of musicians, associated or acting together; a troop. — Syn. See COMPANY. —*v. t. & i.* **1.** To bind, tie, or mark with a band. **2.** To unite in a troop or company, or in a conspiracy.

band'age (băn'dĭj), *n.* A strip, usually of cloth, used in dressing wounds, etc. — *v. t.* [1] To bind, dress, or cover with a bandage.

ban-dan'na } (băn-dăn'ā), *n.* A handkerchief having
ban-dan'a } a uniform ground, usually of red or blue, with simple white or yellow figures.

band'box' (bănd'bŏks'), *n.* A light box of pasteboard or wood for collars, caps, bonnets, etc.

ban-deau' (băn-dō'; băn'dō), *n.; pl.* -DEAUX (-dōz'). A narrow band or fillet, as for the hair.

ban'de-role (băn'dē-rōl), *n.* A little banner, flag, or streamer.

ban'dit (-dĭt), *n.; pl.* -DITS (-dĭts), *or* -DITTI (-dĭt'ĭ). An outlaw; hence, a brigand; lawless marauder.

ban'dog' (-dŏg'), *n.* A dog kept tied or chained, either as a watchdog, or because ferocious.

ban'dy (-dĭ), *n.* The game of hockey. — *v. t.* [2] To beat to and fro, as a ball; exchange. — *v. i.* To contend; give and take.

ban'dy, *a.* [3] Curved laterally, esp. with the convex side outward, as a leg. — **ban'dy-leg'ged** (-lĕg'ĕd; -lĕgd'), *a.*

bane (bān), *n.* **1.** That which destroys life; esp., deadly poison. *Obs., except in* rat*bane,* hen*bane,* etc. **2.** Any cause of ruin or of lasting injury; harm; woe. — Syn. Ruin, injury, pest.

bane'ber'ry (-bĕr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). The acrid, white or red, poisonous berry of any of certain plants of the crowfoot family; also, the plant.

bane'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* [3] Poisonous; deadly; injurious.

bang (băng), *v. t. & i.* To beat or thump with a resounding blow. — *n.* **1.** A resounding blow; thump; whack. **2.** A sudden noise, as from a heavy blow or an explosion. — *adv.* With a violent blow, clap, or noise; also, all of a sudden. *Colloq.*

bang (băng), *v. t.* To cut squarely across, as the tail of a horse. — *n.* The front hair cut short and even and worn hanging down over the forehead.

ban'gle (băn'g'l), *n.* An ornamental circlet, as of glass, gold, or silver.

ban'ian (băn'yăn), *n.* = BANYAN.

ban'ish (-ĭsh), *v. t.* **1.** To condemn to leave a country by sovereign authority. **2.** To drive out from, or as from, a home, accustomed place, etc.

Syn. BANISH, EXILE, TRANSPORT, EXPEL agree in the idea of enforced removal. To be **banished** is to be compelled, by ban or public sentence, to leave a country. To be **exiled** is to be similarly removed from one's own country only. Thus, Russians and foreigners alike may be *banished* from Russia, but only Russians are *exiled* to Siberia. **Transport** refers specifically to the banishment of convicts, usually to a penal colony. To **expel** is to eject or drive out summarily or authoritatively, and commonly in disgrace, as from a school, society, place, or country.

ban'ish-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of banishing, or state of being banished.

ban'is-ter (-ĭs-tẽr), *n.* A baluster; *pl.,* the balustrade of a staircase.

ban'jo (-jō), *n.; pl.* -JOS (-jōz). A kind of stringed musical instrument having a body like a tambourine. — **ban'jo-ist,** *n.*

bank (băngk), *n.* **1.** A ridge of earth; anything shaped like a ridge of earth. **2.** A shoal, shelf, or shallow in the sea bottom; as, the Newfoundland *banks.* **3.** A steep slope, as of a hill. **4.** The margin of a watercourse; the ground bordering a river, ditch, lake, pond, etc. — Syn. See SHORE. —*v. t.* **1.** To raise or form a bank about; as, "*banked* well with earth." **2.** To heap or pile up.

bank, *n.* A bench for rowers in a galley; also, a tier of oars.

bank, *n.* **1.** Originally, a money changer's table; now, an office for banking purposes. **2.** Formerly, a fund, esp. a joint fund, for use in business; now, *Gaming,* the fund of the dealer or banker. **3.** An establishment for the custody, loan, exchange, or issue of money; as, a national *bank.* — *v. i.* **1.** To do business as a banker; — chiefly in *p. pr. & vb. n.;* as, a *banking* house. **2.** To deposit money in a bank; as, he *banks* at the First National. — *v. t.* To deposit in a bank.

bank'a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Receivable at a bank.

bank discount. A sum equal to the interest at a given rate on the principal (face) of a bill or note from the time of discounting until it becomes due.

bank'er (-ẽr), *n.* One (either a person or a corporation) that conducts a bank.

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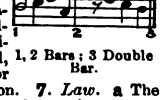
bank'ing, *n.* The business consisting in the custody, loaning, exchange, or issue of money.
bank note. A promissory demand note issued by a banker and intended to circulate as money.
bank'rupt (-rŭpt), *n.* One who becomes unable to pay his debts; an insolvent person. — *a.* Being a bankrupt; unable to pay, or discharged from paying, one's debts; as, a *bankrupt* merchant. — *v. t.* To make bankrupt; impoverish.
bank'rupt-cy (-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). State of being or becoming bankrupt.
ban'ner (băn'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A piece of cloth attached by its edge to a pole or staff and used as a standard by a king, a knight, or the like; — now chiefly used historically or figuratively, as of a nation's flag. **2.** An ensign displaying, as in a procession, some distinctive device or motto.
ban'nock (-ŭk), *n.* A kind of round flat oatmeal or barley cake or bread. *Scot. & North. Eng.*
banns (bănz), *n. pl.* Notice of a proposed marriage, proclaimed as in a church.
ban'quet (băn'kwĕt), *n.* A feast; often, a ceremonious feast followed by speeches. — **Syn.** See FEAST. — *v. t. & i.* To feast.
bans. Var. of BANNS.
ban'shee (băn'shē), *n.* A supernatural being believed to warn a family of an approaching death. *Irish & Scotch.*
ban'tam (-tăm), *n.* A fowl of any of many small breeds.
ban'ter (-tẽr), *v. t.* To address with jest or ridicule; rally. — *n.* Good-humored raillery; pleasantry.
bant'ling (bănt'lĭng), *n.* An infant; brat.
ban'yan (băn'yăn), *n.*, *or* **banyan tree.** A certain East Indian tree. Its branches send out numerous aërial roots that form additional trunks.
bap'tism (băp'tĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Act of baptizing, esp. as a Christian sacrament. **2.** Any act or experience by which one is purified, initiated, named, or the like, as if in baptism (sense 1); as, the young soldier's *baptism* of fire. Cf. BAPTIZE.
bap-tis'mal (-tĭz'măl), *a.* Of or pert. to baptism.
Bap'tist (băp'tĭst), *n.* **1.** One who administers baptism; specifically, John, forerunner of Christ. **2.** One of a denomination of Christians who maintain that baptism should be by immersion.
bap'tis-ter-y (-tĭs-tẽr-ĭ), **bap'tis-try** (-trĭ), *n.; pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz), -TRIES (-trĭz). A separate building, or part of a church, used for baptismal services.
bap-tize' (băp-tīz'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To immerse in water, or to sprinkle water on, as a religious ceremony. **2.** To christen; name.
bar (bär), *n.* **1.** A slender, rigid piece of wood, metal, etc., esp. one used for a lever, fastening, etc. **2.** A piece of some substance likened to a bar (sense 1) in shape; also, the quantity in such a piece; as, a *bar* of soap. **3.** A broad band or stripe, as of color. **4.** *Music.* A vertical line across the staff, before the initial metrical accent. **5.** Anything that obstructs, literally or figuratively; barrier; as, poor spelling is a *bar* to success in business. **6.** A bank, as of sand, esp. at the mouth of a river or harbor, obstructing navigation. **7.** *Law.* **a** The railing that incloses the place where prisoners are stationed, or where the business of the court is transacted in civil cases. **b** Hence, the court itself. **c** The whole body of lawyers in any jurisdiction; also, the profession of a lawyer. **8.** Any tribunal; as, the *bar* of public opinion. **9.** A counter over which liquor or food is passed to customers; hence, the part of the room behind the counter. — **Syn.** Obstacle, obstruction, hindrance, impediment. — *v. t.* BARRED (bärd); BAR'RING. **1.** To fasten or obstruct by or as if by a bar or bars. **2.** To shut out; hinder; prevent; as, access to the king was *barred*. **3.** To mark with bars; stripe.



1, 2 Bars; 3 Double Bar.

bar (bär), *prep.* Except; but; as, *bar* none.
barb (bärb), *n.* The point that projects backward in an arrow, fishhook, etc. — *v. t.* To furnish with barbs, as an arrow, etc.
barb, *n.* One of a race of horses noted for speed and endurance, brought to Spain by the Moors.
bar-ba'ri-an (bär-bā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* **1.** A foreigner, esp. in speech and manners. This is the historical sense translating the Greek and Latin forms of the word, and the sense of the word throughout the New Testament. **2. a** A human being in a rude, uncivilized state. **b** A person devoid of culture. — *a.* **1.** Foreign. **2.** Uncivilized; savage.
Syn. BARBARIAN, BARBAROUS, BARBARIC, SAVAGE. Barbarian expresses little more than the opposite of *civilized*; barbarous may also express the harsh and brutal side of civilized life; as, the *barbarian* hordes of Asia; the *barbarous* pleasures of the chase. Barbaric refers to the crudeness of taste and fondness for gorgeous display characteristic of uncivilized peoples; as, *barbaric* magnificence. Savage occasionally denotes a ruder civilization than *barbarian*; it sometimes expresses greater harshness than *barbarous*; as, *savage* cruelty.
bar-bar'ic (-bär'ĭk), *a.* [4] **1.** Barbarian; foreign; —often of the nations of the East. See BARBARIAN, *n.*, 1. **2.** Of or pert. to or resembling uncivilized people; barbarian in style. — **Syn.** See BARBARIAN.
bar'ba-rism (bär'bă-rĭz'm), *n.* **1.** A word or expression not in standard usage. **2.** Uncivilized state; ignorance of arts, learning, and literature. — **Syn.** See SOLECISM.
bar-bar'i-ty (bär-bär'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Cruelty; inhumanity; also, a cruel act. **2.** Barbaric style, or violation of good taste, in art.
bar'ba-rous (bär'bă-rŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Not classical or pure; — said of language; hence, unpolished as in language. **2.** Being in the state of a barbarian; uncivilized; as, a *barbarous* tribe or country. **3.** Cruel; inhuman. **4.** Harsh-sounding, like barbarian speech. — **Syn.** See BARBARIAN. — **bar'barous-ly**, *adv.* [8].
bar'be-cue (bär'bĕ-kū), *n.* **1.** A hog, ox, or other large animal roasted or broiled whole for a feast. **2.** A social entertainment at which one or more large animals are roasted or broiled whole. *U. S.* — *v. t.* [1] To roast or broil whole, as an ox.
barbed (bärbd), *p. a.* Having a barb or barbs.
bar'ber (bär'bẽr), *n.* One whose occupation it is to shave, trim beards, cut the hair, etc. — *v. t.* To shave, trim, or dress the beard or hair of.
bar'ber-ry (-bẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). Any of a genus of shrubs, of which one bears oblong red berries often made into a preserve; also, the berry.
bar'bi-can (-bĭ-kăn), *n.* An outer defensive work of a city or castle, esp. a large tower.
bard (bärd), *n.* **1.** A professional poet and singer, as among the ancient Celts. **2.** A poet.
bard, *n.* A piece of armor for a horse. — *v. t.* To equip or accouter with bards.
bare (bâr), *a.* [3] **1.** Naked; nude. **2.** Bareheaded. **3.** Exposed; open to view. **4.** Destitute of ornament or the like; plain; as, the *bare* truth. **5.** Destitute of the usual furnishing, contents, or the like. **6.** Threadbare; much worn. **7.** Mere; unaccompanied by anything else or more; as, a *bare* majority; the *bare* necessities. — **Syn.** See MERE. — *v. t.* [1] To make bare.
bare'back' (-bāk'), *adv. & a.* On a horse's bare back.
bare'faced' (-fāst'), *a.* **1.** With the face uncovered; not masked. **2.** Without concealment; hence, shameless; audacious; as, a *barefaced* lie.

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bare'foot (bâr'fo͝ot), *a. & adv.* With the feet bare.
bare'foot-ed, *a.* With the feet bare.
bare'ly, *adv.* **1.** Nakedly. **2.** Without concealment or disguise. **3.** But just; hence, scarcely; hardly; as, he *barely* escaped.—**Syn.** See HARDLY.
bare'ness, *n.* State or quality of being bare.
bar'gain (bär'gĭn), *n.* **1.** An agreement between parties settling what each shall give and receive in a transaction; agreement. **2.** A thing got by bargaining; often, a purchase viewed as to its advantageousness or the reverse; (when not qualified) an advantageous purchase. **3.** A transaction or event as involving good or bad consequences; as, to make the best of a *bargain*. — **Syn.** See CONTRACT. — **into the bargain**, over and above what is stipulated; besides. — *v. i.* **1.** To negotiate over an agreement; haggle. **2.** To make or strike a bargain;—followed by *with* and *for*; as, the Dutch *bargained* with the Indians for Manhattan island. — *v. t.* To transfer for a consideration; barter; trade.
barge (bärj), *n.* **1.** A pleasure boat. **2.** Any of various boats; as: **a** A roomy boat, usually flat-bottomed, used chiefly in inland waterways. **b** *Naval.* A large, double-banked boat for the flag officer of a flagship. — **barge'man**, *n.*
bar'i-tone (bär'ĭ-tōn). Var. of BARYTONE.
ba'ri-um (bā'rĭ-ŭm; bâr'ĭ-), *n.* A silver-white or pale yellow metal, one of the chemical elements.
bark (bärk), *n.* *Bot.* The tough external covering of a woody perennial stem or root. — *v. t.* **1.** To strip the bark from; peel. **2.** To abrade the skin from; as, to *bark* the shins.
bark, *v. i.* **1.** To utter a short, explosive cry; — said of a dog, and hence of certain other animals. **2.** To clamor. — *n.* The short, explosive cry uttered by a dog, or a sound suggestive of it.
bark (bärk), *n.* **1.** Formerly, a small sailing vessel or a rowboat. Now, *Poet.*, any vessel or boat. **2.** *Naut.* A three-masted vessel with foremast and mainmast square-rigged and mizzenmast fore-and-aft rigged.

Bark, 2.

bar'ley (bär'lĭ), *n.* A hardy bearded cereal grass; also, its seed or grain, used for food and in making malt.
barm (bärm), *n.* Yeast formed on brewing liquors.
barn (bärn), *n.* **1.** A covered building used chiefly for storing grain, hay, etc. In the U. S. a part is often used for stables. **2.** Hence: A building in which to keep horses, their feed, vehicles, etc. *U. S.*
Bar'na-bas (bär'nā-băs), *n.* *Bible.* A companion of Paul on his first missionary journey.
bar'na-cle (-k'l), *n.* Any of numerous small marine crustaceans, found attached to rocks, floating logs, etc. See CRUSTACEAN, *Illust.*
ba-rom'e-ter (bā-rŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* An instrument for determining the weight or pressure of the atmosphere, and hence for predicting changes of weather, ascertaining heights, etc.
bar'o-met'ric (băr'ō-mĕt'rĭk), **bar'o-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to the barometer; made or indicated by a barometer.
bar'on (bär'ŭn), *n.* **1.** *Eng. Hist.* A tenant holding directly from the lord paramount (in England the king) by honorable service. **2.** **a** In Great Britain, a nobleman of the lowest grade; also, the grade or rank itself. **b** A nobleman of corresponding rank in any of various other countries.
bar'on-age (-ĕj), *n.* The whole body of barons or peers; the dignity or rank of baron.
bar'on-ess (-ĕs), *n.* A baron's wife; also, a lady who holds the baronial title in her own right.
bar'on-et (-ĕt), *n.* A dignity or degree of honor next below a baron and above a knight; also, a holder of this dignity. British baronets are commoners.
bar'on-et-cy (bär'ŭn-ĕt-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Rank or patent of a baronet.
ba-ro'ni-al (bā-rō'nĭ-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to, or befitting, a baron or a barony.
bar'o-ny (băr'ō-nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). The fee, domain, dignity, or rank of a baron.
ba-rouche' (bā-rōōsh'), *n.* A kind of four-wheeled carriage with a folding top.
barque (bärk). Var. of BARK (vessel).
bar'rack (băr'ăk), *n.* [*Usually in pl.*] **a** *Mil.* A building or group of buildings for lodging soldiers, esp. in garrison. **b** A plain and large building or row of houses.
‖ **bar'rage'** (bă'räzh'), *n.* A barrier to the advance or retreat of an enemy, established by rapid and continuous artillery or machine-gun fire concentrated upon a narrow area.
bar'rel (băr'ĕl), *n.* **1.** A round bulging vessel or cask, of greater length than breadth, and with flat ends or heads. **2.** The quantity constituting a full barrel, as, usually, 31½ gallons for liquids and 196 lbs. for flour, 200 lbs. for pork, etc. **3.** A drum or cylinder or similarly round part, hollow or solid. — *v. t.* [7] To put or pack in a barrel or barrels.
bar'ren (-ĕn), *a.* [3] **1.** Incapable of producing offspring; sterile; — of females. **2.** Of plants, not fruitful. **3.** Not producing useful vegetation; sterile; as, *barren* land. **4.** Fruitless; unprofitable; as, *barren* talk. **5.** Stupid. — *n.* A tract of barren land:—often in *pl.* — **bar'ren-ness**, *n.* [8].
bar'ri-cade' (-ĭ-kād'), *n.* **1.** *Mil.* A fortification, as in a street, hastily made of anything that will obstruct progress. **2.** Any obstruction. — *v. t.* [7] To fortify or close with or as with a barricade.
bar'ri-er (băr'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* **1.** An obstacle to stop an enemy, as a fence or stockade or a fortified frontier town. **2.** A fence or railing to mark the limits of a place, or to keep back a crowd; *Hist.*, the lists. **3.** Any obstruction or object serving to separate or limit; as, a mountain *barrier* between two countries; jealousy forms a *barrier* to friendship.
bar'ring (băr'ĭng), *prep. or conj.* Excluding by exceptions; excepting; as, *barring* accident.
bar'ris-ter (băr'ĭs-tẽr), *n.* Counselor at law; one admitted to plead at the bar in the superior courts; — disting. from *attorney* or *solicitor*. *Eng.*
bar'row (băr'ō), *n.* A support having handles, and with or without a wheel, on which things can be transported by hand.
bar'row, *n.* A large sepulchral mound; a tumulus.
Bart. *Abbr.* Baronet; — commonly written after the name; as, Sir Walter Scott, *Bart.*
bar'ter (bär'tẽr), *v. i. & t.* To traffic or trade, or traffic or trade in, by exchange of commodities;— disting. from *sell* and *purchase*.—**Syn.** See SELL. —*n.* Act or practice of bartering.— **-ter-er**, *n.* [8].
bar'y-tone, **bar'i-tone** (băr'ĭ-tōn), *n.* A male voice intermediate between the bass and the tenor; a person having such a voice. — *a.* *Music.* Grave and deep in tone; having the compass of a barytone.
bas'al (bās'ăl), *a.* Pertaining to, situated at, or forming, the base.
ba-salt' (bā-sôlt'; bās'ôlt), *n.* Any of several dark-colored basic rocks of volcanic origin.
bas'cule (bās'kūl), *n.* In mechanics, an apparatus in which one end counterbalances the other.
bascule bridge. A counterpoised or balanced drawbridge.
base (bās), *n.* **1.** The bottom of anything considered as its support; that on which a thing rests for support; foundation. **2.** Fig.: The fundamental or essential part of a thing; groundwork. **3.** The chief ingredient of anything, viewed as its funda-

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mental constituent; as: *Chem.* A compound capable of reacting with acids to form salts; as, lime and ammonia are *bases*. **4.** The point or line from which a start is made in any action or operation. **5.** A station or goal in various games. **6.** A protected place from which the operations of an army proceed. **7.** *Music.* Bass. See BASS, usual spelling.

Syn. BASE, BASIS, FOUNDATION agree in denoting the bottom of anything considered as its support. Base is used chiefly of material things (as, the *base* of a pyramid), basis, now chiefly of immaterial things (as, "the *basis* of public credit is good faith"). Foundation emphasizes more than either the idea of a solid underlying groundwork.

base, *v. t.* [1] To put on a base or basis; found; establish; — used with *on* or *upon*.

base (bās), *a.* [3] **1.** Deep or grave in sound. See BASS. **2.** Inferior in quality; mean; as, a *base* imitation. **3.** Of small comparative value, as metals inferior to the noble or precious metals (esp. gold and silver). **4.** Alloyed with inferior metal; debased; as, *base* coin. **5.** Morally low; ignoble; as, a *base* man. **6.** Suitable to, or characteristic of, an inferior person or position; as, *base* service.

Syn. Dishonorable, ignoble, infamous, sordid, degraded, foul, servile, despicable, contemptible, petty, small; vile, mean.—BASE, VILE, MEAN. That is base (opposed to *high-minded*) which shows a low moral state or great depravity; that is vile (opposed to *pure, noble*) which shows foulness or evil-mindedness; that is mean (opposed to *generous, magnanimous*) which shows pettiness; as, *base* ingratitude; *vile* language; to take a *mean* advantage.

base'ball' (-bôl'), *n.* A certain well-known game of ball; also, the ball used in the game.

base'board' (bās'bōrd'), *n.* A board situated at or forming the base of something.

base'born' (-bôrn'), *a.* **1.** Of low parentage; plebeian. **2.** Born out of wedlock; illegitimate.

base'less, *a.* Without a base; groundless.

base'ly, *adv.* In a base manner.

base'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** *Arch.* The lower part of the wall or walls of a building; also, the story behind this part. **2.** Popularly, the floor in a building next below the principal floor.

base'ness (-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being base.

ba-shaw' (bă-shô'), *n.* **1.** A Turkish title, now written *pasha*. **2.** Fig.: A magnate or grandee.

bash'ful (băsh'fo͝ol), *a.* [4] Very or excessively modest; indicating excessive modesty; shy; retiring; as, a *bashful* child; *bashful* looks. — **Syn.** See SHY. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

bas'ic (bās'ĭk), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to the base or a base; fundamental.

bas'i-lisk (băz'ĭ-lĭsk; băs'-), *n.* **1.** A fabulous serpent, lizard, or dragon, whose breath, or even look, was fatal. **2.** Any of several tropical American lizards.

ba'sin (bā's'n), *n.* **1.** A wide hollow utensil, usually circular and with sloping sides, as for holding water, milk, etc. **2.** The quantity a basin holds. **3.** A hollow or inclosed place containing water, as a pond. **4.** The entire tract of country drained by a river and its tributaries.

bas'i-net (băs'ĭ-nĕt), *n.* A kind of light steel helmet.

ba'sis (bā'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* BASES (-sēz). **1.** Foundation; base. **2.** Chief component. **3.** Groundwork; fundamental principle. — **Syn.** See BASE.

bask (băsk), *v. i. & t.* To lie in warmth; to be exposed, or to expose, to genial heat.

bas'ket (băs'kĕt), *n.* **1.** A vessel made of osiers, rushes, splints, or other flexible material, interwoven. **2.** The contents of a basket.

basket ball, *or* **bas'ket-ball'**, *n.* An indoor game played with an inflated ball and elevated basket-like goals. Also, the ball used.

bas'ket-ry (băs'kĕt-rĭ), *n.* Art of making baskets; also, baskets collectively.

Basque (băsk), *n.* **1.** One of a people dwelling near the Bay of Biscay, or their language. **2.** [*l. c.*] A short skirt of a body garment, now only of a woman's dress bodice; also, a bodice with such a skirt; now, often, a fitted waist.

bas'-re-lief' (bä'rĕ-lēf'; bās'-), *n.* Sculpture in low relief, but usually higher than the flat relief of a coin.

bass (bās), *n.* (see PLURAL, *n.*, *Note*). Any of numerous edible spiny-finned fresh-water and marine fishes. See FISH, *Illust.*

bass (bās), *n.* **1.** A bass, or deep, sound or tone. **2.** *Music.* **a** The lowest part in the harmony of a composition, or a male voice that sings this part. **b** A singer or instrument having a bass voice, part, or compass. — *a.* Deep or grave in tone.

bas-soon' (bă-so͞on'), *n.* *Music.* A wind instrument of the double-reed kind.

bass viol (bās). *Music.* An instrument of the viol family used for playing bass.

bass'wood' (bās'wo͝od'), *n.* A certain tree of the linden family, or its wood. See TREE, *Illust.*

bast (băst), *n.* The strong woody fiber from the phlo͞em of various trees, esp. the linden.

bas'tard (bās'tärd), *n.* An illegitimate child. — *a.* **1.** Illegitimate by birth. **2.** Not genuine; spurious.

bastard file. A file of a cut intermediate between coarse and fine.

bas'tar-dy (-tär-dĭ), *n.* Illegitimacy.

baste (bāst), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To beat; cudgel. **2.** To wet (roasting meat, etc.) with melted butter, fat, etc.

baste, *v. t.* To sew loosely, or with long stitches, esp. temporarily.

bas'ti-na'do (băs'tĭ-nā'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOES (-dōz). A blow or beating with a stick or cudgel; specifically, the Oriental punishment of beating an offender on the soles of his feet. — *v. t.* To cudgel, esp. on the soles of the feet.

bast'ing (bās'tĭng), *n.* Act of one who bastes, or stitches loosely; also, the thread so used.

bas'tion (băs'chŭn), *n.* *Fort.* A work projecting from the main inclosure, with two flanks. — **bas'tioned** (-chŭnd), *a.*

bat (băt), *n.* A stout, solid stick; club; a club with one end thicker or broader than the other, used in baseball, cricket, etc. — *v. t.*; BAT'TED (-ĕd); BAT'TING. To strike or hit with or as with a bat. — *v. i.* To use, or hit a ball with, a bat.

bat, *n.* Any of numerous mammals having the fore limbs modified to form wings. They are the only mammals capable of true flight. See MAMMAL, *Illust.*

batch (băch), *n.* **1.** Quantity of bread baked at one time; a baking. **2.** A quantity of material for one operation, as of dough for a baking. **3.** A quantity produced at one operation or taken at a time; lot; as, a *batch* of letters.

bate (bāt), *v. t. & i.* [1] **1.** To abate; deduct; as, he would not *bate* a penny. **2.** To lower; moderate; — now chiefly in *with bated breath*, etc.

ba-teau' (bă-tō'), *n.*; *pl.* -TEAUX (-tōz'). A boat; esp., a flat-bottomed boat with tapering ends; — so called by the French Canadians and others.

bath (băth), *n.*; *pl.* BATHS (băthz). **1.** Act of subjecting the body, or part of it, to water, vapor, hot air, or the like, for cleanliness, health, etc. **2.** A quantity or supply of water or other medium prepared for bathing. **3.** A receptacle, room, or place for bathing. **4.** A building arranged for bathing, or (usually *pl.*) a building containing a series of apartments so arranged. **5.** Any liquid in which objects are dipped to be acted on by it; also, the vessel holding the liquid.

bathe (bāth), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To wash by immersion, as in a bath. **2.** To lave; wet; as, an island *bathed*

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by the sea. **3.** To surround, or envelop, as water does a person immersed in it; as, *bathed* in sunshine. — *v. i.* To bathe one's self; take a bath. — **bath'er** (bā*th*'ẽr), *n.* [8].

bat'ing (bāt'ĭng), *prep.* Excepting.

ba-tiste' (bȧ-tēst'), *n.* A kind of fine cotton muslin.

ba'ton' (bȧ'tŏn'; bȧt'ŭn), *n.* **1.** A staff or truncheon borne as a symbol of office. **2.** *Music.* The stick with which a leader beats time.

ba-tra'chi-an (bȧ-trā'kĭ-ăn), *a.* Amphibian. — *n.* An amphibian animal, esp. a frog or a toad.

bats'man (bȧts'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). The one who wields the bat in baseball, cricket, etc.

bat-tal'ion (bȧ-tăl'yŭn), *n.* Any considerable division of an army organized to act together; in *pl.*, forces; technically, an infantry command of two or more companies.

bat'ten (bȧt'n), *v. i. & t.* To thrive; fatten in ease and luxury.

bat'ten, *n.* **1.** A strip of sawed timber used for flooring, etc. **2.** A strip of wood for nailing across two other pieces, for covering a crack. — *v. t.* To furnish or fasten with battens. — **to batten down**, to fasten down with battens, as the hatches of a vessel with tarpaulin over them, as during a storm.

bat'ter (-ẽr), *v. t. & i.* To beat with successive blows; beat so as to bruise, shatter, or demolish. — *n. Cookery.* A semiliquid mixture, as of flour, eggs, milk, etc., beaten together.

bat'ter, *n.* A batsman.

bat'ter-ing-ram', *n.* A military engine of antiquity, usually consisting of a huge iron-tipped beam mounted so as to be used to beat down walls.

Battering-ram.

bat'ter-y (bȧt'ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). **1.** *Law.* The unlawful beating of another. **2.** *Mil.* **a** Any emplacement where artillery is mounted. **b** Two or more pieces of artillery under a single command. **c** A division, usually of from 4 to 6 guns, of artillery organized as a unit of command. **3.** *Naval.* The guns, or any group of the guns, of a warship. **4.** *Elec.* **a** An apparatus of one or more cells for generating voltaic electricity. **b** Any combination of apparatus for producing a united electrical effect.

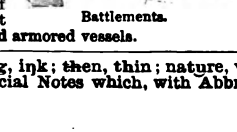
bat'ting (-ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one who bats; use of a bat. **2.** Cotton in sheets, for making quilts, etc.

bat'tle (-t'l), *n.* **1.** A general encounter between armies or ships; engagement. **2.** A combat between two individuals. **3.** Fighting of armed forces; war. **Syn.** Skirmish, contest, conflict, fight, fray, affray, engagement, action.— BATTLE, ENGAGEMENT, ACTION. **Battle** is commonly used of a general and prolonged combat between large numbers; **engagement** implies nothing as to the numbers engaged, but emphasizes the idea of a hostile meeting or encounter of opposing forces; **action** emphasizes the idea of active, often sharp, offensive operations. — *v. i.* [1] To contend in battle; fight.

bat'tle-ax' } *n. Mil.* A kind of broadax formerly
bat'tle-axe' } used as an offensive weapon.

bat'tle-dore (-dōr), *n.* A kind of light flat bat used in striking a shuttlecock to and fro; also, the play of **battledore and shuttlecock.**

bat'tle-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* A parapet with open spaces, at the top of ancient fortified buildings, later used as a decorative feature.— **-ment-ed**, *a.*



Battlements.

bat'tle-ship' (-shĭp'), *n. Naval.* One of a class of the largest, most heavily armed and armored vessels.

bau'ble (bô'b'l), *n.* **1.** A trifling piece of finery; a gewgaw. **2.** The fool's scepter. *Obs. or Hist.*

Bau'cis and Phi-le'mon (bô'sĭs, fĭ-lē'mŏn). *Class. Myth.* An aged Phrygian woman and her husband who were rewarded for entertaining Zeus and Hermes traveling in disguise.

Ba-va'ri-an (bȧ-vā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the kingdom of Bavaria. — *n.* A native of Bavaria.

baw-bee' (bô-bē'), *n.* A small Scottish coin worth about a halfpenny English; hence, a halfpenny.

bawd'y (bô'dĭ), *a.* [3] Lewd; obscene.

bawl (bôl), *v. i. & t.* **1.** To cry out with a loud, full sound; to shout. **2.** To cry loudly, as from pain; howl. — *n.* A loud, prolonged cry; outcry. — **bawl'er**, *n.* [8].

bay (bā), *n. Geog.* An inlet of the sea, similar to, but smaller than, a gulf.

bay, *n.* A principal compartment of a part or of the whole of a structure; as: **a** A window with its usual setting or framing, as jambs, window seat, etc. **b** In a barn, a compartment for depositing hay or grain in the stalk, or a similar recess for any special purpose.

bay, *n.* **1.** The laurel tree. **2.** Leaves or sprigs of the laurel, esp. as woven into an honorary wreath or crown; hence, figuratively, fame; renown, esp. of a poet or victor; — usually in *pl.* Cf. LAUREL.

bay, *v. i.* To bark, esp. with deep, prolonged tones, as a dog in the chase. — *v. t.* To bark at; beset with barking. **2.** To bring or drive to bay. — *n.* **1.** The baying of dogs. **2.** State or position of one obliged to face an antagonist or a difficulty, when escape is impossible; — in *at*, or *to*, *bay*.

bay, *a.* Reddish brown; — used chiefly of horses. — *n.* A bay animal; esp., a bay horse.

Bay'ard (bā'ärd), *n.* A gentleman of high courage and honor; — so called in allusion to the Chevalier de Bayard (1473?–1524).

bay'ber-ry (-bĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). **1.** The fruit of the bay tree. **2.** A certain West Indian myrtle tree. **3.** The fruit of the wax myrtle, or the shrub.

bay'o-net (-ō-nĕt), *n. Mil.* A weapon of the dagger kind made to fit on the muzzle end of a musket or rifle. — *v. t.* To stab with a bayonet.

bay'ou (bī'ōō), *n.* An inlet from the Gulf of Mexico, from a lake, or from a large river. *Southern U. S.*

bay rum. A fragrant cosmetic and medicinal liquid, originally distilled from leaves of the West Indian bayberry.

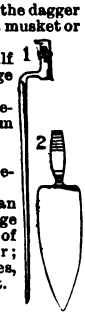
bay tree. The laurel tree.

bay window. A windowed bay or recess in a room.

ba-zaar' (bȧ-zär'), *n.* **1.** In the East, an exchange, market place, or assemblage of shops. **2.** A spacious hall or suite of rooms for the sale of goods, as at a fair; also, a fair for the sale of fancy wares, etc., commonly for a charitable object.

ba-zar', *n.* Var. of BAZAAR.

bdel'li-um (dĕl'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* A substance mentioned in the Bible (*Gen.* ii. 12; *Num.* xi, 7), variously taken to be a gum or resin, a gem, or a pearl.



Bayonets. 1 Triangular; 2 Trowel

be (bē), *v. i.*; *pret.* WAS (wŏz); *p. p.* BEEN (see BEEN, *in vocabulary*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BE'ING. A *personal pronoun* following this verb, and in apposition with its subject, should be in the *nominative case;* as, it is *I*; it is *he*. The various forms of be in the Indicative and subjunctive moods are as follows: **Indicative**: present, sing., 1st person, **am**; 2d, **art**, [you] **are**; 3d, **is**. Pl., 1st, 2d, and 3d persons, **are**. Preterit. sing., 1st and 3d persons, **was**; 2d, **wast**. Pl., 1st, 2d, and 3d persons, **were**. **Subjunctive**: present, sing. and pl., 1st, 2d, and 3d persons, be: "But if it *be* a question of words and names" (*Acts* xviii.

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15). The indicative forms *is* and *are*, however, with *if*, are now more commonly used. Preterit, sing. and pl., 1st and 3d persons, **were**; 2d sing. wert. Although subjunctive forms are now generally less used, *were* is obligatory in dependent clauses to predicate what is supposed to be contrary to fact, esp. in inverted clauses of condition; as, I would n't, if I *were* you; she wishes she *were* home; *were* he my brother, he should not escape. **1.** To hold or obtain as true with respect to some condition, thing, or quality; as, "Blessed *are* the merciful." **2.** To exist; have place as a fact among facts; specifically, to live; as, "To *be* or not to *be*." **3.** **a** To come to pass; happen; as, the bride to *be*. **b** To continue in existence; last; as, this cannot *be* forever. **4.** To exist with reference to a certain place or condition; as, to *be* here; to *be* at ease. **5.** To signify; mean; as, what *is* it to you? **6.** To belong or pertain; befall;— usually with *to* or *unto;* as, woe *be* unto you!

beach (bēch), *n.* The shore of the sea or of a lake washed by the waves, esp. the sandy or pebbly part; strand. — **Syn.** See SHORE. — *v. t. & i.* To run or drive (as a boat) on to a beach; strand.

bea'con (bē'k'n), *n.* **1.** A signal, esp., a signal fire on a pole or other eminence. **2.** A watchtower or signal station. **3.** A signal or mark erected on an eminence near the shore to guide mariners. — *v. t. & i.* To furnish with, or shine as, a beacon.

bead (bēd), *n.* **1.** A little perforated ball to be strung on a thread and used (1) in a rosary or (2) for ornament. **2.** Any small globular body; as: **a** One of the effervescent bubbles in liquors. **b** A drop of liquid, as of sweat. **c** A small knob on a firearm near the muzzle, for a sight; whence, to **draw a bead**, to take aim. **3.** *Arch.* A small projecting molding of rounded surface.—*v. t. & i.* To ornament or provide with, or to form, beads or beading.

bead'ing, *n.* Material or a part consisting of a bead or beads; beads collectively.

bea'dle (bē'd'l), *n.* An inferior parish officer in England having various duties, as to keep order in church, chastise petty offenders, etc.

bead'y (bēd'Ĭ), *a.* [3] Beadlike; as, *beady* eyes.

bea'gle (bē'g'l), *n.* A small, short-legged, smooth-coated hound, with pendulous ears.

beak (bēk), *n.* **1.** The bill or nib of a bird, or of some other animals, as the turtle. **2.** Anything like or suggestive of a beak, as the part of a ship before the forecastle. — **beaked** (bēkt), *a.*

Syn. BEAK, BILL. In ordinary usage, **beak** is applied chiefly to birds of prey, and is associated with striking or tearing or with prominence in size or shape; as, an eagle's, vulture's, or hawk's *beak*. **Bill** is the common term applied to all other birds or fowls; as, a robin's or duck's *bill*.

beak'er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** A large wide-mouthed drinking cup, supported on a standard. **2.** A deep, open-mouthed, thin vessel, of glass, copper, etc., often with a projecting lip, used by chemists, etc.

beam (bēm), *n.* **1.** Any large and relatively long piece of timber or metal prepared for use. **2.** A principal horizontal timber or metal support of a building or ship. **3.** The extreme breadth of a vessel. **4.** The bar of a balance, from which hang the scales. **5.** A ray or collection of parallel rays emitted from the sun or other luminous body; as, a *beam* of light or of heat. — *v. t.* To send forth; emit, as light. — *v. i.* To emit beams, as of light.

beam'ing (bēm'Ĭng), *p. a.* [4] Emitting beams; radiant. — **Syn.** See RADIANT. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

bean (bēn), *n.* **1.** **a** The seed of any of certain leguminous plants, as the common white bean, Lima bean, etc. **b** Any of various beanlike seeds or fruits; as, a coffee *bean*. **2.** Any plant that yields beans.

bear (bâr), *v. t.; pret.* BORE (bōr); *p. p.* BORN (bôrn), BORNE (bôrn), (see *Note*, below); BEAR'ING. **1.** To support and move; carry; as, to *bear* away a log. **2.** To render or give, as testimony. **3.** To carry (one's self); behave; as, he *bore* himself well. **4.** To possess or have; wear; as, to *bear* a sword; to *bear* a name. **5.** To hold in the mind; harbor; as, "the ancient grudge I *bear* him." **6.** To support or sustain; hold up; as, it will *bear* a heavy weight. **7.** To sustain, or be answerable for, as blame, expense, etc. **8.** To be capable of; to suffer or sustain without injurious change; as, this cloth will *bear* washing. **9.** To endure; tolerate; as, I cannot *bear* him. **10.** To sustain, or have on; as, the tablet *bears* this inscription. **11.** To press; thrust; drive; as, *borne* backward by the attack. **12.** To bring forth or produce; yield.

☞ In the passive form of this verb, the best usage restricts the past participle *born* to the sense of *given birth to*. In the active form, *borne* alone is used as the past participle.

Syn. BEAR, ENDURE, STAND agree in the idea of sustaining something trying or painful. **Bear** may refer to either small or great, temporary or permanent, discomforts or ills; as, I could not *bear* the heat; to *bear* the brunt of battle. **Endure** refers chiefly to bearing great or lasting hardships or evils; **stand** is more colloquial, and implies bearing something without flinching; as, to *endure* exile or ignominy; he could not *stand* teasing.

to bear down, to force or carry down; overthrow; crush. — **to b. in mind**, to keep in memory. — **to b. out**, to corroborate; confirm; as, his story *bears* me *out*. — *v. i.* **1.** To endure with patience; as, we must *bear* with him. **2.** To press; as, the trouble *bore* heavily on her. **3.** To relate; refer; as, how does this *bear* on the question? **4.** To be situated, as to the point of compass, with respect to something else; to have or take a certain bearing or direction; as, the land *bears* N. by E. **5.** To produce fruit; as, our apple trees did not *bear* this year. — **to bear up**, to have fortitude; to be firm; as, *to bear up* under afflictions.

bear, *n.* **1.** A large, heavy quadruped, with plantigrade feet, long shaggy hair, and rudimentary tail. See MAMMAL, *Illust.* **2.** An animal likened to a bear; as, the ant *bear*. **3.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* See URSA MAJOR, URSA MINOR. **4.** A brutal, coarse, uncouth, or morose person. **5.** *Stock Exchange.* A person who sells securities for future delivery in hopes of a fall in price. — *v. t. Stock Exchange.* To endeavor to depress the price of, or prices in.

bear'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* [4] Capable of being borne.

bear'ber-ry (-bĕr-Ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A trailing plant, of the heath family, bearing glossy red berries, of which bears are said to be fond; also, any of several other plants or their berries.

beard (bērd), *n.* **1.** The hair on the chin, lips, and adjacent parts of a man. **2.** Any of certain appendages likened to a man's beard, as: **a** Long hairs about the face in animals, as in the goat. **b** A cluster of hairlike feathers about the bill of a bird. **c** *Bot.* Bristlelike, often barbed, hairs or awns; as, the *beard* of grain. — *v. t.* **1.** To take by the beard; pluck the beard of (a man), in anger or contempt. **2.** To oppose to the face; defy.

beard'ed (bēr'dĕd), *a.* Having a beard.

beard'less, *a.* Having no beard.

bear'er (bâr'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One that bears, sustains, or carries. **2.** *Commerce.* One who holds a check, note, draft, or the like.

bear'ing, *n.* **1.** Act or process of one that bears. **2.** The manner in which one bears one's self; carriage. **3.** *Her.* Any single emblem or charge in a coat of arms; — usually in *pl.* **4.** An object, surface, or point that supports; in machines, a part in which a journal, pivot, pin, or the like, turns or revolves. **5.** Purport; meaning; as, what is the *bearing* of your remark? **6.** The situation

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or direction of one point or object with respect to another or to the points of the compass; as, to get one's *bearings*. — **Syn.** Demeanor, behavior, conduct; direction, relation. See DEPORTMENT.

bear'ish (bâr'ĭsh), *a.* [4] Like a bear in manner, feeling, etc.; hence, rough; surly; gruff.

beast (bēst), *n.* **1.** Any four-footed animal, as distinguished from birds, reptiles, fishes, and insects; esp., one of the larger animals. **2.** A brutal or degraded person. — **Syn.** See ANIMAL.

beast'ly (-lĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or having the form, nature, or habits of a beast. **2.** Brutal; filthy. — **beast'li-ness**, *n.* [8].

beat (bēt), *v. t.; pret.* BEAT; *p. p.* BEAT, BEAT'EN (bēt'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEAT'ING. **1.** To strike repeatedly; as, to *beat* a horse; to *beat* eggs. **2.** To punish by blows; thrash. **3.** To overcome in a contest, game, etc.; vanquish; surpass. **4.** To measure or mark off by strokes; as, to *beat* time. **5.** To range over in the chase, striking bushes, etc., to rouse game. **6.** *Mil.* To give the signal for by beat of drum or other instrument; as, to *beat* a retreat. — *v. i.* **1.** To strike repeatedly; as, to *beat* at a door. **2.** To come, act, dash, or fall with force; as, the waves *beating* on the shore. **3.** To move with pulsation or throbbing; as, the heart *beats*. **4.** *Naut.* To make progress to windward by tacking or wearing. **5.** To make a sound when struck; as, the drums *beat*. **6.** To win the victory. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** See THROB. — *n.* **1.** A stroke; blow. **2.** A recurring stroke; throb; pulsation. **3.** *Music.* The rise or fall of the hand, baton, foot, etc., marking the divisions of time and the accent; a division of the measure so marked, or the accent. **4.** A round or course often gone over; as, a policeman's *beat*. — **beat'er**, *n.* [8].

beat'en (bēt'n), *p. a.* **1.** Wrought, or worked upon, by beating. **2.** Vanquished; baffled.

be-a-tif'ic (bē-ā-tĭf'ĭk), *a.* [4] Having power to impart blissful enjoyment; making blessed.

be-at'i-fi-ca'tion (bē-ăt'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of beatifying, or state of being beatified.

be-at'i-fy (bē-ăt'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [2] **1.** To bless with celestial enjoyment. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* To ascertain and declare publicly (a deceased person) to be one of "the blessed."

beat'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BEAT.

be-at'i-tude (bē-ăt'ĭ-tūd), *n.* **1.** Felicity of the highest kind, blessedness. **2.** Any of the declarations (*the Beatitudes*) made in the Sermon on the Mount (*Matt.* v. 3–12) with regard to the blessedness of those having certain virtues.

beau (bō), *n.; pl.* F. BEAUX (*E. pron.* bōz), E. BEAUS (bōz). **1.** A man who dresses with great care in the latest fashion; a dandy. **2.** A man who escorts, or pays attentions to, a lady; escort; lover.

beau' i-de'al (bō' ī-dē'ăl). Lit., (the) ideal beautiful; hence, an ideal or faultless standard or model.

beau'te-ous (bū'tĕ-ŭs), *a.* [4] Full of beauty; beautiful to see. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

beau'ti-ful (-tĭ-fo͝ol), *a.* [4] Having the qualities which constitute beauty; full of beauty. — *n.* That which is beautiful. — **Syn.** See COMELY. — **beau'ti-ful-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **beau'ti-ful-ness**, *n.* [8].

beau'ti-fy (-fī), *v. t. & i.* [2] To make, or to become, beautiful; adorn; embellish.

beau'ty (bū'tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** That quality or combination of qualities which gratifies the eye or ear, or which delights the intellect or moral sense by its grace or fitness to the end in view; the beautiful. **2.** A particular grace or excellence; anything beautiful; as, the *beauties* of nature. **3.** A beautiful person or thing; esp., a beautiful woman.

beaux (bōz), *n. pl.* See BEAU.

bea'ver (bē'vĕr), *n.* **1.** An amphibious rodent having palmated hind feet, and a broad, flat tail. **2.** The fur of the beaver. **3.** A hat made, formerly, of beaver fur, now usually of silk. **4.** A heavy woolen cloth, used chiefly for overcoats.

Beaver. 1/8

bea'ver, *n.* That piece of armor which protected the lower part of the face. Later, the visor. See ARMOR, *Illust.*

be-calm' (bē-käm'), *v. t.* **1.** To calm. **2.** *Naut.* To keep from motion or progress by lack of wind.

be-came' (-kām'), *pret.* of BECOME.

be-cause' (-kŏz'), *adv. & conj.* By or for the cause that; for the reason that; since. — **because of**, by reason of; on account of.

beck (bĕk), *n.* A small brook, esp. one with a stony bed; also, the valley in which a brook flows. *Eng.*

beck, *n.* A significant nod, or motion of the head or hand, esp. as a call or command.

beck'on (bĕk'n), *v. i. & t.* To signal, or call, by or as by a motion of the hand, finger, or head.

be-cloud' (bē-kloud'), *v. t.* To obscure; cloud.

be-come' (-kŭm'), *v. i.; pret.* -CAME' (-kām'); *p. p.* -COME'; *p. pr. & vb. n.* -COM'ING (-kŭm'ĭng). To pass from one state to another; come to be; as, "and man *became* a living soul" (*Gen.* ii. 7). — *v. t.* To suit or be suitable to; befit; accord with, as in character; as, that does not *become* you. — **to become of**, to be the state or place of; be the fate or end of; as, what has *become* of him?

be-com'ing (-kŭm'ĭng), *p. a.* [4] Suitable; proper; appropriate or fit. — **be-com'ing-ly**, *adv.* [8].

bed (bĕd), *n.* **1.** *a* That upon or within which one sleeps or rests. *b* A bedstead. *Colloq. or Cant.* **2.** A plat, or level piece, of ground in a garden. **3.** A mass or heap suggestive of a bed (sense 1); as, a *bed* of rock. **4.** The bottom of any body of water; as, the *bed* of the ocean. **5.** A foundation for a machine, or a solid support on which its work is done; as, the *bed* of a press. **6.** The earthwork or ballast of a railroad, on which the ties and rails lie. — *v. i.;* BED'DED; BED'DING. **1.** To go to bed. **2.** To lie on or as on a bed. — *v. t.* **1.** To put to bed; furnish with a bed or bedding. **2.** To plant or arrange, as plants, in a bed or beds. **3.** To embed; to rest; as, it is *bedded* on a rock.

be-dab'ble (bē-dăb'l), *v. t.* [1] To dabble; to sprinkle or wet.

be-daub' (-dôb'), *v. t.* To daub over; to soil as with something dirty or sticky.

be-daz'zle (-dăz'l), *v. t.* [1] To dazzle completely.

bed'bug' (bĕd'bŭg'), *n.* A wingless, bloodsucking insect, sometimes infesting houses and esp. beds.

bed'cham'ber (-chām'bĕr), *n.* A bedroom.

bed'clothes' (-klōthz'), *n. pl.* Coverings for a bed.

bed'ding (-ĭng), *n.* Bedclothes; materials for beds.

be-deck' (bē-dĕk'), *v. t.* To deck out; adorn; grace.

be-dew' (-dū'), *v. t.* To wet with or as with dew.

bed'fel'low (bĕd'fĕl'ō), *n.* One who shares one's bed.

be-dim' (bē-dĭm'), *v. t.* To make dim; becloud.

be-diz'en (-dĭz'n; -dī'z'n), *v. t.* To dress out; esp., to adorn tawdrily.

bed'lam (bĕd'lăm), *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] The hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem in London, long used as a hospital for lunatics. **2.** A lunatic asylum. **3.** Any place of uproar and confusion.

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Bed'ou-in (bĕd'ōō-ĭn ; -ēn), *n.* **A nomadic Arab** of the Arabian, Syrian, or North African deserts. — *a.* Pertaining to the Bedouins ; nomad.

be-drag'gle (bē-drăg''l), *v. t.* [1] To draggle ; to soil, as garments dragged in dust or mud.

bed'rid' (bĕd'rĭd'), *a.* Bedridden.

bed'rid'den (-'n), *a.* Confined to the bed by sickness or infirmity; hence, decrepit; worn out.

bed rock. The solid rock below the surface.

bed'room', *n.* A room for a bed ; lodging room.

bed'stead (-stĕd), *n.* Framework of a bed.

bee (bē), *n.* **1.** Any of certain small insects of many species, allied to the wasps, ants, etc. They store up pollen for food, and often also honey. The honey-bees form highly organized colonies. See INSECT, *Illust.* **2.** A neighborly gathering to work for some one, or for some coöperative purpose; as, a quilting or a husking *bee. U. S.*

bee'bread' (bē'brĕd'), *n.* A brownish, bitter substance consisting of pollen, stored up by bees in honeycomb cells.

beech (bēch), *n.* A common hardwood tree of various species. The beeches have smooth gray bark and bear a sweet edible nut (**beech'nut'**). See TREE, *Illust.* — **beech'en** (-'n), *a.*

Beech Leaf, Ripe Bur, and Nut, entire and in section. (¼)

beech'drops' (-drŏps'), *n.* A low, annual plant, parasitic on the roots of the beech.

beef (bēf), *n.* **1.** *pl.* BEEVES (bēvz), *or, esp. in U. S.*, BEEFS. Any animal, esp. an adult of the domestic species, of the genus (*Bos*) including the bull, cow, and ox ; esp., an ox or cow, fatted for food. **2.** The flesh of a beef used for food. Cf. VEAL.

bee fly. Any of certain flies, many of which somewhat resemble bees.

beef'y (-ĭ), *a.* [3] Having much beef ; brawny.

bee'hive' (bē'hīv'), *n.* **1.** A hive for bees. **2.** Any place filled with busy workers.

bee line. The shortest line from one place to another, like that which a bee makes to its hive when laden with honey.

Be-el'ze-bub (bē-ĕl'zē-bŭb), *n.* In the Bible, the prince of the devils ; hence, the Devil or a devil.

been (bĭn; bēn). Past participle of BE.

beer (bēr), *n.* **1.** A brewed liquor made with malted grain, commonly barley, and flavored with hops. **2.** Any of various fermented but undistilled liquors.

bees'wax' (bēz'wăks'), *n.* Wax secreted by bees, for making the honeycomb.

beet (bēt), *n.* A certain biennial plant extensively cultivated; also, its large edible root.

bee'tle (bē't'l), *n.* A heavy hammering or ramming instrument, usually with a wooden head or entirely of wood.

bee'tle, *n.* **1.** Any of certain insects allied to the weevils, and having four wings, the outer pair being stiff cases covering the others when folded. See INSECT, *Illust.* **2.** Popularly, an insect more or less like a beetle (in sense 1), as the cockroach.

bee'tle, *a.* Projecting ; lowering. — *v. i.* To project so as to overhang ; jut.

bee'tle-browed' (-broud'), *a.* Having prominent, overhanging brows; hence, lowering; sullen.

beeves (bēvz), *n., pl.* of BEEF.

be-fall' (bē-fôl'), *v. i.*; for parts see FALL. To happen.

be-fit' (-fĭt'), *v. t.*; BE-FIT'TED ; -FIT'TING. To be suitable to ; become. — **be-fit'ting-ly**, *adv.* [8].

be-fog' (-fŏg'), *v. t.*; -FOGGED' (-fŏgd'); -FOG'GING To involve in fog ; hence, to confuse; mystify.

be-fore' (bē-fōr'), *adv.* **1.** On the fore part; in front; as, "the battle was *before* and behind" (2 *Chron.* xiii. 14). **2.** In advance; as, he rode *before* to clear the way. **3.** In time past; previously; as, it never happened *before*. **4.** Earlier; sooner; as, you may have some at dinner, not *before*. — *prep.* **1.** In front of; preceding. **2.** Farther onward, in place or time; as, the future is still *before* us. **3.** In presence or sight of ; face to face with ; as, "he shall stand *before* kings" (*Prov.* xxii. 29). — **before the mast**, *Naut.*, as a common sailor, because the sailors live forward of the foremast. — *conj.* **1.** Previous to the time when ; as, *before* this book is published. **2.** Sooner than ; rather than ; as, he will starve *before* he will steal.

be-fore'hand' (-hănd'), *adv.* In advance, as by way of forethought. — *a.* Forehanded.

be-friend' (-frĕnd'), *v. t.* To act as a friend to ; aid.

be-fud'dle (-fŭd''l), *v. t.* [1] To becloud and confuse, as with liquor.

beg (bĕg), *v. t.*; BEGGED (bĕgd) ; BEG'GING. **1.** To ask for as a charity, esp. habitually ; as, he *begs* his bread. **2.** To supplicate for; beseech ; entreat; as, I *beg* your pardon; to *beg* a person for a favor.

to beg the question, to take for granted that which is no more certain than the proposition to be proved, or that obviously involves the same point.

Syn. Crave, solicit, petition, pray, beseech, entreat, implore, supplicate, importune. — BEG, BESEECH, ENTREAT, IMPLORE, SUPPLICATE, IMPORTUNE agree in the idea of urgent asking. **Beseech** implies greater solicitude or earnestness than **beg** ; as, he *begged* me to give him food ; he *besought* them to save him from the mob. To **entreat** is to solicit or petition urgently; as, we vainly *entreated* them to remain. To **implore** is to entreat, as it were, with tears ; as, to *implore* forgiveness. **Supplicate** expresses extreme urgency of entreaty, and implies still greater humility; as, he *supplicated* him for mercy. To **importune** is to solicit persistently ; as, they *importuned* him to remain. See ASK.

— *v. i.* **1.** To ask alms or charity, esp. habitually. **2.** To make petition; supplicate.

be-gat' (bē-găt'). Archaic pret. of BEGET.

be-get' (bē-gĕt'), *v. t.*; *pret.* -GOT' (-gŏt'), *Archaic* -GAT' (-găt'); *p. p.* -GOT', -GOT'TEN (-gŏt''n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -GET'TING. To procreate as a father or sire ; generate ; cause to exist.

beg'gar (bĕg'ẽr), *n.* One who begs. — *v. t.* **1.** To reduce to beggary ; impoverish. **2.** To cause to seem poor or inadequate; as, to *beggar* description.

beg'gar-lice', *or* **beg'gar's-lice'**, *n.* The prickly or adhesive fruits of any of certain plants, which cling readily to clothing ; also, the plant.

beg'gar-ly (-lĭ), *a.* [4] Like, or suitable for, a beggar; extremely indigent ; mean. — **-li-ness**, *n.*

beg'gar-ticks', *or* **beg'gar's-**, *n.* **1.** The achenes of species of bur marigold; also, the plant. **2.** = BEGGAR-LICE.

beg'gar-y (-ĭ), *n.* Act of begging ; state or condition of a beggar ; indigence ; penury.

be-gin' (bē-gĭn'), *v. i.*; *pret.* BE-GAN' (-găn'); *p. p.* BE-GUN' (-gŭn'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -GIN'NING. **1.** To do the first act or the first part of an action ; take the first step ; start ; as, let us *begin*. **2.** To come into existence ; commence ; as, war has *begun*.

Syn. BEGIN, COMMENCE are identical in meaning. **Begin** is preferred, except in more formal use.

— *v. t.* To set about ; commence ; as, they *began* to get dinner. — **be-gin'ner**, *n.* [8].

be-gin'ning (-ĭng), *n.* **1.** Commencement of an action or state. **2.** The first cause ; origin ; source.

be-gone' (-gŏn'), *interj.* Go away ! Depart !

be-go'ni-a (-gō'nĭ-ȧ), *n. Bot.* Any plant of a genus (*Begonia*) of tropical flowering herbs or low shrubs, much cultivated.

be-got' (-gŏt'), **be-got'ten** (-'n). See BEGET.

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be-grime' (bē-grīm'), *v. t.* [1] To soil with grime.
be-grudge' (-grŭj'), *v. t.* [1] To grumble at; envy the possession of.
be-guile' (-gīl'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To delude by guile or craft; deceive. **2.** To deprive by guile; cheat; — with *of* or *out of*; as, "Let no man *beguile* you of your reward" (*Col.* ii. 18). **3.** To charm; divert; amuse; as, she *beguiled* the children with fairy tales. **4.** To while away; as, "I would *beguile* the tedious day with sleep" (*Shakespeare*). — **Syn.** Insnare, mislead; entertain. See WHILE.
be-gun' (bē-gŭn'), *p. p. & p. a.* of BEGIN.
be-half' (-hăf'), *n.* Side; part; interest; affair; defense; — only in phrases; as in, *in behalf of*.
be-have' (-hāv'), *v. t.* [1] To carry; conduct; — used reflexively; as, he *behaved* himself manfully. — *v. i.* To act; conduct one's self or itself; as, we will *behave* kindly toward (or to) them; often, to conduct one's self well or properly.
be-hav'ior (-hāv'yēr), *n.* [5] Act or manner of behaving; conduct; bearing; deportment.
be-head (-hĕd'), *v. t.* To sever the head from.
be-held' (-hĕld'), *pret. & p. p.* of BEHOLD.
be-hest' (-hĕst'), *n.* An order; command.
be-hind' (-hīnd'), *adv.* **1.** Back in place or time; as, to stay *behind;* the days that are *behind*. **2.** Not yet produced or exhibited to view; remaining; still to come; as, I think there is stronger evidence *behind*. **3.** After the set or proper time; late; slow, as a watch. **4.** Toward the back; as, to look *behind*. — *prep.* **1.** In a place, state, or time departed from by (the one referred to); as, what he left *behind* him. **2.** Inferior to in dignity, attainments, etc.; as, *behind* the class. **3.** Of time, after; later than; as, *behind* time. **4.** On or at the back side of; in the rear of. — **Syn.** See AFTER.
be-hind'hand' (-hĭnd'), *adv. & a.* **1.** In arrears financially; in debt. **2.** Behind the times; late.
be-hold' (-hōld'), *v. t. & i.*; *pret.* -HELD' (-hĕld'); *p. p.* -HELD', *Archaic* -HOLD'EN (-hōl'd'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -HOLD'ING. To see; gaze upon; view. — *interj.* Lo! Look! — used to call attention.
be-hold'en (-hōl'd'n), *p. a.* Obliged; indebted.
be-hold'er (-dĕr), *n.* A spectator; looker-on.
be-hoof' (-hōōf'), *n.* Advantage; benefit; use.
be-hoove' (-hōōv'), *v. t.* [1] To be morally necessary for; to be proper for or incumbent on; — chiefly impersonal; as, it *behooves* you to go.
be-hove' (-hōōv'; -hōv'). Var. of BEHOOVE.
be'ing (bē'ĭng), *p. pr. & p. a.* of BE. Existing. — *n.* **1.** Existence; life; mortal existence. **2.** That which exists; as: **a** [*cap.*] With various qualifications, God; as, the Supreme *Being*. **b** A human being; person.
be-la'bor (-lā'bēr), *v. t.* [5] To beat soundly.
be-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd), *p. a.* [4] Overtaken by night; delayed.
be-lay' (-lā'), *v. t. Naut.* To wind (a running rope, etc.) round a pin, cleat, or the like, so as to hold secure; make fast or stop by so doing. — **belaying pin,** a strong pin round which ropes are belayed.
beloh (bĕlch), *v. i* **1.** To eject wind or gas spasmodically from the stomach through the mouth; eructate. **2.** To eject its contents, as a gun; issue spasmodically, as fire from a volcano. — *v. t.* **1.** To eject (gas) from the stomach. **2.** To eject, esp. violently; vent forcibly; emit; — often with *out* or *forth;* as, the guns *belched* forth their fire. — *n.* The act of belching; an eructation; as, a *belch* of volcanic steam and mud.
bel'dam (bĕl'dăm), *n.* **1.** A grandmother. **2.** An old woman, esp. one ugly or loathsome; a hag.
bel'dame (-dăm). Var. of BELDAM.
be-lea'guer (bē-lē'gĕr), *v. t.* To surround with an army; hence, to beset; encompass.
bel'fry (bĕl'frĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -FRIES (-frĭz). A tower, or a room in a tower, for a bell or bells, or a cupola, turret, or framework for the same purpose.
Bel'gi-an (-jĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Belgium. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Belgium.
Be'li-al (bē'lĭ-ăl; bēl'yăl), *n.* A word in the Scriptures, probably meaning primarily "worthlessness." In the New Testament it became identified with *Satan* as the spirit of evil or lawlessness.
be-lie' (bē-lī'), *v. t.*; -LIED' (bē-līd'); -LY'ING (-lī'ĭng). **1.** To tell lies about; slander; as, she is shamefully *belied*. **2.** To misrepresent; as, he is honest, or his face *belies* him. **3.** To be false to; as, "those who dare *belie* their human nature." **4.** To show or prove to be false; as, "novels *belie* their name, and offer nothing new."
be-lief' (-lēf'), *n.* **1.** A state or habit of mind in which trust is placed in some person or thing; trust; confidence. **2.** A persuasion of the truths of religion; faith. **3.** Conviction or feeling of the truth or reality of something; as, it is true, according to my *belief*. **4.** Thing believed; doctrine; creed. — **Syn.** Assent, credence, assurance, reliance, persuasion, conviction.
be-liev'a-ble (-lēv'ă-b'l), *a.* [4] Capable of being believed; credible.
be-lieve' (-lēv'), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To have faith or confidence; — with *in* and *on* or *upon*. **2.** To exercise belief or faith, esp. as to the truths of religion; as, "Lord, I *believe*" (*Mark* ix. 24). **3.** To think; judge. — *v. t.* To exercise belief in; regard, accept, or hold as true; also, to think; consider. — **be-liev'er,** *n.* [8].
be-like' (bē-līk'), *adv.* Probably; perhaps. *Archaic.*
be-lit'tle (-lĭt'l), *v. t.* [1] To make little or less; speak of in a depreciatory way.
bell (bĕl), *n.* **1.** A hollow, often cup-shaped, metallic vessel, giving forth a ringing sound when struck. **2.** **a** A bell rung to tell the hours; also, a stroke of such a bell, esp. on shipboard. **b** The time so indicated; *Naut.*, a half hour. **3.** Anything in the form of a bell, as the corolla of a flower. — *v. t.* To provide with a bell. — **to bell the cat,** to do a daring or risky deed.

1 Electric Bell; 2 Hand Bell.

bell, *v. i. & t.* To bellow, as a deer.
bel'la-don'na (bĕl'ă-dŏn'ă), *n.* A European poisonous plant, of the nightshade family, with reddish bell-shaped flowers and shining black berries.
belle (bĕl), *n.* A beautiful girl or woman.
Bel-ler'o-phon (bĕ-lĕr'ō-fŏn), *n. Gr. Myth.* A Corinthian hero who slew the chimera, with the aid of the winged horse Pegasus.
‖ **belles'-let'tres** (bĕl'lĕt'r'), *n. pl.* [F.] Polite or elegant literature, esp. literature in which imagination and taste are predominant.
bel'li-cose (bĕl'ĭ-kōs), *a.* [4.] Inclined to fight; pugnacious; warlike. — **bel'li-cose-ly,** *adv.* [8].
bel-lig'er-ence (bĕ-lĭj'ĕr-ĕns) } *n.* Quality of be-
bel-lig'er-en-cy (-lĭj'ĕr-ĕn-sĭ) } ing belligerent; status of a belligerent; act or state of waging war.
bel-lig'er-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [4] **1.** Waging or carrying on war. **2.** Pertaining or tending to war; engaged in war; warlike. — *n.* A belligerent nation, state, or person. — **bel-lig'er-ent-ly,** *adv.* [8].
bell jar. A kind of glass vessel open at the bottom and closed at the top, like a bell.
Bel-lo'na (bĕ-lō'nă), *n. Roman Myth.* Goddess of war, closely associated with Mars.
bel'low (bĕl'ō), *v. i.* To make a hollow, loud noise, as a bull; hence, to bawl; clamor. — *v. t.* To emit with a bellow; — often with *out* or *forth*. — *n.* A deep resounding cry or noise, as of a bull; roar.

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bel'lows (-ōz; -ŭs), *n. sing. & pl.* A device which, by alternate expansion and contraction, draws in air through a hole and blows it out through a tube.

bell'weth'er (bĕl'wĕth'ĕr), *n.* A wether which leads the flock, with a bell on his neck.

bel'ly (bĕl'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -LIES (-ĭz). **1.** The part of the human body between the thorax, or breast, and the thighs; also, the cavity of this part, containing the stomach, intestines, etc.; abdomen. **2.** The under part of the body of an animal. **3.** A part suggestive of the belly, as in position or in bulging shape; as, the *belly* of a flask, a sail, etc. — *v. t. & i.* [2] To swell or bulge out.

bel'ly-band' (-bănd'), *n.* A band passing around or across the belly, as of a horse; girth.

be-long' (bē-lŏng'), *v. i.* [Usually construed with *to*.] **1.** To be connected (with) as a part, quality, duty, office, or the like; as, a wheel *belonging* to a watch; the health that *belongs* to youth; vengeance *belongs* to God. **2.** To be the property (of); as, the book *belongs* to me. **3.** To be bound (to) or connected (with) by some relation, as of birth, residence, dependency; as, he *belongs* to this city.

be-long'ing (-ĭng), *n.* A thing that belongs to one; — usually in *pl.*: Goods; effects; sometimes, also, relatives

be-love' (-lŭv'), *v. t.* [1] To love; hold dear; — now only in *passive*; as, "I loved, and was *beloved* again."

be-loved' (*as p. p.* -lŭvd'; *as adj.* -lŭv'ĕd *or* -lŭvd'), *p. p. & p. a.* Loved; as, "This is my *beloved* Son" (*Matt.* iii. 17).— *n.* (-lŭv'ĕd; -lŭvd') A loved one.

be-low' (-lō'), *adv.* In a lower place, with respect to any object; beneath. — *prep.* Under, or lower than, in place, rank, value, etc.; not so high as.

Syn. BELOW, UNDER, BENEATH. That is below which is lower down in any sense; as, the Mississippi enters the Gulf many miles *below* St. Louis; the valley lay far *below* us; look out *below!* That is under which is below in, or nearly in, a vertical line; as, *under* a tree; "Neither do men light a candle, and put it *under* a bushel" (*Matt.* v. 15). Beneath is a somewhat literary synonym of *below* in some senses and, especially, of *under*; as, "heaven above, or . . . the earth *beneath*" (*Ex.* xx. 4); "*beneath* the spreading tree" (*Goldsmith*).

Bel-shaz'zar (bĕl-shăz'ar), *n.* In the Bible, the last king of Babylon. See *Daniel* v.

belt (bĕlt), *n.* **1.** A broadish strip of leather, cloth, or the like, used to girdle the person. **2.** Any stripe, or series of things, like or suggestive of a belt (sense 1); as, a *belt* of color; *belt* of trees. **3.** *Mach.* A broad, flexible, usually endless, leather band passing round two or more pulleys, cylinders, or the like, for communicating motion. — *v. t.* **1.** To encircle or invest with or as with a belt. **2.** To gird on, as a sword.

be-mire' (bē-mīr'), *v. t.* To cover with mire.

be-moan' (-mōn'), *v. t. & i.* To express grief for by moaning; bewail; lament.

bench (bĕnch), *n.* **1.** A long seat. **2.** The seat where the judges sit in court; judge's seat; hence, office or dignity of judge. **3.** The judges collectively, or a judge, sitting in court; also, a court; as, the *bench* questioned him. **4.** A long worktable. **5.** A natural terrace, as in a river valley.

bend (bĕnd), *v. t.; pt.* BENT (bĕnt) or BEND'ED; *pp.* BEND'ING. **1.** To strain into a state of tension by means of a band or string; — used of the bow. **2.** *Naut.* To fasten, as a sail to its yard or stay, etc. **3.** To strain, stretch, or move out of a straight line; to crook or curve; as, to *bend* a bow; *bend* the knee. **4.** To cause to bow, stoop, or yield; subdue; as, to *bend* a person to one's will. **5.** To turn; deflect; hence, incline; dispose; as, "as the twig is *bent* the tree 's inclined"; she *bent* her eyes upon him. — *v. i.* **1.** To be moved or strained out of a given line; crook; curve; incline; as, the boughs of the tree *bend* with fruit. **2.** To bend the body in submission or reverence, as in prayer; bow; fig., to yield; submit; as, to *bend* to fate. **3.** To have a direction away from a given line; as, the path *bends* to the east. — *n.* **1.** Act of bending; a turn from a straight or a given line or direction; state of being bent. **2.** A bent thing or part; curve; crook.

bend, *n. Naut.* A knot to make fast a rope.

be-neath' (bē-nēth'; -nēth'), *adv.* In a lower place; below; as, "His roots shall be dried up *beneath*" (*Job* xviii. 16).— *prep.* Lower than in place, rank, dignity, excellence, power, etc.; below; as, the brutes are *beneath* man; "*beneath* the mount." — **Syn.** See BELOW.

ben'e-dict (bĕn'ē-dĭkt), *n.* A married man; usually, a man newly married, esp. one long a bachelor.

ben'e-dic'tion (-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* Act of blessing; a blessing.

ben'e-dic'to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Expressing benediction; blessing.

ben'e-fac'tion (-făk'shŭn), *n.* Act of benefiting or a benefit conferred; esp. in charity; gift; donation.

ben'e-fac'tor (-tĕr), *n.* One who confers a benefaction or benefits. — **-fac'tress** (-trĕs), *n. fem.*

ben'e-fice (bĕn'ē-fĭs), *n.* An ecclesiastical living or church preferment.

be-nef'i-cence (bē-nĕf'ĭ-sĕns), *n.* **1.** Active goodness, kindness, or charity. **2.** A benefaction.

be-nef'i-cent (-sĕnt), *a.* [4] Doing good; actively kind. — **be-nef'i-cent-ly,** *adv.* [8].

ben'e-fi'cial (bĕn'ē-fĭsh'ăl), *a.* [4] Conferring benefits; helpful; advantageous. — **-ly,** *adv.* [8].

ben'e-fi'ci-a-ry (-ĭ-ā-rĭ), *a.* Bestowed as a gratuity; as, *beneficiary* gifts. — *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). One who receives anything as a gift; one who receives a benefit or advantage, as the person who is to receive the proceeds of an insurance policy.

ben'e-fit (bĕn'ē-fĭt), *n.* **1.** Act of kindness; favor; gift. **2.** Whatever promotes prosperity and personal happiness; advantage; profit. — *v. t. & i.* To give, or to receive, benefit; profit.

be-nev'o-lence (bē-nĕv'ō-lĕns), *n.* **1.** Quality of being benevolent; disposition to do good; charitableness. **2.** An act of kindness; good done.

be-nev'o-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [4] Having a disposition to do good; charitable. — **-ly,** *adv.* [8].

be-night'ed (-nīt'ĕd), *a.* [4] **1.** Overtaken by night or darkness. **2.** Involved in, or due to, moral darkness or ignorance.

be-nign' (-nīn'), *a.* [3] **1.** Kind or gentle in disposition; gracious. **2.** Showing kindness, gentleness, etc.; kindly. **3.** Of a mild kind; as, a *benign* tumor. — **Syn.** See BENIGNANT.

be-nig'nan-cy (-nĭg'năn-sĭ), *n.* Benignant quality or state; kindliness.

be-nig'nant (-nănt), *a.* [4] Kindly (to inferiors or dependents); gracious. — **-ly,** *adv.* [8].

Syn. BENIGNANT, BENIGN. **Benignant** is oftener used of persons; **benign,** of influences or aspects.

be-nig'ni-ty (-nĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being benign. **2.** A kind deed.

be-nign'ly (-nīn'lĭ), *adv.* In a benign manner.

ben'i-son (bĕn'ĭ-z'n), *n.* Blessing; benediction.

Ben'ja-min (-jă-mĭn), *n. Bible.* Jacob's youngest son (*Gen.* xxxv. 18).

bent (bĕnt), *pret. & p. p.* of BEND, *v.*; used also adjectivally.

bent, *n.* **1.** A leaning or bias; tendency of mind; disposition. **2.** Power of endurance; capacity; — in *to the top of one's bent*, or the like.

bent, *n.* Any of numerous stiff, wiry grasses.

be-numb' (bē-nŭm'), *v. t.* To deprive of sensation or sensibility, as by cold; deaden.

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ben'zene (bĕn'zēn; bĕn-zēn'), *n.* A volatile, inflammable, colorless liquid got esp. by distilling coal and used for lighting, as a solvent for fats, etc.

ben'zine (bĕn'zĭn; -zēn), *n.* **1.** A volatile inflammable liquid derived from petroleum and used in cleaning, dyeing, painting, etc. **2.** An inflammable liquid obtained in the distillation of coal tar and used as a solvent for fats, resins, etc.

ben'zo-ate (bĕn'zō-āt), *n.* A salt or ester of benzoic acid; as, *benzoate* of soda.

ben-zo'ic (bĕn-zō'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, benzoin. — **benzoic acid**, an acid occurring in benzoin, but commercially prepared from toluene.

ben'zo-in (bĕn'zō-ĭn; -zoin), *n.* A balsamic resin obtained from a tree of Malacca, Sumatra, and Java. It is used as a stimulant and as a perfume.

be-queath' (bē-kwēth'), *v. t.* **1.** To give or leave by will. **2.** To hand down; transmit.

be-quest' (-kwĕst'), *n.* Act of bequeathing; also, that which is left by will.

be-rate' (-rāt'), *v. t.* [1] To rate or chide vehemently; scold. — **Syn.** See REPROVE.

Ber'ber (bûr'bĕr), *n.* A member of that portion of the chief native race of northern Africa which dwells west of Tripoli.

be-reave' (bē-rēv'), *v. t.*; -REAVED' (-rēvd'), -REFT' (-rĕft'); -REAV'ING. To deprive; dispossess; — with *of* before the person or thing taken away.

☞ *Bereaved* is not used of immaterial objects. We say: *bereaved*, or less usually *bereft*, by death of a relative; *bereft* of hope and strength.

be-reave'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* State of being bereaved.

berg (bûrg), *n.* Short for ICEBERG.

ber'ry (bĕr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). **1.** Any pulpy fruit of small size, as the strawberry, raspberry, checkerberry, blueberry, hip of the rose, etc. **2.** *Bot.* Any simple fruit having a pulpy or fleshy pericarp, as the currant, grape, cranberry, or banana. **3.** The dry seed or kernel of certain plants, as the coffee *berry*. — *v. i.* [2] **1.** To produce berries. **2.** To gather berries.

berth (bûrth), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* **a** Enough room in which to maneuver under way or to swing at anchor; — esp. in phrases; as, *to give a wide berth to.* **b** The place where a ship lies at anchor or at a wharf. **2.** An allotted place; situation; as, he has a good *berth*. **3.** A long boxlike sleeping place on the side of a ship's cabin, a stateroom, or a railroad car.

ber'yl (bĕr'ĭl), *n.* A mineral or gem, of which the aquamarine and emerald are varieties.

be-seech' (bē-sēch'), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* -SOUGHT' (-sôt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -SEECH'ING. **1.** To ask or entreat with urgency; supplicate; as, stop, I *beseech* you. **2.** To ask earnestly for; beg; as, I *beseech* your favor. — **Syn.** See BEG. — **be-seech'ing**, *p. a.* [4] — **be-seech'ing-ly**, *adv.* [8].

be-seem' (-sēm'), *v. i.* To befit; become; — used with an object construed as a dative; as, it ill *beseems* you to do thus.

be-set' (-sĕt'), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* BE-SET'; *p. pr. & vb. n.* -SET'TING. **1.** To stud with prominences; as, *beset* with jewels. **2.** To set upon on all sides; to harass; as, *beset* with troubles. **3.** To hem in; surround; as, the gates are *beset* by the enemy.

be-shrew' (-shrōō'), *v. t.* To curse; call down evil upon; — now used in a mild, often playful, sense.

be-side' (-sīd'), *adv.* = BESIDES, *adv.* — *prep.* **1.** At or by the side of; near by; hence, compared with. **2.** Over and above. = BESIDES, *prep.*, 2.

Syn. BESIDE, BESIDES. **Beside** is now used, with rare exceptions, as a preposition only. **Besides** is also used as a preposition, but chiefly as an adverb.

beside one's self, out of one's senses; crazy. — **b. the mark**, aside from the point aimed at; irrelevant; as, his question was *beside the mark*.

be-sides' (-sīdz'), *adv.* In addition; moreover (*moreover* being more formal and emphatic than *besides*); else. — *prep.* **1.** At or by the side of. = BESIDE, *prep.*, 1. **2.** Over and above; in addition to; other than. — **Syn.** See BESIDE.

be-siege' (bē-sēj'), *v. t.* [1] To beset with armed forces; lay siege to. — **be-sieg'er** (-sēj'ẽr), *n.* [8].

be'som (bē'zŭm), *n.* A broom, as of twigs; anything that sweeps away.

be-sot' (bē-sŏt'), *v. t.*; -SOT'TED (-ĕd); -SOT'TING. To make sottish, dull, or stupid; stupefy.

be-sought' (-sôt'), *pret. & p. p.* of BESEECH.

be-spat'ter (-spăt'ẽr), *v. t.* To spatter over; soil by spattering.

be-speak' (-spēk'), *v. t.*; for prin. parts see SPEAK. **1.** To speak for beforehand; engage in advance; as, to *bespeak* a seat. **2.** To betoken; indicate, as by appearances; as, his actions *bespeak* a noble mind.

best (bĕst), *a.*; *superl.* of GOOD. **1.** Having good qualities in the highest degree; most excellent; as, the *best* cloth; the *best* road; old friends are *best*. **2.** Most productive of good; most advantageous, serviceable, etc.; as, the *best* way to do a thing. **3.** Most; largest; as, the *best* part of a week. — **best man**, the principal groomsman at a wedding. — *adv.*; *superl.* of WELL. **1.** In the best way; to the most advantage; as, that pupil reads *best*. **2.** In the best or highest degree; to the fullest extent; most; as, "old fashions please me *best*" (*Shakespeare*). — *n.* That which is best; the best part; specifically: **a** *pl.* The best people. **b** Best clothing; as, dressed in his *best*. **c** Highest endeavor; utmost; as, do your *best*. — *v. t.* To get the better of. *Colloq.*

be-stead' (bē-stĕd'), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* -STEAD' or -STED'. To put in a certain situation or condition; locate. Only in *p. p.*, placed, situated; as, "I never saw a fellow worse *bestead*" (*Shakespeare*).

bes'tial (bĕs'chăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Belonging to a beast, or to beasts as a class; animal. **2.** Having the qualities of a beast; brutish; irrational; beastly.

bes-tial'i-ty (bĕs-chĭăl'ĭ-tĭ; bĕs'chĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Bestial state or quality or practice.

be-stir' (bē-stûr'), *v. t. & i.* To stir up; rouse.

be-stow' (-stō'), *v. t.* **1.** To deposit; stow. **2.** To give or confer, as in marriage; — often with *on* or *upon*. — **Syn.** See GIVE.

be-stow'al (-stō'ăl), *n.* Act of bestowing; disposal.

be-strew' (-strōō'), *v. t.* To strew or scatter over.

be-stride' (-strīd'), *v. t.*; BE-STRODE' (-strōd'); -STRID'DEN (-strĭd''n). **1.** To stand or sit astride of; straddle. **2.** To stride over or across.

bet (bĕt), *n.* Something staked, or pledged, as between two parties, upon the outcome of some contest, future event, or other contingency; act of giving such a pledge; wager. — *v. t. & i.*; BET, also BET'TED (-ĕd); BET'TING. To stake or hazard (as money, etc.) in support of an opinion or on the outcome of an event; to wager.

be'ta (bē'tȧ; bā'-), *n.* Second letter, B, β, of the Greek alphabet.

be-take' (bē-tāk'), *v. t.*; for prin. parts see TAKE. To have recourse or resort to; — used reflexively; as, to *betake* one's self to one's heels, i. e., to run away.

be'ta rays (bē'tȧ; bā'tȧ). *Physics.* Penetrating rays, readily deflected by a magnetic or electric field, emitted by radioactive substances.

be'tel (bē'tĭl), *n.* An East Indian species of pepper.

be-think' (bē-thĭnk'), *v. t.* To call to mind; recall; think; consider; as, to *bethink* one's self.

be-thought' (-thôt'), *pret. & p. p.* of BETHINK.

be-tide' (-tīd'), *v. i.* [1] To befall; come to pass.

be-times' (-tīmz'), *adv.* In good season; early.

be-to'ken (-tō'k'n), *v. t.* **1.** To foreshow by present signs; presage; signify; evidence.

be-took' (bē-tōōk'), *pret.* of BETAKE.

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be-tray' (bē-trā'), *v. t.* **1.** To deliver to the enemy by treachery or fraud, in violation of trust; as, an officer *betrayed* the city. **2.** To prove faithless or treacherous to; fail or desert in need; as, never *betray* a friend! **3.** To mislead; lead into error, sin, or danger; as, to *betray* the innocent. **4.** To disclose or reveal; as, to *betray* one's ignorance; *betray* a secret. — **be-tray'er**, *n.* [8].

be-tray'al (-ăl), *n.* Act of betraying.

be-troth' (-trōth'; -trōth'), *v. t.* **1.** To promise to take (in marriage). *Archaic.* **2.** To contract or engage (to any one) for marriage; affiance; — esp. of a woman.

be-troth'al (-ăl), *n.* Act of betrothing; fact of being betrothed; espousal.

bet'ter (bĕt'ẽr), *n.* One who bets, or lays a wager.

bet'ter, *a.*; used as *compar.* of GOOD. **1.** Having good qualities in a greater degree than another; as, a *better* house than mine; a *better* view. **2.** Preferable; as, it is *better* to laugh than to cry. **3.** Larger; greater; as, the *better* part of a day. **4.** Improved in health. — *adv.*; used as *compar.* of WELL. **1.** In a superior or more excellent manner; as, Henry writes *better* than John. **2.** In a higher or greater degree; more; as, I know him *better* than you do. — *n.* **1.** That which is better. **2.** A superior, as in merit, rank, etc.; — now only in *pl.*; as, "she will grow as proud as her *betters*." **3.** Advantage or victory; — chiefly in *to get the better of.* — *v. t.* **1.** To improve in condition, as morally, physically, socially; as, to *better* one's lot. **2.** To surpass in excellence; excel; as, it cannot be *bettered.* — **Syn.** See IMPROVE.

bet'ter-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* A making better; improvement; permanent improvement, as of property.

bet'tor (bĕt'ẽr), *n.* One who bets; a better.

be-tween' (bē-twēn'), *prep.* **1.** In the space which separates; betwixt. **2.** From one to another of; as, letters have passed *between* them. **3.** In common to; in the joint possession of; by the united action of; as, they own the property *between* them. **4.** In connection with the mutual action or interaction of; affecting the mutual relation of; as, the struggle *between* duty and pleasure. **5.** In point of comparison of; as, to choose *between* courses.

Syn. BETWEEN, AMONG. **Between**, in its literal sense, applies to only two objects. When used of more than two objects, it brings them individually into the relation expressed; as, the three survivors had but one pair of shoes *between* them. **Among** always implies more than two objects; as, *among* the survivors were two children.

— *adv.* In an intermediate position or relation in space or time; in the interval.

be-twixt' (-twĭkst'), *prep., adv., & n.* Between.

Beu'lah (bū'lȧ), *n.* **1.** Israel; — allegorically so called. *Isaiah* lxii. 4. **2.** In Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," a land of peace and quiet.

bev'el (bĕv'ĕl), *n.* **1.** The angle which one surface or line makes with another when not at right angles. **2.** An instrument for drawing angles or for adjusting the surfaces of work to a given inclination; — called also a *bevel square.* — *v. t.* [7] To cut or shape to a bevel angle. — *v. i.* To incline; slant. — *a.* Having the slant of a bevel; slanting; oblique; as, a *bevel* edge.

bev'er-age (-ẽr-ĭj), *n.* Liquid for drinking; drink.

bev'y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* BEVIES (-ĭz). A company; — of girls or ladies, quails, larks, roes. — **Syn.** See FLOCK.

be-wail' (bē-wāl'), *v. t. & i.* To lament; bemoan.

be-ware' (-wâr'), *v. i.* To be on one's guard; to take care; — commonly followed by *of* or *lest.* — *v. t.* To have a care for: look out for; as, *beware* the dog.

be-wil'der (-wĭl'dẽr), *v. t.* **1.** To cause to lose one's bearings; to confuse. **2.** To daze; dumfound. — **Syn.** To perplex, confound, mystify. See PUZZLE.

be-wil'der-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* State or fact of being bewildered; also, a bewildering tangle or confusion.

be-witch' (-wĭch'), *v. t.* **1.** To affect (esp. to injure) by witchcraft. **2.** To charm; fascinate.

be-witch'ing, *p. a.* [4] Fascinating; enchanting. — **be-witch'ing-ly**, *adv.* [8].

be-witch'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act or power of bewitching; state of being bewitched.

be-wray' (-rā'), *v. t.* To betray. *Archaic.*

bey (bā), *n.* A governor of a district in the Turkish dominions; also, a title of courtesy.

be-yond' (bē-yŏnd'), *adv.* Farther away; at a distance; yonder. — *prep.* **1.** Of space or time: On or to the farther side of; farther on or away than; as, *beyond* the hill; an hour *beyond* the appointed time; it is still *beyond* us. **2.** Out of the reach or sphere of; greater than; further than; as, *beyond* help; *beyond* one's strength. **3.** Above, as in dignity, excellence, etc.; as, the play was *beyond* our expectation. — *n.* That which is on the farther side or beyond, esp. beyond the present life.

bi-an'nu-al (bī-ăn'ū-ăl), *a.* Semiannual.

bi'as (bī'ȧs), *n.*; *pl.* BIASES (-ȧz). **1.** A diagonal or slant, esp. across a fabric. **2.** A natural inclination of the mind; bent. — *a.* Slanting; diagonal to the texture or outline; — applied to fabrics. — *adv.* In a slanting manner; obliquely. — *v. t.* [7] To give a bias to; incline; prejudice.

bib (bĭb), *n.* A small protective piece of cloth worn over the breast, esp. by children.

Bi'ble (bī'b'l), *n.* **1.** The book of writings accepted by Christians as inspired of God; the Scriptures. **2.** A book of the sacred writings of any religion.

Bib'li-cal (bĭb'lĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, derived from, or in accord with, the Bible.

bib'li-og'ra-pher (-ŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* One who writes, or is versed in, bibliography.

bib'li-og'ra-phy (-fĭ) *n.*; *pl.* -PHIES (-fĭz). **1.** The history or description of books and manuscripts. **2.** A list of books relating to a given subject.

bib'u-lous (bĭb'ū-lŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Absorbent; as, *bibulous* paper. **2.** Inclined to drink; given to tippling.

bi-cam'er-al (bī-kăm'ẽr-ăl), *a.* Of or including two chambers, or legislative branches.

bi-car'bon-ate (-kär'bŏn-āt), *n.* A carbonate containing two equivalents of carbonic acid to one of a base (as sodium). **Bicarbonate of soda** is a white, crystalline substance, commonly known as cooking soda, saleratus, etc.

bi'ceps (bī'sĕps), *n.* *Anat.* A muscle having two heads or origins; esp., the large flexor muscle of the front of the upper arm.

bi-chlo'ride (bī-klō'rīd; -rĭd), *n.* Mercuric chloride, a strongly corrosive and antiseptic substance often called *corrosive sublimate.*

bick'er (bĭk'ẽr), *v. i.* **1.** To contend petulantly; wrangle; chatter. **2.** To move or flow noisily, as a brook; to be tremulous, as a flame; flicker; quiver. — *n.* Contention; wrangle.

bi-cus'pid (bī-kŭs'pĭd), *a.* Having two points, as some teeth. — *n.* *Human Anat.* Either of the two double-pointed teeth on each side of each jaw.

bi'cy-cle (bī'sĭ-k'l), *n.* A light vehicle having two wheels one behind the other and propelled by the rider's feet acting on treadles. — *v. i.* [1] To ride a bicycle. — **bi'cy-clist** (-klĭst), *n.*

bid (bĭd), *v. t.*; *pret.* BADE (băd). BID; *p. p.* BIDDEN (bĭd'n), BID; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BID'DING. **1.** To offer to pay (a certain price, as for a thing put up at auction), or to take (a certain price, as for work to be done under a contract). **2.** To order; command; as, he *bade* him go to work. **3.** To invite; request to come; as, "as many as ye shall find, *bid* to the marriage" (*Matt.* xxii. 9). **4.** To express or utter, as a wish, a greeting, etc.; as, to *bid* one

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good-by. — *v. t.* To make a bid. — **to bid fair**, to offer a good prospect; to seem likely; as, the plan *bids fair* to succeed. — *n.* Act of one who bids something; an offer.

bid'der (bĭd'ẽr), *n.* One who bids.

bid'ding, *n.* **1.** Act of making bids; a bid. **2.** Command; order. **3.** An invitation; summons.

bide (bīd), *v. i.*; *pret.* BODE (bōd); *pret. & p. p.* BID'ED (bīd'ĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BID'ING (bīd'ĭng). To continue in a place, state, or action; stay; continue to be. — *v. t.* **1.** To wait for; now only in *to bide one's time*, that is, to await one's opportunity, etc. **2.** To encounter; withstand; also, to endure; abide; as, to *bide* the storm; I cannot *bide* strong drink.

bi-en'ni-al (bī-ĕn'ĭ-ăl), *a.* **1.** Taking place once in two years. **2.** Continuing or lasting for two years. — *n.* **1.** Something that takes place once in two years. **2.** A biennial plant; a plant that lasts only two years, producing leaves the first year with fruit, and seed the second, as the carrot and beet. — **bi-en'ni-al-ly**, *adv.* [8].

bier (bēr), *n.* The frame on which a corpse is placed, or borne to the grave.

Bif'rost (bĭf'rŏst), *n.* See ASGARD.

bi-fur'cate (bī-fûr'kāt), *a.* Divided into two branches, forks, or the like.

bi-fur'cate (bī-fûr'kāt; bī'fûr-kāt), *v. i.* To divide into two branches.

bi-fur'cat-ed (-kāt-ĕd; bī'fûr-kāt'ĕd), *a.* Bifurcate.

bi'fur-ca'tion (bī'fûr-kā'shŭn), *n.* A forking, or division into two branches.

big (bĭg), *a.*; BIG'GER (-ẽr); BIG'GEST. **1.** Large in size, bulk, or extent. **2.** Pregnant. **3.** Having greatness, fullness, inflation, or the like; as, a *big* voice; to talk *big*. — **Syn.** See GREAT.

big'a-mist (-ă-mĭst), *n.* One who commits bigamy.

big'a-mous (-mŭs), *a.* Guilty of bigamy; involving bigamy.

big'a-my (-mĭ), *n.* Act of marrying one person when already legally married to another; the having of two wives or two husbands at once.

big'ger (-ẽr), *a.*, *compar.* of BIG.

big'horn' (-hôrn'), *n.* The wild sheep of the Rocky Mountains.

Head of Bighorn.

bight (bīt), *n.* **1.** A bend or curve, as in a river; esp., a sharp bend in a coast, forming an open bay. **2.** *Naut.* A loop in a rope.

big'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being big.

big'ot (bĭg'ŭt), *n.* One obstinately and blindly devoted to his own church, party, belief, etc. — **Syn.** See ENTHUSIAST.

big'ot-ed (-ĕd), *a.* [4] Obstinately and blindly attached to some creed, opinion, or the like; illiberal toward others' opinions; intolerant.

big'ot-ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). State of mind of a bigot; obstinate and narrow attachment to a particular creed, opinion, party, etc.

big tree. See SEQUOIA.

‖ **bi'jou'** (bē'zhōō'; bē'zhōō), *n.* [F.] An elegant trinket; jewel.

bi-lat'er-al (bī-lăt'ẽr-ăl), *a.* Having two sides; affecting two sides or two parties.

bil'ber-ry (bĭl'bĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). The European whortleberry; also, any of various similar plants or their fruit, including several American species of whortleberry, or blueberry (*Vaccinium*).

bile (bīl), *n.* **1.** The yellow, or greenish, fluid secreted by the liver. **2.** Peevishness; ill humor.

bilge (bĭlj), *n.* **1.** The bulge of a cask, usually in the middle. **2.** *Naut.* **a** That part of a ship's underwater body extending outward from the keel to the part having the sharpest curvature. **b** The space next the keelson of a ship. — *v. i.* [1] *Naut.* To spring a leak in the bilge; to rest on the bilge; — said of a vessel. — *v. t.* *Naut.* To fracture or stave in the bilge or bottom of (a vessel).

bilge water. *Naut.* Water that collects in the bilge.

bil'i-a-ry (bĭl'ĭ-ă-rĭ; -yă-rĭ), *a.* *Physiol.* Pertaining to or conveying bile; as, *biliary* acids or ducts.

bi-lin'gual (bī-lĭn'gwăl), *a.* Containing, consisting of, expressed in, or using, two languages.

bil'ious (bĭl'yŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Disordered in respect to the bile; dependent on, due to, or characterized by, an excess of bile. **2.** Peevish; ill-tempered. — **bil'ious-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **bil'ious-ness**, *n.* [8].

bill (bĭl), *n.* **1.** The beak, or nib, of a bird. **2.** A similar beak in other animals, as the turtles. — **Syn.** See BEAK. — *v. i.* To join bills, as doves; caress fondly; — usually with *coo*; as, *to bill and coo*.

bill, *n.* **1.** A kind of old military weapon having a hook-shaped blade. **2.** A cutting instrument with a hook-shaped point, used in pruning, etc.

bill, *n.* **1.** A document containing a petition or prayer. **2.** A draft of a law presented to a legislature for enactment. **3.** *Law.* A declaration in writing stating the wrong complained of in an action. **4.** A placard; poster; handbill. **5.** **a** = BILL OF EXCHANGE. **b** A promissory note; as in *bills payable*, *bills receivable*. **c** A bank note, treasury note, or silver certificate; as, a ten-dollar *bill*. *U. S.* **6.** An account of goods sold or services rendered, with the price or charge. **7.** Any paper containing a statement of particulars; as, a *bill* of fare. — **bill of exchange**, an unconditional written order from one person to another to pay to some person designated a certain sum therein named. Abbr. *B/E.*, or *b. e.* — **b. of lading**, an account of goods shipped by any one, signed by the agent or owner of the transportation line, thus forming a receipt for the goods. Abbr. *B/L.*, or *b. l.* — **b. of sale**, a written instrument for the transfer of personal property. Abbr. *B/S.*, or *b. s.* — *v. t.* **1.** To make a bill, or list, of; as, to *bill* goods. **2.** To advertise by bills, or posters; placard with bills.

bil'let (bĭl'ĕt), *n.* **1.** A note; short letter. **2.** A written order or ticket. **3.** Quarters or place to which one is assigned, as by a billet; berth; position; place. — *v. t.* **1.** *Mil.* To direct by a billet where to lodge; hence, to place in lodgings. **2.** To assign a lodging or position to.

bil'let, *n.* A small stick of wood; a bar of metal.

‖ **bil'let-doux'** (bĭl'ĕ-dōō'; *F.* bē'yĕ'dōō'), *n.*; *pl.* BILLETS-DOUX (bĭl'ĕ-dōōz'; *F.* bē'yĕ'dōō'). [F.] A love letter or note.

bill'head' (bĭl'hĕd'), *n.* A blank form, usually with the address, etc., of a business house at the top, used for rendering accounts, etc.

bil'liards (bĭl'yẽrdz), *n.* Any of several games played on an oblong table, surrounded by an elastic ledge or cushion, with balls impelled by a cue.

bil'lings-gate' (bĭngz-gāt'), *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] A fish market in London, notorious for foul and abusive language. **2.** Abusive, foul, or profane language.

bil'lion (-yŭn), *n.* In French and American numeration, a thousand millions (1,000,000,000); in English and German, a million millions (1,000,000,000,000). — **bil'lion-aire'** (-ãr'), *n.*

bil'low (bĭl'ō), *n.* A wave; esp., a great wave. — **Syn.** See WAVE. — **bil'low-y** (-ō-ĭ), *a.* [3].

bil'ly (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-ĭz). A bludgeon; club; esp., a policeman's club.

bi-met'al-lism (bī-mĕt'ăl-ĭz'm), *n.* Use of two metals (as gold and silver) to form at the same time, in combination, the standard of value.

bin (bĭn), *n.* A box, frame, crib, or inclosed place, used as a receptacle; as, a coal *bin*.

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bi'na-ry (bī'nȧ-rĭ), *a.* Compounded or consisting of, or characterized by, two things or parts.

bind (bīnd), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* BOUND; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BIND'ING. **1.** To tie or confine with a cord, band, chain, or the like. **2.** To confine, restrain, or hold by physical force or influence of any kind; as, frost *binds* the streams. **3.** To cover as with a bandage; bandage; — often with *up*; as, to *bind* up a wound. **4.** To fasten (a thing *about* or *upon* something) by or as by tying; as, to *bind* a compress about the throat. **5.** To protect or strengthen by a band or binding; as, to *bind* the edge of a rug. **6.** To sew or fasten together and inclose in a cover, as a book. **7.** Fig.: To oblige, restrain, or hold by law, duty, promise, affection, or the like; as, *bound* by love. — **to bind over**, to put under bonds to do something; as, the court *bound* him *over* to keep the peace. — *v. i.* **1.** To perform the act of tying something; as, to reap and *bind*. **2.** To cohere. **3.** To be restrained from motion or in action, as by friction; as, the wheel *binds*. **4.** To exert a binding or restraining influence.

bind'er (bīn'dẽr), *n.* One that binds.

bind'er-y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-Iz). A place where books, etc., are bound; a bookbinder's shop.

bind'ing, *p. a.* [4] That binds or serves to bind. — *n.* **1.** Act or process of one that binds. **2.** A thing that binds, as the fastening of the sections of a book, esp. this fastening with the cover.

bind'weed' (bīnd'wēd'), *n.* Any convolvulus.

bin'na-cle (bĭn'ȧ-k'l), *n. Naut.* A case or stand containing a ship's compass and a lamp.

bin-oc'u-lar (bĭn-ŏk'ū-lẽr), *a.* Pert. to or using both eyes at once; also, adapted to the use of both eyes. — *n.* A binocular glass, as an opera glass.

bi-no'mi-al (bī-nō'mĭ-ăl), *a.* Consisting of two terms; pert. to binomials. — *n. Algebra.* An expression consisting of two terms connected by the plus sign (+) or minus sign (−), as $a+bx$ or $7-3$.

bi'o-graph (bī'ō-grȧf), *n.* A cinematograph.

bi-og'ra-pher (bī-ŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* One who writes biography.

bi'o-graph'ic (bī'ō-grȧf'ĭk), **bi'o-graph'i-cal** (-I-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to biography; containing biography. — **bi'o-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

bi-og'ra-phy (bī-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.; pl.* -PHIES (-fĭz). **1.** The written history of a person's life. **2.** Biographical writings or composition in general.

bi'o-log'i-cal (bī'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), **bi'o-log'ic** (-Ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to biology. — **-i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

bi-ol'o-gist (bī-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in biology.

bi-ol'o-gy (bī-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Science of life; science which treats of the origin, development, structure, functions, distribution, etc., of plants and animals.

bi'o-tite (bī'ō-tīt), *n. Min.* A species of mica, generally black or dark green.

bi'ped (bī'pĕd), *n.* A two-footed animal, as man.

bi'pe-dal (bī'pē-dăl; bĭp'ē-), *a.* Having two feet.

bi'plane' (bī'plān'), *n.* An aëroplane having two supporting planes.

birch (bûrch), *n.* **1.** Any of various species of valuable timber trees. See TREE, *Illust.* **2.** A birch rod or a bunch of birch twigs, for flogging. — *v. t.* To whip with a birch.

birch'en (bûr'ch'n), *a.* Of or relating to birch.

bird (bûrd), *n.* Any of a class of warm-blooded egg-laying animals having the body more or less completely covered with feathers and the fore limbs modified into wings (sometimes rudimentary). See *Illust.* on opposite page. — **bird of paradise**, any of a number of beautiful brilliant birds of New Guinea and adjacent islands. — **b. of passage**, a migratory bird. — **b. of prey**, any carnivorous bird of the groups including the hawks, eagles, etc., and the owls.

bird'ing, *n.* Bird catching or fowling.

bird'lime' (bûrd'līm'), *n.* A viscid substance smeared on twigs to catch small birds.

bird'man' (-măn'), *n.; pl.* -MEN. An airman.

bird's'-eye' (bûrdz'ī'), *a.* Seen from above, as if by a flying bird; hence, general; not minute; as, a *bird's-eye* view.

birth (bûrth), *n.* **1.** Act or fact of coming into life, or of being born; also, act of bringing forth. **2.** That which is born or produced. **3.** Lineage; descent; sometimes, noble descent; as, of good *birth*. **4.** The condition to which one is born; inherited disposition or tendency; as, an artist by *birth*. **5.** Origin; beginning; as, the *birth* of a new party.

birth'day' (-dā'), *n.* **1.** Day of birth, origin, or commencement. **2.** The anniversary of one's birth.

birth'mark' (-märk'), *n.* Some peculiar mark or blemish on the body at birth.

birth'place' (-plās'), *n.* Place of birth or origin.

birth'right' (-rīt'), *n.* Any right belonging by birth.

Bi-sa'yan (bē-sä'yȧn). Var. of VISAYAN.

bis'cuit (bĭs'kĭt), *n.; pl.* -CUIT (-kĭt) or -CUITS (-kĭts). **1.** A kind of unraised bread, baked hard in flat cakes; — usually called *cracker* in the U. S. **2.** A small cake of bread raised and shortened, or made light with soda or baking powder. *U. S.*

bi-sect' (bī-sĕkt'), *v. t.* To divide into two parts or, *Geom.*, into two equal parts. — **bi-sec'tor**, *n.* [8].

bi-sec'tion (-sĕk'shŭn), *n.* Act of bisecting.

bish'op (bĭsh'ŭp), *n.* **1.** A spiritual overseer or director. **2.** A clergyman of the highest order in various Christian churches. **3.** *Chess.* A certain piece that can move diagonally only.

bish'op-ric (-rĭk), *n.* **1.** A diocese. **2.** The office of bishop.

bis'muth (bĭz'mŭth; bĭs'mŭth), *n. Chem.* A brittle, reddish white metallic element.

bi'son (bī'sŭn), *n.* Either of two species (the aurochs, or European bison, and the American bison) of large bovine quadrupeds, with massive shaggy fore quarters and head. See BUFFALO.

bisque (bĭsk), *n.* A kind of rich soup.

bit (bĭt), *n.* **1.** The biting or cutting edge or part of a tool. **2.** A tool for drilling or boring. See TOOL, *Illust.* **3.** The part of a bridle, usually of steel, inserted in a horse's mouth. **4.** Anything that curbs or restrains. — *v. t.;* BIT'TED; BIT'TING. To put a bridle or bit on; curb; check.

bit, *n.* **1.** A part of anything such as may be bitten off; morsel; bite. **2.** A small part of anything; little; jot. **3.** Somewhat; something, but not very great. **4.** Any of several small coins.

bitch (bĭch), *n.* The female of the canine kind, as of the dog, wolf, and fox.

bite (bīt), *v. t.; pret.* BIT; *p. p.* BIT'TEN (bĭt'n), BIT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BIT'ING (bīt'ĭng). **1.** To seize with or as with the teeth, jaws, or a jawlike organ, so as to enter, nip, or grip the thing seized; to wound or pierce with a fang, proboscis, or the like. **2.** To cut, gash, or pierce, as an edged weapon. **3.** To cause sharp pain or smarting to; as, pepper *bites* the mouth. **4.** To act on chemically; to corrode; eat; as, the acid *bites* the metal. — **to bite the dust**, to fall in death. — *v. i.* **1.** To bite something. **2.** To be pungent, as mustard. **3.** To take a bait; take a tempting offer. — *n.* **1.** Act of biting; a biting; as, he did not get a *bite;* also, manner of biting. **2.** A morsel; as much as is taken at a bite. **3.** Food; victuals. **4.** A wound made by biting. **5.** The hold or grip by which friction is created or purchase obtained, as of one part of a machine on another part. **6.** A smarting or penetrating effect as of a strong liquor or a sharp wind. — **bit'er** (bīt'ẽr), *n.* [8].

bit'ing, *p. a.* [4] That bites; sharp; cutting; sarcastic; caustic. — **bit'ing-ly**, *adv.* [8].

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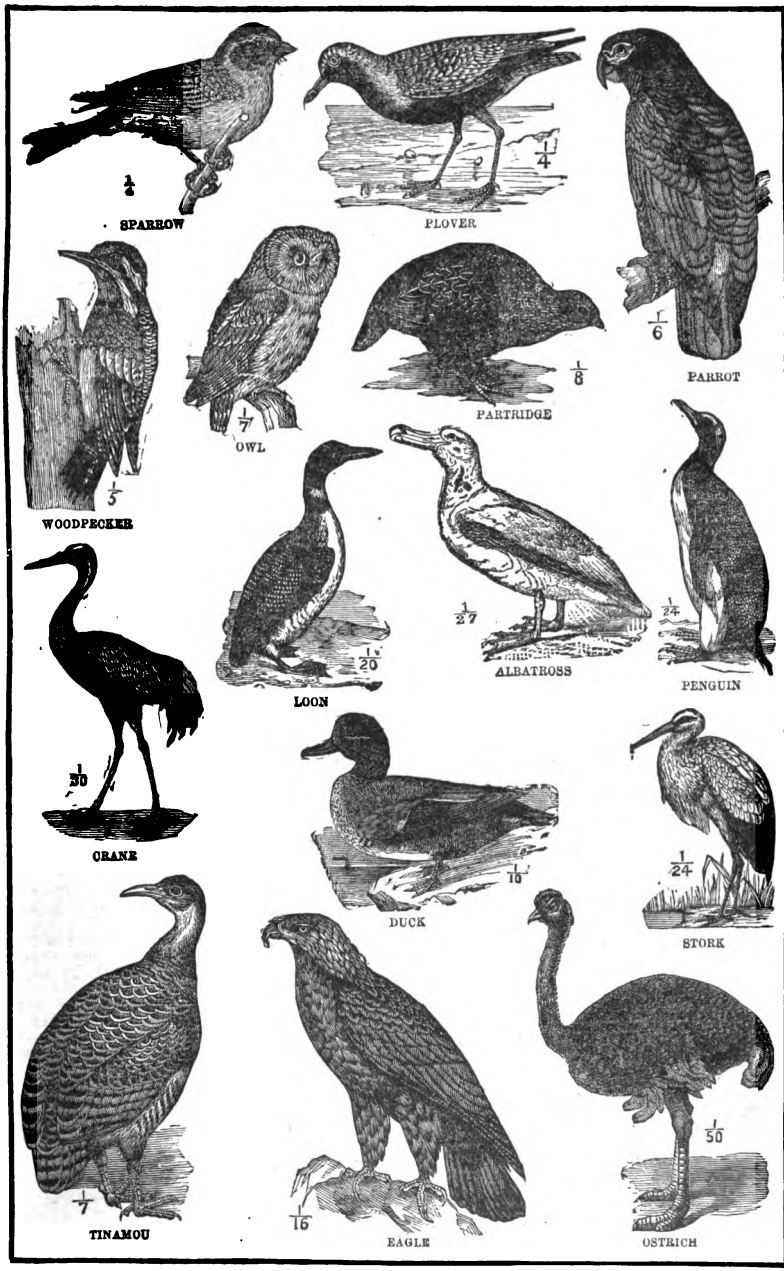

TYPICAL BIRDS

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bitt (bĭt), *n.* On a ship, a fixed vertical timber or iron casting, usually one of a pair, for securing hawsers, ropes, etc.

bit'ten (bĭt'n), *p. p.* of BITE.

bit'ter (-ẽr), *a.* **1.** Having or designating a peculiar, characteristically disagreeable taste, as of hops. **2.** Painful; distressful; as, a *bitter* feeling. **3.** Characterized by severity or cruelty; harsh; caustic; as, *bitter* words. — **Syn.** Acrid, sharp, pungent; cutting, severe. See SOUR. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become bitter. — **bit'ter-ly**, *adv.* [8].

bit'tern (bĭt'ẽrn), *n.* Any of certain birds of the heron family, noted for their booming cry.

bit'ter-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being bitter.

bit'ters (-ẽrz), *n. pl.* A liquor, generally spirituous, in which a bitter herb, leaf, or root is steeped.

bit'ter-sweet' (-ẽr-swēt'), *a.* Mingling bitter and sweet. — *n.* **1.** A climbing poisonous plant, of the nightshade family, with purple flowers and oval red berries. **2.** A climbing shrub the yellow capsule of which opens and discloses a red aril.

bi-tu'men (bĭ-tū'mĕn; bĭt'ū-), *n.* Originally, mineral pitch, or asphalt (see ASPHALT). Hence, any of a number of inflammable mineral substances, as asphalt, certain tars, petroleum, and naphtha.

bi-tu'mi-nous (bĭ-tū'mĭ-nŭs), *a.* Having the qualities of, compounded with, or containing, bitumen.

bi'valve (bī'vălv), *n.* A mollusk having a shell consisting of a right and a left valve connected by a hinge, as an oyster. — *a.* Having a shell composed of two such valves. — **bi'valved** (-vălvd), **bi-val'vu-lar** (bī-văl'vū-lẽr), *a.*

biv'ouac (bĭv'wăk; bĭv'ōō-ăk), *n.* An encampment for a short stay with only an improvised shelter, if any. — *v. i.*; -OUACKED (-wăkt; -ōō-ăkt); -OUACKING. To encamp, as for the night, without tents or housing.

bi'week'ly (bī'wēk'lĭ), *a.* Occurring or appearing every two weeks; also, semiweekly. — *n.* A biweekly publication. — **bi'week'ly**, *adv.*

bi-zarre' (bĭ-zär'), *a.* [3] Characterized by unnatural or sensational contrasts; fantastical.

blab (blăb), *v. t. & i.*; BLABBED (blăbd); BLAB'BING. **1.** To talk foolishly or idly; chatter; babble. **2.** To speak, talk, or tell unnecessarily or thoughtlessly. — *n.* **1.** One who blabs; a telltale. **2.** Idle talk; taletelling. — **blab'ber** (blăb'ẽr), *n.* [8].

black (blăk), *a.* [3] **1.** Destitute of light, or incapable of reflecting it. **2.** Having very dark skin and, usually, dark hair and eyes; as, the *black* races. **3.** Soiled with dirt; foul. **4.** Dismal, gloomy, or forbidding, like darkness. **5.** Destitute of moral light or goodness; wicked. — *n.* **1.** The darkest color. **2.** A black pigment or dye. **3.** A Negro, Negrito, or native Australian; loosely, one of any dark-skinned race. — *v. t.* **1.** To make black; sully; as, to *black* one's face. **2.** To make black and shining, as boots.

black'a-moor (blăk'ă-mōōr), *n.* A black; esp., an African black; a negro or negress.

black art. Art of conjurers and witches.

black'ball' (-bôl'), *n.* A ball of black color, esp. one used as a negative in voting; — usually written as two words. — *v. t.* To vote against or reject by or as if by voting with a black ball.

black'ber-ry (-bĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). The fruit, black or very dark purple when ripe, of any of many species of brambles; also, any of the plants.

black'bird (-bûrd), *n.* Any of a number of different birds so called because the males are largely or entirely black, as, in the United States, the crow blackbird, the redwing, the rusty grackle, etc.

black'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* Any dark smooth surface prepared for writing on, drawing on, etc., with chalk or crayons.

black death. A virulent form of plague which ravaged Asia and Europe in the 14th century.

black'en (blăk'n), *v. t.* **1.** To make black; darken. **2.** To defame; sully. — *v. i.* To grow black or dark.

Black'feet' (-fēt'), *n. pl.* A certain tribe of Algonquian Indians.

black'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.*; *pl.* -FISH *or* -FISHES (see PLURAL, *n.*, *Note*). **1.** Any of several small, toothed whales. **2.** Any of a number of fishes so called from their dark color, as the tautog, the black sea bass of the Atlantic coast, etc.

black flag. The flag of a pirate, often bearing a skull and crossbones; a signal of defiance to society.

black fly. A small venomous two-winged fly of any of several species, esp. troublesome in the northern forests of the United States.

black'guard (blăg'ärd), *n.* A person of low character, esp. one who is scurrilous or abusive; a scoundrel. — *v. t.* To revile or abuse scurrilously. — *a.* Low; abusive; scurrilous.

black'ing, *n.* A preparation for giving a black luster to boots and shoes, or to stoves.

black knot. A disease of plum and cherry trees, marked by black growths on the branches.

black lead. Graphite or plumbago.

black'leg' (-lĕg'), *n.* A swindler, esp. in gambling.

black letter. A certain style of letter or of type with black face and angular outlines. See TYPE.

black'ly (-lĭ), *adv.* In a black manner; gloomily.

black'mail' (-māl'), *n.* **1.** A tribute anciently exacted on the Scottish border by freebooting chiefs for protection from pillage. **2.** Extortion by intimidation, esp. by threats of public accusation or exposure. — *v. t.* To exact blackmail from. — **black'mail'er**, *n.* [8].

black'ness, *n.* State or quality of being black.

black'smith' (-smĭth'), *n.* A smith who works in iron with a forge.

black snake, *or* **black'snake'** (-snāk'), *n.* **1.** Any of several black, or very dark, snakes. **2.** A long heavy whip of braided leather or rawhide.

black'thorn' (-thôrn'), *n.* A European thorny tree or shrub of the almond, or plum, family. See SLOE.

blad'der (blăd'ẽr), *n.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* A membranous sac serving as a receptacle of a fluid or containing gas; often, specifically, the urinary bladder.

blad'der-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* Any of a large genus of aquatic or bog plants, with small "bladders" on the leaves, serving as traps for minute animals.

blade (blād), *n.* **1.** A leaf of a plant; the flat or expanded portion of a leaf, esp. of grass. **2.** The thin cutting part of an instrument, as of a knife or sword. **3.** A sword; also, one who bears an edged weapon. **4.** An object or part suggestive of the blade of a leaf, sword, etc.; as, the *blade* of an oar, a propeller, screw driver, etc. **5.** A sharp-witted, dashing, wild, or reckless fellow.

blad'ed (blād'ĕd), *a.* Having a blade or blades.

blain (blān), *n.* An inflammatory swelling or sore.

blam'a-ble (blām'ă-b'l), *a.* Faulty; culpable. — **blam'a-ble-ness**, *n.* [8] — **-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.* [8].

blame (blām), *v. t.* [1] To censure; find fault with; reproach. — *n.* **1.** Expression of disapproval; censure. **2.** Fault; culpability.

blame'less, *a.* Free from blame or fault. — **blame'less-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **blame'less-ness**, *n.* [8].

blame'wor'thy (-wûr'thĭ), *a.* Deserving blame.

blanch (blănch), *v. t.* To take the color out of; make white; bleach. — *v. i.* To become white.

blanc-mange' (blă-mänzh'), *n.* A dessert made of gelatinous or starchy substances and milk.

bland (blănd), *a.* [3] Smooth and soothing; gentle; suave. — **bland'ly**, *adv.* [8] — **bland'ness**, *n.* [8].

blan'dish (blăn'dĭsh), *v. t. & i.* To flatter; caress; cajole; wheedle; coax.

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blan'dish-ment (blăn'dĭsh-mĕnt), *n.* A word or act expressive of gentle flattery, affection, or kindness, and tending to win the heart; cajolery.

blank (blăŋk), *a.* [3] **1.** Free from writing, printing, or marks. **2.** Empty; void; fruitless; as, a *blank* space. **3.** Lacking variety or interest; as, a *blank* existence. **4.** Expressionless; vacant; as, *blank* looks. **5.** Not shaped to the final form; as, a *blank* key. — **Syn.** See EMPTY. — *n.* **1.** Any space left to be filled in later, as in a check, official document, etc. **2.** A paper with spaces to be filled in, as a blank deed. **3.** A piece of metal prepared to be made into something, as a coin, key, screw, etc.

blan'ket (blăŋ'kĕt), *n.* **1.** A heavy, loosely woven covering, usually of wool, used for beds. **2.** Any piece of cloth similar in appearance or use. — *v. t.* To cover with or as with a blanket.

blank'ly (blăŋk'lĭ), *adv.* In a blank manner.

blank'ness, *n.* State or quality of being blank.

blank verse. The unrimed verse characteristic of Shakespeare and Milton.

blare (blâr), *v. i. & t.* [1] To sound loud and harsh, as a trumpet; hence, to proclaim loudly. — *n.* The harsh noise of, or one like that of, a trumpet.

blar'ney (blär'nĭ), *n.* Smooth, wheedling talk; flattery. *Colloq.* — **Blarney stone,** a stone in Blarney Castle, Ireland, said to make those who kiss it proficient in the use of blarney. — *v. t.* To influence by, or subject to, blarney; wheedle.

blas-pheme' (blăs-fēm'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To speak of, or address, with impious irreverence. **2.** To revile; abuse. — *v. i.* To utter blasphemy. — **blas-phem'er**, *n.* [8].

blas'phe-mous (blăs'fĕ-mŭs), *a.* [4] Uttering blasphemy; profane. — **blas'phe-mous-ly**, *adv.* [8].

blas'phe-my (blăs'fĕ-mĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-mĭz). Indignity offered to God in words, writing, or signs; also, act of claiming the attributes of deity.

Syn. BLASPHEMY, PROFANITY, CURSING, SWEARING agree in the idea of impious or irreverent speech. **Blasphemy**, the strongest term, is intentional indignity offered to God or sacred things; **profanity** includes all irreverent reference to holy things. **Swearing** is properly a broader term than **cursing**, which properly implies imprecation.

blast (blăst), *n.* **1.** A violent gust of wind. **2.** A forcible stream of air or other gas from an orifice. **3.** The sound made by blowing a wind instrument; as, a *blast* of a trumpet. **4.** A sudden pernicious effect, as if by a noxious wind; blight. **5.** Act of rending, or attempting to rend, masses of rock, earth, etc., by an explosive; also, the charge used. — *v. t.* **1.** To wither; blight; ruin. **2.** To rend by an explosive. — **Syn.** See WIND.

blast'ed (blăs'tĕd), *p. a.* Blighted; withered.

blat (blăt), *v. i.* To cry, as a calf or sheep; bleat.

bla'tan-cy (blā'tăn-sĭ), *n.* Blatant quality.

bla'tant (-tănt), *a.* [4] **1.** Bellowing, as a calf; bawling; clamoring. **2.** Offensively obtrusive; coarse.

blaze (blāz), *n.* **1.** A glowing flame; a fire. **2.** Intense, direct light accompanied with heat; as, the *blaze* of noon. **3.** An active display of any quality; outburst; as, a *blaze* of wrath. **4.** Splendor; effulgence; as, a *blaze* of glory. — **in a blaze,** on fire; in flames. — *v. i.* [1] **1.** To burn with bright flame; glow. **2** To be resplendent or conspicuous, as with light. — **Syn.** See FLAME.

blaze, *v t.* [1] To make public far and wide; as, to *blaze* a matter abroad.

blaze, *n.* **1.** A white mark on the face of an animal. **2.** A mark made on trees by chipping off a piece of the bark. — *v. t.* [1] To mark (a tree, path, etc.) by blazes.

blaz'er (blāz'ẽr), *n.* A light jacket, usually bright-colored, for wear at tennis, cricket, or other sport.

bla'zon (blā'z'n), *n.* A heraldic shield; a coat of arms. — *v. t.* **1.** To depict in colors; publish far and wide. **2.** To describe (heraldic or armorial bearings); popularly, to delineate (armorial bearings).

bla'zon-ry (-rĭ), *n.* **1.** An armorial bearing or armorial bearings. **2.** Brilliant display.

bleach (blēch), *v. t.* To make white or whiter; blanch; whiten. — **Syn.** See WHITEN. — *v. i.* To grow white or lose color; whiten.

bleach'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that bleaches. **2.** A roofless seat for spectators at outdoor games; — usually in *pl.* *U. S.*

bleaching powder. A powder for bleaching; specifically, chloride of lime.

bleak (blēk), *a.* [3] **1.** Exposed and, usually, desolate; swept by cold winds. **2.** Cold and cutting; as, a *bleak* blast. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8]. — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

blear (blēr), *a.* Dim or sore with water or rheum; — said of the eyes. — *v. t.* To make blear, as the eyes; to dim, as the sight. — **blear'-eyed'** (-īd'), *a.*

blear'y (blēr'ĭ), *a.* [3] Somewhat blear; blear-eyed.

bleat (blēt), *v. i.* To make the cry of, or one like that of, a sheep, goat, or calf. — *n.* The cry of a sheep, goat, or calf, or a sound resembling it.

bleb (blĕb), *n.* A vesicle; blister; bubble.

bled (blĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of BLEED.

bleed (blēd), *v. i.*; BLED (blĕd); BLEED'ING. **1.** To emit blood; to lose or shed one's blood by a wound or so as to die; as, to *bleed* for one's country. **2.** To exude water or sap, as a tree. — **bleeding heart,** a graceful garden plant, with racemes of deep pink, drooping, heart-shaped flowers. — *v. t.* **1.** To let blood from. **2.** To exude or let drop, as blood or sap; as, the tree *bleeds* amber. **3.** To draw or extort money from (one). *Colloq.*

blem'ish (blĕm'ĭsh), *v. t.* To injure; mar; sully. — *n.* Any mark of deformity or injury.

Syn. Disfigurement, imperfection, defect, flaw. — BLEMISH, DEFECT, FLAW. A blemish is a mark or imperfection that mars the exterior or appearance of an object; as, a facial *blemish;* an accident caused a *blemish* in the painting. A defect is the lack (which may or may not appear superficially) of something essential to completeness or perfection; as, a *defect* of sight or of hearing. A flaw is a defect in continuity or cohesion; as, a *flaw* in a knife blade.

blench (blĕnch), *v. i.* To shrink; start back or aside; quail.

blench, *v. i. & t.* To pale; whiten.

blend (blĕnd), *v. t.* **1.** To mix or mingle so that the separate things mixed, or the line of demarcation, cannot be distinguished. **2.** Of whisky, coffee, etc., to prepare by mingling different varieties. — **Syn.** See MINGLE. — *v. i.* To unite intimately, esp. so as to form a uniform or harmonious mixture or whole; merge. — *n.* A thorough mixture of things; blending.

bless (blĕs), *v. t.*; BLESSED (blĕst *or, as in verse, sometimes* blĕs'ĕd), BLEST; BLESS'ING. **1.** To consecrate or hallow by religious rite or word; as, "God *blessed* the seventh day" (*Gen.* ii. 3). **2.** To pray for the happiness of; invoke or confer supernatural favor and well-being upon; as, "*Bless* them which persecute you" (*Rom.* xii. 14); "Isaac called Jacob, and *blessed* him" (*Gen.* xxviii. 1). **3.** To make happy; confer prosperity or happiness on; as, *blessed* with good health. **4.** To guard; keep; protect. *Obs.*, except in exclamations; as, God *bless* me! **5.** To praise or glorify.

bless'ed (blĕs'ĕd; *sometimes, as in verse,* blĕst), *p. a.* [4] **1.** Hallowed; holy. **2.** Favored with blessings; happy. **3.** Enjoying, or pertaining to, spiritual happiness; *R. C. Ch.*, beatified.

bless'ed-ness, *n.* Blessed state or quality; bliss.

bless'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one who blesses; benediction. **2.** A means of happiness or welfare; a gift of divine favor; a beneficent gift.

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blest (blĕst), *pret. & p. p.* of BLESS. — *p. a.* Blessed.
blew (blōō), *pret.* of BLOW.
blight (blīt), *v. t. & i.* To affect, or be affected, with blight; blast; hence, to ruin; frustrate. — *n.* **1.** Any disease or injury of plants resulting in withering or decay. **2.** Anything that causes blight or that withers one's hopes.
blimp (blĭmp), *n.* A comparatively small dirigible balloon, often used for scouting and observation.
blind (blīnd), *a.* [3] **1.** Sightless. **2.** Not having or not using discernment or judgment; as, *blind* to defects; *blind* force. **3.** Difficult or impossible to see; dim; hidden; as, a *blind* path. **4.** Having no opening for light or passage, as a wall; blank. **5.** Having but one opening, as an alley. **6.** Unintelligible; also, illegible. — *v. t.* **1.** To make blind. **2.** To dazzle. **3.** To obscure; dim. — *n.* **1.** Something to hinder sight or keep out light; a screen, as a window shutter, a blinker for a horse, etc. **2.** A place or means of concealment; ambush. **3.** Something to mislead, or to conceal a covert design; a subterfuge.
blind'er (blīn'dẽr), *n.* One that blinds; a blinker.
blind'fold' (blīnd'fōld'), *v. t.* To cover the eyes of, as with a bandage. — *a.* Having the eyes covered; blinded; hence, heedless; reckless.
blind'ly, *adv.* In a blind manner.
blind'man's buff (blīnd'mănz). A play in which a blindfolded person tries to catch some one of the company and tell who it is.
blind'ness (-nĕs), *n.* State or quality of being blind.
blink (blĭŋk), *v. i.* **1.** To look with eyes half shut; see indistinctly. **2.** To wink; twinkle with or as with the eye. **3.** To look evasively or indifferently. **4.** To shine intermittently; twinkle. — **Syn.** See WINK. — *v. t.* To shut out of sight; ignore. — *n.* A glimpse or glance; glimmer; sparkle.
blink'er (blĭŋk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that blinks. **2.** Either of two flaps on a horse's bridle to prevent sight of objects at his side or behind him.
bliss (blĭs), *n.* Joy; exalted happiness; heavenly joy.
bliss'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* [4] Full of, characterized by, or causing, bliss. — **-ful-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ful-ness**, *n.* [8].
blis'ter (blĭs'tẽr), *n.* **1.** A vesicle of the skin containing watery matter. **2.** Any cavity resembling a blister (sense 1), as an air bubble in a casting. — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To affect or be affected with a blister or blisters; have a blister form. **2.** To pain or injure as if by a blister.
blister beetle. Any of various beetles, certain of which when dried and powdered are used to raise blisters on the skin, esp. the Spanish fly.
blithe (blīth), *a.* [3] Jocund in disposition; joyous; glad; cheerful. — **blithe'ly**, *adv.* [8].
blithe'some (-sŭm), *a.* [4] Cheery; gay.
bliz'zard (blĭz'ẽrd), *n.* A dry, cold, violent storm, with high wind and fine driving snow.
bloat (blōt), *v. t.* **1.** To cause to swell up, as with air, water, etc. **2.** To puff up; inflate; make vain. — *v. i.* To puff out; swell.
bloat, *v. t.* To cure (herrings) in smoke.
bloat'er, *n.* The common herring when cured by being salted, smoked, and half dried.
block (blŏk), *n.* **1.** A bulky, solid piece of wood, stone, or the like, usually with one or more flat faces. **2.** The wooden block (sense 1) on which condemned persons are beheaded. **3.** A grooved pulley or sheave in a frame or shell. **4.** A row of houses or shops, esp. when built in contact so as to form one building. **5.** A city square; also, the length of one of its sides. **6.** A hindrance; obstacle. — **block and tackle**, pulley blocks with rope, etc., for hoisting or hauling. — *v. t.* **1.** To obstruct or stop by obstructing; blockade. **2.** To sketch or plan without working up details; — now usually with *out* or, sometimes, *in*. **3.** To secure, support, or provide, with blocks; as, to *block* a wheel.
block-ade' (blŏk-ād'), *n.* **1.** The shutting up of a place by troops or ships so as to prevent ingress or egress. **2.** An obstruction to passage.
Syn. BLOCKADE, SIEGE. Siege technically implies attack on the place invested; blockade does not. Also, *blockade* commonly refers to operations by water; *siege*, to land operations.
— *v. t.* [1] To subject to a blockade.
block'head' (blŏk'hĕd'), *n.* A stupid fellow; dolt.
block'house' (-hous'), *n.* A structure of heavy timbers for military defense, with sides pierced for gun fire and, often, a projecting upper story.

One form of Blockhouse.

blond, blonde (blŏnd), *a.* [3] **1.** Of a fair color; light-colored. **2.** Having yellowish brown, flaxen, or light auburn hair, blue or gray eyes, and pale or rosy white skin.
blond, *fem.* **blonde**, *n.* A blond person.
blood (blŭd), *n.* **1.** The fluid, commonly red in vertebrates, which circulates in the heart, arteries, and veins of animals. **2.** The shedding of blood; act of killing; as, "His *blood* be on us" (*Matt.* xxvii. 25). **3.** Relationship by descent from a common ancestor; kinship; hence, kindred; race. **4.** Descent; lineage; esp., honorable birth; royal lineage; as, a prince of the *blood*. **5.** Temper; state of the passions; hence, anger; as, my *blood* was up. **6.** A man of fire or spirit; a rake. **7.** The juice of anything, esp. if red.
blood'ed (blŭd'ĕd), *a.* Having (such) blood; of approved breed; of the best stock.
blood'hound' (-hound'), *n.* One of a breed of large powerful dogs remarkable for their acute sense of smell. See DOG, *Illust.*
blood'i-ly, *adv.* In a bloody manner.
blood'i-ness, *n.* **1.** Bloody state or condition. **2.** Disposition to shed blood.
blood'less, *a.* **1.** Without blood. **2.** Not attended with bloodshed. **3.** Without spirit or activity; unfeeling. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
blood money. Money obtained as the price, or at the cost, of another's life.
blood'root' (-ro͞ot'), *n.* A plant of the poppy family having a red root and red sap and bearing a white flower.

Bloodroot. (¼)

blood'shed' (-shĕd'), *n.* The shedding of blood, esp. human blood; slaughter.
blood'shot' (-shŏt'), *a.* Red and inflamed; suffused with blood; — said of the eye.
blood'suck'er (-sŭk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** Animal that sucks blood; esp., a leech. **2.** Extortioner.
blood'thirst'y (-thûrs'tĭ), *a.* [3] Eager to shed blood; cruel.
blood'y (-ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Of, containing, or like, blood. **2.** Smeared or stained with blood. **3.** Given or tending to bloodshed; murderous. **4.** Attended with or involving bloodshed. — *v. t.* [2] To make bloody; stain with blood.
bloom (blōōm), *n.* **1.** **a** A blossom; flower. **b** The flowering state. **2.** A state or time of beauty, freshness, and vigor. **3.** The delicate powdery coating on some fruits and leaves; any surface coating suggestive of this. — *v. i.* **1.** To blossom; flower. **2.** To be in a state of vigorous, growing youth.
bloom, *n. Iron Manuf.* **a** A mass of wrought

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iron from the forge or puddling furnace. **b** A large bar of steel formed from an ingot by hammering or rolling.

bloom'er (blōōm'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A woman's costume consisting of a short dress and loose trousers gathered at the ankles. **2.** *pl.* Loose trousers gathered near the knee, worn by women in exercising, etc.

bloom'ing, *p. a.* [4] **1.** Blossoming; flowering. **2.** Thriving in health, beauty, and vigor.

blos'som (blŏz'ŭm), *n.* **1.** The flower of a seed plant; bloom. *Blossom* is more commonly used than *flower* or *bloom* when the reference is to plants producing edible fruits. **2.** A blooming period or stage of development. — *v. i.* To flower; bloom.

blot (blŏt), *n.* A spot; stain. — *v. t.*; BLOT'TED (-ĕd); -TING. **1.** To spot or stain. **2.** To obliterate, as writing with ink; cancel; — generally with *out*. **3.** To dry, as writing, with blotting paper. — *v. i.* **1.** To make a blot or blots. **2.** To take a blot.

blotch (blŏch), *n.* **1.** A blot or spot, as of ink. **2.** A large pustule, or a coarse eruption, as on the face. — *v. t. & i.* To cover with blotches; make or cause a blotch.

blot'ter (blŏt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that blots; esp., a piece of blotting paper. **2.** A book in which entries of transactions or events are made as they occur, as in recording accounts, arrests, etc.

blotting paper. An unsized, spongy paper for absorbing ink from fresh manuscript.

blouse (blouz; blous), *n.* A loose shirtlike overgarment of various lengths and styles.

blow (blō), *v. i.*; *pret.* BLEW (blōō); *p. p.* BLOWN (blōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BLOW'ING. To flower; bloom. — *n.* Blossom; flower; bloom.

blow, *n.* **1.** A forcible stroke with the hand, fist, or some instrument **2.** A sudden or forcible act or effort; assault. **3.** Something that causes suffering or loss (esp. when sudden); a sudden calamity. — **at a blow**, at one stroke; suddenly.

Syn. BLOW, STROKE. *Blow* implies force or violence; *stroke*, rather definiteness or precision, and, often, a sweeping movement; as, the *stroke* of an oar.

blow, *v. i.*; *pret.* BLEW (blōō); *p. p.* BLOWN (blōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BLOW'ING. **1.** To move, as air, esp. rapidly or with power. **2.** To send forth a forcible current of air or gas, as from a bellows. **3.** To sound on being blown into, as a trumpet. **4.** To pant; puff. **5.** Of whales and other cetaceans, to eject the moisture-laden air from the blowhole or blowholes in the head. **6.** To be carried or moved by the wind. — **to blow out. a** To be driven out by the expansive force of a gas or vapor; as, the steam cock *blew out*. **b** To be extinguished by a current of air, as a flame. — **to b. over**, to pass away; cease; as, the trouble *blew over*. — **to b. up**, to explode; burst. — *v. t.* **1.** To force a current of air upon or through, as with the mouth. **2.** To drive by a current of air; impel. **3** To form by inflating, as with air; as, to *blow* glass. **4.** To clear of contents by forcing air through; as, to *blow* one's nose. **5.** To burst, shatter, or destroy by an explosion; — with *up*, *down*, *open*, etc. **6.** To put out of breath; cause to blow from fatigue. — **to blow up. a** To inflate; as, *to blow up* a bladder. **b** To cause or bring by blowing; as, it will *blow up* rain. **c** See BLOW, *v. i.*, 5. — *n.* Act of blowing; blowing.

blow'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that blows; specifically, a device for producing a current of air.

blow'fly' (-flī'), *n.* Any of various flies that deposit their eggs or maggots on meat, in wounds, etc.

blow'gun' (-gŭn'), *n.* A tube through which a dart or other projectile may be blown by the breath.

blow'hole' (-hōl'), *n.* **1.** A hole for the escape of air or gas; esp., a nostril or spiracle in the top of the head of whales, etc. **2.** A hole in the ice to which whales, seals, etc., come to breathe.

blown (blōn), *p. p. & p. a.* from BLOW, *v.*

blow'pipe' (blō'pīp'), *n.* An instrument for directing a jet of air or gas into a fire or flame so as to increase the heat.

blowz'y (blouz'ĭ), *a.* [3] Coarse and ruddy-faced; fat and ruddy; frowzy; slovenly.

blub'ber (blŭb'ẽr), *n.* The fat of whales or other large marine mammals. It yields oil. — *v. i.* To weep noisily, or so as to disfigure the face.

bludg'eon (blŭj'ŭn), *n.* A short club with one end weighted, or thick and heavier than the other.

blue (blōō), *a.* [3] **1.** Having the color of the clear sky, or a hue resembling it. **2.** Low in spirits; melancholy. **3.** Tending to produce low spirits. *Colloq.* **4.** Severe or overstrict in morals; suiting one overstrict in morals. — *n.* **1.** A certain color of the spectrum; blue color. **2.** Something blue in color; esp., the sky or the sea. **3.** A pigment or dye that colors blue. **4.** A person dressed in blue or belonging to an organization whose uniform or badge is blue, as a Union soldier in the Civil War. **5.** *pl.* Low spirits; melancholy. *Colloq.* — *v. t. & i.*; BLUED (blōōd); BLU'ING or BLUE'ING. To make or turn blue.

Blue'beard' (-bērd'), *n.* The cruel hero of a story of the same name. He marries a beautiful maiden, Fatima, who enters a forbidden chamber and discovers the remains of six previous wives. A blood-stain betrays her to Bluebeard, and she is saved from death only by the arrival of her brothers.

blue'bell' (-bĕl'), *n.* Any of various plants bearing blue bell-shaped flowers.

blue'ber-ry (-bĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). The small edible, blue or blackish berry of a certain shrub; also, the shrub.

blue'bird' (-bûrd'), *n.* A small song bird of the northern United States. The male is bright blue above, with the breast reddish.

blue blood. The blood of noble or aristocratic families; also, a person of such a family.

blue'bot'tle (-bŏt'l), *n.* **1.** The cornflower. **2.** Any of several species of large true flies, having the abdomen or body steel-blue.

blue'-curls', *n.*, *or* **blue curls.** A low herb of the mint family of the eastern United States, with very irregular blue flowers.

blue'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (see PLURAL, *n.*, *Note*). A certain voracious marine food fish of wide distribution; also, any of various other fishes.

blue grass. Any of several grasses, mostly valuable, having bluish green stems. See GRASS, *Illust.*

blue'ing, *n.* Var. of BLUING.

blue'jack'et (-jăk'ĕt), *n.* An enlisted man in the navy; — often as distinguished from a *marine*.

blue laws. Certain laws of extreme rigor early enacted in New Haven colony; hence, any puritanical laws.

blue ribbon. a A distinction; a prize. At a horse or dog show, etc., the blue ribbon denotes the first class. **b** The badge of certain temperance societies.

blue'stock'ing (-stŏk'ĭng), *n.* A literary woman; a female pedant. *Colloq.*

blu'et (blōō'ĕt), *n.* A delicate plant of the United States with bluish flowers and tufted stems. Called also *innocence*, *quaker-ladies*, etc.

bluff (blŭf), *a.* [3] **1.** Having a broad, flattened front; as, the *bluff* bows of a ship. **2.** Rising steeply with a flat or rounded front, as a coast. **3.** Abrupt; roughly frank; brusque; blunt; crusty. — *n.* A high, steep bank.

bluff, *v. t.* To deceive by an assumed confidence of manner, speech, or expression, so as to accomplish some hidden purpose or ward off some danger. — *v. i.* To bluff an opponent by a fictitious show of strength. — *n.* Act of bluffing.

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bluff'ly (blŭf'lĭ), *adv.* In a bluff manner.
bluff'ness, *n.* Quality of being bluff; bluntness.
blu'ing (blōō'ĭng), *n.* Something to give a bluish tint, as a preparation of indigo used in laundering.
blu'ish, *a.* Somewhat blue.
blun'der (blŭn'dẽr), *v. i.* **1.** To move clumsily; stumble. **2.** To make a gross error or mistake, as from ignorance, stupidity, overconfidence, or confusion. — *v. t.* To utter awkwardly; — usually with *out;* as, he *blundered* out an apology. — *n.* A gross error. — **to blunder on** *or* **upon,** to come upon or hit upon as if by a more or less stupid accident. — **Syn.** See ERROR. — **blun'der-er**, *n.* [8].
blun'der-buss (-bŭs), *n.* **1.** A kind of short gun, with a large bore and flaring muzzle, formerly in use. **2.** A stupid, blundering fellow.
blunt (blŭnt), *a.* [3] **1.** Not sensitive; obtuse in feeling or perception. **2.** Dull-witted; stupid. **3.** Having a thick edge or point, as an instrument; dull. **4.** Abrupt in speech or manners. — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To make or become blunt. **2.** To repress, or weaken, as any appetite, desire, or power. — **blunt'ly**, *adv.* [8] — **blunt'ness**, *n.* [8].
blur (blûr), *v. t.;* BLURRED (blûrd); BLUR'RING. **1.** To obscure by making confused and uncertain in form or outline; make indistinct and confused. **2.** To cause imperfect vision in; dim. — *v. i.* To become blurred or obscure. — *n.* **1.** A stain; blot. **2.** A dim, confused appearance; indistinctness.
blurt (blûrt), *v. t.* To utter suddenly and indiscreetly; — commonly with *out.*
blush (blŭsh), *v. i.* **1.** To become red, esp. in the cheeks or face, as from modesty, shame, or confusion; flush. **2.** To grow or be red or rosy. — *n.* **1.** A reddening of the face as from modesty, shame, or confusion. **2.** A red or rosy tint.
blus'ter (blŭs'tẽr), *v. i.* **1.** To blow fitfully and noisily, as the wind; be windy and boisterous, as the weather. **2.** To talk with noisy violence; swagger. — *n.* **1.** Fitful noise and violence, as of a storm. **2.** Noisy, boastful language. — **-er**, *n.* [8].
bo'a (bō'ȧ), *n.; pl.* BOAS (bō'ȧz). **1.** Any large snake that crushes its prey. **2.** A long, round scarf of fur, feathers, etc., for the neck.
boa constrictor. A large boa of tropical America.
boar (bōr), *n.* The male of swine; the wild hog.
board (bōrd), *n.* **1.** A piece of timber sawed thin, relatively broad, and long. **2.** A table; esp., a table for food; hence, what is served on a table; provision, usually as furnished for pay. **3.** A table at which a council or court is held; hence, a council, or authorized assembly; as, a *board* of trade, of directors, etc. **4.** Pasteboard. **5.** *pl.* The stage in a theater. **6.** The border or edge of anything; as, sea*board;* specifically, *Naut.*, the side of a ship; as, over*board.* — **by the board,** overboard; away; as, his kind intentions had gone *by the board.* — **on b.** a On shipboard. b In or into a railway car or similar vehicle. — *v. t.* **1.** To cover with boards or boarding. **2.** To go on board of, as a ship. **3.** To enter (a railroad car or similar vehicle). *U. S.* **4.** To furnish with regular meals, or with meals and lodgings, for pay. **5.** To place at board, for pay; as, to *board* one's horse at a livery stable. — *v. i.* To obtain or have meals, or meals and lodgings, for pay.
board'er (bōr'dẽr), *n.* **1.** One who boards at another's table or house. **2.** One who boards a ship.
board foot. A volume equal to that of a board 1 ft. × 1 ft. × 1 in., or 144 cu. in., used in measuring lumber. Thus, a piece 2 in. × 4 in. × 12 ft. contains 8 board feet.
board'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BOARD, *v.* Hence: *n.* Boards collectively; a covering of boards.
boarding house, a house where boarders are taken. — **b. school,** a school in which pupils are boarded and lodged, as well as taught.
board measure. Measurement in board feet.
boast (bōst), *v. i.* To vaunt one's self; brag. — *v. t.* To speak of or display ostentatiously or vaingloriously; as, to *boast* one's wealth. — *n.* **1.** Boasting; bragging. **2.** The cause of boasting; occasion of exultation. — **boast'er**, *n.* [8].
boast'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* [4] Given to, or full of, boasting; inclined to boast. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8]. — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
boat (bōt), *n.* **1.** A small open vessel, or water craft, usually moved by oars or paddles; any vessel for navigating the water. **2.** A vehicle or utensil suggestive of a boat, as a stone *boat,* gravy *boat,* etc. — *v. t.* To transport or place in a boat. — *v. i.* To go or row in a boat.
boat'ing, *n.* Act or practice of rowing or sailing, esp. as an amusement.
boat'swain (bō'sw̆ān; *naut.* bō's'n), *n.* On a war vessel, a warrant officer in charge of the rigging, anchors, cables, cordage, etc. Also, on some merchant ships, a superior seaman with similar duties.
bob (bŏb), *n.* **1.** A knob or weight at the end of a rod or line; as, the *bob* of a pendulum, the *bob* of a plumb line, etc. **2.** A short, jerking motion; act of bobbing. — *v. t.;* BOBBED (bŏbd); BOB'BING. To cause to move in a short, jerking manner; move, as the head, with a bob. — *v. i.* To have a short, jerking motion; play to and fro, or up and down.
bob'bin (-ĭn), *n.* A spool or reel used to hold yarn or thread, as in spinning machines, or to hold wire.
bob'by (bŏb'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -BIES. A policeman. *Slang, Eng.*
bob'o-link (-ō-lĭŋk), *n.* A common American song bird related to the blackbirds and meadow larks.
bob'stay' (-stā'), *n. Naut.* A stay to hold the bowsprit down.
bob'tail' (-tāl'), *a.* Having the tail cut short; hence, deficient; abbreviated. — **bob'tailed'**, *a.*

Male Bobolink.

bob'white' (-hwīt'), *n.* Any of various species of North American quail; — com. called *partridge* in the South. See QUAIL.
‖ **Boche** (bŏsh), *n.* A German. *Slang.*
bode (bōd), *v. t. & i.* [1] To indicate by signs, as future events; portend.
bod'ice (bŏd'ĭs), *n.* **1.** A close-fitting outer waist of a woman's dress. **2.** A woman's garment reaching from waist to breast, often worn in some European national costumes; hence, a wide belt or girdle.
bod'ied (-ĭd), *a.* Having a body; — usually in composition; as, able-*bodied.*
bod'i-less (-ĭ-lĕs), *a.* Having no body; immaterial.
bod'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to the body; as, *bodily* fear, fear of physical harm to one's self. — *adv.* **1.** In bodily form; in the body. **2.** In respect to, or so as to affect, the whole body; all at once; completely.

Bobwhite.

bod'kin (bŏd'kĭn), *n.* **1.** A dagger. *Obs.* **2.** *Needlework.* A sharp-pointed implement for making holes. **3.** A blunt needle with a large eye for drawing tape, etc., through a loop or a hem.

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bod'y (bŏd'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* BODIES (-ĭz). **1.** The whole material organism of an animal or plant. **2.** The central or main part, as distinguished from smaller connected parts; as, the *body* of a man, of a tree, army, country, structure, etc. **3.** A person; a human being; as, any*body*. **4.** A number of individuals or things united, as for some purpose; as, a legislative *body*. **5.** That part of a garment covering the body. **6.** A mass or portion of matter distinct from other masses; as, a moving *body*; a *body* of cold air. **7.** Consistency; thickness; substance; strength; as, paint of good *body*. — **body corporate**, a corporation. — **b. politic**, a corporation; esp., the state.

Syn. BODY, CORPSE, CARCASS. **Body** refers to the animal organism, living or dead; **corpse** and **carcass** (of man and beast respectively), to the dead body. — *v. t.* [2] To embody. — **to body forth**, to picture (something) to one's self as in bodily form.

bod'y-guard' (-gärd'), *n.* A guard for the person.

Boer (bo͝or), *n.* A colonist or farmer in South Africa of Dutch or, rarely, Huguenot descent.

bog (bŏg), *n.* A piece of wet spongy earth consisting chiefly of decayed vegetable matter; marsh; morass. — *v. t. & i.*; BOGGED (bŏgd); -GING (bŏg'ĭng). To sink, as into a bog; mire.

bo'gey (bō'gĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GEYS (-gĭz). Var. of BOGY.

bog'gle (bŏg'l), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To hesitate; take alarm; show indecision. **2.** To do anything awkwardly.

bog'gy (-ĭ), *a.* [3] Like, consisting of, or containing, a bog or bogs.

bo'gie (bō'gĭ). Var. of BOGY.

bo'gus (bō'gŭs), *a.* Spurious; sham. *Colloq.*

bo'gy (bō'gĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-gĭz). A specter; hobgoblin; bugbear.

Bo-he'mi-a (-hē'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* A crowland of Austria.

Bo-he'mi-an (-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Bohemia. **2.** Unconventional; free and easy. — *n.* **1.** A native of Bohemia. **2.** The language of the Czechs, a Slavic dialect. **3.** One who makes a livelihood by, or is much interested in, art, literature, etc., and who takes an attitude of protest against, or of indifference to, social conventions.

boil (boil), *v. i.* **1.** To be agitated by the generation and rising of bubbles of vapor; — said of a liquid. **2.** To be agitated like boiling water; to seethe; as, the waves *boil*. **3.** To be excited with passion; as, my blood *boils* with anger. **4.** To be in boiling water, as food in cooking. — *v. t.* **1.** To heat to the boiling point. **2.** To heat in a boiling liquid. — *n.* Act or state of boiling.

boil, *n.* A hard, inflamed, suppurating tumor.

boil'er, *n.* **1.** A vessel in which anything is boiled. **2.** A strong metallic vessel in which steam is generated for driving engines. **3.** A tank in which hot water is stored.

boil'ing, *a.* Heated to the point of bubbling; seething; swelling with heat, ardor, or passion. — *n.* **1.** The action denoted by the verb BOIL. **2.** Exposure to the action of a hot liquid. — **boiling point**, the temperature at which a liquid boils. For water, at sea level, it is 212° Fahrenheit.

bois'ter-ous (bois'tẽr-ŭs), *a.* [4] Tumultuously violent; rough; turbulent; loud; violent; tumultuous. — **-ly,** *adv.* [8] — **-ness,** *n.* [8].

bold (bōld), *a.* [3] **1.** Forward to meet danger; brave. **2.** Exhibiting or requiring spirit and contempt of danger; daring; as, a *bold* deed. **3.** In a bad sense, too forward; rude; impudent. **4.** Somewhat overstepping usual bounds; as, *bold* views; a *bold* imagination. **5.** Steep; abrupt; prominent; as, a *bold* shore. — **Syn.** Courageous, intrepid, fearless, dauntless, valiant, audacious, stout-hearted.

bold'face' (-fās'), *n.* *Print.* Type having a conspicuously heavy face. See TYPE.

bold'ly, *adv.* In a bold manner or state.

bold'ness, *n.* State or quality of being bold.

bole (bōl), *n.* The trunk of a tree.

boll (bōl), *n.* The pod or capsule of a plant, esp. flax or cotton. — *v. i.* To form a boll; go to seed.

Bol'she-vik', *or* **bol'-** (bōl'shĕ-vĕk'), *n.*; *pl.* -SHEVIKI (-vĕ-kē'; -vē'kĭ), -SHEVIKS (-vĕks'). In Russian politics, a member or adherent of the radical wing (the **Bolsheviki**) of the Social Democratic party. The Bolsheviki favor terroristic tactics. Hence, often, any extreme radical adopting such tactics.

Bol'she-vism, *or* **bol'-** (bōl'shĕ-vĭz'm), *n.* Doctrines, tactics, or practices of, or like those of, the Bolsheviki. — **-vist** (-vĭst), *a. & n.* — **-vis'tic,** *a.*

bol'ster (bōl'stẽr), *n.* A long pillow or cushion for a bed. — *v. t.* **1.** To support with a bolster or pillow. **2.** To support, hold up, or maintain, esp. with difficulty; — often with *up*.

bolt (bōlt), *n.* **1.** A short, stout, blunt-headed arrow for a crossbow or catapult; a dart. **2.** Lightning; thunderbolt. **3.** A sliding catch or fastening; the portion of a lock shot or withdrawn by the key. **4.** A strong pin used to fasten or hold something in place, often having a head at one end and a screw thread on the other. **5.** A package or roll of cloth, often of about 40 yards. **6.** Act of bolting. — *v. t.* **1.** To swallow without chewing. **2.** *U. S. Politics.* To refuse to support, as a policy or a nominee of one's party. **3.** To fasten with or as with a bolt or bolts. — *v. i.* **1.** To start forth like a bolt or arrow; dart off. **2.** *U. S. Politics.* To refuse to support the nominee, policy, etc., of one's party. — *adv.* Like a bolt. — **bolt upright**, perfectly upright; straight up.

bolt (bōlt), *v. t.* To sift (flour from bran) with a bolter; hence, to separate or refine, as if by sifting.

bo'lus (bō'lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LUSES (-ĕz). A rounded mass of anything; esp., a large pill, as for a horse.

bomb (bŏm; bo͝om), *n.* **1.** *Mil.* A shell; esp., a spherical shell. **2.** Any similar missile or device.

bom-bard' (bŏm-bärd'; bo͝om-), *v. t.* **1.** To attack with artillery; esp., to throw shells, shot, etc., at or into. **2.** To assail vigorously or persistently.

bom-bard'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* A bombarding.

bom'bast (bŏm'bȧst), *n.* High-sounding words or language; inflated style; fustian.

bom-bas'tic (bŏm-bȧs'tĭk), *a.* (4) Characterized by bombast. — **bom-bas'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

bom'ba-zine', **-sine** (bŏm'bȧ-zēn'), *n.* A twilled dress fabric with silk warp and worsted weft.

bomb'proof' (bŏm'prōo͞f'; bo͝om'-), *a.* Secure against the effect of bombs. — *n.* A bombproof structure.

bomb'shell' (-shĕl'), *n.* A bomb.

‖ **bo'na fi'de** (bō'nȧ fī'dē). [L.] In or with good faith; without fraud or deceit; as, a *bona fide* sale.

bo-nan'za (bō-nȧn'zȧ), *n.* A rich ore body; hence, anything that yields a large income. *Colloq.. U. S.*

bon'bon' (bŏN'bŏN'; bo͝on'bo͝on'), *n.* A sweetmeat; a sugarplum.

bond (bŏnd), *a.* In servitude; captive.

bond, *n.* **1.** That which binds; band; shackle; manacle. **2.** *pl.* State of being bound; imprisonment. **3.** A binding force or influence; a uniting tie; as, the *bonds* of affection. **4.** A binding agreement; covenant. **5.** **a** *Law.* A writing under seal by which a person binds himself to pay a certain sum, usually only in the event that some condition is not fulfilled. **b** *Finance.* Such an instrument, or, loosely, an interest-bearing certificate, issued by a government or corporation. **6.** State of goods when a bond has been given that the duty on them will be paid, or of goods stored in a bonded warehouse. **7.** A timber, stone, or the like, overlapping another, or the connection thus formed. — *v. t.* To place under a bond; mortgage.

bond'age (bŏn'dȧj), *n.* Involuntary servitude; slavery; captivity. — See SERVITUDE.

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bond'ed (bŏn'dĕd), *p. a.* Placed under, or covered by, a bond, as for payment of customs duties. — **bonded warehouse**, a warehouse in which bonded goods are stored.

bond'maid' (bŏnd'mād'), *n.* A female slave.

bond'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* **-MEN** (-mĕn). A man slave; serf.

bonds'man (bŏndz'măn), *n.; pl.* **-MEN** (-mĕn). **1.** A bondman. **2.** *Law.* A surety on a bond.

bond'wom'an (bŏnd'wo͝om'ăn), *n.* A woman slave.

bone (bōn), *n.* **1.** One of the pieces or parts of a vertebrate's skeleton. **2.** Any of various other hard animal substances or structures, as whalebone. **3.** *pl.* The skeleton; the body; as, his *bones* rest in England. **4.** A bone with meat adhering to it, as used for food; as, a soup *bone*. **5.** Something originally or usually made of bone, ivory, or the like, as a stay for a corset. — *v. t.* [1] To take out bones from the flesh of. — **bone'less**, *a.* [8].

bone'set' (-sĕt'), *n.* A coarse herb of the aster family, with white-rayed flower heads; thoroughwort.

bon'fire' (bŏn'fīr'), *n.* A large fire built in the open air as an expression of public joy, for sport, etc.

bon'ho-mie', **bon'hom-mie'** (bŏn'ō-mē'), *n.* Good nature; pleasant and easy manner.

bon'net (bŏn'ĕt), *n.* **1.** A soft woolen cap without brim or visor, worn by men in Scotland. **2.** A head covering, worn by women and children out of doors, usually tied on with strings. — *v. t.* To dress or provide with a bonnet.

bon'nie (-ĭ). Var. of BONNY.

bon'ny (-ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Good-looking; comely. **2.** Gay; cheerful; blithe.

bo'nus (bō'nŭs), *n.; pl.* **-NUSES** (-ĕz). Something given beyond what is usual or strictly due.

bon'y (bōn'ĭ), *a.* [3] Like, consisting of, full of, or pertaining to, bones; having conspicuous bones.

boo (bo͞o), *interj.* An exclamation used to indicate contempt, disapproval, etc., or to frighten.

boo'by (bo͞o'bĭ), *n.; pl.* **-BIES** (-bĭz). **1.** A dunce; a stupid fellow. **2.** In card playing, etc., the player whose score is lowest.

boo'die (-d'l), *n.* Bribe money; graft. *Cant.*

book (bo͝ok), *n.* **1.** A written or printed narrative or record, or a series of such; esp., a literary composition of considerable length. **2.** A collection of sheets of paper bound together; usually, a printed and bound volume. **3.** A subdivision of a literary work; as, the tenth *book* of "Paradise Lost." **4.** [*cap.; usually* **the Book**] The Bible. **5.** *Card Playing.* A certain number of tricks or of cards forming a set when taken or held by one side, as six tricks in whist. — **by the book**, in the prescribed way; formally; correctly; as, to speak *by the book*. — *v. t. & i.* To enter or register (as one's name) in a book or list, esp. so as to engage service or accommodation; as, to *book* freight; to *book* one's passage.

book'bind'er (-bīn'dĕr), *n.* One whose occupation is to bind books. — **book'bind'ing**, *n.*

book'ish, *a.* [4] **1.** Fond of, or learned in, books. **2.** Characterized by literary form; hence, formal; pedantic. — **book'ish-ness**, *n.* [8].

book'keep'er (-kēp'ĕr), *n.* One who keeps accounts.

book'keep'ing, *n.* Art or practice of keeping a systematic record of business transactions.

book'let, *n.* A little book.

book'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* **1.** An insect larva that injures books. **2.** One unusually devoted to books.

boom (bo͞om), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A long spar used esp. to extend the bottom of a sail. **2.** A long spar or beam projecting from the mast of a derrick, to support or guide the body lifted. **3.** A line of connected floating timbers used to confine logs, etc.

boom, *v. i.* **1.** To make a hollow sound, as waves or cannon. **2.** To move with a booming noise, as a ship. **3.** To have a rapid growth in market value, in resources and population, or in popular favor, as a town or district. — *v. t.* **1.** To give forth with a resonant or booming sound; — usually with *out*. **2.** To cause a rapid growth or increase of in favor, price, etc. — *n.* **1.** A hollow roar, as of waves or cannon. **2.** A strong and rapid increase in market value, favor, etc.; as, a *boom* in real estate.

boom'er-ang (bo͞om'ĕr-ăng), *n.* **1.** A curved or angular club used, mainly by the natives of Australia, as a missile weapon. It can be hurled so that its flight will bring it back near to the place from which it was thrown. **2.** Any story or scheme that reacts to the damage of its originator.

Boomerangs.

boon (bo͞on), *n.* A thing asked, granted, or enjoyed, as a benefit or favor; a gift. — **Syn.** See PRESENT.

boon, *a.* Jovial; convivial; — chiefly in *boon companion*.

boor (bo͝or), *n.* **1.** A peasant; rustic; esp., an awkward, ill-bred countryman. **2.** A rude, ill-bred person.

boor'ish (bo͝or'ĭsh), *a.* [4] Like a boor; uncultured. — **boor'ish-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

boost (bo͞ost), *v. t. & i.* To lift or push from behind; give a boost to; hence, to assist or advance. *Colloq., U. S.* — *n.* A push or shove (literally or fig.) that aids one in rising or advancing. *Colloq., U. S.*

boot (bo͞ot), *n.* Something given to equalize an exchange; as, "I'll give you *boot*, I'll give you three for one" (*Shakespeare*); — now only in to boot, in addition; into the bargain; besides.

boot, *n.* **1.** A covering, usually of leather, for the foot and leg. **2.** A place for baggage at either end of a stagecoach. **3.** Something suggestive of a boot (sense 1), as a kind of instrument of torture for the leg. — *v. t.* To put boots on, esp. for riding.

boot'black' (bo͞ot'blăk'), *n.* One who polishes boots.

Bo-ö'tes (bō-ō'tēz), *n.* *Astron.* A northern constellation containing the bright star Arcturus.

booth (bo͞oth; bo͞oth), *n.* **1.** A frail temporary house or shed. **2.** A covered stall or temporary structure in a fair, at a polling place, etc.

boot'jack' (bo͞ot'jăk'), *n.* A device for pulling off boots.

boot'less, *a.* Unavailing; useless; unprofitable.

boots (bo͞ots), *n.; pl.* in form, but construed as *sing.* A servant who cleans, blacks, and polishes boots.

boo'ty (bo͞o'tĭ), *n.; pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). **1.** Spoil, esp. that taken in war; plunder. **2.** Any rich gain.

bo-peep' (bō-pēp'), *n.* A sudden looking out and withdrawing, so as to startle or amuse some one (as by children in play).

bo-rac'ic (bō-răs'ĭk), *a.* Boric.

bo'rax (bō'răks), *n.* A crystalline slightly alkaline natural salt of boron and sodium, used as a cleansing agent, antiseptic, flux, etc.

Bor'deaux' mix'ture (bôr'dō'). A fungicide composed of blue vitriol, lime, and water.

bor'der (bôr'dĕr), *n.* **1.** The outer part or edge; margin. **2.** A boundary or frontier.

Syn. Bound, boundary, limit, confine, margin, verge, edge, rim, brim, brink. — BORDER, MARGIN, EDGE, RIM, BRIM, BRINK agree in the idea of a bounding or dividing line or surface. A **border** is that part of a surface just within its boundary line or the boundary line itself; as, the *border* of a rug; the Canadian *border*. A **margin** is a *border* definite in width or made distinctive; as, the *margin* of a page. An **edge** is a sharply defined terminating line or part; as, the water's *edge*. **Rim** usually applies to the edge of something circular or curving; **brim**, to the upper rim of a hollow vessel; as, the *rim* of a cup; full to the *brim*. **Brink** denotes

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the edge of something steep; as, the *brink* of a precipice.
the border, the borders, the adjoining districts of England and Scotland.
— *a.* Pertaining to a boundary district or frontier. — *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with a border. **2.** To touch or be touched, as by a border; bound; as, the region *borders* a forest. — *v. i.* [With *on* or *upon*.] **1.** To touch at the edge or boundary. **2.** To approach; come near to; as, his remarks *bordered* on the ridiculous.

bor'der-er, *n.* A dweller on the border or frontier.

bor'der-land' (-lănd'), *n.* Land on a border.

bore (bōr), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To penetrate (a body), as with an auger, gimlet, drill, or the like; to pierce. **2.** To make (a hole, well, passage, etc.) with or as with an auger; as, to *bore* one's way through a crowd. **3.** To weary by dullness, or by forcing one's presence upon. — *v. i.* **1.** To bore a hole. **2.** To be pierced by a boring instrument. — *n.* **1.** A hole made by boring, or an opening suggestive of one so made. **2.** A round internal cavity, as of a pipe or tube or the barrel of a firearm. **3.** Size of a hole; interior diameter of a tube; caliber. **4.** A person or thing that wearies, as by dullness; a tiresome person or affair.

bo're-al (bō'rē-ăl), *a.* Pert. to Boreas; northern.

Bo're-as (-ăs), *n.* The north wind.

bor'er (bōr'ẽr), *n.* One that bores, as a tool, the shipworm, any of certain beetles, etc.

bo'ric (bō'rĭk), *a.* Pert. to or containing boron.

born (bōrn), *p. a.* of BEAR, *v. t.* Having from birth a certain character; inborn; as, a *born* artist. See the Note at end of BEAR, *v. t.*

borne (bōrn), *p. p.* of BEAR. Supported; carried; brought forth (by the mother), etc. See BEAR, *v. t.*

bo'ron (bō'rŏn), *n.* A chemical element occurring naturally only in combination, as in borax.

bor'ough (bŭr'ō), *n.* **1.** In England: **a** A town that sends a member or members to Parliament. **b** An incorporated town with special privileges conferred by royal charter. **2.** A form of municipal corporation corresponding in general to an incorporated town or village. *Local, U. S.*

bor'row (bŏr'ō), *v. t.* **1.** To receive with the intention (expressed or understood) of returning or giving an equivalent for; — opposite of *lend*. **2.** *Arith.* In subtraction, to take (one or more) from the next higher denomination in order to add it to the next lower. **3.** To copy; imitate; adopt. — *v. i.* To borrow something.

Bors (bōrs), *n.* In Arthurian legend, a king of Gaul, uncle of Lancelot.

Bors, *or* **Bort** (bōrt), **Sir.** In Arthurian legend, a knight of the Round Table, nephew of Lancelot.

bosh (bŏsh), *n.* Empty talk; trash. *Colloq.*

bos'om (bŏŏz'ŭm), *n.* **1.** The breast of a human being. **2.** The breast as the seat of the passions, affections, and thoughts; as, "anger resteth in the *bosom* of fools" (*Eccl.* vii. 9). **3.** Any thing or place suggestive of the breast; as, the *bosom* of the earth. **4.** That part of a garment which is worn over the breast; as, a shirt *bosom*. — *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the bosom. **2.** Intimate; trusted; as, a *bosom* friend.

boss (bŏs), *n.* A round projecting part or body; knoblike stud; as, a *boss* of wood; a *boss* on a shield. — *v. t.* To ornament with bosses; stud.

boss, *n.* A master workman; superintendent; manager; political dictator. — *v. t.* To be master over; direct. — *v. i.* To be master *All Colloq.*

bo-tan'ic (bō-tăn'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to bot-
bo-tan'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } any. — **-i-cal-ly,** *adv.* [8].

bot'a-nist (bŏt'á-nĭst), *n.* One who is a specialist in, or a student of, botany.

bot'a-nize (-nīz), *v. i.* [1] To collect plants for botanical investigation; to study plants in the field.

bot'a-ny (-nĭ), *n.* Science of plants and plant life.

botch (bŏch), *n.* **1.** A patch clumsily put on. **2.** Clumsy work; bungle. — *v. t.* **1.** To mark with or as with botches. **2.** To mend; repair; esp., to patch clumsily. **3.** To combine, express, or do in a bungling way; to mar. — **botch'er,** *n.* [8].

botch'y (bŏch'ĭ), *a.* [3] Botched; poorly done.

bot'fly' (bŏt'flī'), *n.* Any of many two-winged insects whose larvæ are parasites on horses, etc.

both (bōth), *a.* or *pron.* The one and the other; the two. — *conj. & adv.* **1.** As well; not only; equally; — used with *and;* as, *both* the quick *and* the dead. **2.** As well; also; too.

both'er (bŏth'ẽr), *v. t.* To annoy; worry; perplex. — *v. i.* To feel care or anxiety. — *n.* One who or that which bothers; embarrassment; worry.

both'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of bothering; state of being bothered; a thing that bothers. *Colloq.*

both'er-some (-sŭm), *a.* [4] Causing bother, or worry.

bots, botts (bŏts), *n. pl.; sing.* BOT, BOTT. Larvæ of the botfly, esp. the species infesting the horse.

bot'tle (bŏt'l), *n.* **1.** A hollow vessel, usually of glass or earthenware, with a narrow neck or mouth and without handles. **2.** The contents of a bottle; fig., intoxicating liquor. — *v. t.* [1] To inclose in or as in a bottle or bottles.

bot'tom (-tŭm), *n.* **1.** The part of anything under and supporting the contents or bulk; as, the *bottom* of a chair; under surface; lowest part of anything; foot; base; also, foundation; groundwork. **2.** Bed of a body of water. **3.** Low alluvial land along a river. **4.** *Naut.* The part of a ship ordinarily under water; hence, a ship. **5.** Power of endurance. — *a.* Of or pertaining to the bottom; lowest; as, *bottom* prices. — *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with a bottom, as a chair. **2.** To found or build; to base; — with *on* or *upon*. — **bot'tom-less,** *a.* [8].

bou'doir' (bōō'dwär'), *n.* A small room to which a lady may retire to be alone, or to receive intimate friends.

bough (bou), *n.* An arm or branch of a tree, esp. a main branch.

bought (bôt), *pret. & p. a.* of BUY.

‖ **bon'illon'** (bōō'yŏn'; bŏŏl'yŏn'), *n.* [F.] A kind of clear beef or other meat soup or broth.

boul'der (bōl'dẽr), *n.* Var. of BOWLDER.

bou'le-vard (bōō'lẽ-värd), *n.* A broad avenue, esp. one planted with rows of trees, etc.

bounce (bouns), *v. t.* [1] To cause to bound or rebound. — *v. i.* **1.** To strike or thump so as to rebound or to make a sudden noise. **2.** To leap or spring suddenly; bound. — *n.* **1.** A sudden leap or bound; rebound. **2.** Bluster; brag; boasting.

bounc'er (boun'sẽr), *n.* **1.** One who bounces. **2.** Something big; as, a *bouncer* of a fish.

bounc'ing (-sĭng), *a.* Stout; buxom; big.

bound (bound), *n.* **1.** The limiting line; hence, that which limits; limit; confine; — usually in *pl.;* as, "earth's remotest *bounds*"; his greed knows no *bounds*. **2.** *pl.* Borderland; also, the tract within bounds; domain; as, "come hither to annoy a noble lady on my *bounds*." — *v. t.* **1.** To limit; terminate; inclose; restrain; confine. **2.** To name the boundaries of; as, to *bound* France. — *v. i.* To have its boundary (on); adjoin.

bound, *v. i.* **1.** To move with a sudden spring or leap, or with a succession of springs or leaps. **2.** To rebound, as a ball. — **Syn.** See SKIP. — *v. t.* To cause to rebound; bounce. — *n.* **1.** A quick leap; a spring; jump. **2.** A rebound.

bound (bound), *a.* Prepared; ready or intending to go; going; as, where are you *bound?*

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bound, *p. a.* **1.** Restrained or fastened by a band, bond, or the like; tied; confined. **2.** Inclosed in a binding or cover, as a book. **3.** Under legal or moral restraint or obligation; as, one is *bound* by his word. **4.** Constrained or compelled; destined; certain;—followed by the infinitive; as, it is *bound* to happen.

bound'a-ry (boun'dā-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). That which indicates or fixes a limit or extent, or marks a bound, as of a territory.

bound'en (-d'n), *p. p. & a.* **1.** Under obligation, as for a favor; obliged; beholden. **2.** Made obligatory; binding; — chiefly in *bounden duty*.

bound'less, *a.* Without bounds; infinite.

boun'te-ous (boun'tē-ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Characterized by bounty; liberal; munificent; — of persons or agents; as, "thou *bounteous* Giver of all good." **2.** Liberally bestowed; plentiful; — of things; as, a *bounteous* harvest.— **-ly**, *adv.* [8]— **-ness**, *n.* [8].

boun'ti-ful (boun'tĭ-fo͝ol), *a.* [4] **1.** Free in giving; liberal. **2.** Plentiful. — **Syn.** Generous, bounteous. See LIBERAL.— **-ly**, *adv.* [8]— **-ness**, *n.* [8].

boun'ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Liberality in giving; generosity. **2.** That which is given liberally. **3.** A reward; esp., a premium to induce men to enter public service or to encourage an industry.

bou-quet' (bo͞o-kā'), *n.* **1.** A nosegay; a bunch of flowers. **2.** A perfume; aroma, as of wine.

bour-geois' (bo͝or-jois'), *n. Print.* See TYPE.

bourn (bo͝rn; bo͝orn), *n.* Bound; boundary.

bourne. Var. of BOURN.

Bourse (bo͝ors), *n.* The stock exchange of Paris, or of any of various other European cities.

bout (bout), *n.* **1.** A turn; a round. **2.** A conflict; contest; trial; set-to.

bo'vine (bō'vīn; -vĭn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, the ox or cow or animals of the ox kind; hence, sluggish and patient; dull.

bow (bou), *v. i.* **1.** To bend the head, knee, or body in reverence, submission, civility, or assent. **2.** (*pron.* bō) To bend; curve. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause (anything) to incline; bend. **2.** To bend or incline, as the head or body, in respect, gratitude, assent, submission, or condescension. **3.** To prostrate; depress; crush; as, *bowed* with care. **4. a** To express by bowing; as, to *bow* one's thanks. **b** To usher (*in* or *out*) with bowing. **5.** (*pron.* bō) To cause to become curved, or bow-shaped. — *n.* An inclination of the head, or a bending of the body, in respect, submission, etc.

bow (bou), *n.* **1.** The forward part of a vessel, or of an airship or dirigible balloon. **2.** One who rows in the bow of a boat.

bow (bō), *n.* **1.** Anything bent, or curved, as the rainbow; a bend. **2.** A weapon made of elastic material, as a strip of wood, with a cord to connect the two ends when bent, by which an arrow is propelled. **3.** Anything shaped like a bow; as, a violin *bow*, a *bow*knot, etc. — *a.* Bent like a bow.

bow'el (bou'ĕl), *n.* **1.** An intestine; entrail, esp. of man; gut; — usually in *pl.* **2.** *pl.* The interior of anything, as of the earth. **3.** *pl.* The seat of pity or kindness; tenderness; compassion.

bow'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** A rustic cottage. **2.** A chamber; esp., a lady's private apartment. *Now only Poetic.* **3.** A leafy or wooded shelter or arbor.

bow'ie knife (bō'ĭ; bo͞o'ĭ). A kind of long, strong, curved knife.

bow'knot' (bō'nŏt'), *n.* A kind of knot. See KNOT.

bowl (bōl), *n.* **1.** A concave vessel to hold liquids, etc. **2.** A drinking vessel for wine, etc. **3.** The contents of a full bowl. **4.** A part suggestive of a bowl (sense 1); as, the *bowl* of a spoon, pipe, etc.

bowl, *n.* **1.** A ball used in playing bowls, tenpins, etc. **2.** *pl.* **a** A game played with special balls on a level greensward. **b** Ninepins, skittles, or tenpins. **3.** A delivery of the ball in bowling. — *v. t.* **1.** To play with or at bowls. **2.** To roll a ball, as in the game of bowls. **3.** *Cricket.* To serve the ball to the batsman, originally by rolling, or trundling, it along the ground. **4.** To move rapidly and smoothly, as a ball.—*v. i.* **1.** To roll or deliver, as a bowl or cricket ball. **2.** *Cricket.* To put out (a batsman) by bowling; — often with *out*.

bowl'der, boul'der (bōl'dẽr), *n.* A rounded or worn mass of rock, larger than a cobblestone.

bow'leg' (bō'lĕg'), *n.* A crooked leg, esp. one bowed outward. — **bow'-leg'ged** (-lĕg'ĕd; -lĕgd'), *a.*

bowl'er (bōl'ẽr), *n.* One who bowls.

bow'line (bō'lĭn; -lĭn), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A rope used to keep the weather edge of the sail taut forward. **2.** A bowline knot. See KNOT.

bowl'ing (bōl'ĭng), *n.* The sport of playing bowls, or tenpins, or the game itself. — **bowling alley**, a covered place for playing at bowls, or tenpins. — **b. green**, a level greensward for bowling.

bow'man (bō'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). An archer.

bow'sprit (bŏ'sprĭt; bou'-), *n. Naut.* A spar projecting forward from the stem of a vessel.

bow window (bō). *Arch.* A bay window, esp. one that is curved in plan.

box (bŏks), *n.* A blow on the head or ear with the hand. — *v. t.* To fight with the fist; to spar with gloves. — *v. t.* To strike with the hand or fist.

box, *n.* An evergreen shrub or small tree widely used for hedges and borders.

box, *n.* **1.** A case or other receptacle usually having a lid or cover. **2.** Driver's seat on a carriage. **3.** The quantity that a box contains. **4.** A limited compartment in a public place, as in a theater, or its occupants. **5.** A boxlike shed; as, a sentry *box*. **6.** *Mach.* A receptacle like, or suggestive of, a box, as a journal bearing. — *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with boxes, or inclose like a box. **2.** To inclose in or as in a box; confine; stow. — **to box the compass**, *Naut.*, to name the 32 points of the compass in order.

box elder. A tree of the eastern United States, related to the maple.

box'er (bŏk'sẽr), *n.* One who boxes.

box'ing, *n.* Act of fighting with the fists; sparring.

box'wood' (bŏks'wo͝od'), *n.* The very close-grained, tough, hard wood of the box.

boy (boi), *n.* **1.** A male child from birth to about 14 years of age; a youth; — used also as a familiar term for a man. **2.** A male servant or inferior.

boy'cott (boi'kŏt), *v. t.* **1.** To subject to a boycott. **2.** To refrain from the use of; keep aloof from. — *n.* A combining to withhold, or to prevent others from holding, business or social relations with a tradesman, employer, etc.

boy'hood (-ho͝od), *n.* State, condition, or period of being a boy.

boy'ish, *a.* [4] Like, pertaining to, or in the manner of, a boy. — **Syn.** See YOUTHFUL.

brace (brās), *n.* **1.** In writing and printing, a curved line connecting two or more words or lines; thus, *boil* } *bowl* }; or, in music, connecting staves. **2.** *Mech.* A curved implement for holding and turning bits, etc. See TOOL, *Illust.* **3.** A rod, piece of timber, or the like, to strengthen something, or hold it firmly. **4.** A pair; a couple;—orig. of dogs.— **Syn.** See COUPLE.—*v. t.* [1] **1.** To bind, connect, or support with or as with braces. **2.** To give tone, vigor, or firmness to; — often with *up*. **3.** To hold firmly. — *v. i.* To get tone or vigor; rouse one's energies; — often with *up*. *Colloq.*

brace'let (brās'lĕt), *n.* An ornamental band worn about the wrist or arm, chiefly by women.

brac'er (brās'ẽr), *n.* That which braces; a tonic.

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brac'ing (brās'ing), *p. a.* [4] Strengthening; invigorating.

brack'en (brăk'n), *n.* A brake, or large fern.

brack'et (-ĕt), *n.* **1.** A projecting supporting piece or combination of pieces, as of stone, wood, or metal, usually extending from a vertical surface. **2.** In writing and printing, either of the characters [ ], used to set something off from the context; also, sometimes, a brace. — *v. t.* To place within brackets; connect by, or furnish with, a bracket or brackets.

brack'ish (-ĭsh), *a.* [4] Saltish, as water in saline soil; hence, distasteful; nauseous.

bract (brăkt), *n. Bot.* a A leaf from the axil of which a flower or floral axis arises. b A bractlet.

bract'let (brăkt'lĕt), *n. Bot.* A bract situated on the floral axis, and usually smaller than the main bract from which the latter springs.

brad (brăd), *n.* A kind of thin, small nail.

brae (brā), *n.* A hillside; slope; bank; hill. *Scot.*

brag (brăg), *v. i.*; BRAGGED (brăgd); BRAG'GING. To talk boastfully; boast. — *v. t.* To boast of; vaunt. — *n.* **1.** Boasting; self-glorification. **2.** Thing bragged of. **3.** One who brags; a boaster; braggart. — **brag'ger** (-ẽr), *n.* [8].

brag'ga-do'ci-o (brăg'ă-dō'shĭ-ō), *n.* **1.** A braggart; swaggerer. **2.** Empty boasting; brag.

brag'gart (brăg'ărt), *n.* A boaster. — *a.* Boastful.

Brah'ma (brä'mă), *n.* In Hindu mythology, the first member of the Trinity (Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva); the Creator.

Brah'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MANS (-măns). A Hindu of the highest, or priestly, caste. — **Brah'man-ism** (-Iz'm), *n.*

Brah'min. Var. of BRAHMAN.

braid (brād), *v. t.* **1.** To weave, interlace, or entwine together; to plait. **2.** To bind (the hair) as with a braid. **3.** To trim, ornament, or outline with braid. — *n.* **1.** A plait, band, or narrow fabric formed by intertwining different strands. **2.** A narrow fabric for binding, trimming, etc.

brain (brān), *n.* **1.** In vertebrate animals, the large mass of nerve tissue inclosed in the skull or cranium, regarded as the seat of consciousness. **2.** Understanding; intellect; — often in the *pl.* — *v. t.* To dash out the brains of.

brain'less, *a.* Without understanding; witless.

braise (brāz), *v. t.* [1] *Cookery.* To stew or broil in a covered kettle or pan.

brake (brāk), *n.* **1.** Any of various large ferns; a fern. **2.** A thicket; a brushwood.

brake, *n.* **1.** A machine to bruise flax or hemp in order to separate the fiber. **2.** Any device for retarding or stopping by friction; as, a *brake* on a wagon wheel, on a bicycle, etc. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To crush or break (flax or hemp) in a brake. **2.** To apply a brake to; retard or stop by a brake.

brake'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man in charge of a brake or brakes, as on a railroad car.

bram'ble (brăm'b'l), *n.* Any of various plants of the genus including the raspberry and blackberry; hence, any rough, prickly shrub.

bran (brăn), *n.* The broken coat of the seed of grain separated from flour by sifting or bolting.

branch (brănch), *n.* **1.** A shoot growing from the main stem of a plant or from one of the main divisions of the stem. **2.** Any division extending like a branch; ramification; as, a *branch* of a river; *branch* of a railroad. **3.** A division of a family, descended from a particular ancestor. **4.** A member, part, section, or the like, of any complex body or work; as, a *branch* of the post office; the *branches* of knowledge. — *a.* **1.** Diverging from, or tributary to, a main stock, line, way, theme, etc. **2.** Of or pert. to a branch. — *v. i.* **1.** To shoot or spread in branches; ramify. **2.** To spring off or out from a main branch, stem, or root; diverge.

brand (brănd), *n.* **1.** A piece of partly burnt wood, whether still burning or not. **2.** A mark put on criminals with a hot iron; hence, any mark of infamy or vice; a stigma. **3.** A mark made with a hot iron, as to designate ownership, quality, etc.; any mark made for such a purpose, as with a stencil; hence, grade; sort; class; make; as, a good *brand* of flour. **4.** A branding iron. — *v. t.* To make a brand upon; hence, to mark as infamous; *stigmatize*; as, to *brand* a man as a thief.

bran'dish (-dĭsh), *v. t.* To wave or flourish, as a weapon. — *n.* A flourish, as with a weapon.

Syn. BRANDISH and FLOURISH agree in denoting a waving motion. **Brandish** implies menace or threat; **flourish**, parade, bravado, or triumph.

brand'-new', *a.* Perfectly new; quite new.

bran'dy (brăn'dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). A spirituous liquor distilled from wine or, sometimes, from the fermented juice of peaches, cherries, or apples. — *v. t.* [2] To flavor or treat with brandy.

bran'-now'. Var. of BRAND-NEW.

brant (brănt), *n.* Any of several small dark geese.

bra'zier (brā'zhẽr). Var. of BRAZIER.

brass (brăs), *n.* **1.** An alloy of copper and zinc, and, sometimes, tin. **2.** *pl.* Brass utensils, ornaments, musical instruments, etc.

bras'sart (brăs'ărt), *n.* Armor for the arm, esp. for the upper arm.

brass'y (brăs'Ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like, brass. **2.** Impudently bold; brazen. — **brass'i-ly,** *adv.* [8] — **brass'i-ness,** *n.* [8].

brat (brăt), *n.* A child; offspring; — new usually contemptuous.

bra-va'do (brȧ-vä'dō; -vā'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOES or -DOS (-dōz). Boastful behavior; ostentatious show of bravery. — **Syn.** See BRAVERY.

brave (brāv), *a.* [3] **1.** Courageous; as, a *brave* man, act; — opposed to *cowardly.* **2.** Making a fine show or display; as, *brave* clothes. — **Syn.** Courageous, gallant, daring, valiant, valorous, bold, intrepid, fearless, dauntless, stout-hearted. — *n.* **1.** A brave person. **2.** A bully; bravo. **3.** A North American Indian warrior. — *v. t.* [1] To encounter with courage and fortitude; dare. — *v. i.* To vaunt or boast. — **brave'ly,** *adv.* [8].

brav'er-y (brāv'ẽr-Ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-Ĭz). **1.** Quality of being brave; courage. **2.** Brave show; fine dress. **3.** A fine thing; an adornment.

Syn. BRAVERY indicates the quality (see COURAGE) of which BRAVADO is the pretense.

bra'vo (brä'vō, brā'vō), *n.*; *pl.* -VOES or -VOS (-vōs). A daring villain; a bandit or professional assassin.

bra'vo (brä'vō), *interj.* Well done! Excellent! — *n.*; *pl.* -VOS (-vōz). Exclamation of "bravo."

brawl (brôl), *v. i.* **1.** To quarrel noisily and outrageously. **2.** To make a loud confused noise, as a stream running over stones. — *n.* Noisy quarrel; wrangle. — **Syn.** Uproar, row. See DISPUTE.

brawn (brôn), *n.* **1.** Full, strong muscles, esp. of arm or leg; muscular strength. **2.** Boar's flesh.

brawn'y (brôn'Ĭ), *a.* [3] Muscular; fleshy; strong.

bray (brā), *v. t.* To pound, beat, rub, or grind small or fine, usually in a mortar.

bray, *v. i.* To utter a loud harsh cry; — now chiefly used of the ass or donkey. — *v. t.* To make or utter harshly; as, the band *brayed* a welcome. — *n.* A harsh cry or noise; esp., the cry of an ass.

braze (brāz), *v. t.* [1] To solder with hard solder, esp. with an alloy of copper and zinc.

bra'zen (brā'z'n), *a.* [3] **1.** Pertaining to, made of, or resembling, brass. **2.** Sounding harsh and loud, like resounding brass. **3.** Impudent; shameless. — *v. t.* To face brazenly; carry (*out* or *through*)

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impudently or shamelessly. — **bra'zen-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **bra'zen-ness**, *n.* [8].

bra'zier (brā'zhĕr), *n.* A skilled worker in brass.

bra'zier, *n.* A pan for burning coals.

Bra-zil'ian (brá-zĭl'yăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Brazil. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Brazil.

Bra-zil' nut (brá-zĭl'). An oily 3-angled nut, the seed of a certain tree of Brazil.

Brazil Nut. 1 Fruit showing arrangement of nuts; 2 Nut.

breach (brēch), *n.* **1.** Act of breaking; gap or opening made by breaking; break. **2.** A breaking or infraction of a law, obligation, or tie; violation; as, a *breach* of trust. **3.** A breaking up of amicable relations; rupture.

bread (brĕd), *n.* **1.** A common article of food made from flour or meal. **2.** Food; sustenance. — *v. t. Cookery.* To cover with bread crumbs.

bread'fruit' (-frōōt'), *n.* The large round fruit of a certain Polynesian tree; also, the tree. The fruit, when baked, somewhat resembles bread.

bread'stuff' (brĕd'stŭf'), *n.* That of which bread is made; also, bread; biscuit;—used chiefly in the *pl.*

breadth (brĕdth), *n.* **1.** Distance or measure from side to side of any surface or thing; width. **2.** Anything considered with reference to, or as measured by, its width, or breadth; as, a *breadth* of cloth. **3.** Largeness; liberality, as of ideas.

break (brāk), *v. t.; pret.* BROKE (brōk), *Archaic* BRAKE; *p. p.* BRO'KEN (brō'k'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BREAK'ING. **1.** To separate into parts or fragments as by a blow or a strain; shatter; crush. **2.** Hence, to plow (land) preparatory to sowing; — often used with *up*. **3.** To destroy the completeness, continuity, or arrangement of: as, to *break* a set; to *break* ranks; *break* silence. **4.** a To reduce to subjection; as, to *break* a colt. b To bankrupt; ruin. c To degrade; dismiss; as, to *break* an officer. d To go beyond or exceed (a record). **5.** To lay open by or as by breaking; force a way into or through; as, to *break* jail; *break* into a house; *break* a path. **6.** a To transgress or violate; as, to *break* a law. b To impart, as news, esp. bad news. **7.** To cause (one) to discontinue (a habit or practice); also, with *off*, to discontinue. — **to break step**, to cease keeping step. — **to b. the bank**, *Gaming*, to win the whole bank, or the money staked by the banker, at one sitting. — **to b. the heart of**, to bring to despair or hopeless grief. — **to b. on the wheel**, formerly, to execute or torture by stretching upon a wheel or frame and breaking the limbs with an iron bar. — *v. i.* **1.** To come apart, usually with suddenness and violence; curl over and fall in foam, as waves. **2.** To fail, weaken, or succumb as if by breaking; give way; fail. **3.** To burst forth or burst in violently or forcibly. **4.** To come suddenly (into sight or notice); of the day, to dawn. **5.** To make an abrupt or sudden change; as, to *break* into a run. **6.** To cease to have relations; as, to *break* with a friend. **7.** To fail in quality or tone, as the voice of a singer or youth. — **to break in**, to enter forcibly. — *n.* **1.** Act or action of breaking; rupture; also, the action of breaking in or forth; as, a *break* for freedom; *break* of day, that is, dawn. **2.** A gap, rent, or breach; interruption; pause. **3.** An abrupt change in the quality or pitch of a tone. — **-a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* [8].

break'age (brāk'ĭj), *n.* Act or result of breaking; articles broken; allowance for things broken.

break'down' (-doun'), *n.* **1.** A breaking down; failure. **2.** A noisy, rapid, shuffling dance.

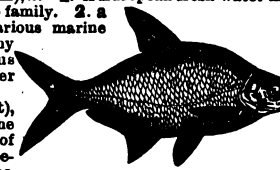
break'er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One that breaks. **2.** A wave breaking into foam, as on rocks. — **Syn.** See WAVE.

break'fast (brĕk'făst), *n.* The first meal of the day, or the food then eaten. — *v. i.* To eat breakfast.

break'neck' (brāk'nĕk'), *a.* Involving danger of a broken neck; as, a *breakneck* pace.

break'wa'ter (-wô'tĕr), *n.* A structure for breaking the force of waves, as a sea wall.

bream (brēm), *n.* **1.** A European fresh-water fish of the carp family. **2.** a Any of various marine fishes. b Any of various fresh-water sunfishes.



European Bream. (1/8)

breast (brĕst), *n.* **1.** The fore part of the body between the neck and the belly. **2.** A mammary gland. **3.** Something like or suggestive of the human breast, or bosom, as the interior horizontal projection of a chimney, the face of a working in a mine, etc. **4.** The seat of consciousness, esp. of the emotions. — *v. t.* To meet with the breast; struggle with or oppose bravely.

breast'bone' (brĕst'bōn'), *n.* The sternum.

breast'plate' (-plāt'), *n.* A plate or the like covering the breast, esp. as defensive armor.

breast'work' (-wûrk'), *n. Fort.* A defensive work of moderate height, hastily thrown up.

breath (brĕth), *n.* **1.** An exhalation or emanation, esp. a fragrant one; as, a *breath* of spring. **2.** Air inhaled and exhaled in respiration; a single respiration; hence, an instant; as, all at one *breath*. **3.** A very slight breeze. **4.** Power of respiration; hence, life; strength. **5.** Act or power of breathing; also, time to breathe; respite. **6.** Something produced by the breath, as a film of moisture on a cold object, or an utterance; hence, slight effort; trifle. — **under one's breath**, in a whisper or low tone.

breathe (brēth), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To exhale an odor or perfume. **2.** To respire; hence, to take breath; rest; also, to live. **3.** To blow gently. — *v. t.* **1.** To exhale; express; give forth. **2.** To inject by breathing; infuse; — with *into*. **3.** To respire. **4.** To utter, esp. softly; whisper; as, do not *breathe* it. **5.** To suffer to take breath, or recover natural breathing; rest. **6.** To put out of breath; exhaust.

breath'less (brĕth'lĕs), *a.* [4] **1.** Without breath; hence, dead. **2.** Out of breath. **3.** Holding the breath from fear, expectation, or intense interest.

bred (brĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of BREED.

breech (brēch), *n.* **1.** The buttocks. **2.** The hinder or lower part; esp., the rear part of a firearm.

breech'es (brĭch'ĕz), *n. pl.* **1.** An outer garment worn by men, covering the hips and thighs. **2.** Trousers. *Colloq.*

breech'ing (brĭch'ĭng, brēch'-), *n.* A part of a harness that passes round the breech of a horse.

breech'-load'ing, *a.* Receiving the charge at the breech. — **breech'load'er** (brēch'lōd'ĕr), *n.*

breed (brēd), *v. t.; pret.* BRED (brĕd); BRED'ING. **1.** To produce as offspring; bear; beget. **2.** To bring up; train; as, born and *bred* a gentleman. **3.** To produce; be the native place of; as, stagnant water *breeds* mosquitoes. **4.** To propagate, as any kind of stock. — *v. i.* **1.** To bear and nourish young; be with young. **2.** To have birth; originate; as, flies *breed* in filth. — *n.* **1.** A race or variety related by descent and, in general, similar; stock; strain. **2.** Class; sort; kind. — **breed'er**, *n.* [8]

breed'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one that breeds. **2.** Nurture; bringing up. **3.** Deportment; manners.

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4. Propagation of plants or animals, esp. to improve them. — **Syn.** See EDUCATION.

breeze (brēz), *n.* **1.** A gentle wind. **2.** A flurry of excitement. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** See WIND.

breez'y (brēz'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Having breezes; airy. **2.** Fresh; brisk; vivacious. *Colloq.*

breth'ren (brĕth'rĕn), *n., pl.* of BROTHER; — used in solemn address, and of religious sects or their members or of professional relationship.

Bret'on (brĕt'ŭn; brĭt'-), *a.* Of or relating to Bretagne (Brittany) or the Bretons.—*n.* One of the natives of Bretagne; language of the Bretons.

breve (brēv), *n.* A curved mark [⏑] used commonly to indicate a short vowel or syllable.

bre-vet' (brē-vĕt'), *n. Mil.* A commission giving an officer higher nominal rank than that for which he receives pay; an honorary promotion of an officer. — *v. t.*; -VET'TED; -VET'TING. To confer rank on by brevet. — *a.* Taking or conferring rank by brevet; as, *brevet* officer; *brevet* rank.

bre'vi-a-ry (brē'vĭ-ā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). The book of daily public or canonical prayers, as in the Roman Catholic Church.

bre-vier' (brē-vēr'), *n. Print.* See TYPE.

brev'i-ty (brĕv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Shortness; conciseness; quality of being brief.

brew (brōō), *v. t.* **1.** To prepare, as beer, by steeping, boiling, and fermentation, or infusion and fermentation. **2.** To foment or prepare as if by brewing; plot; concoct, as mischief.—*v. i.* **1.** To brew beer or the like. **2.** To be forming or gathering. —*n.* That which is brewed.—**brew'er** (-ẽr), *n.* [8].

brew'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). An establishment for brewing. — **brew'house'** (-hous'), *n.*

brew'ing, *n.* **1.** Act or process of preparing liquors which are brewed, as beer and ale. **2.** The quantity brewed at once.

bri'ar (brī'ẽr). Var. of BRIER.

bribe (brīb), *n.* A price, gift, or favor bestowed or promised to corrupt a person in a position of trust, as an official. — *v. t.* [1] To give, promise, influence, or gain by a bribe. — *v. i.* To practice bribery. — **brib'a-ble** (brīb'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [8].

brib'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who gives or offers a bribe.

brib'er-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). Act or practice of giving or taking bribes.

bric'-a-brac' (brĭk'ȧ-brăk'), *n.* Curious or antique articles of artistic character, as old furniture, china, plate, etc.; odd knickknacks.

brick (brĭk), *n.* **1.** A building and paving material made from clay molded into blocks and baked in the sun or by fire; also, one of these blocks. **2.** Any of various oblong rectangular masses; as, a *brick* of ice cream. **3.** A good fellow. *Slang.* — *v. t.* To cover, pave, or the like, with bricks.

brick'bat' (-băt'), *n.* A fragment of a brick.

brick'kiln' (-kĭl'), *n.* A kiln, or furnace, in which bricks are baked or burnt.

brick'lay'ing, *n.* Act, occupation, or art of laying, or building with, bricks. — **-lay'er**, *n.* [8].

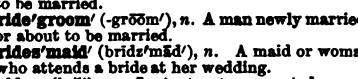
brid'al (brīd'ăl), *n.* A wedding. — *a.* Of or pertaining to a bride or a wedding; nuptial.

bride (brīd), *n.* A woman newly married, or about to be married.

bride'groom' (-grōōm'), *n.* A man newly married, or about to be married.

brides'maid' (brīdz'mād'), *n.* A maid or woman who attends a bride at her wedding.

bridge (brĭj), *n.* **1.** A structure erected over a depression or an obstacle, as a river, railroad, etc., carrying a passageway. **2.** *Naut.* A platform elevated above the rail and extending across or over the deck of a vessel. **3.** Anything like, or suggestive of, a bridge, as the upper bony part of the nose, the arch for the strings on a violin, etc. **4.** A card game resembling whist. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To build a bridge or bridges on or over. **2.** To open or make (a passage, way, etc.) by a bridge.



Masonry Bridge.

bri'dle (brī'd'l), *n.* **1.** The headgear with which a horse is governed, consisting of headstall, bit, and reins. **2.** A restraint; curb; check. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To equip with a bridle. **2.** To restrain, guide, or govern with or as with a bridle.— **Syn.** Check, curb, control, repress, master, subdue. — *v. i.* To hold up the head and draw in the chin, as an expression of pride, scorn, or resentment.

brief (brēf), *a.* [3] Short; of short duration. **Syn.** Brief commonly refers to duration only; short, to either duration or linear extent or to both; as, a *brief* interview, a *short* sermon, time, man. —*n. Law.* A concise statement of a client's case for the instruction of counsel, or of the points of a legal argument. — **in brief**, in a few words; in short. — *v. t.* To make an abstract or abridgment of. — **brief'ly**, *adv.* [8] — **brief'ness**, *n.* [8].

brief'less, *a.* Having no brief; without clients.

bri'er (brī'ẽr), *n.* Any plant with a woody stem bearing thorns or prickles, as the blackberry.

bri'er, *n.* The tree heath of southern Europe, the root of which is used in making tobacco pipes.

bri'er-wood' (-wōōd'), *n.* The root wood of the brier. See 2d BRIER.

bri'er-y (-ĭ), *a.* [4] Full of briers.

brig (brĭg), *n. Naut.* A two-masted, square-rigged vessel.

Brig.

bri-gade' (brĭ-gād'), *n.* **1.** *Mil.* A body of troops consisting of two or more regiments, or similar divisions, under the command of a brigadier general. **2.** Any body of persons organized for acting or marching together; as, a fire *brigade;* Boys' *Brigade.*

brig'a-dier' (brĭg'ȧ-dēr'), *n. Mil.* One in command of a brigade; a brigadier general.

brigadier general. An officer in command of a brigade, ranking next above a colonel. See ARMY.

brig'and (brĭg'ănd), *n.* A lawless fellow who lives by plunder; a freebooter.

brig'and-age (-ăn-dăj), *n.* Life and practices of brigands; pillage; also, brigands collectively.

brig'an-tine (-ăn-tēn; -tĭn), *n.* A two-masted, square-rigged vessel differing from a brig in not carrying a square mainsail.

bright (brīt), *a.* [3] **1.** Shining; filled with light; not dark; clear. **2.** Keen; intelligent. **3.** Illustrious; glorious; as, a *bright* example of courage. **4.** Brilliant in color; as, *bright* red.

Syn. Luminous, lustrous, splendid, radiant, gleaming, flashing, shining, brilliant; witty, clever. — BRIGHT, SHINING, BRILLIANT. **Bright** (opposed to *dull*) applies to any object which emits or reflects light; as, a *bright* fire, a *bright* sword; **shining**, to objects which emit or reflect light strongly or steadily; **brilliant**, to those that gleam or flash. — *adv.* Brightly.

bright'en (-'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or grow bright.

bright'ly, *adv.* In a bright manner.

bright'ness (brīt'nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being bright.

Bright's dis-ease' (brīts'). *Med.* Any of several forms of kidney disease.

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bril'liance (brĭl'yăns), *n.* Brilliancy.
bril'lian-cy (-yăn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Quality or state of being brilliant; glitter; great brightness.
bril'liant (-yănt), *a.* [4] **1.** Sparkling; very bright. **2.** Distinguished by admirable qualities; splendid; shining. — **Syn.** See BRIGHT. — *n.* **1.** A diamond or other gem cut in a particular form with numerous facets; also, the form itself. **2.** *Print.* See TYPE. — **bril'liant-ly**, *adv.* [8].
bril'lian-tine (-yăn-tēn), *n.* A dress fabric, as of mohair, glossy on both sides, and resembling alpaca, but of superior quality.
brim (brĭm), *n.* **1.** Edge or margin, as of a fountain or of the water in it; brink; border. **2.** Rim or upper edge of a dish or other vessel. **3.** The projecting edge or rim of a hat. — **Syn.** See BORDER. — *v. t. & i.*; BRIMMED (brĭmd); BRIM'MING. To fill, or be full, to the brim.
brim'ful' (brĭm'fo͝ol'), *a.* Full to the brim.
brim'stone (-stōn), *n.* Sulphur.
brin'dle (brĭn'd'l), *n.* Brindled color or animal.
brin'dled (-d'ld), *a.* Having dark streaks or spots on a gray or tawny ground.
brine (brīn), *n.* **1.** Water strongly impregnated with salt; salt water; fig., tears. **2.** The ocean; water of an ocean, sea, etc.
bring (brĭng), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* BROUGHT (brôt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BRING'ING. **1.** To convey to the place where the speaker is or is to be. **2.** To procure in or as in exchange; fetch; produce; as, coal *brings* 6 dollars a ton; vice *brings* disgrace. **3.** To present; *Law*, to prefer, as a charge; begin, as an action. **4.** To cause to come or to become; as, my letter *brought* him. — to bring about, to effect; accomplish. — to b. forth, to bear; yield. — to b. forward. a To introduce; adduce; as, *to bring forward* arguments. b *Bookkeeping.* To carry; as, *to bring forward* a sum. — to b. to bear, to cause to operate or have influence; as, pressure was *brought to bear* on the aldermen. — to b. to book, to compel to give an account. — to b. up, to rear. — to b. up the rear, to come last or behind. — **bring'er**, *n.* [8]. **Syn.** BRING, FETCH. To bring is simply to come with, or bearing; to fetch is to go to, get, and bring.
brink (brĭnk), *n.* Edge, margin, or border, esp. of a steep place. — **Syn.** See BORDER.
brin'y (brīn'ĭ), *a.* [3] Like brine; salty.
bri-quette' (brĭ-kĕt'), *n.* A brick-shaped mass, of fine stuff (as coal) with a cementing material.
Bri-se'is (brī-sē'ĭs), *n.* In Homer's "Iliad," a beautiful captive girl whom Agamemnon takes from Achilles to replace Chryseis.
brisk (brĭsk), *a.* [3] Full of activity; lively. — **Syn.** Agile, alert, nimble, quick; sprightly, spirited. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become brisk. — **brisk'ly**, *adv.* [8] — **brisk'ness**, *n.* [8].
bris'ket (brĭs'kĕt), *n.* The breast of an animal.
bris'tle (brĭs''l), *n.* A short, stiff, coarse hair. — *v. t.* [1] To cause to stand up, as the bristles of an angry hog. — *v. i.* **1.** To stand erect, like bristles. **2.** To appear as if covered with bristles; as, the fort *bristles* with guns. **3.** To show defiance or indignation; as, to *bristle* with anger.
bris'tly (brĭs'lĭ), *a.* [3] Bristlelike; rough.
Bri-tan'ni-a (brĭ-tăn'ĭ-ă), *n.* **1.** Orig., Great Britain, esp. its southern part. Now, *Poetic or Rhetorical*, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or the female figure symbolizing it. **2.** [*l. c.*] Short for **britannia metal**, a white alloy, usually of tin, antimony, and copper.
Bri-tan'nic (brĭ-tăn'ĭk), *a.* British; — chiefly in *His* (or *Her*) *Britannic Majesty.*
Brit'ish (brĭt'ĭsh), *a.* Of or pert. to Great Britain or its inhabitants. — *n.* **1.** Language of the ancient Britons. **2.** The people of Great Britain.
Brit'on (-ŭn), *n.* **1.** A member of one of the tribes inhabiting Britain in ancient times. **2.** A native of Great Britain, esp. an Englishman.
brit'tle (brĭt''l), *a.* [4] Breaking easily and suddenly, like glass; fragile; not tough or tenacious. — **brit'tle-ness**, *n.* [8].
Syn. BRITTLE, FRAGILE, FRAIL. Brittle refers to substances. Fragile has a wider range than *brittle* (as, spun glass is both *brittle* and *fragile*; a spider's web is *fragile*, but not *brittle*), and applies esp. to objects easily broken or of delicate constitution. Frail and *fragile* are often convertible, but *frail* usually implies the greater weakness.
broach (brōch), *n.* Any of various pointed tools, implements, etc.; as a tool for tapping casks, a reamer, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To tap, as a cask to draw liquor; draw, as wine. **2.** To make public; put forth; introduce in conversation; as, to *broach* a subject.
broad (brôd), *a.* [3] **1.** Wide; extended in breadth; — opp. to *narrow.* **2.** Spacious; vast; as, *broad* estates. **3.** Clear; full; as, *broad* daylight. **4.** Plain; evident; obvious; as, a *broad* hint. **5.** Indelicate; coarse; as, a *broad* joke. **6.** Liberal; catholic, as in ideas; as, a *broad* mind. **7.** Main and essential; general; as, the *broad* outlines of a subject. **Syn.** Large, ample, spacious, roomy, extensive, wide, comprehensive, vast; liberal, tolerant. — BROAD, WIDE are often convertible; as, a *broad* or *wide* street, ribbon, margin; but broad commonly applies only to surfaces or areas as such. Wide applies also to apertures, or to that which opens or spreads; as, a *wide* entrance, a *wide* mouth.
broad'ax' } (brôd'ăks'), *n.* An ax with a broad
broad'axe' } blade, as any of various battle-axes, or a kind of ax for hewing.
broad'cast' (-kăst'), *n.* A casting of seed in all directions. — *a.* Cast or scattering in all directions; widely diffused. — *adv.* So as to spread widely.
broad'cloth (-klŏth), *n.* A kind of fine smooth woolen cloth, usually of double width.
broad'en (-'n), *v. i. & t.* To grow, or to make, broad.
broad'ly, *adv.* In a broad manner; widely.
broad'ness, *n.* State or quality of being broad.
broad'side' (brôd'sīd'), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* The side of a ship above the water line, from bow to quarter. **2.** A broad surface. **3.** All the guns, collectively, that can be trained to fire to one side of a ship, or their simultaneous discharge.
broad'sword' (-sôrd'), *n.* A broad-bladed sword.
bro-cade' (brō-kād'), *n.* Silk stuff woven with gold and silver threads, or ornamented with raised flowers, foliage, etc. — **bro-cad'ed** (-kād'ĕd), *p. a.*
bro-chure' (brō-shūr'), *n.* A pamphlet; a treatise or article published in pamphlet form.
bro'gan (brō'găn), *n.* A kind of stout, coarse shoe.
brogue (brōg), *n.* **1.** A brogan. **2.** A dialect pronunciation or accent, esp. one such as often characterizes the Irish pronunciation of English.
broil (broil), *n.* A confused disturbance; a brawl. — **Syn.** See DISPUTE.
broil, *v. t.* **1.** To cook by direct exposure to heat over a fire, esp. on a gridiron or on live coals. **2.** To subject to great (commonly direct) heat. — *v. i.* To be subjected to heat, as meat over the fire. — *n.* Act of broiling; also, something broiled.
broil'er (broil'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A utensil used in broiling. **2.** A chicken or other bird fit for broiling.
broke (brōk), *pret.* of BREAK.
bro'ken (brō'k'n), *p. a.* **1.** a Violently separated or fractured; sundered. b Subdued; crushed. c Violated, as a vow. **2.** Rough; uneven, as a surface. **3.** Imperfectly spoken; as, *broken* English.
bro'ker (brō'kẽr), *n.* A dealer in money, notes, drafts, stocks, etc.
bro'ker-age (-ĕj), *n.* The business of a broker, or his fee or commission.
bro'mid (brō'mĭd). Var. of BROMIDE.

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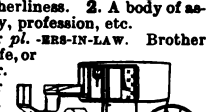
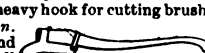
bro'mide (-mīd ; -mĭd), *n. Chem.* A binary compound of bromine and another element or a radical.
bro'min (-mĭn). Var. of BROMINE.
bro'mine (-mĭn ; -mēn), *n. Chem.* An element which ordinarily is a deep reddish brown, ill-smelling, caustic liquid, emitting a brownish vapor.
bron'chi (brŏŋ'kī), *n., pl.* of BRONCHUS.
bron'chi-a (-kĭ-ă), *n. pl.* The bronchi or, esp., subdivisions of the bronchi.
bron'chi-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the bronchi or the bronchia.
bron-chi'tis (brŏŋ-kī'tĭs), *n. Med.* Inflammation of the bronchi.
bron'cho, bron'co (brŏŋ'kō), *n. ; pl.* -CHOS, -COS (-kōz). A small hardy horse or pony of the plains of western North America.
bron'chus (-kŭs), *n. ; pl.* -CHI (-kī). *Anat.* One of the subdivisions of the trachea, or windpipe, esp. either of the two primary divisions.
bronze (brŏnz), *n.* **1.** An alloy chiefly of copper and tin. **2.** A statue, bust, or the like, of bronze. **3.** Yellowish or reddish brown; bronze color. — *v. t.* [1] To give the appearance of bronze to.
brooch (brōch; brōōch), *n.* An ornamental clasp, with a tongue, pin, or loop for attaching it.
brood (brōōd), *n.* **1.** Progeny or young, esp. of such as breed from eggs; specifically, those hatched or cared for at one time. **2.** Species; kind; breed. — *v. t.* **1.** To sit on or incubate (eggs); hatch. **2.** To think anxiously or moodily upon; ponder. — *v. i.* **1.** To sit on and cover eggs or young to hatch or protect them; hence, to sit quietly, as if brooding. **2.** To have the mind dwell continuously or moodily on a subject; — usually with *over* or *on*. — *a.* Kept for breeding from; as, a *brood* mare.
brood pouch. *Zoöl.* A sac or cavity of the body of an animal into which the eggs or embryos are received and partly developed.
brook (brŏŏk), *n.* A natural stream of water smaller than a river or creek.
brook, *v. t.* To bear; endure; — chiefly in negative constructions; as, he will *brook* no interference.
brook'let, *n.* A little brook.
brook'lime' (-līm'), *n.* A plant of the figwort family bearing small blue racemose flowers.
broom (brōōm), *n.* **1.** Any of several European shrubs, esp. a certain one having slender branches, small leaves, and yellow flowers. **2.** An implement for sweeping, orig. one made of twigs of broom (sense 1), but now usually of broom corn.
broom corn. A variety of sorghum bearing a stiff-branched panicle of which brooms are made.
broom'stick' (-stĭk'), *n.* The handle of a broom.
broth (brŏth), *n.* Liquid in which flesh (or, sometimes, barley or rice) has been boiled; thin soup.
broth'er (brŭth'ẽr), *n. ; pl.* -ERS (-ẽrz) or BRETHREN (brĕth'rĕn). See BRETHREN. **1.** A male considered in his relation to another having the same parents (**whole brother**), or one parent in common (**half brother**). **2.** One of a common family or race; fellow man. **3.** One closely united to another by a common tie or interest, as of rank or profession.
broth'er-hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* **1.** State of being brothers or a brother; brotherliness. **2.** A body of associates, as in a society, profession, etc.
broth'er-in-law', *n. ; pl.* -ERS-IN-LAW. Brother of one's husband or wife, or husband of one's sister.
broth'er-ly, *a.* Pert., or becoming, to brothers. — *adv.* Like a brother. — **-li-ness**, *n.* [8].
brough'am (brōō'ăm), *n.* A form of light, close carriage. See *Illust.*


Brougham.

brought (brôt), *pret. & p. p.* of BRING.
brow (brou), *n.* **1.** The eyebrow. **2.** The forehead. **3.** Expression; mien; as, a calm, clear *brow*. **4.** Edge of a steep place; as, the *brow* of a hill.
brow'beat' (brou'bēt'), *v. t.* To bear down with stern looks or arrogant speech; abash or disconcert by impudence, abuse, or arrogance; bully.
brown (broun), *a.* [3] Of any of various shades of dusky color between black and red or yellow. — *n.* **1.** A brown color. **2.** Any pigment or dye that colors brown. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become brown.
brown'ie (-ĭ), *n. Folklore.* A good-natured goblin thought often to work around the house by night.
brown'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A reddish brown sandstone, used for building
brown study. Reverie.
brown-tailed moth. One of the tussock moths, whose larvæ injure many trees. The moth has white wings, the female having a brown-tipped abdomen.
brown'y. Var. of BROWNIE.
browse (brouz), *n.* **1.** Tender shoots or twigs, fit for food of cattle; green food. **2.** A browsing. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To eat or nibble off, as tender branches. **2.** To feed on, as pasture; graze. — *v. i.* To browse the shoots of shrubs or trees.
bru'in (brōō'ĭn), *n.* A bear; — so called in popular tales and often [*cap.*] personified.
bruise (brōōz), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To injure, as by a blow, without laceration; contuse. **2.** To batter or indent, as with the fists. **3.** To break, as in a mortar; crush; triturate. — *v. i.* To fight with the fists. — *n.* An injury without laceration, as from a blow with a blunt or heavy instrument; a contusion.
bruis'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that bruises; pugilist.
bruit (brōōt), *n.* Report; rumor. — *v. t.* To report; noise abroad.
bru-net' (brōō-nĕt'), *a.* Having brown or olive skin and brown or black hair and eyes; — used esp. of dark Caucasians. — *n.* A brunet person.
bru-nette' (-nĕt'), *n.* A brunet girl or woman.
bru-nette', *a.* Brunet.
Brun'hild (brōōn'hĭlt), *n. Ger. Myth.* In the Nibelungenlied, a queen whom Siegfried, by magic, wins and later tames for Gunther. When she learns the deceit from Siegfried's wife, Kriemhild, she induces Hagen to murder him.
Brün'ne-hil'de (brün'ẽ-hĭl'dẽ), *n.* See SIEGFRIED.
brunt (brŭnt), *n.* The force of a blow; shock or greatest violence as of an onset or a struggle.
brush (brŭsh), *n.* **1.** An implement composed of bristles, or the like, set in a back or handle. **2.** The bushy tail of some animals, esp. of the fox. **3.** Something suggestive of a brush (in sense 1). **4.** Act of brushing, rubbing, or grazing. — *v. t.* **1.** To rub, smooth, clean, paint, etc., with a brush. **2.** To touch or rub as with a brush; to graze lightly or quickly. **3.** To remove with or as with a brush.
brush, *n.* **1.** Branches of trees lopped off; brushwood. **2.** A thicket; underbrush.
brush, *v. i.* To move so as to graze, skim over, or sweep, anything; as, to *brush* against something.
brush, *n.* **1.** A short, brisk encounter. **2.** A short contest, trial, or spurt of speed.
brush hook. A short heavy hook for cutting brush.
brush'wood (-wŏŏd), *n.* A thicket of shrubs and small trees; also, small branches cut off.


Brush Hook.

brusque (brŏŏsk; brŭsk), *a.* [3] Rough and short in manner; abrupt; bluff. — Syn. See BLUFF. — **brusque'ly**, *adv.* [8] — **brusque'ness**, *n.* [8].
Brus'sels sprouts (brŭs'ẽlz). A variety of cabbage producing in the lower axils of the upright stem heads (sprouts) resembling diminutive cabbage heads.

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bru'tal (brōō'tăl), *a.* [4] Of, like, or pertaining to, a brute; brutish; savage; inhuman. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

bru-tal'i-ty (-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES.** **1.** State or quality of being brutal; savageness. **2.** A brutal act.

bru'tal-ize (brōō'tăl-īz), *v. t. & i.* [1] To make or become brutal.

brute (brōōt), *a.* **1.** Irrational; unthinking; as, the *brute* creation; *brute* beast. **2.** Without life or sensibility; inanimate; soulless; as, the *brute* forces of nature. **3.** Pert. to or like a brute beast; hence, brutal; savage; also, coarse; sensual. — *n.* **1.** A beast. **2.** A brutal person. — **Syn.** See **ANIMAL.**

brut'ish (brōōt'ĭsh), *a.* [4] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a brute; irrational; stupid; coarse. — **Syn.** Savage, cruel, brutal, inhuman; gross, sensual, bestial. — **-ish-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

Bryn'hild (brün'hĭlt), *n. Icel. Myth.* A Valkyrie condemned to become a mortal, and placed in an enchanted fortress. Sigurd wakes her from her enchanted sleep, but, as a result of a magic drink, forgets her and marries Gudrun. He later wins Brynhild for his brother-in-law Gunnar. Brynhild procures the murder of Sigurd, but slays herself and is burned on his pyre.

bub'ble (bŭb''l), *n.* **1.** A thin film of liquid inflated with air or gas. **2.** A small body of air or gas within a liquid. **3.** A globule of air, or a globular vacuum, in a transparent solid, as glass. **4.** Anything that wants firmness, solidity, or reality; a false show; a delusive scheme. — *v. i.* [1] **1.** To rise in or form bubbles. **2.** To run with a gurgling noise, as if forming bubbles; to gurgle.

bu'bo (bū'bō), *n.*; *pl.* **-BOES** (-bōz). *Med.* An inflammatory infectious swelling of a lymphatic gland, esp. in the groin.

bu-bon'ic (bū-bŏn'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to buboes; characterized by, or attended with, buboes. — **bubonic plague**, an acute malignant contagious disease, characterized by fever and chills, great prostration, and the formation of buboes.

buc'ca-neer' (bŭk'ă-nēr'), *n.* A pirate; esp., one of those who made depredations on the Spaniards in America in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Bu-ceph'a-lus (bū-sĕf'ă-lŭs), *n.* The war horse of Alexander the Great; jocosely, any horse.

buck (bŭk), *n.* **1.** The male of deer, antelopes, goats, hares, rabbits, etc. **2.** A dashing young fellow; a dandy. *Archaic.* — *v. i.* To spring with a quick plunging leap; — of a horse or mule. — *v. t.* To throw by bucking. — *n.* Act of bucking.

buck'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* A four-wheeled vehicle with a long elastic board or frame bearing the seat.

buck'et (-ĕt), *n.* **1.** A vessel for drawing, holding, or carrying something, as water, coal, etc., or a vessel likened to such a one. **2.** The quantity a bucket will hold.

buck'eye' (-ī'), *n.* Any of several American trees of the horse-chestnut family.

buck'le (-'l), *n.* **1.** A certain device for uniting two loose ends, as of a belt or strap. **2.** A distortion, as a bend or twist in a metal tube. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To fasten with a buckle. **2.** To bend permanently; distort by bending. — *v. i.* **1.** To prepare for a contest, as, orig., by buckling on armor; hence, to apply one's self with vigor; as, to *buckle* down to work. **2.** To bend permanently or so as to distort, as a wheel.

buck'ler (-lēr), *n.* A kind of shield worn on the arm. — *v. t.* To shield; defend.

buck'ram (-răm), *n.* A coarse cloth of linen, hemp, or cotton, stiffened with size or glue.

buck'saw' (-sô'), *n.* A saw set in a frame and used for sawing wood on a sawbuck, or sawhorse. See **TOOL,** *Illust.*

buck'shot' (-shŏt'), *n.* A coarse leaden shot.

buck'skin' (bŭk'skĭn'), *n.* **1.** The skin of a buck. **2.** A strong, soft dressed leather, usually yellowish or grayish. **3.** **a** A person clothed in buckskin, esp. [*cap.*] an American soldier of the Revolutionary War. **b** *pl.* Breeches of buckskin.

buck'wheat' (-hwēt'), *n.* An herb much cultivated for its triangular seeds, which are ground into flour. Also, the seed, or the flour.

bu-col'ic (bū-kŏl'ĭk), *a.* [4] Pastoral; rustic. — *n.* A pastoral poem; idyl. — **Syn.** See **RURAL.**

bud (bŭd), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* An undeveloped shoot or stem consisting of rudimentary foliage or floral leaves. **2.** *Bot. & Zoöl.* A protuberance on some part of the body of certain plants and animals, as in the coral, which develops into a new organism. — *v. i.*; **BUD'DED**; **-DING.** To put forth buds; begin to develop; hence, to be like a bud in youth, growth, or promise. — *v. t.* To graft by inserting a bud from one plant into an opening in the bark of another.

Bud'dha (bōōd'ä), *n.* A deified religious teacher of the Buddhists, esp. Gautama Siddhartha, on whose teachings a religion (**Bud'dhism** [-ĭz'm]) is based. — **Bud'dhist** (-ĭst), *n.*

bud'ding, *vb. n.* *Bot. & Zoöl.* Reproduction by means of buds. (See **BUD,** *n.*, 2.)

budge (bŭj), *v. i. & t.* [1] To move; stir.

budg'et (bŭj'ĕt), *n.* **1.** Formerly, a bag or sack with its contents; now, figuratively, a stock; store; accumulation; as, a *budget* of news. **2.** The annual financial statement and estimate of expenditure and revenue made, for the ensuing year, in the British House of Commons. **3.** A similar statement in other countries or bodies.

bud scale. One of the scalelike leaves which form the external covering of a bud in winter. They often have dense coatings of hair, gum, or resin.

buff (bŭf), *n.* **1.** A sort of superior leather made from the skin of the buffalo, ox, elk, etc. **2.** A military coat of buff. **3.** The color of buff; a dull yellowish orange. **4.** A polishing wheel covered with buff leather. — *a.* Made of or like buff; of the color of buff. — *v. t.* To polish with a buff.

buf'fa-lo (bŭf'ă-lō), *n.*; *pl.* **-LOES** or **-LOS** (-lōz). Any of several species of wild ox, as the water buffalo of India, the American bison, and the South African Cape buffalo. See **HOOFED ANIMALS,** *Illust.* — **buffalo bug.** A carpet beetle.

buff'er (-ĕr), *n.* Anything serving to deaden a shock or bear the brunt of opposing forces; as, a *buffer* at the end of a car.

buf-fet' (bŭ-fā'; *F.* bü'fĕ'), *n.* **1.** A cupboard or set of shelves for displaying silver, china, etc.; sideboard. **2.** A counter for refreshments; a restaurant, as at a railroad station.

buf'fet (bŭf'ĕt), *n.* A blow, as with the hand; a slap; hence, any blow or stroke. — *v. t.* **1.** To strike with the hand or fist; box; cuff. **2.** To strike repeatedly; strive with or contend against; as, to *buffet* the waves. — *v. i.* To strike; contend; make one's way by blows or struggling.

buf-foon' (bŭ-fōōn'), *n.* A man who makes a practice of amusing others by tricks, antics, etc.; clown.

buf-foon'er-y (-ĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-ERIES** (-ĭz). Arts and practices of a buffoon.

bug (bŭg), *n.* **1.** Popularly, an insect of almost any kind; esp., a beetle or an insect that crawls like one. **2.** The bedbug or an allied insect.

bug'a-boo' (bŭg'ä-bōō'), *n.* An imaginary object of fright; a bugbear.

bug'bear' (-bâr'), *n.* Literally, a bear goblin; hence, something frightful, as a specter; a bugaboo.

bug'gy (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-GIES** (-ĭz). A light vehicle or carriage.

bu'gle (bū'g'l), *n.* **1.** A huntsman's horn. **2.** A brass or copper wind instrument, shorter than the

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trumpet, curved, and sometimes keyed. — *v. t. & i.* [1] To sound with or like a bugle; also, to summon by a bugle call. — **bu'gler** (bū'glĕr), *n.* [8].

buhr'stone', **burr'stone'** (bûr'stōn'), *n.* Any siliceous rock used for millstones.

build (bĭld), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* BUILT (bĭlt), or, *Archaic*, BUILD'ED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BUILD'ING. **1.** To erect or construct, as an edifice; fabricate; make. **2.** To construct after the manner of a builder; fashion; create. **3.** To settle, or establish, and preserve; as, to *build* up one's constitution. — *v. i.* **1.** To perform the act, or follow the business, of building something. **2.** To rest or depend, as on a foundation; rely. — *n.* Form of construction; general figure; make.

build'er (bĭl'dĕr), *n.* One who builds; one whose occupation is to build, as a carpenter.

build'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of making, erecting, or establishing. **2.** That which is built, as a house, barn, factory, etc. **3.** Art of constructing edifices. **Syn.** BUILDING, EDIFICE, STRUCTURE. **Building** is the common term. **Edifice** usually applies to large and elegant buildings only. **Structure** retains more often the sense of something constructed in a particular way, or, like *edifice*, is used of buildings of some size or magnificence.

bulb (bŭlb), *n.* **1.** A large bud, usually underground, sending out roots from below, and bearing overlapping, scalelike leaves, as in the lily, onion, tulip, etc. **2.** A fleshy tuber or corm resembling a bulb (sense 1). **3.** An expansion or part resembling a bulb; as, the *bulb* of a thermometer.

bulb'ous (bŭl'bŭs), *a.* Having or containing bulbs; bulblike in shape or structure.

Bul-ga'ri-an (bŏŏl-gā'rĭ-ăn; bŭl-), *n.* One of a people of Bulgaria, of Finnic origin, but now speaking a Slavonic dialect. — **Bul-ga'ri-an**, *a.*

bulge (bŭlj), *n.* A swelling, protuberant part, as in a wall. — **Syn.** See PROJECTION. — *v. t. & i.* [1] To swell or jut out; bend outward.

bulk (bŭlk), *n.* **1.** Magnitude or volume; size; esp., great or considerable size. **2.** Body; mass; aggregate. **3.** The main mass or body; largest or major part; as, he lost the *bulk* of his fortune. **Syn.** BULK, VOLUME, MASS. **Bulk** commonly implies an object of more or less definite shape; volume often applies to that which cannot be considered as having outline; mass emphasizes the idea of solidity and coherence; as, the *bulk* of a ship; a *volume* of water, of sound; a *mass* of rock.

bulk'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* Any upright partition separating the compartments of a vessel. **2.** A structure to resist the pressure of earth or water.

bulk'y (bŭl'kĭ), *a.* [3] Of great bulk; large; massive. — **bulk'i-ly**, *adv.* [8]—**bulk'i-ness**, *n.* [8].

bull (bŏŏl), *n.* A grotesque blunder in language.

bull, *n.* A formal letter, edict, or rescript, of the Pope, attached to which is the Pope's leaden seal, or "bulla."

bull, *n.* **1.** The male of any bovine or of certain other animals, as of the elephant, whale, fur seal, etc. **2.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* = TAURUS. **3.** *Stock Exchange.* One expecting or trying to effect a rise in price. — *v. t.* To try to raise the price of (stocks).

bull'dog' (bŏŏl'dŏg'), *n.* One of a variety of short-haired, powerful, courageous dogs. — *a.* Characteristic of or like a bulldog; stubborn.

bull'doze' (-dōz'), *v. t.* [1] To restrain or coerce by intimidation. *Colloq., U. S.*

bul'let (bŏŏl'ĕt), *n.* **1.** A small ball. **2.** A missile, usually of lead, to be shot from a firearm.

bul'le-tin (-ĕ-tĭn), *n.* **1.** A brief statement of news to the public, esp. from an acknowledged authority. **2.** A periodical publication, esp. one containing proceedings of a society. — *v. t.* To state in a bulletin or bulletins.

bull'fight' (bŏŏl'fīt'), *n.* A spectacle in which men torment, and fight with, a bull or bulls in an arena for public amusement. — **bull'fight'er**, *n.* [8].

bull'finch' (-fĭnch'), *n.* Any of several birds highly valued for their power of learning to whistle.

bull'frog' (-frŏg'), *n.* A large North American frog.

bull'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* Any of various fishes, so called from their large head.

bul'lion (bŏŏl'yŭn), *n.* **1.** *Coinage.* Gold or silver considered merely as so much metal; as, the *bullion* in a silver dollar; uncoined gold or silver, in bars or ingots. **2.** Heavy twisted fringe, esp. that of fine gold or silver wire used for epaulets.

Bull Moose. In U. S. politics, a follower of Theodore Roosevelt in the presidential campaign of 1912, or a member of the Progressive party. *Cant.*

bull'ock (bŏŏl'ŭk), *n.* An ox or steer.

bull's'-eye' (bŏŏlz'ī'), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A small perforated oval wooden block without sheaves, having a groove around it. **2.** A disk of glass in a deck, floor, etc., to let in light. **3.** A lens of short focal distance, or a lantern with such a lens. **4.** The center of a target; also, a shot that hits it.

bul'ly (bŏŏl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-ĭz). A blustering fellow, more insolent than courageous. — *a.* [3] Fine; excellent. *Slang.* — *interj.* Good! *Slang.* — *v. t.* [2] To intimidate by manner or threats.

bul'rush' (-rŭsh'), *n.* A kind of large rush growing in wet land or in water.

bul'wark (-wärk), *n.* **1.** A solid, wall-like, defensive structure; rampart. **2.** Any means of defense or protection. **3.** The side of a ship above the upper deck; — usually in *pl.*

bum'ble-bee' (bŭm'b'l-bē'), *n.* Any of various species of true bees, mostly of large size; — so called from the humming noise made in flight.

bump (bŭmp), *v. t.* To strike, as against anything big or solid or with such a thing; thump. — *v. i.* To come into violent contact with something. — *n.* A thump; heavy blow; also, a swelling due to a bump.

bump'er (bŭm'pĕr), *n.* **1.** A cup or glass filled to the brim, esp. in drinking a toast. **2.** Anything unusually large or great. *Colloq.*

bump'kin (bŭmp'kĭn), *n.* A country lout.

bump'tious (-shŭs), *a.* [4] Self-conceited; forward. — **-tious-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-tious-ness**, *n.* [8].

bun (bŭn), *n.* A kind of cake or bread; commonly, a sweetened, often spiced, raised cake or biscuit.

bunch (bŭnch), *n.* **1.** A protuberance; hump; knob. **2.** A cluster, as of grapes. **3.** A group or number of things of the same kind, as of cattle. — **Syn.** See BUNDLE. — *v. i. & t.* To swell out or form into a bunch or bunches.

bun'co (bŭn'kō). Var. of BUNKO.

bun'combe (-kŭm), *n.* Speechmaking to gratify constituents, or to gain public applause; anything said, written, or done for mere show. *U. S.*

bun'dle (bŭn'd'l), *n.* **1.** A number of things bound together; a loose package; roll. **2.** A given quantity of some commodity bound together so as to form a unit; as, a *bundle* of paper (2 reams). **3.** A number or group considered together; a lot. **Syn.** BUNDLE, BUNCH, PARCEL, PACKAGE, PACK, PACKET apply to things done up for storage or transportation. A bundle is a collection of articles bound or rolled together; as, a *bundle* of papers. A bunch is a collection of things, usually of the same sort, fastened closely together; as, a *bunch* of keys, of flowers. A parcel is a bundle of moderate or small size. A package is something packed, esp. for transportation; as, an express *package*. A pack is a bundle to be carried on the back, esp. by a peddler. A packet is a small package or parcel. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To tie or bind in a bundle or roll. **2.** To hustle or hurry unceremoniously.

bung (bŭng), *n.* The stopper of the hole in the

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bilge of a cask by which it is filled; also, the bung-hole. — *v. t.* To stop with a bung; — often with *up*.

bun'ga-low (bŭn'gă-lō), *n.* A kind of one-storied house or cottage, usually with a wide veranda and widely overhanging eaves.

Bungalow.

bung'hole' (bŭng'hōl'), *n.* Hole stopped by a bung.

bun'gle (bŭn'g'l), *v. i. & t.* [1] To act, work, make, or perform in a clumsy or awkward manner. — *n.* A clumsy or awkward performance; botch. — **bun'gler** (-glẽr), *n.* [8] — **bun'gling**, *p. a.* — **bun'gling-ly**, *adv.* [8].

bun'ion (bŭn'yŭn), *n.* An inflamed swelling on the foot, usually on the first joint of the great toe.

bunk (bŭnk), *n.* A case or frame attached to a wall to serve as a bed, as in a ship's forecastle. — *v. i.* To go to bed, or to sleep, in a bunk. *Colloq.*

bunk'er (bŭnk'ẽr), *n.* 1. A large bin; esp., one of several large compartments for coal on shipboard. 2. *Golf.* Any rough, hazardous ground on the links; esp., an artificial hazard with built-up faces.

bun'ko (bŭn'kō), *n.* A swindling game or scheme. — *v. t.* To swindle by a bunko game.

bun'kum. Var. of BUNCOMBE.

bunn. Var. of BUN, a cake.

bun'ny (bŭn'Ĭ), *n. pl.;* -NIES (-Ĭz). A rabbit or a squirrel; — a pet name.

Bun'sen burn'er (bōōn'sĕn). A kind of burner for gas, consisting usually of a straight tube, 4 or 5 inches long, with small holes for the entrance of air at the bottom. The air and gas mix and burn with intense heat and a blue scotless flame.

bunt (bŭnt), *v. t. & i.* To butt or push with or as with the horns. — *n.* Act of bunting.

bun'tine (bŭn'tĭn). Var. of 2d BUNTING.

bun'ting (-tĭng), *n.* Any of various small birds usually included in the finch family.

bun'ting, *n.* A thin woolen stuff, used chiefly for flags; hence, flags collectively, as of a ship.

bunt'line (bŭnt'lĭn; -lĭn), *n. Naut.* One of the ropes attached to the foot of a sail, used to haul the sail up to the yard for furling.

bun'yon (bŭn'yŭn). Var. of BUNION.

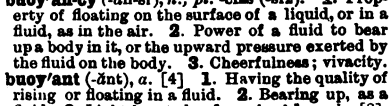
buoy (boi; bōō'Ĭ; bwoi), *n.* 1. *Naut.* A float; esp., a floating object moored to the bottom to mark a channel, anchor, rock, etc. 2. A buoyant float to prevent one from drowning; — usually *life buoy*. — *v. t. & i.* 1. To keep from sinking in a fluid; float; hence, to support; sustain; — with *up*. 2. To mark by or as by a buoy or buoys.

buoy'an-cy (-ăn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). 1. Property of floating on the surface of a liquid, or in a fluid, as in the air. 2. Power of a fluid to bear up a body in it, or the upward pressure exerted by the fluid on the body. 3. Cheerfulness; vivacity.

buoy'ant (-ănt), *a.* [4] 1. Having the quality of rising or floating in a fluid. 2. Bearing up, as a fluid. 3. Light-hearted. — **buoy'ant-ly**, *adv.* [8].

bur (bûr). Var. of 2d BURR.

bur, *n.* 1. Any rough or prickly envelope of a fruit, as of the chestnut; also, any weed bearing burs. 2. Something that clings like a bur.



Burbot of Europe. ($\frac{1}{10}$)

bur'bot (bûr'bŏt), *n.* Either of two fresh-water fishes, of the cod family, having two small barbels on the nose, and a larger one on the chin.

bur'den (bûr'd'n), *n.* 1. The verse repeated in a song; chorus; refrain. 2. That which is often repeated or dwelt on; main topic; gist.

bur'den. *n.* 1. Thing borne; load; hence, care; responsibility. 2. Thing borne with labor or difficulty; hence, a burdensome lot; grievous fate. 3. The bearing of loads; as, a beast of *burden*. 4. Capacity of a vessel for carrying cargo; also, the weight of the cargo. — **Syn.** See LOAD. — *v. t.* To load; overload; hence, to oppress.

bur'den-some (-sŭm), *a.* [4] Hard to bear; oppressive.

bur'dock (bûr'dŏk), *n.* Any of various coarse biennial planta with burlike heads.

bu'reau (bū'rō; bû-rō'), *n.; pl.* E. -REAUS (-rōz), F. -REAUX (E. *pron.* -rōz). 1. An office where business requiring writing is transacted. 2. Hence: A government department or office, or subdivision thereof, for transaction of public business. 3. A chest of drawers for clothes, often with a mirror.

bu-reau'cra-cy (bû-rō'kră-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). 1. Government by departments, or bureaus, each under a chief; loosely, officialism. 2. Government officials collectively.

bur'gess (bûr'jĕs), *n.* 1. An inhabitant or, strictly, a freeman of a borough. 2. Before the Revolution, a representative in the popular branch of the legislature of Virginia; — now called *delegate*.

burgh (bŭrg; *Scot.* bŭr'ŏ), *n.* A kind of incorporated Scottish town.

burgh'er (bûr'gẽr), *n.* A freeman of a burgh or borough; citizen; — esp. of Continental towns.

bur'glar (-glẽr), *n. Law.* One guilty of burglary.

bur-gla'ri-ous (bûr-glā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [8] Pertaining to or involving burglary.

bur'gla-ry (bûr'glă-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). *Law.* Breaking and entering the dwelling house of another, in the nighttime, with intent to commit a felony therein, or, as fixed by some statutes, such breaking and entering of any of various buildings by night or by day.

bur'go-mas'ter (-gō-más'tẽr), *n.* A chief magistrate of a municipal town of Holland, Flanders, or Germany, corresponding to *mayor* in the U. S.

Bur'gun-dy (-gŭn-dĭ), *n.* 1. An old province of France. 2. Wine of Burgundy, or a similar wine.

bu'ri-al (bĕr'Ĭ-ăl), *n.* Act of burying; interment.

bu'rin (bū'rĭn), *n.* A pointed steel cutting tool used by an engraver on metal, in line engraving.

burl (bûrl), *n.* A knot or excrescence on a tree.

bur'lap (bûr'lăp), *n.* A fabric of jute or hemp, used for bagging, coverings, etc.

bur'laps (-lăps). Var. of BURLAP.

bur-lesque' (bûr-lĕsk'), *a.* Tending to excite laughter or contempt by extravagant treatment of a subject, as when a trifling subject is treated with mock gravity or *vice versa*. — *n.* Burlesque representation; also, an instance of it. — **Syn.** See CARICATURE. — *v. t. & i.* [1] To mock or make ludicrous by, or to employ, burlesque.

bur'ly (bûr'lĭ), *a.* [3] 1. Large or stout of body; bulky. 2. Coarse and rough; boisterous; bluff. — **Syn.** See STOUT. — **bur'li-ness**, *n.* [8].

bur marigold. Any of a certain genus of coarse herbs of the aster family, the achenes of which are tipped with barbed awns. See BEGGAR-TICKS.

Bur'mese' (bûr'mēz'; -mēs'), *n.* 1. *sing. & pl.* A native or the natives of Burma. 2. *sing.* The language of the Burmese. — **Bur'mese'**, *a.*

burn (bûrn), *n.* A brook. *Scot.*

burn, *v. t.;* BURNED (bûrnd) or BURNT (bûrnt); BURN'ING. 1. To consume by fire. 2. To injure by fire or heat; as, to *burn* one's fingers. 3. To bake;

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as, to *burn* clay. 4. To make or produce by fire or heat; as, to *burn* a hole. 5. To affect as if by the action of fire or heat; as, to *burn* the mouth with pepper. — *v. i.* 1. To be on fire; undergo combustion. 2. To undergo some change, esp. some injury, by fire or heat; as, the meat *burns*. 3. To feel, or to appear, as if on fire or excessively heated. — *n.* 1. A hurt, injury, or effect caused by burning. 2. Process, operation, or result of burning.

burn'er, *n.* 1. One that burns anything. 2. Part of a lamp, etc., where the flame is produced.

burn'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BURN. — **burning glass**, a convex lens producing intense heat by converging the sun's rays.

bur'nish (bûr'nĭsh), *v. t.* To make smooth and bright; polish.—Syn. See POLISH.— **-nish-er**, *n.*

burnt (bûrnt), *pret., p. p., & p. a.* of BURN.

burr (bûr), *n.* Var. of 2d BUR.

burr, bur, *n.* 1. A thin ridge or roughness left by a tool in cutting metal, etc. 2. A trilled pronunciation of the letter *r*; any rough pronunciation. 3. A whirr; a rough humming sound.

bur'ro (bŏo'rō; bŭr'ō), *n.; pl.* **-ros** (-ōz). A donkey, or ass. *Southwestern U. S.*

bur'row (bŭr'ō), *n.* A hole in the ground made by certain animals, as rabbits, for shelter and habitation; any similar place of retreat or shelter. — *v. i.* To excavate a hole, as in the earth, esp. one to lodge in. — *v. t.* To make burrows in or to construct by burrowing. — **bur'row-er**, *n.* [8].

bûrr'stone' (bûr'stōn'). Var. of BUHRSTONE.

bur'sar (bûr'sẽr), *n.* A treasurer, or cash keeper, as of a college; a purser.

burst (bûrst), *v. i.*; BURST; BURST'ING. 1. To fly apart or in pieces; break open; explode. 2. To exert pressure that causes something to give way; hence, to appear or depart suddenly and unexpectedly; — usually with *forth, out, away, into, upon*, etc. — *v. t.* To cause to burst. — *n.* 1. Act of bursting; also, that which bursts forth or out; as, a *burst* of thunder, applause, or passion. 2. Any brief violent activity or effort; a spurt. 3. Result of bursting; a breach.

bur'then, bur'then-some, etc. Vars. of BURDEN, etc.

bur'y (bĕr'Ĭ), *v. t.* [2] 1. To deposit (a corpse) in its resting place, with funeral ceremonies; inter. 2. To put away finally as if in the grave.

bur'y-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BURY. — **burying beetle**, any of various carrion beetles; — from their habit of burying small dead animals for their larvæ to feed on. — **b. ground**, a graveyard.

bus (bŭs), *n.; pl.* BUSSES. An omnibus. *Colloq.*

bush (bŏŏsh), *n.* 1. A shrub; esp., a thick, densely branched shrub or a cluster of shrubs. 2. Uncleared or uncultivated country, esp. woodland or land covered with shrubby vegetation.

bush, *n. Mach.* A detachable lining used esp. as a bearing to reduce friction.

bush'el (bŏŏsh'ĕl), *n.* 1. A dry measure containing 4 pecks, or 32 quarts. Abbr., *bu.* 2. A vessel or measure holding a bushel. 3. A weight assumed as the equivalent of the bushel measure.

bush'el, *v. t. Tailoring.* To repair or put in order, as men's garments.—*v. i.* To repair garments. *U.S.*

bush'ing (-Ĭng), *n.* A bush, or detachable lining.

Bush'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* **-MEN** (-mĕn). One of a native race of wandering hunters of South Africa.

bush'rang'er (-rān'jẽr), *n.* One who ranges in the bush; esp., in Australia, an escaped convict living in the bush.

bush'whack'er (-hwăk'ẽr), *n.* One accustomed to beat about through bushes; backwoodsman.

bush'y (-Ĭ), *a.* [3] 1. Full of, or overgrown with, bushes. 2. Thick and spreading like a bush.

bus'i-ly (bĭz'Ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a busy manner.

busi'ness (bĭz'nĕs), *n.* 1. That which engages one's time, attention, or labor, as a serious employment; work; as, the *business* of life; *business* before pleasure. 2. That which one has to do or should do; duty; mission; as, that is no *business* of ours. 3. Affair; matter; — used indefinitely; as, a strange *business*. 4. Mercantile transactions; traffic in general; trade; as, he is doing a big *business*; a good knowledge of *business*. 5. A commercial or industrial establishment or enterprise; as, he owns a large *business*. — Syn. See TRADE.

bus'kin (bŭs'kĭn), *n.* A half-boot strapped or laced some way up the leg. — **-kined** (-kĭnd), *a.*

bust (bŭst), *n.* 1. A piece of sculpture representing the upper part of the human body. 2. The part of the human body between head and waist.

bus'tard (bŭs'tẽrd), *n.* Any of a family of large game birds of the Old World and Australia, related to the cranes and the plovers.

bus'tle (-'l), *v. i.* [1] To move about busily and noisily or with commotion. — *n.* Act of one who bustles; stir; agitation. — Syn. See STIR. — *n.* A kind of pad or form worn by women on the back below the waist to extend the skirts.

bus'y (bĭz'Ĭ), *a.* [3] 1. Engaged in some business; hard at work; as, a *busy* merchant. 2. Constantly or actively at work; active; as, *busy* thoughts; *busy* hands. 3. Crowded with business or activities; as, a *busy* day. 4. Officious; foolishly or intrusively active; as, a *busy* body. 5. Characteristic of, pertaining to, or indicating, diligence; as, the *busy* hum of the city. — Syn. Occupied, employed. — *v. t. & i.* [1] To make, keep, or be, busy; to employ; occupy.

bus'y-bod'y (-bŏd'Ĭ), *n.; pl.* **-BODIES** (-Ĭz). One officious in the affairs of others; a meddling person.

but (bŭt), *prep. & conj.* 1. Outside of; without; except; save; that; as, all went *but* me; none *but* the brave; there is no doubt *but* he is here. 2. a Only; no more than; as, he is *but* young. b No more or less than; just; as, we can *but* die. 3. If not; as, no man may come, *but* he have warrant. 4. On the contrary; yet; however; as, he did not boast of his courage, *but* of his skill. — Syn. See EXCEPT, *prep.*

butch'er (bŏŏch'ẽr), *n.* 1. One whose business is to slaughter animals, or dress their flesh, for market; a dealer in meat. 2. A slaughterer; one who kills in large numbers or brutally. — *v. t.* 1. To slaughter as a butcher does. 2. To treat in such a way as to garble or ruin; to botch; mangle.

butcher bird. Any of certain species of shrikes that impale their prey on thorns.

butch'er-y (-ẽr-Ĭ), *n.; pl.* **-RIES** (-Ĭz). Murder or manslaughter, esp. when extensive or brutal; great or cruel slaughter. — Syn. See MASSACRE.

but'ler (bŭt'lẽr), *n.* A manservant in charge of the wines and liquors, usually the head servant, also in charge of the plate, etc.

butt (bŭt), *n.* 1. A large cask or vessel, esp. for wine or beer. 2. As a measure, two hogsheads.

butt, *n.* 1. The thicker end (of anything) or the part at the bottom, source, or the like. 2. *Carp.* A kind of hinge. 3. a A target. b A range for target practice; — called also *the butts*. 4. A person at whom ridicule, jest, or contempt is directed. 5. A push, thrust, or sudden blow given by the head of an animal. — *v. i.* To strike or thrust, now esp. with the head or horns; hence, to go or drive headfirst. — *v. t.* 1. To strike, esp. with the head or horns; drive or push by butting. 2. To join end to end, as two timbers.

butte (bŭt), *n.* A conspicuous isolated steep hill or small mountain. *Western U. S. & Canada.*

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but'ter (bŭt'ĕr), *n.* **1.** The fatty substance got from milk or cream by agitation, as by churning. **2.** Any butterlike substance. — *v. t.* To cover or spread with butter.

but'ter-cup' (-kŭp'), *n.* Any of various common plants, with bright yellow cup-shaped flowers.

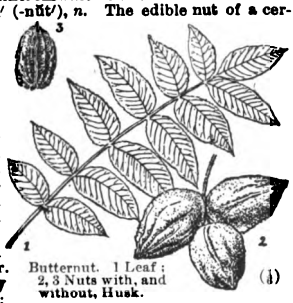
but'ter-fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* Any of several fishes, mostly so called from their coating of mucus.

but'ter-fly' (-flī'), *n.; pl.* -FLIES (-flīz'). **1.** Any of various insects, often brightly colored, having a slender body and very large wings. See INSECT, *Illust.* **2.** One like, or suggestive of, a butterfly.

but'ter-ine (-ēn; -In), *n.* Oleomargarine.

but'ter-milk' (-mĭlk'), *n.* The liquid left from cream or milk from which butter has been churned.

but'ter-nut' (-nŭt'), *n.* The edible nut of a certain American walnut tree; also, the tree. See, also, TREE, *Illust.*



Butternut. 1 Leaf; 2, 3 Nuts with, and without, Husk. (½)

but'ter-y (-ĭ), *a.* Having the qualities or look of butter; containing, or spread with, butter.

but'ter-y (bŭt'ĕr-ĭ; *colloq.* bŭt'rĭ), *n.; pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). A room or rooms where liquors or other provisions are kept; now, esp. an apartment in a house, as a pantry, where household provisions are kept.

but'tock (bŭt'ŭk), *n.* The part at the back of the hip; in *pl.*, rump.

but'ton (-'n), *n.* **1.** A knob, disk, or the like, to be sewn on an article of dress, usually as a catch. **2.** A small fastening, knot, or piece suggestive of a button. — *v. t.* To furnish or fasten with a button or buttons. — *v. i.* To admit of being fastened by a button or buttons; as, the coat *buttons* hard.

but'ton-hole' (-hōl'), *n.* The hole or loop for a button. — *v. t.* **1.** To hold by the button, as for conversation. **2.** To furnish with buttonholes.

but'ton-wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* The plane tree or sycamore of America; — from the buttonlike fruits.

but'tress (-rĕs), *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A projecting structure to support a wall or building. **2.** Anything that supports like a buttress. — *v. t.* To furnish or support with a buttress; prop.

bux'om (bŭk'sŭm), *a.* [3] Having health, vigor, and comeliness and a gay, lively manner; jolly.

buy (bī), *v. t. & i.; pret. & p. p.* BOUGHT (bôt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BUY'ING (bī'Ing). **1.** To acquire (property) by giving a price; purchase; — opposed to *sell.* **2.** To get at a price, cost, or sacrifice; as, "*Buy* the truth, and sell it not" (*Prov.* xxiii. 23). **3.** To be a price for; as, gold cannot *buy* it. **4.** To hire; bribe. — **to buy off**, to induce to abstain, by some consideration. — **to b. out**, to purchase the share or interest of, as in a business. — **buy'er**, *n.* [8].

buzz (bŭz), *v. i.* To make a low, continuous, humming or hissing sound, as that made by bees. — *v. t.* To utter with a buzz; spread as a rumor. — *n.* **1.** A continuous humming sound, as of bees; confused murmur; hum. **2.** A whisper or rumor.

buz'zard (bŭz'ẽrd), *n.* **1.** Any of numerous heavy, slow-flying hawks. **2.** Any of various other birds of prey; esp., *Southern U. S.*, the turkey buzzard.

by (bī), *prep.* **1.** In proximity to; near; as, to have a chair *by* one's side, a book *by* one's hand. **2.** Along, over, or through; as, to go *by* the road. **3.** In, on, or at; as, perils *by* sea. **4.** Past; near to and then on beyond; as, he passed *by* him. **5.** In the course of; at; in; — of time; as, *by* day, *by* night; also, not later than; as, *by* two o'clock. **6.** To the amount of; — in expressions involving comparison; as, to win *by* a yard; better *by* far. **7.** **a** After; as, call it *by* another name. **b** In conformity to; as, *by* your leave. **c** According to (a standard or unit of measurement); as, *by* wholesale. **8.** With respect to; as, he did well *by* her. **9.** Through the medium or means of; as, to lead *by* the hand; to take *by* force. **10.** With the witness or sanction of; — used in oaths. — **by all means**, most assuredly; certainly. — **b. no means**, in no possible way; decidedly not. — **b. and b.**, before long; soon; at some future time. — **b. one's self**, alone; apart; unaided. — **b. the way**, in passing; incidentally. — *adv.* **1.** Near; near by; as, he stood *by* at the time. **2.** Near in passing; past; beyond; as, a bird flew *by*; in days gone *by*. **3.** Aside; as, to lay *by* money. — **by and large**, in all respects.

bye (bī), *n.* **1.** Something aside or secondary. *Obs.*, except in: **by the bye**, by the way. **2.** *Cricket.* A run made on a missed ball.

by'gone' (bī'gŏn'), *a.* Past; gone by. — *n.* Something gone by or past.

by'-law', *n.* A law or regulation made by a corporation or an association or unincorporated society for the regulation of its own affairs.

by'path' (bī'păth'), *n.; pl.* BYPATHS (-păthz'). A private, indirect, or retired path or way.

by'play' (-plā'), *n.* Action carried on aside or apart from the main action, as on the stage.

by'-prod'uct, *n.* Something produced, as in manufacture, in addition to the principal product.

by'stand'er (-stăn'dẽr), *n.* One standing near; one present but not taking part.

by'way' (-wā'), *n.* Unfrequented way; side path.

by'word' (-wûrd'), *n* **1.** A proverb. **2.** An object of scorn or derision; as, "Thou makest us a *byword* among the heathen" (*Ps.* xliv. 14).

By-zan'tine (bĭ-zăn'tĭn; bĭz'ăn-tĭn; -tīn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, Byzantium or the Byzantine Empire. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Byzantium (now Constantinople).

C

cab (kăb), *n.* **1.** A kind of close carriage; a cabriolet. **2.** The covered part of a locomotive.

ca-bal' (kȧ-băl'), *n.* **1.** The secret schemes of a few persons united in a design or plot; intrigue. **2.** A secret association of a few designing persons; a junto. — *v. i.;* -BALLED' (-băld'); -BAL'LING. To unite in a cabal; plot; intrigue.

cab'a-lis'tic (kăb'ȧ-lĭs'tĭk), *a.* Having a mystic sense; mysterious; occult.

cab'bage (kăb'ăj), *n.* A common vegetable of many varieties in which, characteristically, the thick leaves are crowded into a dense head; also, one of the heads. — **cabbage butterfly.** Any of several butterflies, chiefly white, whose larvæ feed on cabbage and turnip leaves.

cab'ba-lis'tic. Var. of CABALISTIC.

cab'in (-ĭn), *n.* **1.** A small house, esp. a rude one. **2.** A room in a ship for officers or passengers.

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cab'i-net (kăb'ĭ-nĕt), *n.* **1.** A case, set of drawers, or cupboard to contain jewels, specimens, or other articles. **2.** A small room or retired apartment; originally, a private room for consultations, esp. of the advisers of a government; hence, political deliberation and business. **3.** A body of advisers, esp. the advisory council of the sovereign or the chief executive of a nation. — *a.* **1.** Private; secret. **2.** Suitable, as to size, beauty, value, etc., for a cabinet or small room; as, a *cabinet* picture; *cabinet* organ. **3.** Of or pertaining to a political cabinet; as, a *cabinet* officer.

cab'i-net-mak'er (-māk'ẽr), *n.* One whose occupation is to make fine woodwork.

ca'ble (kā'b'l), *n.* **1.** A strong rope of 10 or more inches in circumference; hence, a very strong wire rope or a chain for hauling, fastening, etc. **2.** A waterproof insulated bundle of wires, as for submarine telegraphy. **3.** A cablegram. *Colloq.* — *v. t. & i.* [1] To transmit or communicate by a submarine cable

ca'ble-gram' (-grăm'), *n.* A message sent by a submarine telegraphic cable.

cab'man (kăb'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN. A cab driver.

ca-boose' (ka-bōōs'), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A deck room for cooking; galley. **2.** A car on freight or construction trains for workmen or the train crew. *U. S.*

cab'ri-o-let' (kăb'rĭ-ō-lā'), *n.* A kind of light one-horse carriage with two seats and, often, a top; a cab.

ca-ca'o (ka-kā'ō; ka-kä'ō), *n.* **1.** A certain South American tree, now cultivated also in the West Indies, Mexico, etc., for its seeds. **2.** The seeds of this tree, used in making cocoa and chocolate.

Cacao. 1 Leaves : 2 Pod ; 3 Single Seed.

cache (kăsh), *n.* A hiding or storing place, as for goods, treasure, or provisions; esp., a hole or mound for hiding stores of provisions, ammunition, etc.; also, that which is hidden in a cache. — *v. t. & i.* [1] To put, hide, or store in a cache.

cack'le (kăk''l), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To make the sharp, broken noise or cry of a hen. **2.** To laugh or chatter with a noise like a hen's cackle. — *n.* Act or noise of cackling; idle talk; prattle.

cac'tus (kăk'tŭs), *n.; pl.* E. -TUSES (-ĕz), L. CACTI (-tī). Any of a large family of plants having fleshy stems and branches with scales or spines instead of foliage leaves.

cad (kăd), *n.* A lowbred, presuming person; a mean, vulgar fellow. *Colloq.*

ca-da'ver (ka-dā'vẽr), *n.* A dead body, esp. human.

ca-dav'er-ous (-dăv'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to, or like, a cadaver; esp., pale; ghastly.

cad'dice (kăd'ĭs). Var. of CADDIS.

cad'die (kăd'ĭ), *n.* An attendant who carries a golf player's clubs, etc.

cad'dis, *n.* A caddis worm.

cad'dis fly. Any of certain four-winged insects whose aquatic larva (**caddis worm**) drags about a silken case covered with bits of shell, gravel, etc.

cad'dish (-ĭsh), *a.* [4] Like a cad; lowbred.

cad'dy (kăd'ĭ). Var. of CADDIS.

cad'dy, *n.; pl.* -DIES (-ĭz). A small box for tea.

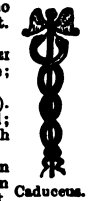
ca'dence (kā'dĕns), *n.* **1.** a Rhythmical flow of sound; rhythm. b The measure or beat of any rhythmical motion, as music. **2.** A fall of the voice, esp. at the end of a sentence. **3.** The close or conclusion of a musical strain.

ca-det' (ka-dĕt'), *n.* **1.** A younger brother or son. **2.** A youth in training for military or naval service.

ca-det'ship, *n.* Position or commission of a cadet.

cad'mi-um (kăd'mĭ-ŭm), *n. Chem.* A tin-white, malleable, ductile metallic element.

Cad'mus (-mŭs), *n. Gr. Myth.* A prince of Phœnicia who slew a dragon and sowed its teeth. From these sprang armed men who fought together till but five were left. They, with Cadmus, founded Thebes.


Caduceus.

ca-du'ce-us (ka-dū'sē-ŭs), *n.; pl.* -EI (-sē-ī). *Antiq.* Herald's staff of office; esp., the staff of Hermes, or Mercury.

cæ'cum (sē'kŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -CA (-ka). *Anat.* A cavity open only at one end; esp., the blind pouch or sac in which the large intestine begins.

Cæ'sar (sē'zẽr), *n.* **1.** The cognomen of Caius Julius Cæsar; hence, a Roman emperor. **2.** Any emperor or autocrat.

‖ ca'fé' (kă'fā'), *n.* [F.] A coffeehouse; restaurant; often, in the U. S., erroneously, a barroom.

caf'e-te'ri-a (kăf'ē-tē'rĭ-ä), *n.* A café or restaurant where patrons serve themselves with food kept at a counter, taking the food to small tables. *U. S.*

caf'fe-in (kăf'ē-ĭn), *n.* Caffeine.

caf'fe-ine (-ĭn ; -ēn), *n.* A stimulant alkaloid occurring in coffee, tea (*theine*), etc.

caf'tan (kăf'tăn ; kăf-tăn'), *n.* A long-sleeved gown fastened by a girdle, worn in the Levant.

cage (kāj), *n.* **1.** A box or inclosure, wholly or partly of openwork, for birds or other animals. **2.** That which confines; place or state of imprisonment. **3.** Something suggestive of a cage in form or purpose. — *v. t.* [1] To confine in or as in a cage.

Ca'ia-phas (kā'yä-făs ; kī'ä-), *n.* A high priest who presided at the trial of Jesus. See *Matt.* XXVI.

cai'man (kā'măn). Var. of CAYMAN.

Cain (kān), *n.* Abel's brother; hence, a murderer.

cairn (kārn), *n.* A heap of stones for a memorial or mark. — **cairned** (kārnd), *a.*

cairn'gorm' (kārn'gôrm'), *n., or* **Cairngorm stone.** A yellowish or smoky-brown variety of quartz crystal found esp. in the Cairngorm (mountain), in Scotland.

cais'son (kā'sŏn), *n* **1.** *Mil.* a A chest to hold ammunition. b An ammunition wagon for mobile artillery. **2.** A water-tight chamber within which submarine construction or the like is carried on.

caî'tiff (kā'tĭf), *a.* Base; wicked and mean; despicable. — *n.* A mean, despicable person.

ca-jole' (ka-jōl'), *v. t. & i.* [1] To deceive with, or persuade by, fair words or the like; wheedle.

ca-jol'er-y (-jōl'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Act of cajoling; deceit.

cake (kāk), *n.* **1.** A small mass of dough baked; esp., such a mass of unleavened dough baked on both sides by turning. **2.** A sweetened mixture of flour and other ingredients baked in a loaf or mass. **3.** A griddlecake; pancake. **4.** Matter congealed or molded into a solid mass, esp. into a rather flat form. — *v. t. & i.* [1] To form or harden into a cake or mass.

cal'a-bash (kăl'ä-băsh), *n.* **1.** The hard-shelled fruit of a certain tropical American tree (**calabash tree**). **2.** A utensil made from a calabash.

ca-lam'i-tous (ka-lăm'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* [4] Producing, or attended with, calamity, making wretched. — **Syn.** Deplorable, afflictive, disastrous, unfortunate. — **-tous-ly,** *adv.* [8] — **-tous-ness,** *n.* [8].

ca-lam'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** A state of deep distress or misfortune; misery. **2.** Any

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great misfortune. — **Syn.** Catastrophe; mishap, disaster, mischance; affliction, adversity.

cal'a-mus (kăl'ȧ-mŭs), *n.* The sweet flag or its aromatic root.

ca-lash' (kȧ-lăsh'), *n.* **1.** A kind of light, low-wheeled carriage with a top or hood. **2.** A kind of hood formerly worn by ladies.

cal-ca're-ous (kăl-kā'rē-ŭs), *a.* Of the nature of, or consisting of, or containing, calcite or calcium carbonate.

cal-cif'er-ous (-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Bearing, producing, or containing calcite.

cal'ci-mine (-mĭn; -mīn), *n.* A kind of white or colored wash for a ceiling or other plastering. — *v. t.* [1] To wash or cover with calcimine.

cal'ci-na'tion (kăl'sĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of calcining.

cal-cine' (kăl-sīn'; kăl'sĭn), *v. t. & i.* [1] **1.** To make or become powdery or friable by heat; as, to *calcine* bones. **2.** To oxidize, as a mineral by heat.

cal'cite (kăl'sīt), *n.* Native calcium carbonate, including chalk, marble, etc.

cal'ci-um (-sĭ-ŭm), *n.* A soft silver-white metal, occurring only in combination. — **calcium carbide**, a crystalline, usually gray, solid, made by fusing lime and carbon together. It is used for the generation of acetylene. — **c. carbonate**, a solid occurring in nature chiefly as calcite (limestone, marble, etc.); carbonate of lime. — **c. chloride**, a compound of calcium and chlorine forming a white porous solid having a strong affinity for water. It is often used in making chlorine. — **c. light.** See LIMELIGHT.

cal'cu-la-ble (-kū-lȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be calculated.

cal'cu-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To determine by mathematical processes; reckon; compute; estimate. **2.** To adjust, adapt, arrange, design, or fit for a purpose; — now only in passive; as, the car is *calculated* to accommodate 40 passengers. — *v. i.* To count or rely; — with *upon* or *on*.

cal'cu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act, process, or result of calculating; reckoning; estimate. **2.** An expectation based on circumstances; forecast.

cal'cu-la-tive (kăl'kū-lā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pert. to calculation; involving, or inclined to, calculation.

cal'cu-la'tor (-lā'tẽr), *n.* One that calculates.

cal'cu-lus (-lŭs), *n.; pl.* -LI (-lī). **1.** A solid concretion formed in the body, as in the bladder or kidneys. **2.** A branch of higher mathematics.

cal'dron (kôl'drŭn), *n.* A large kettle or boiler.

Cal'e-do'ni-a (kăl'ẽ-dō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* Scotland. — **Cal'e-do'ni-an** (-ăn), *a. & n. All Poet. or Rhetorical.*

cal'en-dar (-ẽn-dẽr), *n.* **1.** An orderly arrangement of the divisions of time, as years, months, etc. **2.** A table or set of tables showing the divisions of a given year and referring the days of each month to the days of the week, etc. **3.** *Law.* A list of causes to be tried.

cal'en-der (-dẽr), *n.* A machine for calendering cloth, etc. — *v. t.* To press, as cloth, paper, etc., between rollers so as to glaze or to water it. (See WATER, *v. t.*, 3.)

calf (kăf), *n.; pl.* CALVES (kăvz). The fleshy hinder part of the leg below the knee.

calf, *n.; pl.* CALVES (kăvz). **1.** The young of the cow; also, the young of some other large mammals, as of the elephant, rhinoceros, whale, etc. **2.** Leather made of calfskin.

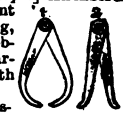
calf'skin' (-skĭn'), *n.* **1.** Skin of a calf. **2.** = CALF, 2.

cal'i-ber (kăl'ĭ-bẽr), *n.* [6] **1.** The diameter of a bullet or other projectile or of the bore of a firearm. **2.** Internal diameter of a hollow cylinder. **3.** Capacity of mind. Hence, degree of excellence or importance; quality; as, men of large *caliber*.

cal'i-co (-kō), *n.; pl.* -COES or -COS (-kōz). A kind of cheap figured cotton cloth, originally from *Calicut*, India. — *a.* Made of or resembling calico.

ca'liph, cal'i-fate, etc. Vars. of CALIPH, etc.

cal'i-per (kăl'ĭ-pẽr), *n.* [*Usually in pl.*] An instrument with two legs, usually bent and joined with a hinge or spring, for measuring the thickness of objects or the distance between surfaces. — *v. t. & i.* To measure with calipers.



Calipers: 1 Outside; 2 Inside.

ca'liph (kā'lĭf; kăl'ĭf), *n.* Successor; — title of the successors of Mohammed as civil and religious rulers, now claimed by sultans of Turkey.

cal'i-phate (kăl'ĭ-fāt), *n.* Office or dominion of a caliph.

cal'is-then'ics, cal'lis-then'ics (-ĭs-thĕn'ĭks), *n.* Science, art, or practice of bodily exercise to promote strength and gracefulness. — **-ic** (-ĭk), *a.*

calk (kôk), *v. t.* To drive oakum, cotton, etc., into the seams of (a boat, etc.) to prevent leaking. — **calk'er**, *n.* [8].

calk, *n.* A metal projection on the shoe of a horse or an ox to prevent slipping. — *v. t.* To furnish with calks.

call (kôl), *v. t.* **1.** To utter in a loud or distinct voice; hence, to read over (a list of names) loudly; as, to *call* a name; *call* the roll. **2.** To announce, esp. with authority; as, to *call* a halt. **3.** To summon with a call; summon; invite; as, to *call* a carriage; *call* one from bed. **4.** To call for; bring into action or discussion; as, to *call* a case in court. **5.** To invite or command to meet (a meeting or assembly). **6.** To name; address; as, "*Call* me Rosalind." **7.** To regard or characterize as; to estimate as being; as, do you *call* that fair?; they *call* the distance 5 miles. **8.** To demand payment of; as, to *call* a loan. — **to call back. a** To recall, or summon back. **b** To take back; retract. — **to c. up. a** To summon from below; recall, as to the mind. **b** To summon before a court or the like; to bring under consideration; as, *to call up* a bill in a legislative body. — *v. i.* **1.** To speak in a loud tone; shout; as, *call* to him. **2.** To make a brief visit. — *n.* **1.** Act of calling with the voice; shout; cry. **2.** Summons; invitation; as, the bugle's *call*. **3.** A claim; appeal; as, he has many *calls* upon his time. **4.** A short, often formal, visit. **5.** The cry of a bird or other animal.

cal'la (kăl'ȧ), *n., or* **c. lily.** A familiar cultivated plant with large white spathe and yellow spadix.

call'er (kôl'ẽr), *n.* One who calls.

cal'li-graph'ic (kăl'ĭ-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to calligraphy.

cal-lig'ra-phy (kȧ-lĭg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* **1.** Beautiful penmanship. **2.** Handwriting in general.

call'ing (kôl'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one that calls; as: **a** A crying aloud. **b** An invitation; summons. **2.** Vocation; business. — **Syn.** See OCCUPATION.

Cal-li'o-pe (kȧ-lī'ŏ-pē), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* The Muse of eloquence and heroic poetry. **2.** [*l. c.*] A musical instrument consisting of a series of steam whistles played by keys.

cal'li-per, cal'lis-then'ic, cal'lis-then'ics. Vars. of CALIPER, CALISTHENIC, etc.

cal-los'i-ty (kȧ-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State or quality of being callous. **2.** A hard or thickened place on the skin, or on the bark of a plant.

cal'lous (kăl'ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Hardened; having a callosity or callosities. **2.** Insensible; unfeeling. — **cal'lous-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **cal'lous-ness**, *n.* [8].

cal'low (kăl'ō), *a.* [3] **1.** Unfledged, as a bird. **2.** Immature; green; as, a *callow* youth.

cal'lus (-ŭs), *n.; L. pl.* CALLI (-ī). **1. a** A callosity. **b** A substance exuded around the fragments of a broken bone and aiding repair. **2.** *Bot.* Soft tissue that forms over any wounded surface.

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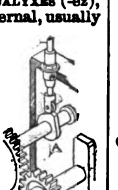
calm (kăm), *n.* Freedom from motion or disturbance; quiet; serenity. — *v. t.* To make or become calm. — *a.* [3] **1.** Not stormy; still; quiet; serene. **2.** Undisturbed by passion or emotion; tranquil. — **calm'ly**, *adv.* [8] — **calm'ness**, *n.* [8].
Syn. Cool, composed, collected, unruffled, tranquil, serene, placid, peaceful. — CALM, TRANQUIL, SERENE, PLACID, PEACEFUL. Calm, primarily applied to sea or weather, usually implies a complete contrast with *stormy*, and suggests freedom from agitation. Tranquil implies a more settled inherent quiet than *calm*, with less suggestion of previous agitation overcome; as, "the *tranquil* beauty of Greek sculpture." Serene suggests a lofty and unclouded tranquillity; as, a *serenity* unruffled by cares. Placid implies contentment, and suggests an unruffled and equable aspect or temper; as, the *placid* common sense of Franklin. Peaceful implies repose, or attainment of undisturbed tranquillity.
cal'o-mel (kăl'ŏ-mĕl), *n.* Mercurous chloride, — much used in medicine as a purgative.
ca-lor'ic (kȧ-lŏr'ĭk), *n.* Heat. — *a.* Of or pertaining to heat.
cal'u-met (kăl'ū-mĕt), *n.* The ceremonial pipe, or pipe of peace, of the North American Indians.
ca-lum'ni-ate (kȧ-lŭm'nĭ-āt), *v. t.* [1] To accuse falsely and maliciously; slander. — *v. i.* To utter calumnies. — **ca-lum'ni-a'tor** (-ā'tẽr), *n.* [8].
ca-lum'ni-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of calumniating; slandering; also, a calumny.
ca-lum'ni-ous (-lŭm'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* [4] Containing or implying calumny; slanderous; libelous.
cal'um-ny (kăl'ŭm-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). False and malicious accusation or report made to injure another; slander.
Cal'va-ry (kăl'vȧ-rĭ), *n.* The place, outside Jerusalem, where Christ was crucified. *Luke* xxiii. 33.
calve (kăv), *v. i.* [1] To give birth to a calf.
calves, *n.*, *pl.* of CALF.
Cal'vin-ism (kăl'vĭn-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrines of the French theologian John Calvin (1509–64), including election or predestination, total depravity, etc. — **Cal'vin-ist**, *n.* — **Cal'vin-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*
ca'lyx (kā'lĭks; kăl'ĭks), *n.*; *pl.* E. CALYXES (-ĕz), L. CALYCES (kăl'ĭ-sēz). *Bot.* The external, usually green or foliaceous, part of a flower.
cam (kăm), *n.* A rotating or sliding piece or projection, as on a wheel, for moving, or to receive motion from, a roller, pin, etc., moving against its edge.



A Cam.

cam'bi-um (-bĭ-ŭm), *n.* Soft tissue from which new wood and bark originate in exogenous shrubs and trees.
Cam'bri-a (-brĭ-ȧ), *n.* Wales. — **Cam'bri-an** (-ăn), *a.* & *n.* *Both Poetic.*
Cam'bri-an (-ăn), *n.* *Geol.* The Cambrian period or system. — *a.* Of, pert. to, or designating, the earliest division of the Paleozoic era and the lowest systems of Paleozoic rocks.
cam'bric (kām'brĭk), *n.* **1.** A fine, thin, white linen fabric. **2.** A similar cotton fabric, often figured.
came (kām), *pret.* of COME.
cam'el (kăm'ĕl), *n.* Either of two large animals used in the desert regions of Africa and Asia to carry burdens and to ride upon. The Arabian camel, or dromedary, has one large dorsal hump; the Bactrian camel, an Asiatic species, two. Camels are fitted for life in the desert, and can go many days without water. See HOOFED ANIMALS, *Illust.*
ca-mel'li-a (kȧ-mĕl'ĭ-ȧ; -mēl'yȧ), *n.* A greenhouse shrub with evergreen leaves and red or white double roselike flowers.
ca-mel'o-pard (kȧ-mĕl'ŏ-pärd), *n.* The giraffe.
Cam'e-lot (kăm'ē-lŏt), *n.* *Arthurian Legend.* The place where King Arthur had his palace and court.
cam'e-o (kăm'ē-ō), *n.*; *pl.* -EOS (-ōz). A gem carved in relief, or relief carving; — opposed to *intaglio*.
cam'er-a (-ẽr-ȧ), *n.* **1.** A chamber. **2.** A camera obscura; esp., *Photog.*, one so arranged that the image can be thrown on a surface sensitive to light.
cam'er-a ob-scu'ra (ŏb-skū'rȧ). A darkened chamber or box having a small hole through which light from objects outside enters to form an image on the surface opposite.
Cam'lan (kăm'lăn), *n.* In Arthurian legend, the battle in which Arthur was mortally wounded.
cam'let (-lĕt), *n.* A certain beautiful Oriental fabric, or an imitation of it.
cam'o-mile (-ō-mīl), *n.* A creeping plant of the aster family, having very strong-scented foliage.
‖ **ca'mou'flage'** (kȧ'mōō'flăzh'), *n.* The act or art of concealing, or disguising the nature of, objects, esp. in warfare. — **ca'mou'fleur'** (-flûr'), *n.*
camp (kămp), *n.* **1.** A place where tents, huts, etc., are erected for shelter. **2.** A tent or a collection of tents, huts, etc.; encampment. **3.** The body of persons in camp. — *v. i.* To lodge in a camp; stay or live temporarily in a camp; — often with *out*.
cam-paign' (kăm-pān'), *n.* **1.** A series of military operations forming a distinct stage in a war. **2.** A series of operations to bring about some result; as, an advertising *campaign*. — *v. i.* To serve in, or go on, a campaign. — **-paign'er**, *n.* [8].
cam'pa-ni'le (kăm'pȧ-nē'lā), *n.*; *pl.* It. -NILI (-nē'lē), E. -NILES (-lāz). A bell tower, esp. one built separate from a church.
cam'phor (kăm'fẽr), *n.* A well-known gumlike, crystalline substance obtained from a tree found chiefly in Japan and Formosa.
cam'phor-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [1] To impregnate or treat with camphor; as, *camphorated* oil.
cam'pus (-pŭs), *n.* Grounds of a college or school about the buildings or within the main inclosure.
can (kăn), *v. t.* & *i.*; *pres. sing.*, *1st* & *3d pers.* CAN, *2d* CANST (kănst), *pl.* CAN; *pret.* COULD (kŏŏd); the participles are now lacking in standard English. As an auxiliary: To be able (to do, accomplish, etc. what is indicated by the verb — expressed or understood — with which *can* is used); as, he *can* walk: I will do what I *can*.
Syn. CAN BUT, CANNOT BUT. **Can but** is equivalent to *can only*; as, I *can but* speak; I can do no more. **Cannot but** is equivalent to *cannot help*, and often expresses moral necessity or constraint; as, "We *cannot but* go." See MAY.
can, *n.* A vessel of sheet metal of various forms; as, a milk *can*; oil *can*; *can* of tomatoes. — *v. t.*; CANNED (kănd); CAN'NING. To put in a can or cans; preserve by sealing up in a can or cans. Cf. TIN.
Ca'naan (kā'năn), *n.* A region corresponding vaguely to modern Palestine. It was the "Land of Promise" of the Israelites.
Ca'naan-ite (-ĭt), *n.* **1.** In the Bible, a descendant of Canaan, son of Ham and grandson of Noah. *Gen.* x. **2.** A member of one of the races of peoples occupying Palestine before the Hebrews. — **Ca'naan-it'ish** (-ĭt'ĭsh), *a.*
Ca-na'di-an (kȧ-nā'dĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Canada or her people. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Canada.
ca-nal' (kȧ-năl'), *n.* **1.** *Anat.* A duct; a tubular passage or channel. **2.** An artificial channel filled with water for navigation, irrigation, etc.
ca-nal'ize (kȧ-năl'ĭz; kăn'ȧ-līz), *v. t.* [1] To provide with canals; to make like a canal.
ca-nard' (kȧ-närd'), *n.* An absurd report set afloat to hoax the public.
ca-na'ry (kȧ-nā'rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** Wine made on the Canary Islands. **2.** A canary bird. **3.** A light yellow color.

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canary bird. A small finch native of the Canary Islands, the Azores, etc.. now a common cage bird.

can'cel (kăn'sĕl), *v. t.* [7] **1.** To cross and deface, as a word; mark out by or as by a cross line or lines; hence, to annul; destroy; revoke. **2.** *Math.* To strike out (as a figure), as in removing a common factor from the numerator and denominator of a fraction, etc. — **Syn.** See ERASE.

can'cel-la'tion (-sĕ-lā'shŭn), *n.* The act, process, or result of canceling, esp. so as to deprive of force, effect, or validity; as, the *cancellation* of stamps; the *cancellation* of figures or symbols in mathematical expressions, etc.

can'cer (kăn'sẽr), *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] The fourth sign of the zodiac. **2.** *Med.* A kind of malignant tumor.

can'cer-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Like a cancer; having cancer.

can'de-la'brum (-dĕ-lā'brŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L.-BRA (-brȧ) (CANDELABRA is often used as a singular, with *pl.* CANDELABRAS), E.-BRUMS (-brŭmz). A large ornamental candlestick, with several branches.

can'did (kăn'dĭd), *a.* [4] **1.** Fair; just; impartial. **2.** Open; frank; outspoken. — **Syn.** See FRANK. — **can'did-ly,** *adv.* [8] — **can'did-ness,** *n.* [8].

can'di-da-cy (-dĭ-dȧ-sĭ), *n.* Position of a candidate; state of being a candidate.

can'di-date (-dĭ-dāt), *n.* One who offers himself, or is put forward, as a contestant for an office, etc.

can'di-da-ture (-dā-tūr), *n.* Candidacy.

can'died (-dĭd), *p. a.* **1.** Preserved in or with sugar, as fruit. **2.** Converted into sugar or candy.

can'dle (-d'l), *n.* **1.** A slender rounded body of tallow, wax, or the like, containing a wick, burned to give light. **2.** Something suggestive of a candle in shape or use; as, a Roman *candle.*

can'dle-light' (-līt'), *n.* **1.** Light of a candle or candles; artificial light. **2.** Nightfall; twilight.

Can'dle-mas (-mȧs), *n.* **1.** The feast of the Purification of the Virgin Mary. The candles for sacred uses are then blessed. **2.** More fully **Candlemas Day.** The day or date of this feast; February 2d.

candle power. Illuminating power, reckoned in terms of the light of a standard candle.

can'dle-stick' (-stĭk'), *n.* A support for a candle.

can'dor (kăn'dẽr), *n.* [5] A disposition to treat subjects fairly; impartiality; frankness.

can'dy (-dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). A preparation, usually flavored, made of sugar or molasses boiled down and crystallized; any sweetmeat made of, or coated with, sugar or molasses. — *v. t.* [2] **1.** To conserve or preserve by boiling with sugar, as fruit. **2.** To form into sugar crystals; as, to *candy* sirup. — *v. i.* To become coated with, or to form, sugar crystals.

can'dy-tuft' (-tŭft'), *n.* Any of various plants cultivated for their white, pink, or purple flowers growing in flat-topped clusters, or "tufts."

cane (kān), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* Any hollow or pithy jointed stem, usually slender and more or less flexible, as the stem (called *rattan*) of certain palms, the stem of the sugar cane, of bamboos, etc. **2.** A walking stick. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To beat with a cane. **2.** To make or furnish with cane or rattan, as chairs.

cane'brake' (kān'brāk'), *n.* A thicket of canes.

Ca-nic'u-la (kȧ-nĭk'ū-lȧ), *n. Astron.* The Dog Star.

ca-nine' (kȧ-nīn'; kā'nīn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the family consisting of the dogs, wolves, jackals, and foxes; doglike. **2.** *Anat.* Pertaining to or designating the pointed tooth next to the incisors, or one of like shape. — *n.* **1.** *Anat.* A canine tooth. **2.** A dog. *Colloq. or Humorous.*

‖ **Ca'nis Ma'jor** (kā'nĭs). [L., larger dog.] *Astron.* A constellation to the southeast of Orion, containing Sirius, or Canicula, the Dog Star.

‖ **Ca'nis Mi'nor.** [L., lesser dog.] *Astron.* A constellation to the east of Orion, containing Procyon.

can'is-ter (kăn'ĭs-tẽr), *n.* **1.** A small box or case for tea, coffee, etc. **2.** *Mil.* A kind of case shot for close-range artillery fire.

Old form of Canister (2) with part of case broken away.

can'ker (kăn'kẽr), *n.* **1.** A corroding or sloughing ulcer; esp., a spreading gangrenous ulcer of the mouth. **2.** A cankerworm. **3.** That which corrodes, corrupts, or destroys. — *v. t.* To affect with canker or as a canker; eat away.

can'ker-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Like canker or a canker; gangrenous; also, corroding.

can'ker-worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* Any of various insect larvæ injurious to plants; esp., *U. S.*, the larva of either of two geometrid moths, which injures fruit and shade trees.

can'na (kăn'ȧ), *n.* Any of several tropical American plants with large leaves and irregular flowers; also, a flower of any of these plants.

canned (kănd), *p. a.* Preserved in cans.

can'nel coal, or **can'nel** (kăn'ĕl), *n.* A kind of soft coal that burns with a bright flame.

can'ner-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NERIES (-ĭz). A place where the business of canning fruit, meat, etc., is carried on.

can'ni-bal (-ĭ-bŭl), *n.* A human being that eats human flesh; hence, any animal that devours its own kind. — **can'ni-bal,** *a.*

can'ni-bal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Act or practice of cannibals; hence, bloodthirsty barbarity.

can'ni-ly, *adv.* In a canny manner.

can'non (-ŭn), *n.*; *pl.* -NONS (-ŭnz), collectively -NON. A piece of artillery; a gun discharged from a carriage or mount.

can'non-ade' (-ād'), *n.* Act of discharging cannon to destroy an army, or to batter a town, fort, etc. — *v. t.* [1] To attack with heavy artillery.

cannon ball. Strictly, a round solid missile for a cannon; popularly, any missile for cannon.

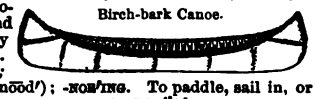
cannon bone. In hoofed animals, the bone from the hock joint to the fetlock.

can'non-eer' (kăn'ŭn-ēr'), *n.* An artillery gunner.

can'not (kăn'nŏt). Am, is, or are, not able; — the more usual form of *can not.* — **cannot but.** See CAN, *v.*

can'ny, -nie (kăn'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Knowing; prudent; cautious. *Archaic or Scot.* **2.** Shrewd; sharp.

ca-noe' (kȧ-nōō'), *n.*; *pl.* -NOES (-nōōz'). A light boat propelled and guided by paddling.



Birch-bark Canoe.

— *v. i.*; -NOED' (-nōōd'); -NOE'ING. To paddle, sail in, or voyage in, a canoe. — **ca-noe'ist,** *n.*

can'on (kăn'ŭn), *n.* **1.** A law or rule of church doctrine or discipline enacted by a council and confirmed by the Pope or sovereign. **2.** A general rule, law, or truth; as, a *canon* of art. **3.** The collection or list of Biblical books received as genuine and inspired. **4.** *R. C. Ch.* A catalogue of saints. **5.** *Print.* The largest size of type (48 points) having a specific name.

can'on, *n.* In the Church of England, one of a body of dignitaries now usually charged with the management of a cathedral church and the (formal) election of the bishop.

ca'ñon (kăn'yŭn), **can'yon** (kăn'yŭn), *n.* A valley with high, steep sides. *Western U. S. & Mexico.*

ca-non'i-cal (kȧ-nŏn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, established by, or conforming to, a canon or canons; as, *canonical* dress; *canonical* Scriptures. — **ca-non'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* [8].

ca-non'i-cals (-kălz), *n. pl.* The dress prescribed by canon to be worn by an officiating clergyman.

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can'on-i-za'tion (kăn'ŭn-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of canonizing; state of being canonized.

can'on-ize (kăn'ŭn-iz), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To declare (a deceased person) a saint; put into the canon of saints. **2.** To include in a canon; make canonical.

can'o-py (-ō-pĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PIES (-pĭz). **1.** A covering fixed over a bed, dais, or the like, or carried on poles over an exalted personage or a sacred object, etc., chiefly as a mark of honor. **2.** An overhanging shelter or shade; a covering. — *v. t.* [2] To cover with or as with a canopy; as, "yon gray clouds, which *canopy* the skies."

can't (känt; kănt). Contr. of CANNOT. *Colloq.*

cant (kănt), *n.* An inclination or slope; tilt. — *v. t.* To give a cant to; bevel. — *v. i.* To lean; tilt.

cant, *n.* **1.** The idioms of speech in any sect, class, or occupation, as the jargon of thieves, gypsies, lawyers, doctors, etc. **2.** A mode of talking used merely for fashion's sake; esp., the affected use of religious or pious language; hypocrisy.

Syn. CANT, JARGON, LINGO, SLANG. *Cant*, *jargon*, and *lingo* apply primarily to the phraseology of a class; *slang* does not. Cant is often used in a depreciatory or contemptuous sense; as, the *cant* of hypocrisy; the *cant* of a trade. Jargon is applied to any form of language using many words and expressions that are unintelligible except to those professionally familiar with it; as, the *jargon* of astrology. Lingo is contemptuous for any foreign language or peculiar dialect (esp. one not understood), and for technical cant regarded as a dialect. Slang refers esp. to the popular unauthorized use of odd or strained words or turns of speech.

— *v. i.* To use, or speak in, cant; esp., to talk with an affectation of religion, piety, philanthropy, etc.

can'ta-le'ver (kăn'tă-lē'vẽr; -lĕv'ẽr). Var. of CANTILEVER.

can'ta-loupe, can'ta-loup (-lōōp, -lōp), *n.* A variety of muskmelon having a hard furrowed rind and reddish flesh; loosely, any muskmelon.

can-tan'ker-ous (kăn-tăn'kẽr-ŭs), *a.* [4] Showing ill nature; quarrelsome. — **can-tan'ker-ous-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8] *All Colloq.*

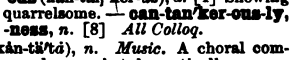
can-ta'ta (kăn-tä'tă), *n.* *Music.* A choral composition arranged somewhat dramatically.

can-teen' (kăn-tēn'), *n.* **1.** A sort of sutler's shop connected with a military post, etc., for supplying extra provisions, liquors, etc., to the enlisted men. **2.** *Mil.* A chest or box containing utensils, used by officers, etc. **3.** A small vessel or flask used by soldiers, travelers, etc., for carrying liquids.

can'ter (kăn'tẽr), *n.* A gait resembling the gallop, but moderate and easy. — *v. i. & t.* To move, or cause to go, in or as in a canter.

can-thar'i-des (kăn-thăr'ĭ-dēz), *n. pl.* *Med.* A preparation of certain dried beetles (see BLISTER BEETLE), used as a diuretic, for blistering, etc.

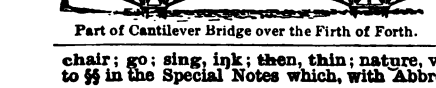
cant hook. A wooden lever with a movable iron hook near the end; — used for canting or turning over logs, etc.



Cant Hook.

can'ti-cle (kăn'tĭ-k'l), *n.* **1.** A song; esp., a Scriptural hymn or chant used in church services. **2.** *pl.* [*cap.*] In the Old Testament, the Song of Solomon.

can'ti-le'ver (-lē'vẽr; -lĕv'ẽr), *n.* In architecture, a projecting beam, support, or bracket supported only at one end; esp., *Engineering*, either of two beams or trusses projecting from piers so that when joined they form a span of a bridge.



Part of Cantilever Bridge over the Firth of Forth.

can'to (kăn'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (-tōz). One of the chief divisions of a long poem; a book.

can'ton (kăn'tŏn; kăn-tŏn'), *n.* **1.** A division, part, or section. **2.** A small territorial division; esp., one of the states of the Swiss confederation.

Can'ton flan'nel (kăn'tŏn). A stout cotton fabric with long fleecy nap.

can'ton-ment (kăn'tŏn-mĕnt; kăn-tōōn'-), *n.* The place, as in a town, assigned to troops for quarters.

can'vas (kăn'văs), *n.* **1.** A strong cloth of hemp, flax, or cotton, used for tents, sails, etc. **2.** Something made of canvas or on canvas, as a painting.

can'vas-back' (-băk'), *n.* A North American wild duck highly esteemed for its flesh.

can'vass (-văs), *v. t.* **1.** To examine in detail mentally; scrutinize; sift; discuss; as, they *canvassed* the matter thoroughly. **2.** To go through (a district), or go to (persons), in order to solicit orders, votes, etc. — *v. i.* To solicit or seek orders, support, votes, etc.; to solicit; as, to *canvass* for a book. — *n.* Act of canvassing. — **-er**, *n.* [8].

can'yon (kăn'yŭn). Var. of CAÑON.

caout'chouc (kōō'chōōk; kou'-), *n.* A tenacious, elastic substance got from the milky juice of many tropical plants; India rubber.

cap (kăp), *n.* **1.** A brimless covering for the head; esp.: **a** One of lace, muslin, or the like, for women or infants. **b** One, usually with a visor, for men and boys. **2.** Anything like, or suggestive of, a cap; as, the *cap* of a column, door, etc.; a percussion *cap*, etc. — *v. t.*; CAPPED (kăpt); CAP'PING. **1.** To cover with or as with a cap; to cover the top or end of; crown. **2.** To match; furnish an equal, or an offset, to; as, to *cap* a proverb. — to cap the climax, to top or exceed the climax; reach the utmost limit in action or words, as of absurdity.

ca'pa-bil'i-ty (kā'pă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality of being capable; capacity, esp. intellectual.

ca'pa-ble (kā'pă-b'l), *a.* [4] **1.** Able to receive; having capacity. **2.** Having ability; efficient; competent. — **-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

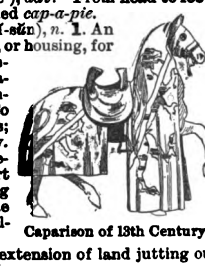
ca-pa'cious (kă-pā'shŭs), *a.* [4] Able to contain much; large; spacious. — **Syn.** Full, extensive, wide, broad, roomy, large. — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

ca-pac'i-tate (-păs'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [1] To render capable; enable; qualify.

ca-pac'i-ty (-păs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Power of receiving or containing; hence, extent of room or space; content; as, the *capacity* of the vessel is 5 quarts. **2.** Power of receiving and holding ideas, knowledge, etc.; active mental power; as, a man of great *capacity*. **3.** Capability; possibility of being or of doing; as, a *capacity* for self-protection.

cap'-a-pie' (kăp'ă-pē'), *adv.* From head to foot; at all points; as, armed *cap-a-pie*.

ca-par'i-son (kă-păr'ĭ-sŭn), *n.* **1.** An ornamental covering, or housing, for a horse. **2.** The clothing or dress and ornaments of men or women; outfit. — *v. t.* To cover with caparisons; hence, to dress richly.



Caparison of 13th Century.

cape (kāp), *n.* A sleeveless garment, or part of a garment, hanging from the neck over the back, arms, and shoulders.

cape, *n.* A point or extension of land jutting out into a sea, lake, or river.

Ca-pel'la (kă-pĕl'ă), *n.* *Astron.* A star of the first magnitude in Auriga.

ca'per (kā'pẽr), *v. i.* To leap or jump about in a sprightly way. — *n.* A frolicsome leap; skip.

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ca'per (kā'pẽr), *n.* A kind of low prickly shrub often cultivated in Europe for its greenish flower buds, which are pickled and used in sauces, etc.; *pl.*, the flower buds themselves.

cap'il-lar'i-ty (kăp'ĭ-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being capillary. **2.** *Physics.* The action, best observed in capillary tubes, by which the surface of a liquid, where in contact with a solid, is elevated or depressed.

cap'il-la-ry (kăp'ĭ-lă-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Resembling a hair; very slender; as, a *capillary* tube. **2.** Pertaining to capillary tubes or vessels, or to capillarity. — **capillary attraction**, the apparent attraction between a solid and a liquid caused by capillarity. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A capillary tube or vessel. **2.** *Anat.* A minute, thin-walled vessel; esp., one of the minute blood vessels connecting arteries and veins.

cap'i-tal (-ĭ-tăl), *a.* **1.** Having reference to, or involving the forfeiture of, the head or life; punishable with death; as, *capital* punishment. **2.** Initial. *Obs.*, exc. in *capital letter* (see below). **3.** Of primary importance; vital; chief. **4.** Chief, in a political sense, as being the seat of government; as, a *capital* city. **5.** Of first-rate quality; excellent. **6.** Of or pertaining to capital; as, *capital* stock.

capital letter, a letter of the kind customarily used at the beginning of a sentence and as the first letter of certain words, usually distinguished both by different form and larger size from the small (*lower-case*) letters. — **c. stock.** **a** The assets of a corporation at any given time; capital (*n.*, in sense 3). **b** The amount represented by the face value of the total shares of a corporation.

— *n.* **1.** A capital letter. **2.** A capital city. **3.** A stock of accumulated wealth; esp., the amount of property owned at a specified time, or the amount of property used in a business. **4.** Anything that serves to increase one's power or influence.

cap'i-tal, *n.* The head, or uppermost member, of a column, pilaster, etc. See COLUMN, *Illust.*

cap'i-tal-ist, *n.* One who has capital; esp., a person of large property which is or may be employed in business.

cap'i-tal-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or accomplished by, capital or capitalists.

cap'i-tal-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of capitalizing; also, the amount resulting from capitalizing.

cap'i-tal-ize (-iz), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To convert into, or use as, capital. **2.** To write or print with an initial capital, or in capital letters.

cap'i-tal-ly, *adv.* In a capital manner.

cap'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* A tax, fee, or charge levied on each person; a poll tax.

Cap'i-tol (kăp'ĭ-tŏl), *n.* **1.** The ancient temple of Jupiter at Rome on the Capitoline hill. **2.** The

The Capitol at Washington.

edifice at Washington in which Congress holds its sessions; also [*often l. c.*], a statehouse. *U. S.*

Cap'i-to-line (-tŏ-lin), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, one of the seven hills of Rome or the ancient Capitol upon it. — *n.* One of the seven hills of Rome.

ca-pit'u-late (kă-pĭt'ū-lāt), *v. i.* [1] To surrender on certain conditions; make terms of surrender.

ca-pit'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A summary of the heads of a subject. **2.** Act of capitulating.

ca-pit'u-lum (-pĭt'ū-lŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LA (-lă). An inflorescence consisting of a close rounded or flattened cluster of sessile flowers, as in the clover.

ca'pon (kā'pŏn), *n.* A castrated cock, esp. when fattened for the table.

ca-price' (kă-prēs'), *n.* **1.** An abrupt change in feeling, opinion, or action due to a whim or fancy; a freak; whim. **2.** Capricious disposition or state. — **Syn.** Humor, fancy, vagary, crotchet.

ca-pri'cious (-prĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [4] Governed or characterized by caprice; freakish; changeable. — **ca-pri'cious-ly,** *adv.* [8] — **-ness,** *n.* [8].

Cap'ri-corn (kăp'rĭ-kôrn) } *n. Astron.* **a** A south-
Cap'ri-cor'nus (-kôr'nŭs) } ern zodiacal constellation between Sagittarius and Aquarius. **b** The tenth sign of the zodiac, into which the sun enters about December 21.

cap'ri-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* An artificial method of pollinating the cultivated fig to insure its ripening, by hanging in the tree fruits of the caprifig containing fig wasps which enter the cultivated figs, effecting cross-pollination.

cap'ri-fig (kăp'rĭ-fĭg), *n.* The wild fig of South Europe and Asia Minor.

cap'si-cum (-sĭ-kŭm), *n.* Any of various tropical herbs and shrubs, of the nightshade family, yielding very pungent berries called chilies or peppers; also, the dried and pulverized berries.

cap-size' (-sīz'), *v. t. & i.* [1] To upset or overturn, as a vessel.

Capstan.

cap'stan (kăp'stăn), *n.* A vertical revolving drum or cylinder much used, esp. on shipboard, for exerting power by means of a rope or cable passing around it, as in hoisting the anchor.

cap'su-lar (-sŭ-lăr), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a capsule.

cap'sule (-sūl), *n.* **1.** *Anat.* A membrane or saclike structure inclosing a part or organ. **2.** *Bot.* Any closed vessel containing spores or seeds; in seed plants, a dry, dehiscent, usually many-seeded, fruit composed of two or more carpels. **3.** *Med.* A small cylindrical or spherical envelope for offensive doses of medicine.

cap'tain (-tĭn), *n.* **1.** A chief or leader. **2.** *Mil.* An officer of the army or marine corps. See ARMY. **3.** *Nav.* A naval officer entitled to command a man-of-war. See NAVY. **4.** *Naut.* The commanding officer, or master, of a vessel. — *v. t.* To act as captain of; to lead.

cap'tain-cy (-sĭ), **cap'tain-ship,** *n.* Action, rank, post, or commission, etc., of a captain.

cap'tion (-shŭn), *n.* The heading of a chapter, section, page, or article. *Chiefly U. S.*

cap'tious (-shŭs), *a.* [4] Apt to catch at faults; cavilling; carping. — **-ly,** *adv.* [8] — **-ness,** *n.* [8].

cap'ti-vate (-tĭ-vāt), *v. t.* [1] To acquire ascendancy over by art or attraction; fascinate; charm. — **Syn.** Transport, ravish, enrapture, enchant.

cap'tive (kăp'tĭv), *n.* **1.** A prisoner, esp. in war. **2.** One captivated by beauty, excellence, or affection. — *a.* **1.** Made or held prisoner, esp. in war; kept in confinement or bondage; as, to take or hold one *captive*. **2.** Charmed; captivated.

cap-tiv'i-ty (kăp-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being a captive; bondage; imprisonment; confinement.

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cap'tor (kăp'tŏr), *n.* One who takes or holds captive.

cap'ture (-tūr), *n.* **1.** Act of seizing by force or stratagem; seizure. **2.** Thing captured; prize; prey. — *v. t.* [1] To take captive; seize by force or stratagem.

Cap'u-chin (kăp'ū-chĭn; kăp'ū-shēn'), *n.* A Franciscan monk of an austere branch wearing a pointed hood or cowl.

car (kär), *n.* **1.** A vehicle moved on wheels; as: **a** A chariot of war or of triumph. *Poetic.* **b** An automobile. **c** A vehicle for use on a railroad; as, freight *car*, trolley *car*, etc. **2.** The cage of an elevator. **3.** The basket of a balloon, or that part in which the passengers, etc., are carried.

car'a-col (kăr'ă-kŏl). Var. of CARACOLE.

car'a-cole (-kōl), *n.* A half turn to right or left; any turn in a zigzag course; — said of a rider or his horse. — *v. i.* [1] To perform a caracole, or move in caracoles.

car'a-cul'. Var. of KARAKUL.

car'a-mel (kăr'ă-mĕl), *n.* **1.** Burnt sugar, used for coloring and flavoring. **2.** A kind of confection.

car'at (-ăt), *n.* **1.** A unit of weight for precious stones, as diamonds, being 200 milligrams, or about 3½ grains troy. **2.** A 24th part; — used in stating the proportionate fineness of gold; as, 14 *carats* fine, i. e., being 14 parts gold and 10 alloy.

car'a-van (kăr'ă-văn, kăr'ă-vän'), *n.* **1.** A company traveling together, esp. through a desert or dangerous country. **2.** A van; covered vehicle.

car'a-van'sa-ry (-văn'să-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A kind of rude inn, in the East, where caravans rest. **2.** A large hotel or inn.

car'a-van'se-rai (-sĕ-rī). Var. of CARAVANSARY.

car'a-vel (kăr'ă-vĕl), *n. Naut.* Any of several kinds of vessels, usually small sailing vessels.

car'a-way (-wā), *n.* A biennial plant, of the celery family, having aromatic, pungent seeds.

car'bide (kär'bīd; -bĭd), *n. Chem.* A binary compound of carbon; calcium carbide (which see).

car'bine (-bīn), *n.* A short, light rifle or, formerly, musket, used chiefly by cavalry.

car'bo-hy'drate (kär'bō-hī'drāt), *n. Chem.* Any of a group of compounds, including the sugars, starches, celluloses, etc., composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

car-bol'ic (kär-bŏl'ĭk), *a.* Designating an acid derived from coal tar, etc., and technically called *phenol*. See PHENOL.

car'bon (kär'bŏn), *n.* **1.** *Chem.* An elementary substance occurring native as the diamond and also as graphite, and forming a constituent of coal and carbonates and of all organic compounds. **2.** *Elec.* A piece or stick of carbon used in an arc lamp, or as an element of a voltaic battery.

car'bo-na'ceous (-bō-nā'shŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or composed of, carbon.

car'bon-ate (kär'bŏn-āt), *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of carbonic acid. — *v. t.* [1] To convert into a carbonate; impregnate with carbonic acid.

carbon dioxide. A heavy colorless and odorless gas, which extinguishes flame and is unfit for breathing. Under the influence of light, plants absorb it from the atmosphere through their leaves and decompose it, assimilating the carbon, and returning most of the oxygen to the air. See CARBONIC ACID.

car-bon'ic (kär-bŏn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from, carbon.—**carbonic acid**, *Chem.*, an acid, composed of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen, and existing only in solution. It breaks up readily into water and carbon dioxide (often called carbonic acid or carbonic acid gas).

car'bon-if'er-ous (kär'bŏn-ĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* Producing or containing carbon or coal.

car'bon-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of carbonizing.

car'bon-ize (kär'bŏn-īz), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To convert into carbon, as by fire; to char. **2.** To coat with carbon (in the form of charcoal, lampblack, etc.).

car'bo-run'dum (-bō-rŭn'dŭm), *n.* A compound of carbon and silicon, harder than emery.

car'boy (kär'boi), *n.* A large globular glass bottle, esp. one inclosed in basketwork or a box, for carrying acids, etc.

car'bun-cle (-bŭŋ-k'l), *n.* **1.** Formerly, any of several deep red gems; now, the garnet cut in convex form without facets. **2.** A painful inflammatory tumor, like a boil, but having no central core.

car'bu-ret (-bū-rĕt), *v. t.* [7] To impregnate with a volatile carbon compound.

car'bu-ret'or (-rĕt'ĕr), *n.* [7] One that carbureta, as an apparatus by which air is mingled with vapor of a volatile hydrocarbon, as gasoline.

car'ca-net (kär'kă-nĕt), *n.* An ornamental chain, necklace, or collar. *Archaic.*

car'cass (-kăs), *n.; pl.* -CASSES (-ăz). **1.** A dead body of a beast or (now only in contempt) of a human being. **2.** The living human body. *Now Contemptuous.* — **Syn.** See BODY.

card (kärd), *n.* **1.** A playing card. **2.** *pl.* A game or games played with cards; card playing. **3.** A flat, stiff, usually rectangular, piece of paper or thin pasteboard, variously used; as, a post *card*.

card, *n.* **1.** An implement for raising a nap on cloth. **2.** An instrument for combing cotton, wool, flax, etc. — *v. t.* To comb with or as with a card.

car'da-mom (kär'dă-mŭm), *n.* **1.** The aromatic capsular fruit of any of several Oriental plants of the ginger family. **2.** A plant that produces cardamoms. Also **car'da-mon** (-mŭn), **-mum** (-mŭm).

card'board' (kärd'bōrd'), *n.* A stiff compact pasteboard of various qualities, for making cards, etc.

card'er, *n.* One that cards, as wool, flax, etc.

car'di-ac (kär'dĭ-ăk), *a. Anat.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or situated near, the heart. **2.** Of, pert. to, or designating the part of the stomach into which the esophagus opens, or the whole stomach except the pyloric end. **3.** Exciting action in the heart; cordial.

car'di-gan (-găn), *n.*, *or* **cardigan jacket**. A warm jacket of knit worsted.

car'di-nal (-năl), *a.* **1.** Of fundamental importance; chief; principal; as, honesty is a *cardinal* virtue. **2.** Of or pertaining to a cardinal or the cardinals. **3.** Of or designating the bright red color of a cardinal's hat, cassock, etc.

cardinal bird, *or* **c. grosbeak**, any of several brightly colored American song birds of the finch family. — **c. number** *or* **numeral**, a primary number or numeral used in simple counting, etc.; as, *one*, *two*, etc. — **c. points**, *Geog.*, the four principal points of the compass; north, south, east, west.

Cardinal Bird. (⅛)

car'di-nal, *n. R. C. Ch.* One of the ecclesiastical princes appointed by the Pope, and constituting his council.

car'di-nal-ate (-āt), *n.*, **car'di-nal-ship**, *n.* Office, rank, or dignity of a cardinal.

care (kâr), *n.* **1.** A burdensome sense of responsibility; anxiety; concern. **2.** Serious attention of mind; heed; as, take *care;* have a *care.* **3.** Charge, oversight; as, under a doctor's *care;* addressed in *care* of. **4.** A person or thing that is an object of care, or concern.

Syn. CARE, CONCERN, SOLICITUDE, ANXIETY agree in the idea of mental burden or troubled thought.

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Care implies a disquieting sense of oppression; as, a *careworn* face. **Concern** implies anxious thought, often inspired by interest or regard; as, *concern* for a friend's safety. **Solicitude** suggests greater uneasiness than *concern*, but less than *anxiety*; it often implies fond or tender care; as, *solicitude* for a child's welfare. **Anxiety** is a disturbing uneasiness regarding what is future or uncertain.

care, *v. i.* [1] **1.** To have, feel, or exercise, care (*for*, *about*, etc.); as, to *care* for horses properly. **2.** a To have an inclination or wish (to); as, do you *care* to go? b To have a fondness or affection; — usually with *for*; as, he does not *care* for me.

ca-reen' (kȧ-rēn'), *v. t. Naut.* To cause (a vessel) to lean over on one side; also, to clean, calk, or repair (a vessel in this position). — *v. i.* To lie or heel over, as a ship under a breeze.

ca-reer' (-rēr'), *n.* **1.** A running; course, esp. a swift one; hence, speed; full speed; — chiefly in phrases such as *in full career*. **2.** General course of action or conduct, as in a calling or in some undertaking, esp. when notable; as, Washington's *career* as a soldier. — *v. i.* To move or run rapidly.

care'ful (kâr'fo͝ol), *a.* [4] **1.** Taking care or heed; cautious; as, a *careful* man; *careful* of money. **2.** Marked by care; done with care; as, *careful* writing. — **care'ful-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

Syn. Watchful, vigilant; guarded, chary, cautious; heedful, thoughtful, prudent, judicious. — CAREFUL, CAUTIOUS, DISCREET. **Careful** suggests watchfulness, without necessary implication of danger; **cautious** implies some contingency against which one guards; as, *carefully* made preparations; he is too generous to be *cautious*. **Discreet** suggests esp. caution with respect to speech or conduct.

care'less (-lĕs), *a.* [4] Free from care; having no care; thoughtless; negligent; inattentive. — **care'less-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **care'less-ness**, *n.* [8].

ca-ress' (kȧ-rĕs'), *n.* An act of endearment; an embracing or touching with tenderness — *v. t.* To touch, stroke, or handle endearingly; fondle; pet.

car'et (kăr'ĕt; kā'rĕt), *n.* A mark [∧] used by writers and proof readers to indicate that something (written above or in the margin) belongs in the place marked.

care'worn' (kâr'wôrn'), *a.* [4] Worn with care.

car'go (kär'gō), *n.*; *pl.* **-GOES** or **-GOS** (-gōz). The lading or freight of a ship or other vessel; load; freight. — **Syn.** See FREIGHT.

car'i-bou (kăr'ĭ-bo͞o), *n.* (see PLURAL, *n.*, *Note*). Any of several species of reindeer of northern North America and Greenland. See DEER, *Illust.*

car'i-ca-ture (kăr'ĭ-kȧ-tu̇r), *n.* **1.** A distortion by exaggeration, producing a grotesque or ridiculous effect, as in a picture. **2.** A picture, figure, or description showing such exaggeration.

Syn. CARICATURE, BURLESQUE, PARODY, TRAVESTY. A **caricature** is a ludicrous exaggeration or distortion of characteristic or peculiar features. A **burlesque** is an imitation made grotesquely incongruous either by treating a trifling subject in mock-heroic vein, or by giving to a serious subject a frivolous turn. A **parody** treats a ridiculous subject in imitation of the style and mannerisms of some well-known serious author; as, a *parody* of Longfellow's "Excelsior." A **travesty** leaves the subject unchanged, but the style is made extravagant or absurd; as, a *travesty* of Carlyle's peculiar diction. — *v. t.* [1] To make a caricature of. — **car'i-ca-tur'ist** (kăr'ĭ-kȧ-tū'rĭst), *n.*

ca'ri-es (kā'rĭ-ēz), *n.* Decay of the bones or teeth.

ca'ri-ous (kā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Affected with caries.

cark (kärk), *v. t.* To burden with care; trouble; fret. — *v. i.* To be anxious; labor anxiously. — **cark'ing**, *p. a.* *All Archaic.*

car-min'a-tive (kär-mĭn'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Expelling wind from the stomach or bowels; relieving griping or colic. — *n.* A carminative drug.

car'mine (kär'mĭn; -mīn), *n.* The coloring matter of cochineal, having a rich red, crimson, or purplish red color; also, this color.

car'nage (-nĭj), *n.* Great destruction of life, as in battle; slaughter. — **Syn.** See MASSACRE.

car'nal (-nȧl), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to the body as the seat of the appetites; animal; fleshly; hence, material; temporal; worldly; — opp. to *spiritual*.

car'nal-ly, *adv.* In a carnal manner.

car-na'tion (kär-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A light rosy pink, or, often, a deeper crimson color; a shade of red. **2.** Any of numerous cultivated, usually double-flowered, varieties of the pink.

car-nel'ian (-nēl'yăn), *n.* A reddish variety of chalcedony, often used for seals.

car'ni-val (kär'nĭ-vȧl), *n.* **1.** The season just before Lent, devoted in Italy and other Roman Catholic countries to feasting and revelry; also, the festivity of this season. **2.** Any merrymaking, feasting, etc., esp. when indecorous.

Car-niv'o-ra (kär-nĭv'ō-rȧ), *n. pl.* An order of mammals, mostly carnivorous, including the dogs, cats, bears, seals, etc.

car'ni-vore (kär'nĭ-vōr), *n.* A carnivorous animal; one of the Carnivora.

car-niv'o-rous (kär-nĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* **1.** Eating flesh. **2.** Of or pertaining to the Carnivora.

car'ol (kăr'ŭl), *n.* A song, usually of joy, exultation, or mirth; a lay. — *v. i.* [7] To sing, esp. joyfully. — *v. t.* To praise or celebrate in song.

car'om (-ŭm), *n.* **1.** *Billiards.* A shot in which the cue ball strikes each of two object balls. **2.** Any similar shot or stroke. — *v. i.* To make a carom.

ca-rot'id (kȧ-rŏt'ĭd), *a.* Designating the chief artery or pair of arteries which pass up the neck and supply the head; hence, pertaining to or near such artery or arteries. — *n.* A carotid artery.

ca-rous'al (kȧ-rou'zŭl), *n.* Revelry; a carouse.

ca-rouse' (-rouz'), *n.* A drinking match or bout; carousal. — *v. i.* [1] To drink deeply; take part in a carousal. — **ca-rous'er**, *n.* [8].

carp (kärp), *v. i.* To talk complainingly; find fault.

carp, *n.* (see PLURAL, *n.*, *Note*). A kind of soft-finned fish often bred in ponds; also, any of various allied fishes, as the goldfish. See FISH, *Illust.*

car'pel (kär'pĕl), *n.* *Bot.* In seed plants, a kind of spore-bearing organ considered as part of the pistil. It is a modified leaf.

car'pen-ter (-pĕn-tẽr), *n.* An artisan who frames and builds houses, ships, etc.; one who does the heavier and stronger work in wood, as distinguished from a joiner, cabinetmaker, etc. — **carpenter bee**, any of various solitary bees that gnaw long galleries in sound timber.

car'pen-try (-trĭ), *n.* The work of a carpenter.

carp'er (kär'pẽr), *n.* One who carps; a faultfinder.

car'pet (kär'pĕt), *n.* **1.** A heavy woven or felted fabric; esp., a floor covering made in breadths to be sewed together and nailed to the floor. **2.** A covering suggestive of a carpet; as, a *carpet* of leaves. — *v. t.* To cover with or as with a carpet.

car'pet-bag' (-băg'), *n.* A traveler's portable bag, originally made of carpet.

car'pet-bag'ger (-băg'ẽr), *n.* One traveling with a carpetbag; — a term of contempt, esp. for Northerners who went South after the Civil War to live, esp. to seek profit under the often corrupt Reconstruction governments.

carpet beetle, *or* **carpet bug.** A small beetle, black, white, and red in color, which, in the larval state, does great damage to carpets, etc.; — called also *buffalo bug*.

car'pet-knight, *n.* Material for carpets; carpets.

carpet knight. A knight who has spent his time in ease and luxury, as in a lady's boudoir.

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carp'ing (kär'pĭng), *p. a.* Faultfinding; captious.
car'riage (kăr'ĭj), *n.* **1.** Act of carrying; conveyance, esp. of goods. **2.** The price or expense of carrying. **3.** Manner of carrying one's body or self; bearing. **4.** That which carries or conveys, as: **a** A wheeled vehicle for persons, esp. one designed for elegance and comfort. **b** A vehicle or support carrying a fixed burden; as, a gun *carriage*.
car'ried (kăr'ĭd), *pret. & p. p.* of CARRY.
car'ri-er (-ĭ-ẽr), *n.* One that carries, as: **a** A bearer; messenger. **b** One who carries goods for hire. **c** A mechanism by which something is supported and moved, or is driven.
car'ri-on (-ăn), *n.* The dead and putrefying body or flesh of an animal. — *a.* Of or pertaining to carrion; feeding on carrion.
car'rot (-ŭt), *n.* A biennial plant related to the celery; also, its edible yellow or orange-red, usually tapering, root. — **car'rot-y** (-ĭ), *a.*
car'ry (kăr'ĭ), *v. t.* [2] **1.** To convey or transport; to bear; transfer; take; as, to *carry* troops by train; to *carry* news; the sound was *carried* a mile. **2.** To conduct; lead; guide; impel; move; extend; as, his anger *carried* him too far. **3.** To get or obtain, as by effort or force; capture. **4.** To succeed in; win; secure the adoption or passage of, as a motion. **5.** To bear (one's self); behave. **6.** To sustain the weight of; support; as, pillars *carry* the arch. **7.** To bear the charges or burden of having; as, a farm *carries* a mortgage. — **to carry away.** **a** To carry off; break off; as, the wind *carried away* the topmast. **b** To take possession of the mind; charm; delude; as, *to be carried away* by (or with) music. — **to carry off.** **a** To bear away from the grasp of others; to win; as, *to carry off* a prize. **b** To make pass; to face out; as, he *carried* things *off* gayly. — **to carry on.** **a** To continue; maintain; keep up. **b** To manage or conduct. — **to carry out.** **a** To bear from within, as a corpse. **b** To put into execution; bring to a successful conclusion; as, *to carry out* a plan. — **to carry through.** **a** To support to the end; sustain; as, his courage *carried* him *through*. **b** To complete; bring to a successful conclusion; as, *to carry through* a plan. — *v. i.* **1.** To act as a bearer; as, to fetch and *carry*. **2.** To have or exert propulsive power; as, some rifles *carry* a mile. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). **1.** Range, as of a gun or projectile. **2.** A portage between navigable waters. *U. S. & Canada.*
car'ry-all' (-ôl'), *n.* A kind of light, covered carriage for four or more persons. *U. S.*
cart (kärt), *n.* **1.** A two-wheeled vehicle for transporting bulky or heavy articles. **2.** A light business or delivery wagon. — *v. t.* To carry or convey in or as in a cart.
cart'age (kär'tăj), *n.* **1.** Act of carrying in a cart. **2.** The price paid for carting.
carte' blanche' (kärt' blänsh'). [F.] Blank paper with a person's signature, etc., given to another with permission to superscribe what he pleases. Hence: Unconditional terms or power.
car'tel (kär'tĕl; kär-tĕl'), *n.* **1.** A letter of defiance or challenge, as to a duel. **2.** A written agreement between opposing nations.
cart'er (kär'tẽr), *n.* A teamster.
Car'tha-gin'i-an (-thȧ-jĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Carthage. — *n.* An inhabitant of Carthage.
car'ti-lage (kär'tĭ-lĭj), *n.* *Anat.* **1.** A firm, elastic and flexible, whitish tissue composing most of the skeleton of very young vertebrate animals, and becoming mostly converted into bone later, in the higher forms; gristle. **2.** A part or structure composed of cartilage.
car'ti-lag'i-nous (-lăj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Composed of, containing, or pertaining to, cartilage. **2.** Having the skeleton mostly of cartilage, as the sharks.
car'ton (kär'tŏn), *n.* A pasteboard box.
car-toon' (kär-tōōn'), *n.* **1.** *Fine Arts.* A full-size sketch or study to serve as a design, as for a fresco or oil painting. **2.** A pictorial caricature. — *v. t.* To make a cartoon of. — **car-toon'ist,** *n.*
car'tridge (kär'trĭj), *n.* **1.** A case, shell, or bag, as of metal or pasteboard, holding an explosive charge, esp. for a firearm. In small arms and some cannon it contains also the projectile. **2.** A roll of protected films for use in a camera.
carve (kärv), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To cut; esp., to cut artistically; sculpture. **2.** To cut into pieces or slices, as meat at table. — *v. i.* To cut up meat, as at table.
car'vel (kär'vĕl), *n.* A caravel.
carv'er (-vẽr), *n.* One that carves.
carv'ing, *n.* **1.** Act or art of one who carves. **2.** Carved work; decorative sculpture.
car'y-at'id (kăr'ĭ-ăt'ĭd), *n.*; *pl.* E. -IDS (-ĭdz), L. -IDES (-ĭ-dēz). *Arch.* A draped female figure supporting an entablature.
cas-cade' (kăs-kād'), *n.* A fall of water over a precipice; a waterfall less than a cataract.
case (kās), *n.* **1.** An instance of the kind; a special state of affairs; as, a *case* of injustice. **2.** Condition; actual state of things or affairs; as, that being the *case*, we will not go. **3.** *Med. & Surg.* A patient under treatment; an instance of sickness or injury. **4.** *Law.* A suit or action; a cause. **5.** A person peculiar in some way; a character. *Slang.* **6.** *Gram.* One of the forms, or of the inflectional changes in form, of a noun, pronoun, or adjective which indicate its sense relation to other words; as, the objective *case* denotes the relation of object. — **in case,** *or* **in case that,** if; supposing that; as, *in case* we go. — **in case of,** in the event of.
case, *n.* **1.** A box, sheath, or covering. **2.** A box and its contents; quantity in a box; hence, set. **3.** *Print.* A shallow divided tray for type. The upper case contains capitals, accented and marked letters, etc.; the lower case, the small letters, figures, etc. **4.** An inclosing frame or framework; a casing; as, a window *case*. — *v. t.* [1] To inclose or put in a case; incase.
case'hard'en (kās'härd'n), *v. t.* To harden the surface or outside of, as iron or steel.
ca'se-in (kā'sē-ĭn), *n.* A proteid precipitated from milk, esp. by the action of rennet. It is the important element in cheese.
case knife. A knife such as is kept in a sheath or case; hence, a table knife.
case'mate (kās'māt), *n.* **1.** *Fort.* A bombproof chamber, as for cannon. **2.** In ships of war, an armored inclosure where guns are mounted.
case'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* A window sash opening on hinges; a window with such a sash or sashes.
ca'se-ous (kā'sē-ŭs), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, cheese; cheesy.
case shot. A collection of small projectiles contained in a case. See CANISTER.
cash (kăsh), *n.* **1.** Money, esp. ready money. **2.** Money or its equivalent paid promptly after purchasing; as, to sell goods for *cash*. — *v. t.* To pay or receive cash for; as, to *cash* a check.
cash, *n. sing. & pl.* Any of various coins of small value in China, etc.; esp., a Chinese (and Japanese) alloyed copper coin, worth about $\frac{1}{1\,0}$ of a cent.
cash'book' (kăsh'bo͝ok'), *n.* *Bookkeeping.* A book in which is kept a record of all money either received or paid out.
ca-shew' (kȧ-shō'), *n.* A certain tropical tree native of America; also, its edible nut.
cash-ier' (kă-shēr'), *n.* **1.** One who has charge of money. **2.** One who has charge of payments and receipts (moneys, checks, notes, etc.), as in a bank.
cash-ier', *v. t.* To discharge; to dismiss with ignominy from military service or from a place of trust.

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cash'mere (kăsh'mēr; kăsh'mēr'), *n.* **A rich stuff** for shawls, scarfs, etc., originally made in Cashmere (Kashmir), India, from soft wool of goats; also, a dress fabric imitating it.

cas'ing (kās'Ing), *n.* Something that incases, or material for incasing; a case; as, a window *casing*.

ca-si'no (kȧ-sē'nō), *n.; pl.* E. -NOS (-nōz), It. -NI (-nē). **1.** In Italy, a kind of country house. **2.** A building or room for social meetings, amusements, etc. **3.** = CASSINO.

cask (kăsk), *n.* **1.** A barrel-shaped vessel of staves, hoops, and heads, varying in size from a keg to a hogshead. **2.** A cask and its contents; hence, the quantity a cask will hold.

cas'ket (kăs'kĕt), *n.* **1.** A small chest or box, as for jewels. **2.** A coffin, esp. an expensive one. *U.S.*

casque (kăsk), *n.* *Armor.* A helmet.

Cas-san'dra (kă-săn'drȧ), *n.* *Gr. Myth.* A daughter of Priam of Troy. Apollo, who loved her, made her prophetic, but, becoming angry with her, decreed that no one should believe her prophecies.

cas-sa'va (-sä'vȧ), *n.* Any of several plants cultivated in the tropics for their rootstocks, which yield a nutritious starch; also, the starch.

cas'se-role (kăs'ĕ-rōl; kăs'ĕ-rōl'), *n.* **1.** A saucepan. **2.** *Cookery.* A mold of boiled rice, mashed potato, or paste, baked, and filled with vegetables or meat. **3.** A covered earthenware baking dish, often with an ornamental metal container.

cas'sia (kăsh'ȧ; -I-ȧ), *n.* **1.** An inferior kind of cinnamon; also, any of the trees that produce it. **2.** Any of various plants, of warm regions, that bear pods having laxative pulp; also, the pulp.

cas'si-mere (kăs'I-mēr), *n.* A thin twilled woolen cloth, used for men's garments.

cas-si'no (kȧ-sē'nō), *n.* A certain game at cards.

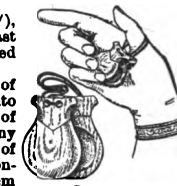
Cas'si-o-pe'ia (kăs'I-ō-pē'yȧ), *n.* See ANDROMEDA.

cas'sock (kăs'ŭk), *n.* A long close-fitting garment worn by certain clergy under their surplices, by vergers as an outer garment, etc.

cas'so-wa-ry (-ō-wȧ-rI), *n.; pl.* -WARIES (-rIz). Any of several large birds of New Guinea, Australia, etc., closely related to the emu.

cast (kăst), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* CAST; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CAST'ING. **1.** To throw; fling; hurl; as, to *cast* dice; to *cast* stones. **2.** To project or impel as if by throwing; as, to *cast* a shadow. **3.** To deposit or place, esp. in a decisive or violent manner; as, to *cast* a man into prison. **4.** To direct or bestow; as, to *cast* a glance around. **5.** To throw off, out, or away; shed; as, the horse *cast* a shoe; a snake *casts* its skin. **6.** To compute; reckon; calculate; as, to *cast* accounts. **7.** To allot (as parts of a play); allot or assign the parts of (a play); also, to assign (an actor for a part). **8.** To form (liquid material) by pouring it into a mold and letting it harden; to found; as, to *cast* iron. — **Syn.** See THROW. — **to cast away**, to wreck. — **to cast off.** **a** To throw or put off. **b** *Naut.* To untie, throw off, or let go, as a rope; to loose from a mooring. — **to cast up**, to compute; reckon. — *v. i.* **1.** To add figures. **2.** To receive form or shape in a mold. — **to cast about.** **a** *Naut.* To change the course; tack. **b** To consider; lay plans; as, he *cast about* in his mind for a reply. — *n.* **1.** Act or manner of casting; a throw. **2.** Distance to which a thing can be thrown. **3.** A turn or twist; as, a *cast* of the eye, that is, a slight squint. **4.** Assignment of parts in a play to the actors; the actors themselves. **5.** An impression or mold. **6.** Thing formed in a mold or form. **7.** A tendency to any color; a tinge; hue. **8.** Form; appearance; style; as, a peculiar *cast* of countenance. — **Syn.** See TURN.

cas'ta-net (kăs'tȧ-nĕt; kăs'tȧ-nĕt'), *n.* An instrument consisting of two small ivory or wooden shells clicked together in accompaniment to dances and music; — usually in *pl.*



Castanets.

cast'a-way' (kăst'ȧ-wā'), *a.* Thrown away; cast adrift. — *n.* A shipwrecked person; outcast.

caste (kăst), *n.* **1.** One of the hereditary classes into which the native society of India is divided. **2.** **a** Any similar division or class of society. **b** The position conferred by the caste system or principle.

cas'tel-lan (kăs'tĕ-lăn), *n.* A governor or warden of a castle.

cas'tel-lat'ed (-lăt'ĕd), *p. a.* Formed like a castle; castle-like; battlemented.

cast'er (kăs'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One that casts. **2.** A vial for condiments at the table; a cruet; also, a stand to hold a set of cruets. **3.** A small wheel on a swivel, on which furniture is supported.

cas'ti-gate (kăs'tI-gāt), *v. t.* [1] To punish; chastise, as with words or blows. — **-ga'tor**, *n.* [8].

cas'ti-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* Punishment, esp. severe punishment or reproof.

Cas'tile soap (kăs'tēl; kăs-tēl'). A kind of fine, hard soap made from olive oil.

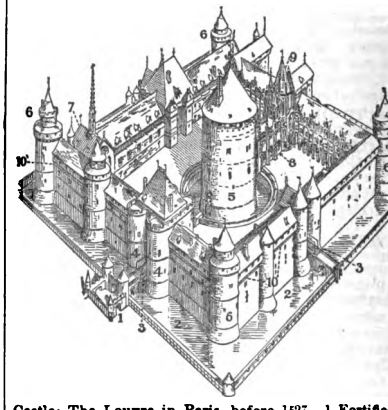
Cas-til'ian (kăs-tIl'yăn), *n.* **1.** An inhabitant or native of Castile, in Spain. **2.** The standard form of the Spanish language. — *a.* Of or pert. to Castile, or its inhabitants.

cast'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one that casts. **2.** That which is cast in a mold. — **casting vote**, **c. vote**, the decisive voice or vote of a presiding officer when the votes of the assembly are equally divided.

cast iron. See IRON.

cast'-I'ron, *a.* Made of cast iron; hard; rigid.

cas'tle (kăs'l), *n.* **1.** A large fortified building or set of buildings; fortress; citadel; stronghold, esp. of a prince or nobleman. **2.** Anything resembling,



Castle: The Louvre in Paris, before 1527. 1 Fortified approach; 2 Moat; 3 Drawbridges; 4 Towers flanking main entrance; 5 Donjon, or Keep, encircled by Fosse; 6 Angle Towers for defense of outer wall; 7 Chapel; 8 Gallery communicating between the donjon and the north wing; 9 Grand Staircase. The inclosing buildings contain guardrooms, storehouses, living apartments, halls of assembly, etc.

or likened to, **a castle.** **3.** *Chess.* = ROOK. — **castle in the air**, a day dream; a visionary plan or scheme.

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REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CAT FAMILY

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cas'tle, *v. t.* [1] **1.** To put or inclose in or as in a castle.

cas'tor (kăs'tŏr), *n.* **1.** The beaver. *Rare.* **2.** A hat, esp. of beaver fur; a beaver. **3.** A heavy broadcloth for overcoats.

cas'tor, *n.* = CASTER, 2 & 3.

Cas'tor, *n.* **1.** See DIOSCURI. **2.** See GEMINI.

cas'tor-oil' plant. A slightly woody Asiatic plant naturalized in all tropical countries and yielding **castor beans**, from which a cathartic oil, **castor oil**, is expressed or extracted.

cas'trate (kăs'trāt), *v. t.* [1] To emasculate; geld.

cas-tra'tion (kăs-trā'shŭn), *n.* Act of castrating.

cas'u-al (kăzh'ū-ăl; kăz'-), *a.* [4] **1.** Happening without design and unexpectedly; coming by chance; as, a *casual* meeting. **2.** Coming without regularity; incidental; as, *casual* expenses. **3.** Having the air of a chance occurrence; often, with assumed indifference. — **cas'u-al-ly**, *adv.* [8].

cas'u-al-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Chance; accident; contingency. **2.** An unfortunate occurrence; a mishap. **3.** *pl. Mil. & Nav.* Losses caused by death, wounds, discharge, or desertion.

cas'u-ist (kăzh'ū-ĭst; kăz'-), *n.* One skilled in, or given to, casuistry.

cas'u-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), **-is'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] Of or pert. to casuists or casuistry. — **-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

cas'u-ist-ry (-ĭs-trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* CASUISTRIES (-trĭz). **1.** Science or doctrine dealing with questions of right or wrong in conduct. **2.** Sophistical, equivocal, or false reasoning as to duties and morals.

cat (kăt), *n.* A well-known domestic animal which is the type of the family including the lion, tiger, leopard, puma, various species of tiger cats, wild cats, lynxes, etc.; also, any member of the family. See *Illustrations* on preceding page.

cat'a-clysm (kăt'ă-klĭz'm), *n.* **1.** A flood of water; deluge. **2.** Any violent change involving sudden and great alterations of the earth's surface; hence, figuratively, an upheaval, esp. social or political.

cat'a-comb (kăt'ă-kōm), *n.* A subterranean place of burial, esp. one consisting of passages with side recesses for tombs; — commonly in *pl.*

cat'a-lep'sy (-lĕp'sĭ), *n.* *Med.* A sudden suspension of consciousness with muscular rigidity.

cat'a-lep'tic (-lĕp'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to catalepsy; affected with catalepsy. — *n.* One affected with catalepsy.

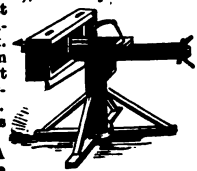
cat'a-log, -loger. Vars. of CATALOGUE, -LOGUER.

cat'a-logue (-lŏg), *n.* A list; register; esp., a list of names, titles, or articles arranged, usually, alphabetically. — **Syn.** See LIST. — *v. t.* [1] To make a list or catalogue of; insert in a catalogue. — **cat'a-logu'er** (-lŏg'ẽr), *n.* [8].

ca-tal'pa (kă-tăl'pă), *n.* Any of several American and Asiatic broad-leaved trees bearing long pods.

cat'a-ma-ran' (kăt'ă-mă-răn'), *n.* **1.** A kind of raft or float made of logs or pieces of wood lashed together, and moved by paddles or sails. **2.** Any vessel with twin hulls side by side.

cat'a-mount (kăt'ă-mount), *n.* Any of various wild animals of the cat family; in America, usually, the cougar or a lynx.



Catapult.

cat'a-pult (-pŭlt), *n.* An engine used in ancient time to throw stones, arrows, spears, etc. — *v. t. & i.* To throw from or as from a catapult.

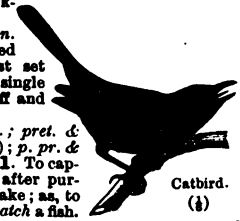
cat'a-ract (-răkt), *n.* **1.** A waterfall, esp. a large one. **2.** A deluge; flood. **3.** *Med.* A disease of the eye, characterized by opacity of the crystalline lens or its capsule.

ca-tarrh' (kă-tär'), *n.* *Med.* An inflammatory affection of a mucous membrane, esp. of the nose or air passages.

ca-tarrh'al (-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to or resulting from catarrh; of the nature of catarrh.

ca-tas'tro-phe (kă-tăs'trŏ-fĕ), *n.* **1.** A final event or conclusion, generally unfortunate; hence, any great calamity or disaster, esp. if sudden. **2.** The final event in a romance, drama, etc.; dénouement.

cat'bird' (kăt'bûrd'), *n.* An American song bird allied to the mocking bird.



Catbird. (½)

cat'boat' (-bōt'), *n.* A sailboat rigged with a single mast set far forward and a single large sail with gaff and boom.

catch (kăch), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* CAUGHT (kôt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CATCH'ING. **1.** To capture or seize, as after pursuit; overtake; take; as, to *catch* a thief; to *catch* a fish. **2.** Hence: **a** To insnare; entangle; as, "to *catch* him in his words" (*Mark* xii. 13). **b** To come on by surprise; detect; as, to *catch* one stealing. **3.** To take or contract by or as if by contagion, infection, or exposure, as a disease. **4.** To lay hold on, as if capturing; as, the fire *caught* the woodwork; to *catch* a ball. **5.** To arrest the attention, fancy, etc., of; please; charm; as, the picture *caught* his eye. **6.** To apprehend mentally; as, to *catch* one's meaning. — **to catch sight of**, to see, esp. suddenly or momentarily. — **to catch the** (*or* **one's**) **breath**, to stop breathing suddenly or momentarily. — **to catch up. a** To raise, carry, or take up suddenly. **b** To interrupt or stop abruptly, as in captiously stopping a person speaking. — *v. i.* **1.** To make captures. **2.** To take hold, as fire; spread. **3.** To take and retain hold, as a hook. **4.** To be impeded by entanglement or obstruction; as, the door *catches*. — **to catch at**, to make a sudden or eager attempt to seize or get. — **to catch up with**, to come up with; overtake. — *n.* **1.** Act or fact of catching. **2.** That which catches, as an insnaring question, a device for fastening, or one for checking motion, etc. **3.** That which is, or is to be, caught or taken; as, a good *catch* of fish. **4.** *Music.* A kind of round. — **catch'er**, *n.* [8].

catch'all' (kăch'ôl'), *n.* A general receptacle.

catch'ing, *p. a.* [4] **1.** That catches; of diseases, infectious; contagious. **2.** Captivating; taking.

catch'penn-y (-pĕn-ĭ), *a.* Made for getting small sums of money, as from the unwary; as, a *catch-penny* book or show. — *n.* A catchpenny thing.

catch'up (kăch'ŭp), *n.* A table sauce made of tomatoes, mushrooms, or walnuts.

catch'y (-ĭ), *a.* [3] Catching; taking; fitful.

cat'e-chise (kăt'ẽ-kĭz). Var. of CATECHIZE.

cat'e-chism (-kĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Instruction by question and answer. **2.** A book containing a summary of principles, esp. religious, in the form of questions and answers. **3.** A set of formal questions put to candidates, etc. — **cat'e-chist** (-kĭst), *n.*

cat'e-chize (-kĭz), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To instruct by catechism, esp. in religion. **2.** To question in detail.

cat'e-chu (kăt'ẽ-chōō; -shōō), *n.* A dry, earthy, or resinlike, astringent substance, got from certain tropical plants, and used in tanning, dyeing, etc.

cat'e-gor'i-cal (-gŏr'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or in the form of, a category. **2.** Without condition or exception; positive; unconditional; as, a *categorical* reply. — **-i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

cat'e-go-ry (kăt'ẽ-gŏ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A class to which a certain statement or assertion

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applies; a class or division in any general plan or scheme of classification.

ca'ter (kā'tẽr), *v. i.* **1.** To provide food; to buy, procure, or prepare provisions. **2.** To supply what is needed or desired; — followed by *for* or *to*.

ca'ter-er, *n.* One who caters; esp., one who furnishes the provisions and service at banquets, etc.

cat'er-pil'lar (kăt'ẽr-pĭl'ẽr), *n.* **1.** The wormlike larva of a butterfly or moth, or any similar larva. **2.** [More fully, **caterpillar tractor.**] A powerful tractor which travels on two endless belts and is capable of moving over very rough ground, up steep grades, etc.

cat'er-waul (-wôl), *v. i.* Of cats, to make a kind of harsh cry; hence, to cry as cats.

cat'fish' (kăt'fĭsh'), *n.* (see PLURAL, *n.*, *Note*). Any of various fishes, some of which have a fancied resemblance to a cat, as from having barbels about the mouth. See FISH, *Illust.*

cat'gut' (-gŭt'), *n.* A tough cord variously used, made from the intestines of animals, esp. of sheep.

ca-thar'tic (kȧ-thär'tĭk), *a.* Cleansing the bowels; purgative. — *n.* A cathartic medicine; purgative.

Ca-thay' (kȧ-thā'), *n.* China; — an old name.

cat'head' (kăt'hĕd'), *n. Naut.* A projecting piece near a ship's bow, to which the anchor is hoisted.

ca-the'dra (kȧ-thē'drȧ; kăth'ē-drȧ), *n.* The official chair or throne of a bishop.

ca-the'dral (kȧ-thē'drăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, the cathedra; as, a *cathedral* church. — *n.* The church containing the cathedra, or bishop's throne; improperly, any large church.

cath'ode (kăth'ōd), *n. Elec.* The negative terminal of an electric source; — opposed to *anode*.

cathode rays. Rays projected from the cathode of a vacuum tube in which an electric discharge takes place. They consist of negative ions or electrons. By impinging on solids they generate Röntgen rays.

cath'o-lic (kăth'ō-lĭk), *a.* [4] **1.** Universal or general in human interests; affecting mankind as a whole. **2.** Not narrow-minded or bigoted; liberal. **3.** Of or pert. to the church universal (the whole body of Christians). Hence: **a** [*cap.*] Designating or pert. to, the Western Church after its separation from the Eastern. **b** [*cap.*] Esp., designating, or pertaining to, the Roman Catholic Church, or Roman Catholics. — *n.* [*cap.*] A member of a Catholic church; esp., a Roman Catholic.

ca-thol'i-cism (kȧ-thŏl'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Faith, practice, or system of a Catholic church.

cath'o-lic'i-ty (kăth'ō-lĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality of being catholic; liberality. **2.** Catholicism.

cat'i-on (kăt'ī-ŏn), *n.* **a** The product evolved at the cathode in electrolysis. **b** A positive ion.

cat'kin (-kĭn), *n.* An ament.

cat'like' (-līk'), *a.* Like a cat; stealthy; noiseless.

cat'nip (-nĭp), *n.* A common plant of the mint family.

cat'-o'-nine'-tails' (kăt'ō-nīn'tālz'), *n.* An implement consisting of nine pieces of knotted line or cord fastened to a handle, used in flogging.

cat's'-paw', *n.* A dupe; tool; — alluding to the fable of the monkey using the cat's paw to pull the chestnuts out of the fire.

cat'sup (kăt'sŭp). Var. of CATCHUP.

cat'-tail', *n.* A tall marsh plant with long, flat leaves, and flowers in a close cylindrical spike.

cat'tle (kăt'l), *n.* Live stock kept as property or for use; esp., bovine animals.

Cau-ca'sian (kô-kā'shăn; -kăsh'ăn), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, the division of mankind including the chief races of Europe, North Africa, and southwestern Asia, named the Caucasian race because the people of the Caucasus were considered typical of the race. — *n.* A member of any of various native peoples of the Caucasus, or a member of the Caucasian race; a "white" person. — **Cau-cas'ic** (kô-kăs'ĭk), *a.*

cau'cus (kô'kŭs), *n.* A meeting of the members or leaders of a party or faction to decide on policies or candidates to be supported. *U. S.*

cau'dal (-dăl), *a.* Like, or pertaining to, a tail; having a tail-like appendage.

caught (kôt), *pret. & p. p.* of CATCH.

caul (kôl), *n.* **1.** The great omentum. **2.** A membrane sometimes covering the head of a child at birth.

caul'dron. Var. of CALDRON.

cau'li-flow'er (kô'lĭ-flou'ẽr), *n.* A variety of the cabbage, in which the head consists of the thick flower cluster; also, the head.

caulk, caulk'er, etc. Vars. of CALK, CALKER, etc.

caus'al (kôz'ăl), *a.* Relating to, implying, containing, or of the nature of, a cause or causes.

cau-sal'i-ty (kô-zăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Causal quality or agency. **2.** The relation of cause and effect; the operation of cause as a principle or fact of nature.

cau-sa'tion (-zā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of causing; also, act or agency producing an effect. **2.** Causality.

caus'a-tive (kôz'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Acting as a cause; causing; expressive of causation.

cause (kôz), *n.* **1.** That which produces an effect or result. **2.** The person or thing that brings about or does something; reason; motive. **3.** *Law.* A ground of action; also, a suit or action in court; case. **4.** Any subject of discussion or debate. **5.** The side of a question advocated and upheld by a person or party; a movement advocated by a person or party; as, the temperance *cause*.

Syn. CAUSE, REASON, MOTIVE. **Motive** is used with reference to actions only. **A cause** is that which produces an effect; it is that without which the result would not have been. **A reason** is that which explains or justifies a result. Thus, the *cause* of a railroad accident may have been the failure of the air brakes to work; the *reason* for the accident, carelessness in inspection; the *motive* in being careless, a desire to get through quickly. See OCCASION. — *v. t.* [1] To be the cause of; effect; bring about. — **cause'less**, *a.* [8].

cause'way (kôz'wā), *n.* **1.** A raised way across wet ground. **2.** A highway or paved way. *Hist.*

caus'tic (kôs'tĭk), *a.* [4] **1.** Capable of destroying, or eating away, by chemical action; corrosive. **2.** Severe; stinging; cutting; as, a *caustic* remark. — *n.* A caustic substance. — **-ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

caus-tic'i-ty (kôs-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Caustic quality or state; as, the *causticity* of potash or of a reply.

cau'ter-i-za'tion (kô'tẽr-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of cauterizing; result of cauterizing.

cau'ter-ize (kô'tẽr-īz), *v. t.* [1] To burn or sear with or as with a cautery or caustic.

cau'ter-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TERIES** (-Iz). *Med.* A searing, as with a hot iron or a caustic substance; the instrument or substance used in cauterizing.

cau'tion (-shŭn), *n.* **1.** A warning against evil; a word, act, or the like, that conveys a warning. **2** Prudence in regard to danger; cautiousness; heedfulness. — *v. t* To notify of danger; warn. — **Syn.** See WARN.

cau'tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a caution; cautioning; warning.

cau'tious (kô'shŭs), *a.* [4] Attentive to examine probable consequences of acts so as to avoid danger: prudent; wary.—**Syn.** Discreet, guarded. See CAREFUL.—**cau'tious-ly**, *adv.* [8]—**-ness**, *n.* [8].

cav'al-cade' (kăv'ăl-kād'), *n.* A procession of persons on horseback, esp. by way of parade.

cav'a-lier' (-ȧ-lēr'), *n.* **1.** A horseman; esp., a knight. **2.** A gay, sprightly military man: hence, a gallant. **3.** [*cap.*] One of the court party in

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England in the time of King Charles I. (reigned 1625–49). — *a.* **1.** Gay; easy; frank. **2.** Disdainful; haughty; supercilious. **3.** [*cap.*] Of or relating to the Cavaliers. — **-lier'ly**, *adv.* [8].

cav'al-ry (kăv'ăl-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). *Mil.* The part of a military force that serves on horseback. — **cav'al-ry-man**, *n.*

cave (kāv), *n.* A hollow place in the earth; cavern; den. — *v. t.* [1] To hollow out. *Obs.*, exc. in: **to cave in**, to cause to cave or fall in; hence, also, to fall in or down.

cav'ern (kăv'ẽrn), *n.* An underground cavity; a cave, esp. a large cave.

cav'ern-ous (-ẽr-nŭs), *a.* Full of caverns; of the nature of, or like, a cavern; hollow. — **-ly**, *adv.*

cav'i-ar' (kăv'Ĭ-är'; kä/vyär'), *n.* The salted roe of the sturgeon or other large fish, used as a relish.

cav'i-are'. Var. of CAVIAR.

cav'il (kăv'Ĭl), *v. i.* [7] To find fault or make objection without good reason, or unfairly or frivolously. — *n.* A captious or frivolous objection; a quibble. — **cav'il-er**, *n.* [7, 8].

cav'i-ty (-Ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). A hollow place; a hollow. — **Syn.** See HOLE.

ca-vort' (kȧ-vôrt'), *v. i.* To prance; caper; — said of a horse or its rider. *Colloq., U. S.*

caw (kô), *v. i.* Of crows, rooks, ravens, etc., to utter their call or cry. — *n.* The cry made in cawing.

Cay-enne' (kā-ĕn'; kī-ĕn'), *n.* **1.** A town and island in French Guiana. **2.** [*Usually l. c.*] Cayenne pepper. — **Cayenne, *or* red, pepper**, a very hot pungent powder made from capsicum berries.

cay'man (kā'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MANS (-măn). A kind of alligator of tropical America.

ca-yuse' (kī-ūs'), *n.* An Indian pony. *West. U. S.*

cease (sēs), *v. i.* [1] To come to an end; stop. **Syn.** Desist, discontinue, refrain, intermit, pause, end. — CEASE, STOP, QUIT. **Stop** applies primarily to action; **cease** applies also to states; as, a train *stops*, but does not *cease;* the noise it makes both *stops* and *ceases;* one's love may *cease*, but scarcely *stop*. *Stop* is the everyday, *cease* the more learned or poetical, word. **Quit**, as a synonym for *stop*, *cease*, is now an Americanism; as, he *quit* coming. — *v. t.* To leave off; discontinue.

cease'less, *a.* Without stop; incessant.

ce-cro'pi-a moth (sĕ-krō'pĭ-ȧ). A large silkworm moth, the largest moth native of the eastern U. S.

ce'dar (sē'dẽr), *n.* Any of various trees, chiefly of the pine family, having fragrant, durable wood. See TREES (CONIFEROUS), *Illust.*

cedar bird. A waxwing of North America.

cede (sēd), *v. t.* [1] To yield; surrender; give up.

ce-dil'la (sĕ-dĭl'ȧ), *n.* A mark under the letter *c* [thus, ç], to show that it is to be sounded like *s*, as in *façade*.

ceil (sēl), *v. t.* To furnish with a ceiling.

ceil'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one who ceils a room, vessel, etc. **2.** The lining or covering of a room, esp. that overhead.

cel'an-dine (sĕl'ăn-dīn), *n.* An herb of the poppy family, with yellow flowers.

cel'e-brant (sĕl'ĕ-brănt), *n.* One who celebrates a public religious rite; esp., the officiating priest at the Mass.

cel'e-brate (-brāt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To perform publicly and with appropriate rites; solemnize; as, to *celebrate* Mass. **2.** To observe with solemn rites, ceremonies of joy and respect, or refraining from business; to keep, as a holiday. **3.** To extol, or publish the fame of; make known publicly.

Syn. CELEBRATE, COMMEMORATE, KEEP, OBSERVE, SOLEMNIZE. **Celebrate** emphasizes outward ceremonies or demonstrations; **commemorate**, the idea of calling to remembrance in some way; as, we *celebrate* the Fourth of July, and thus *commemorate* the birth of American independence. **Keep**, as also **observe**, applies primarily to religious occasions or ceremonies; as, to *keep* the Sabbath; to *observe* the rites of the church. To **solemnize** is to perform according to a ritual; as, to *solemnize* a marriage.

cel'e-brat'ed (-brāt'ĕd), *p.a.* [4] Distinguished; renowned. — **Syn.** Famous, illustrious. See EMINENT.

cel'e-bra'tion (-brā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of celebrating, or state of being celebrated.

ce-leb'ri-ty (sĕ-lĕb'rĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Celebrated state; renown. **2.** A celebrated person.

ce-ler'i-ty (-lĕr'Ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Rapidity of motion; speed. — **Syn.** See VELOCITY.

cel'er-y (sĕl'ẽr-Ĭ), *n.* A widely cultivated herbaceous plant, native of Europe, the blanched leaf-stalks of which are eaten.

ce-les'tial (sĕ-lĕs'chăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the sky or visible heavens. **2.** Heavenly; divine. **3.** Of or pertaining to the Chinese, or Celestial, Empire (as having been ruled by a dynasty appointed by heaven), or, *Humorously*, the Chinese people.

Syn. CELESTIAL, HEAVENLY. **Celestial** esp. suggests the more popular notions of heaven, Christian or pagan; as, *celestial* spirits; **heavenly**, esp. spiritual qualities; as, "your *heavenly* father." **celestial equator**. See EQUATOR, 2. — **c. latitude**, **c. longitude**. See the nouns. — **c. sphere**, the sphere of which the apparent vault or dome of the sky forms half.

— *n.* [*cap.*] A native of China; a Chinese. *Colloq.*

cel'i-ba-cy (sĕl'Ĭ-bȧ-sĭ; sĕ-lĭb'ȧ-), *n.* The state of being or living unmarried; single life.

cel'i-bate (sĕl'Ĭ-bāt), *n.* An unmarried person. — *a.* Unmarried; single.

cell (sĕl), *n.* **1.** A very small close apartment, as in a prison. **2.** A small hollow receptacle, as in a honeycomb. **3.** *Elec.* A receptacle containing a liquid, as a solution of sal ammoniac, in which two plates or pieces of different substances, as carbon and zinc, are immersed to generate electricity, etc. **4.** *Biol.* The structural unit of which animals and plants are built up, consisting of a minute mass of protoplasm inclosed in a covering, or cell wall.

cel'lar (sĕl'ẽr), *n.* A room or set of rooms below the surface of the ground, generally under a building, used esp. for keeping provisions and other stores.

cel'lar-age (-ĭj), *n.* Cellar space, or a charge for it.

cel'lo (chĕl'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -LOS (-ōz). A violoncello. — **cel'list** (-lst), *n.* Also **'cel'lo, 'cel'list**.

cel'lu-lar (sĕl'ū-lẽr), *a.* Consisting of, characterized by, or pertaining to, a cell or cells.

cel'lu-loid (-loid), *n.* A substance, essentially soluble guncotton and camphor, resembling ivory in texture and color, but often variously colored.

cel'lu-lose (-lōs), *n.* The chief component of the solid part of plants and of linen, paper, etc.

Celt (sĕlt), *n.* **1.** A member of a race of central and western Europe, described by the Romans as tall, blond, and large-bodied. **2.** An individual of any of various Celtic-speaking peoples, including the ancient Gauls and Britons and the modern Bretons, Welsh, Irish, and Gaelic Scotch.

Celt'ic (sĕl'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Celts or their language. — *n.* A group of languages now spoken chiefly in Brittany, Wales, western Ireland, and the Scottish Highlands.

ce-ment' (sĕ-mĕnt'; sē'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** A substance used in a soft state to join bricks in building, cover floors, etc., which afterwards becomes hard like stone. **2.** Any substance used to make bodies adhere to each other, as glue, paste, etc. — (sĕ-mĕnt'), *v. t.* **1.** To unite or stick by or as by a cement. **2.** To overlay with cement.

cem'en-ta'tion (sĕm'ĕn-tā'shŭn; sē'mĕn-), *n.* Act or process of cementing; state of being cemented.

cem'e-ter-y (sĕm'ĕ-tĕr-Ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TERIES (-Ĭz). A place set apart for burial of the dead; graveyard.

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cen'o-bite (sĕn'ō-bīt; sē'nō-bīt), *n.* One of a religious order dwelling in a convent community; — opposed to *anchoret*, or *hermit*.

Ce/no-zo'ic (sē'nō-zō'ĭk; sĕn'ō-), *n.* See MESOZOIC.

cen'ser (sĕn'sĕr), *n.* A vessel for perfumes, esp. one to burn incense in.

cen'sor (-sôr; -sĕr), *n.* **1.** One of two magistrates of ancient Rome who took the census, and who became overseers of morals and conduct. **2.** An official empowered to examine written or printed matter in order to forbid publication if objectionable. **3.** A faultfinder; censurer; critic.

cen-so'ri-ous (sĕn-sō'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Given to censure; apt to condemn. **2.** Implying or expressing censure. —**-ly**, *adv.* [8] —**-ness**, *n.* [8].

cen'sor-ship (sĕn'sŏr-shĭp; sĕn'sĕr-), *n.* The office or function of a censor.

cen'sur-a-ble (-shŭr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Deserving of, or subject to, censure; blamable.

cen'sure (-shŭr), *n.* Act of finding fault with, or condemning as wrong; hostile criticism; blame; condemnation.—*v. t. & i.* [1] To find fault with or condemn as wrong; blame.— **cen'sur-er** (-ĕr), *n.*

cen'sus (-sŭs), *n.* **1.** *Roman Hist.* A numbering of the people, and valuation of their estates, for taxation, etc. **2.** An official enumeration of the population of a country, city, or other place.

cent (sĕnt), *n.* **1.** A hundred; — used only in *per cent* (see PER CENT). **2.** The 100th part of the unit in various monetary systems, or a coin of this value.

cen'taur (sĕn'tôr), *n.* *Gr. Myth.* One of a race, half man and half horse, of descendants of Ixion.

cen'te-na'ri-an (sĕn'tē-nā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to a hundred years. — *n.* A person 100 years old.

cen'te-na-ry (sĕn'tē-nĕ-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to a period of 100 years; centennial. — *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). **1.** A century. **2.** A centennial.

cen-ten'ni-al (sĕn-tĕn'ĭ-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or completing a space of, 100 years. **2.** Lasting, or aged, 100 years. — *n.* A hundredth anniversary or its celebration; a centenary.

cen'ter (sĕn'tĕr), *n.* [6] **1.** Middle point of a circle or sphere, equally distant from every point of the circumference. **2.** Middle or central point or part of anything, or something at or in the middle; as, the *center* of an army. **3.** A point about which things, influences, etc., concentrate, or from which they proceed: as, a religious *center*. — **center of gravity**, that point in a body about which all the parts exactly balance each other so that, if this point be supported, the body will remain at rest in any position. — *v. t.* **1.** To place or fix in or at the center. **2.** To collect to a point; concentrate. — *v. i.* To be centered.

cen'ter-board' (-bôrd'), *n.* [6] *Naut.* A device, usually a broad board or slab of wood or metal, pivoted at the forward lower corner so that it can be raised within a watertight casing, or lowered to increase the area of lateral resistance and thus prevent leeway.

cen'ti-grade (sĕn'tĭ-grād), *a.* Consisting of a hundred degrees or divisions; specifically, of or pertaining to the centigrade thermometer (abbr. C.), on which the distance between the freezing point and boiling point of water is divided into 100 equal parts, or degrees, so that 0° C. corresponds to 32° F., and 100° C. to 212° F.

cen'ti-gram (-grăm), **-gramme**, *n.* A weight equal to one 100th of a gram.

cen'ti-li'ter (-lē'tĕr), *n.* [6] A measure of volume equal to one 100th of a liter.

cen'time' (sĕn'tēm'; sän'tĕm), *n.* The hundredth part of a franc.

cen'ti-me'ter (sĕn'tĭ-mē'tĕr), *n.* [6] A measure of length equal to one 100th of a meter.

cen'ti-pede (-pēd), *n.* Any of numerous small, many-legged animals, with jointed flattened wormlike body. Those of tropical regions have poison fangs at the head.

Centipede. (¼)

cen'tral (-trăl), *a.* [4] Relating to, situated in or near, or containing or constituting, the center; equally distant or equally accessible from certain points; chief; leading; dominant.—**-ly**, *adv.* [8].

cen'tral-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of centralizing, or state of being centralized.

cen'tral-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [1] To bring to a central point; bring under one system or control.

cen'tre (sĕn'tĕr). Var. of CENTER.

cen-trif'u-gal (sĕn-trĭf'ū-găl), *a.* Proceeding from the center; designating a force (**centrifugal force**) directed outward when a body is made to move in a curved path.

cen-trip'e-tal (-trĭp'ē-tăl), *a.* Proceeding or directed toward the center; designating a force (**centripetal force**) directed toward the center.

cen'tu-ple (sĕn'tū-p'l), *a.* Hundredfold.

cen-tu'ri-on (sĕn-tū'rĭ-ŭn), *n.* *Roman Hist.* A captain of a century.

cen'tu-ry (sĕn'tū-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). **1.** *Roman Hist.* **a** A division of the Roman army, of varying size, originally of 100 men. **b** A civil division, formed for voting. **2.** Any body of 100 men, or of 100 things. **3.** A period of 100 years.

century plant. A species of agave commonly cultivated. It does not flower until eight years or more old, whence it was formerly said not to blossom until 100 years old.

ce-phal'ic (sē-făl'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, directed toward, or situated near, the head.

ceph'a-lo-pod (sĕf'ȧ-lō-pŏd), *n.* Any of the highest class of molluaks, containing the squids, cuttlefishes, octopuses, etc.

ce-ram'ic (-răm'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to pottery.

ce-ram'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Art of making things of baked clay, as pottery, tiles, etc.

ce'rate (sē'rĭt), *n.* A kind of thick ointment, as of lard, oil, wax, etc.

Cer'ber-us (sûr'bĕr-ŭs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* A three-headed dog with a serpent tail, and with serpents about the body, guarding the entrance to the infernal regions.

Hercules carrying off Cerberus.

ce're-al (sē'rē-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to grain or the grasses producing it. — *n.* Any grass yielding grain used for food, as wheat, rice, etc.; also, the grain, or a foodstuff prepared from it.

cer'e-bel'lum (sĕr'ē-bĕl'ŭm), *n.* A large lobe of the hinder part of the brain. It is concerned in the coordination of movements.— **cer'e-bel'lar** (-ăr), *a.*

cer'e-bral (sĕr'ē-brăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the brain; also, of or pertaining to the cerebrum.

cer'e-brum (-brŭm), *n.* The hemispheres of the brain, constituting the part most concerned in the voluntary and conscious mental processes.

cere'ment (sēr'mĕnt), *n.* A shroud for the dead; — usually in *pl.*

cer'e-mo'ni-al (sĕr'ē-mō'nĭ-ăl), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to ceremony; characterized by, or of the

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nature of, ceremony. — *n.* **1.** A system of rules and ceremonies, as in worship; ritual. **2.** A ceremonial usage or formality; a rite.— **cer'e-mo'ni-al-ly** (sĕr'ĕ-mō'nĭ-ăl-ĭ), *adv.* [8].

cer'e-mo'ni-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Ceremonial. **2.** According to prescribed or customary forms; punctilious. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

cer'e-me-ny (sĕr'ĕ-mĕ-nĭ), *n.; pl.* **-MONIES** (-nĭz). **1.** A formal act or series of acts, often symbolical, prescribed by law, custom, or authority in matters of religion, of state, etc. **2.** A rite or observance regarded as a mere form; loosely, anything done ceremoniously.

Syn. FORM, CEREMONY, RITE. A form is an established method of procedure; as, the *forms* of society. Ceremony is more specific than *form*, and implies certain outward acts, usually impressive or dignified, associated with some religious, public, or state occasion; as, the marriage *ceremony*. Rite suggests more definitely the solemn, religious, or secret character of the service or occasion; as, the *rites* of the Greek Church.

Ce'res (sē'rēz), *n.* *Roman Relig.* A daughter of Saturn and Ops, goddess of growing vegetation. She was identified with Demeter.

ce-rise' (sĕ-rēz'), *a.* Of the color of the bright red cherry. — *n.* A cerise color.

ce'ri-um (sē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* A rare metallic element, malleable and ductile. Its oxide, **ce'ri-a** (-ă), is a rare earth. See EARTH, 5.

cer'tain (sûr'tĭn), *a.* [4] **1.** Fixed; stated; settled; as, at a *certain* rate. **2.** Sure or dependable; reliable; as, a *certain* remedy. **3.** Not to be doubted or denied; indubitable; as, it is *certain* he will come. **4.** Assured in mind; sure; as, I am *certain* of it. **5.** Destined; sure; — followed by an infinitive; as, it is *certain* to happen. **6.** One or some specific (thing or person not further described); as, a *certain* town. — **Syn.** See SURE.

cer'tain-ly, *adv.* With certainty; surely.

cer'tain-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). **1.** A fact unquestionably established. **2.** Quality, state, or fact of being certain.

cer'tes (sûr'tĕz; -tĭz), *adv.* Certainly. *Archaic.*

cer-tif'i-cate (sûr-tĭf'ĭ-kĭt), *n.* A certified statement; a written testimony to the truth of any fact; anything that certifies. — **certificate of deposit**, a written formal statement from a bank that a person has on deposit the amount stated. — (-kāt), *v. t.* [1] To verify, authorize, or attest by certificate; to furnish with a certificate.

cer'ti-fi-ca'tion (sûr'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of certifying; certificate.

cer'ti-fy (sûr'tĭ-fī), *v.t.* [2] **1.** To attest authoritatively; verify. **2.** To testify to in writing. **3.** To assure. **4.** *Banking.* To guarantee (a check; hence, **certified check**) by writing across its face "good" or the like and the signature of the cashier or paying teller of the bank on which it is drawn.

cer'ti-tude (-tūd), *n.* State of being mentally certain; mental assurance as to a belief or opinion.

ce-ru'le-an (sĕ-rōō'lē-ăn), *a.* & *n.* Azure.

cer'vi-cal (sûr'vĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to the neck.

ces-sa'tion (sĕ-sā'shŭn), *n.* A ceasing, as of action or motion; a stop; pause; intermission.

ces'sion (sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* A surrender, as of rights, to another; ceding.

cess'pool' (sĕs'pōōl'), *n.* A cistern or receptacle at the end of a drain to collect sewage.

ce-ta'ce-an (sĕ-tā'shăn), *n.* Any of an order of aquatic, mostly marine, mammals, consisting of the whales, dolphins, porpoises, etc.

chafe (chāf), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To rub in order to stimulate and warm. **2.** To rub so as to wear away; fret; gall; as, to *chafe* a cable; *chafe* one's finger. **3.** To anger; fret; irritate. — *v. i.* **1.** To rub; move, as one body on or against another, so as to cause friction. **2.** To be vexed; to fret.

chaff (chăf), *n.* **1.** The husks of grains and grasses separated from the seed by threshing, winnowing, etc. **2.** Anything light and worthless; refuse. **3.** Light, jesting talk; banter; raillery.—*v. t. & i.* To banter; rally; tease.

chaf'fer (chăf'ẽr), *v. i.* To bargain; haggle.

chaf'finch (chăf'ĭnch; chăf'-), *n.* A kind of finch.

chaff'y (chăf'ĭ), *a.* [3] Abounding in or like chaff.

chaf'ing dish (chāf'ĭng). A vessel for cooking on the table, or for keeping food warm, as by a lamp, or by hot water.

cha-grin' (shă-grĭn'), *n.* Vexation or annoyance due to wounded pride, failure, etc.; mortification.

chain (chān), *n.* **1.** A series of links or rings, usually of metal, joined together. **2.** That which confines, fetters, or binds; bond; fetter; hence, esp. in *pl.*, imprisonment; bondage; as, "brought in *chains* to Rome"; the *chains* of habit. **3.** A series of things connected as if in a chain (sense 1); as, a *chain* of mountains; a *chain* of events. **4.** *Surveying.* A chainlike measuring instrument. The **engineer's chain** is 100 ft. long; the **surveyor's chain**, 66 ft. long. **5.** *Naut.* An iron link or plate, bolted to the side of a vessel to hold the deadeyes to which the shrouds are connected; — usually in *pl.*; also, *pl.*, the channels. — *v. t.* **1.** To fasten, secure, or connect with or as with a chain. **2.** Hence: To fetter; restrain; enslave.

chain gang. A gang, esp. of convicts, chained together.

chain pump. A pump having an endless chain (usually bearing disks or lifts that fit a tube through which the ascending part passes) dipping below the water and running over a drum or wheel.

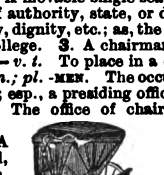
chain shot. *Mil.* A kind of shot consisting of two balls or half balls united by a short chain.

chain stitch. **1.** A kind of ornamental stitch. **2.** *Machine Sewing.* See STITCH, *Illust.*

chair (chĕr), *n.* **1.** A movable single seat with a back. **2.** A seat of authority, state, or dignity; an office of authority, dignity, etc.; as, the *chair* of mathematics in a college. **3.** A chairman; as, to address the *chair*. — *v. t.* To place in a chair.

chair'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* **-MEN.** The occupant of a chair of authority; esp., a presiding officer.

chair'man-ship, *n.* The office of chairman or presiding officer.



Chaise.

chaise (shāz), *n.* **1.** A two- or four-wheeled, usually one-horse, carriage with a top or hood, and the body hung on thoroughbraces. **2.** A post chaise.

chal-ced'o-ny (kăl-sĕd'ō-nĭ; kăl'sĕ-dō-), *n.; pl.* **-NIES** (-nĭz). A translucent variety of quartz, commonly pale blue or gray, with waxlike luster.

chal'cid (kăl'sĭd), *n.*, *or* **chalcid fly.** Any of a large group of insects, mostly parasitic in the larval state on the larvæ or pupæ of other insects.

chal'co-pyr'ite (kăl'kō-pī'rīt), *n.* A bright brass-yellow sulphide of copper and iron.

Chal-de'an (-dē'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Chaldea or its people; hence, of or pert. to astrology, magic, etc. — *n.* **1.** One of an ancient Semitic tribe that became the dominant people of Babylonia. **2.** A soothsayer; astrologer. **3.** Language of the Chaldeans.

chal'dron (chôl'drŭn), *n.* A nearly obsolete English dry measure for coal, lime, etc., commonly equal to 32 bushels.

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cha-let' (shȧ-lā'), *n.* **1.** A herdsman's cabin, or a small wooden cottage, of the Alpine regions. **2.** A cottage built in the style of the Swiss chalets.

chal'ice (chăl'ĭs), *n.* **1.** A goblet or drinking cup. *Now Poetic or in elevated use.* **2.** Specifically, the cup used in administering the Lord's Supper.

chalk (chôk), *n.* **1.** *Min.* A soft limestone, white, gray, or buff in color, chiefly composed of certain minute sea shells. **2.** Chalklike material, esp. that used in crayons; a piece of such material. **3.** A score, or account of credit; hence, credit. — *v. t.* **1.** To treat or mix with chalk; whiten with chalk. **2.** To write or outline with chalk.

chalk'y, *a.* [3] Consisting of or like chalk; abounding in chalk.

chal'lenge (chăl'ĕnj), *v. t.* [1] **1.** *Mil.* To question, and demand the countersign from. **2.** To object to; take exception to; dispute. **3.** To object to the reception of the vote of (a voter). *U. S.* **4.** To claim as due, as respect, etc. **5.** To defy; dare; as, to *challenge* criticism. — *v. i.* To challenge a person, right, act, or the like. — *n.* Act of challenging; that which is said or done in challenging. — **chal'leng-er** (-ĕn-jẽr), *n.* [8].

chal'lie (shăl'ĭ), *n.* Challis.

chal'lis (shăl'ĭ; chăl'ĭs), *n.* A lightweight cotton or wool dress fabric, usually figured.

cha-lyb'e-ate (kȧ-lĭb'ē-ĭt), *a.* Impregnated or flavored with iron, as certain mineral waters.

cham'ber (chām'bẽr), *n.* **1.** A room in a house; esp., a bedroom. **2.** a *pl.* Rooms for single persons in a lodging house or tenement, or arranged in sets for offices, etc. b *Law.* A room or rooms where a lawyer or judge transacts business; — usu. in *pl.* **3.** A hall for deliberative meetings. **4.** A deliberative body, as a legislature or court; also, a voluntary board or council for some business purpose; as, a *chamber* of commerce. **5.** A compartment; an inclosed space. **6.** That part of the bore of a gun which holds the charge. — **Syn.** See ROOM.

cham'bered (-bẽrd), *p. a.* Having a chamber or chambers.

cham'ber-lain (-bẽr-lĭn), *n.* **1.** An attendant on a monarch or nobleman; hence, one of the high officers of a court. **2.** A steward or treasurer.

cham'ber-maid' (-mād'), *n.* A maidservant who has the care of chambers, making the beds, etc.

cham'bray (shām'brā), *n.* A gingham woven in plain colors with linen finish.

cha-me'le-on (kȧ-mē'lē-ŭn), *n.* Any of various lizards notable for changing their color. See REPTILE, *Illust.*

cham'fer (chām'fẽr), *n.* **1.** The surface formed by cutting away an angle of a timber, stone, etc. **2.** A tool for cutting chamfers. — *v. t.* **1.** To furrow; groove. **2.** To make a chamfer on; bevel.

cham'fron (-frŏn), *n.* In medieval armor, the frontlet of a horse's bard.

cham'ois (shăm'ĭ; shȧ'mwȧ'), *n.* **1.** A small goatlike antelope of the mountain ridges of Europe and southwestern Asia. **2.** A soft, pliant leather, originally of the skin of the chamois

cham'o-mile. Var. of CAMOMILE.

champ (chămp), *v. t. & i.* To bite and chew with force and noise; munch.

cham-pagne' (shăm-pān'), *n.* A white sparkling wine made in the old province of Champagne, France; also, any wine of this type.

cham-paign' (-pān'), *n.* A plain; level field.

cham'pi-on (chăm'pĭ-ŭn), *n.* **1.** A contestant or fighter, esp. in behalf of another or of a cause; defender; advocate. **2.** One formally acknowledged supreme in a branch of athletics or game of skill, and ready to contend with any qualified challenger. **3.** Anything awarded first prize or place in competition. — *v. t.* To attend or defend as champion.

cham'pi-on-ship', *n.* Act of championing; position of champion; supremacy.

chance (chăns), *n.* **1.** The happening of events; fortune; hap; as, the *chance* (fortune) of war. **2.** Something that happens; an unexpected event; as, the *chances* of life. **3.** A possibility or likelihood of anything happening; probability; as, the *chances* are against it. **4.** Opportunity; as, a *chance* to escape. **5.** Absence of design or assignable cause, often spoken of as if it were itself a cause; fortune; fate; — often personified; as, he leaves nothing to *chance;* "the ancients . . . exalted *Chance* into a divinity" (*Emerson*). — *v. i.* [1] To happen, come, or arrive, without design or expectation; happen; come to pass. — **Syn.** See HAPPEN. — *v. t.* To risk; — usually with *it. Colloq.* — *a.* Happening by chance; casual.

chan'cel (chăn'sĕl), *n.* That part of a church reserved for the clergy, where the altar, or communion table, is placed.

chan'cel-lor (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] The Lord Chancellor, who is the chief chancery, or equity, judge in England. *Eng.* **2.** The head of some universities. **3.** The chief minister of state in Austria-Hungary and in the German Empire. **4.** A judge in a court of chancery. *U. S.*

chan'cel-lor-ship', *n.* The office, or term, of a chancellor.

chan'cer-y (chăn'sẽr-ĭ), *n.* **1.** A court of equity. **2.** Chancery practice or principles; equity. — **in chancery.** a In litigation in a court of chancery. b In a helpless or awkward position (alluding to the former proverbial slowness of chancery).

chan'de-lier' (shăn'dĕ-lēr'), *n.* A branched candlestick, lamp stand, gas fixture, or the like, esp. one hanging from the ceiling.

chan'dler (chăn'dlẽr), *n.* **1.** A maker or seller of candles. **2.** A dealer in groceries, provisions, small wares, etc.; as, a ship *chandler.*

chan'dler-y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). A place where candles, etc., are kept; a chandler's shop.

change (chānj), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To alter by substituting something for, or by giving up for something else; to put or take another or others in place of; as, to *change* one's clothes; *change* cars; *change* a five-dollar bill. **2.** To give and take reciprocally; exchange; — often with *with;* as, to *change* places with anyone. **3.** To make different; turn; convert; as, to *change* the appearance. — *v. i.* **1.** To be altered; as, he is *changed* for the better. **2.** To make a change of place or circumstances; shift; — often with *about.* Specif., *Colloq.*, to change vehicles, as cars; as, all *change!* — *n.* **1.** Act or fact of changing; substitution of one thing for another; variety; as, a *change* of seasons. **2.** A place where men meet to transact business; exchange; — now chiefly with *on* or *upon* and often erroneously written '*change.* **3.** Any variation; alteration; as, a *change* of habits. **4.** a Money given in exchange for that of a higher denomination. b The balance returned when payment is made by a coin or note exceeding the sum due.

change'a-bil'i-ty (chān'jȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Changeable quality; changeableness.

change'a-ble (chān'jȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] **1.** Capable of changing; variable. **2.** Appearing different in different lights or circumstances. — **change'a-ble-ness,** *n.* [8] — **change'a-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.* [8].

change'less, *a.* That does not change.

change'ling (chānj'lĭng), *n.* One left or taken in place of another; esp., in popular superstition, a child (usually deformed or ugly) supposed to have been exchanged for another by fairies or elves.

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chang'er (chān'jĕr), *n.* One who changes anything.
chan'nel (chăn'ĕl), *n.* **1.** The bed of a natural stream. **2.** The deeper part of a waterway. **3.** A strait, or narrow sea. **4.** A closed course or conduit, as a tube. **5.** That through which anything passes; means or medium of passing, conveying, or transmitting. **6.** A long gutter, groove, or furrow. — *v. t.* [7] To form a channel in; groove.
chant (chănt), *v. t.* **1.** To sing. **2.** *Music.* To sing or recite after the manner of a chant; intone. — *v. i.* **1.** To sing. **2.** *Music.* To sing a chant; intone. — *n.* **1.** Song; melody. **2.** *Music.* A short, simple melody or phrase characterized by the reciting of an indefinite number of syllables to one tone, used in public worship. **3.** A composition chanted or for chanting. — **chant'er**, *n.* [8].
chant'ey (shăn'tĭ; chăn'tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-EYS** (-tĭz). *Naut.* A song sung by sailors in rhythm with their work.
chan'ti-cleer (chăn'tĭ-klēr), *n.* A cock; — so called from the clearness or loudness of his crow.
cha'os (kā'ŏs), *n.* **1.** The unorganized state of matter before the creation of orderly forms in the universe. **2.** Any confused or disordered collection or state of things; a confused mixture.
cha-ot'ic (kā-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to or like chaos; utterly disordered or confused.
chap (chăp), *v. t. & i.*; CHAPPED (chăpt) or CHAPT; CHAP'PING. To open or crack in slits or chinks; cause the skin of to crack or be rough. — *n.* A crack or fissure, esp. in the skin, due to exposure.
chap (chŏp; chăp), *n.* One of the jaws or the fleshy covering of a jaw; — usually in *pl.*
chap (chăp), *n.* A man; boy; fellow. *Colloq.*
chap'ar-ral' (-ă-răl'), *n.* Thicket of dwarf evergreen oaks; a dense thicket of stiff or thorny shrubs, etc.
chap'el (chăp'ĕl), *n.* **1.** A subordinate place of worship. **2.** A room, recess, or cell, in a church, containing an altar and separately dedicated. **3.** A church used by others than members of an established church. *British.*
chap'er-on (shăp'ĕr-ōn), *n.* A person, esp. a matron, who accompanies a young unmarried lady in public, for propriety. — *v. t.* To attend as a chaperon; escort.
chap'fall'en (chŏp'fôl'n), *a.* [4] Having the lower chap, or jaw, drooping, as from humiliation; dispirited; crestfallen.
chap'lain (chăp'lĭn), *n.* **1.** A clergyman officially attached to the army or navy, a public institution, family, or court. **2.** A clergyman or layman chosen to conduct religious exercises for a society, etc.
chap'lain-cy (-sĭ), *n.*, **chap'lain-ship**, *n.* The office, position, or station of a chaplain.
chap'let (-lĕt), *n.* **1.** A garland or wreath for the head. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* A string of beads, a third of a rosary, used in praying. **3.** A string of beads.
chap'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN** (-mĕn). A peddler; hawker. *Archaic.*
chap'ter (chăp'tĕr), *n.* **1.** A main division of a book, treatise, or the like, or something suggestive of such. **2.** A regular meeting of the canons of a church, or of monks, members of any religious order, society, fraternity, or the like; also, a body of those who hold such a chapter.
char (chär), *v. t.*; CHARRED (chärd); CHAR'RING. **1.** To reduce to charcoal or carbon by heat. **2.** To burn partially; scorch. — **Syn.** See SCORCH.
char'ac-ter (kăr'ăk-tĕr), *n.* **1.** A distinctive mark; a brand or stamp. **2.** Hence: **a** A symbol used in writing or print; a letter, figure, or sign. **b** Style of writing or printing; as, the German *character*. **3.** A distinguishing trait or characteristic or the sum of such traits; kind; sort; nature; as, a man of noble *character*; the *character* of a soil. **4.** A description of the character (sense 3) of a person or of a thing; as, he gave him a good *character*. **5.** Quality, position, rank, or capacity; status; as, in his *character* as a judge. **6.** Reputation; repute; as, a man of bad *character*. **7.** A person regarded as embodying peculiar or notable traits; as, Cæsar is a great historical *character*. **8.** One of the persons of a drama or novel. **9.** Distinctive character; individuality, esp. as distinguished by moral excellence.
char'ac-ter-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* [4] Pertaining to, or serving to constitute, the character; distinctive; typical. — *n.* A distinguishing trait, quality, or property. — **char'ac-ter-is'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].
Syn. CHARACTERISTIC, TRAIT, FEATURE. A characteristic is a mark or quality which characterizes, or distinguishes. A trait is a somewhat sharply defined *characteristic*. A feature is a prominent detail or part.
char'ac-ter-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act, process, or result of characterizing; representation or description of characteristics or essential features.
char'ac-ter-ize (kăr'ăk-tĕr-ĭz), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To indicate or delineate the character of; describe. **2.** To be a characteristic of; mark the character of.
cha-rade' (shă-rād'), *n.* A verbal or acted enigma based on a word with two or more significant parts, each of which, as well as the word itself, is to be guessed from the representations.
char'coal' (chär'kōl'), *n.* Carbon made from vegetable or animal substance; esp., coal made by charring wood in a kiln, retort, etc., from which air is excluded.
charge (chärj), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To load; lade; to task or load (with) mentally; as, to *charge* the mind with a duty to be done. **2.** To place a charge, as of powder, electricity, or gas within or upon. **3.** To place a heraldic bearing on, as on a shield. **4.** To command, instruct, or exhort with authority; as, he *charged* him not to go; to *charge* a jury. **5.** To accuse; lay to one's charge; impute; as, to *charge* one with a crime. **6.** To fix or demand as a price. **7.** To place something as a debt to the account of; to debit. **8.** To bring (a weapon) to a position of attack. **9.** To bear down on; attack. — *v. i.* **1.** To deliver or make a charge; to charge someone or something. **2.** To squat on its belly, with head on its forepaws, and be still; — said of a dog. — *n.* **1.** A load; burden. **2.** Quantity, as of powder, which an apparatus, bore, etc., is fitted to hold, or holds, at one time. **3.** A heraldic bearing. **4.** Pecuniary burden; expense; — usually in *pl.* **5.** Price demanded. **6.** An entry or account of something due. **7.** A duty or task laid on a person; responsibility; trust. **8.** An order; mandate; an instruction or instructions, esp. official. **9.** An accusation of a wrong; allegation. **10.** An impetuous onset or attack, as of troops. — **Syn.** See PRICE.
charge'a-ble (chär'jă-b'l), *a.* That may properly be charged.
charg'er (chär'jĕr), *n.* A large platter for carrying meat.
charg'er, *n.* One that charges; esp., a war horse; an officer's horse for battle or parade.
char'i-ly (chăr'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a chary manner; carefully.
char'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being chary; caution.
char'i-ot (chăr'ĭ-ŭt), *n.* A kind of wheeled vehicle, as a light four-wheeled pleasure carriage; esp., among the ancients, a two-wheeled car or vehicle for war, racing, state processions, etc.
char'i-ot-eer' (-ēr'), *n.* **1.** One who drives a chariot. **2.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* See AURIGA.
char'i-ta-ble (chăr'ĭ-tă-b'l), *a.* [4] **1.** Liberal in

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benefactions; generous. **2.** Of or pertaining to, or springing from, charity; relating to almsgiving. **3.** Liberal in judging others; lenient; forgiving. —**-ness**, *n.* [8] —**-ta-bly**, *adv.* [8].

char'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). **1.** Christian love and benevolence. **2.** Liberality in judging men or actions. **3.** Good will to the poor or suffering; generosity; almsgiving; hence, public relief of the poor. **4.** Whatever is given to the needy; alms. **5.** A gift, as by a person's will, for some beneficial public use; also, an institution founded by such a gift, as a hospital, a school, etc. —**Syn.** See PHILANTHROPY.

char'la-tan (shär'lá-tăn), *n.* One who prates much in his own favor, and makes unwarrantable pretensions; a quack. — **Syn.** See IMPOSTOR.

char'la-tan-ry (shär'lá-tăn-rĭ), **char'la-tan-ism** (-Ĭz'm), *n.* Undue pretension to skill; quackery.

Charles's Wain (chärlz'ĭz). Also **Charles' Wain**. *Astron.* The Dipper.

char'lock (chär'lŏk), *n.* The wild mustard.

char'lotte russe' (shär'lŏt rōōs'). A dish composed of whipped cream or custard inclosed in sponge cake.

charm (chärm), *n.* **1.** Originally, the reciting of a magic verse; hence, any action, process, or thing believed to have magic power; spell. **2.** Anything worn to avert ill, or to secure good fortune; amulet. **3.** That which fascinates; alluring quality. — *v. t.* **1.** To affect by or as by a charm; fascinate; bewitch; enchant. **2.** To protect as by a charm; as, a *charmed* life. —**Syn.** Allure, delight, transport, enrapture. — *v. i.* **1.** To use charms or magic. **2.** To act as a charm; to be fascinating. — **charm'er**, *n.* [8].

charm'ing, *p. a.* [4] Working a charm or charms; hence, pleasing greatly; fascinating. — **Syn.** Enchanting, bewitching, captivating, delightful; lovely, winning, attractive. —**-ing-ly**, *adv.* [8].

char'nel house (chär'nĕl). A place for the dead or the bones of the dead.

Cha'ron (kā'rŏn), *n.* *Class. Myth.* Son of Erebus and Nox. He ferried souls over the Styx.

chart (chärt), *n.* **1.** A map; esp.: **a** A map for navigators. **b** An outline geographical map. **2.** A graphic representation, as by curves, of fluctuations, as of temperature, prices, etc. **3.** A sheet, as of paper, on which information is given in tabular form. — **Syn.** See MAP. — *v. t.* To lay down in a chart; map.

char'ter (chär'tẽr), *n.* **1.** An instrument in writing from the sovereign power of a state or country, granting or guaranteeing rights. **2.** A writing from the authorities of an order or society (as the Freemasons) creating a lodge or branch. — *v. t.* **1.** To grant a charter to. **2.** To hire, esp. for exclusive use. *Colloq.*

char'wom'an (chär'wo͝om'ăn; chār'-), *n.*; *pl.* **-WOMEN** (-wĭm'ĕn). A woman hired for odd jobs of domestic work, or for such work by the day.

char'y (chār'ĭ; chā'rĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Held, regarded, or done cautiously or with reserve or deliberation; careful; cautious. **2.** Reserved; shy; fastidious; also, frugal; sparing. — **Syn.** See FRUGAL.

Cha-ryb'dis (kă-rĭb'dĭs), *n.* A whirlpool, sometimes dangerous, on the coast of Sicily opposite the rock Scylla. It was personified by the ancients as a female monster. See SCYLLA.

chase (chās), *v. t. & i.* [1] **1.** To cause to flee; put to flight. **2.** To follow (that which flees) in order to, or as if to, harm it; to hunt. — **Syn.** See FOLLOW. — *n.* **1.** Act of chasing or pursuing, as an enemy or game; pursuit; hunting; specifically, *the chase*, the hunting of wild beasts. **2.** That which is hunted, as an animal.

chase, *n.* **1.** A rectangular iron frame into which pages or columns of type are fastened for printing. **2.** A prolonged hollow; groove; furrow.

chase, *v. t.* To ornament (a metal surface) by embossing, engraving, or the like.

chas'er (chās'ẽr), *n.* One that chases.

chasm (kăz'm), *n.* A deep breach, as in the earth; cleft; fissure.

chas'sis (shă'sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **CHASSIS** (-sĭz). The under part of an automobile, consisting of the frame under the body with the wheels and machinery.

chaste (chāst), *a.* [3] **1.** Virtuous; pure; modest. **2.** Pure in design and expression; refined, as art.

chas'ten (chās'n), *v. t.* **1.** To discipline; chastise; — usually of divine chastisement. **2.** To keep from excess; subdue; temper. — **Syn.** See PUNISH.

chaste'ness (chāst'nĕs), *n.* Chastity; purity.

chas-tise' (chăs-tīz'), *v. t.* [1] To punish; inflict punishment, esp. corporal punishment. — **Syn.** See PUNISH. — **chas-tis'er** (-tīz'ẽr), *n.* [8].

chas'tise-ment (chăs'tĭz-mĕnt), *n.* Act of chastising; punishment; discipline.

chas'ti-ty (-tĭ-tĭ), *n.* Chaste state or quality.

chat (chăt), *v. i.*; **CHAT'TED**; **CHAT'TING**. To talk in a light and familiar manner. — *n.* **1.** Light, familiar talk; gossip. **2.** Any of several birds so called from their notes.

‖ **châ'teau'** (shă'tō'), *n.*; *pl.* **-TEAUX** (-tōz'; *F.* -tō'). [F.] **1.** A feudal castle in France. **2.** A manor house or a gentleman's countryseat.

chat'e-laine (shăt'ĕ-lān), *n.* **1.** Mistress of a château. **2.** An ornamental clasp or brooch worn as at a woman's waist, with a chain for keys, etc.

chat'tel (chăt'l), *n.* **1.** *Law.* Any item of movable or immovable property except real estate. **2.** Sometimes, a slave.

chat'ter (-ẽr), *v. i.* **1.** To utter rapid, inarticulate, but speechlike sounds. **2.** To jabber; prate. **3.** To make a noise by rapid collisions, as the teeth. — *v. t.* To utter rapidly, idly, or indistinctly. — *n.* Act or noise of chattering. — **chat'ter-er**, *n.* [8].

chat'ter-box' (-bŏks'), *n.* An incessant chatterer. *Colloq.*

chat'ty (-ĭ), *a.* [3] Given to chat; talkative.

‖ **chauf'feur'** (shō'fûr'), *n.* [F.] One who manages the running of an automobile, esp. one who does so for hire. — ‖ **chauf'feuse'** (-fûz'), *n. fem.*

cheap (chēp), *a.* [3] **1.** Of small cost or price. **2.** Of comparatively small value; of slight esteem. — *adv.* Cheaply. —**-ly**, *adv.* [8] —**-ness**, *n.* [8].

cheap'en (chēp''n), *v. t.* To beat down the price of; depreciate. — *v. i.* To become cheap.

cheat (chēt), *n.* **1.** A deception; fraud; imposture. **2.** A swindler; impostor. — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To deceive, esp. so as to defraud; trick; as, to *cheat* a person out of money. **2.** To beguile. — **cheat'er**, *n.* [8]. **Syn.** Gull, fool, outwit, overreach, hoodwink, delude, defraud, swindle, dupe. — CHEAT, DEFRAUD, SWINDLE, DUPE imply fraudulent dealings. **Cheat** usually implies a certain degree of cunning or trickery; as, to *cheat* at cards. **Defraud** implies a taking or withholding by fraud; as, to *defraud* one's associates. To **swindle** is to cheat or defraud grossly and deliberately, often by taking advantage of a confidence won by plausible misrepresentations; as, he *swindled* his customers by means of false advertisements. To **dupe** is to delude or cheat by imposing on credulity.

check (chĕk), *n.* **1.** *Chess.* A word of warning denoting that the king is in immediate danger. **2.** Interruption of progress; a sudden arrest or stop; setback; as, the loss of this battle gave a *check* to the army's advance. **3.** Whatever arrests progress, or limits action; restraining influence; as, a *check* on extravagance. **4.** A mark to show that something has been examined or compared. **5.** A

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written order directing a banker to pay money. **6.** A ticket or token by which a thing or person may be identified; as, a trunk *check*. **7.** A crack or small chink, as in timber. **8.** A pattern in squares, like those of a checkerboard; a square in such a design; cloth having such a figure. — *v. t.* **1.** *Chess.* To put (a king) in check. **2.** To put a sudden restraint on; stop temporarily. **3.** To restrain; curb. **4.** To verify by a token or other check; put a mark against (an item) after verification. **5.** To make checks, or chinks, in (timber). **6.** To mark with a check pattern; checker. — **Syn.** See STOP. — *v. i.* **1.** To make a sharp stop; pause. **2.** To crack open, as wood. — **check'er**, *n.* [8].

check'er (chĕk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** [In form **checkers**, construed as *sing.*] A game played on a checkerboard by two persons, each having 12 pieces, or men; — called *draughts* in British usage. **2.** A piece in the game of checkers. *U. S.* **3.** A square or spot suggestive of those of a checkerboard. — *v. t.* **1.** To mark with small squares like a checkerboard. **2.** To variegate or diversify; esp., to subject to frequent alternations of prosperity and adversity; as, a *checkered* career.

check'er-ber'ry (-bĕr'ĭ), *n.* The spicy red fruit of the American wintergreen; also, the plant.

check'er-board' (-bōrd'), *n.* A board with (usually) 64 squares of alternate colors, used for playing checkers.

check'ers (-ẽrz), *n. pl.* See CHECKER, *n.*, 1.

check'mate (-māt), *n.* **1.** *Chess.* Act of checkmating an opponent's king; also, state or position of a king checkmated; a mate. **2.** A complete check; utter defeat. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** *Chess.* To check (an adversary's king) so that escape is impossible; mate. **2.** To defeat completely.

check'rein' (-rān'), *n.* A short rein fastened to the saddle of a harness to keep a horse from lowering its head.

cheek (chēk), *n.* **1.** The side of the face below the eye and above and to the side of the mouth. **2.** Saucy talk; assurance; impudence. *Colloq. or Slang.* **3.** Something suggestive of, or likened to, the human cheek; — usually in *pl.*; as, the *cheeks* (jaws) of a vise. — **cheek by jowl**, side by side; in close intimacy.

cheek'y (chēk'ĭ), *a.* [3] Impudent. *Colloq.*

cheep (chēp), *v. i.* To peep; squeak, as a young bird. — *n.* A peep; squeak. — **cheep'er**, *n.* [8].

cheer (chēr), *n.* **1.** Feeling; state of mind or heart; as, "be of good *cheer*." **2.** Gayety; animation. **3.** That which cheers or gladdens; that which is provided for entertainment, esp. at table; food; as, a table loaded with good *cheer*. **4.** A shout or acclamation of joy, applause, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To infuse good cheer or hope into. **2.** To make cheerful; enliven. **3.** To urge on or encourage, now esp. by shouts or cheers. **4.** To salute with shouts of approval, welcome, or the like. — **Syn.** Gladden, inspirit, comfort, console, refresh, exhilarate, animate, applaud. — *v. i.* **1.** To grow or be cheerful; — with *up*. **2.** To shout applause, triumph, etc. — **cheer'er**, *n.* [8].

cheer'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* [4] Having or showing good spirits. — **Syn.** Lively, animated, gay, blithe, jocund, jolly, joyous, sunny, happy. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

cheer'ful-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being cheerful.

Syn. Cheer, gladness, joy, merriment, jollity, gayety, exhilaration, mirth, glee. — CHEERFULNESS, MIRTH, GLEE. **Cheerfulness** (opposed to *gloom*) implies a bright and equable temper, which shows itself in the face, the voice, the actions. **Mirth** is usually of short duration, and suggests outward manifestations of merriment. **Glee** implies livelier, more exultant or demonstrative, merriment than *mirth*.

cheer'less (-lĕs), *a.* [4] Without cheer; joyless; comfortless. — **Syn.** Gloomy, sad, melancholy, forlorn. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

cheer'y (chēr'ĭ), *a.* [3] Cheerful; lively; gay. — **cheer'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [8] — **-i-ness**, *n.* [8].

cheese (chēz), *n.* **1.** The compressed curd of milk, used as food; also, a cake of this. **2.** Something suggestive of, or likened to, a cheese.

cheese'cloth' (-klôth'), *n.* A thin, unsized, loose-woven cotton cloth, such as is used in pressing cheese curds.

chees'y (-ĭ), *a.* [3] Having the taste, consistency, or appearance of cheese.

chee'tah (chē'tȧ), *n.* An animal of the cat family, of India, Persia, etc. See CAT, *Illust.*

‖**chef** (shĕf), *n.* [F.] A chief; esp., a head cook.

‖**chef'-d'œu'vre** (shĕ'dœ̂'vr'), *n.*; *pl.* CHEFS- (shĕ'-). [F.] A masterpiece, as in art, literature, etc.

chem'i-cal (kĕm'ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to chemistry; characterized or produced by the forces and operations of chemistry; used in the processes of chemistry. **2.** Acting by chemical agency. — *n.* A substance got by chemical process, or used to produce chemical effect. — **chem'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

che-mise' (shĕ-mēz'), *n.* A woman's shift or shirt-like undergarment.

chem'ist (kĕm'ĭst), *n.* **1** One versed in chemistry. **2.** A druggist. *British.*

chem'is-try (-ĭs-trĭ), *n.* **1.** Science of the composition of substances, and of their transformations. **2.** An application of chemical theory and method to a particular subject; as, the *chemistry* of iron.

che-nille' (shĕ-nēl'), *n.* A kind of tufted cord used for trimming, fringes, etc.

cheque (chĕk), *n.* A check, or written order to pay money; — the usual spelling in England.

cheq'uer (chĕk'ẽr). Var. of CHECKER.

cher'ish (chĕr'ĭsh), *v. t.* **1.** To hold dear; treat or keep with tenderness and affection; hence, to protect and aid. **2.** To harbor in the mind; cling to; as, to *cherish* a thought. — **cher'ish-er**, *n.* [8].

che-root' (shĕ-ro͞ot'; chĕ-), *n.* A kind of cigar cut off square at both ends.

cher'ry (chĕr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-Iz). **1.** A common fruit tree, related to the plum; also, its fruit or wood. See TREE, *Illust.* **2.** A peculiar shade of red, like that of certain cherries.

chert (chûrt), *n.* A kind of quartz of a dull or dark color, closely allied to flint.

cher'ub (chĕr'ŭb), *n.*; *pl.* **CHERUBS** (-ŭbz); but in senses 1 & 2 the Heb. *pl.* **CHERUBIM** (-ŭ-bĭm; -o͞o-bĭm) is also used. **1.** A mysterious composite being described in Ezekiel i. and x. Also, a representation of a cherub, esp. the winged figure used in connection with the mercy seat of the Jewish Ark and Temple. *Ex.* xxv. 18. **2.** One of an order of angels, usually below the seraphim. **3.** A conventional representation of a cherub (sense 2); hence, a beautiful or beloved woman; a beautiful child.

che-ru'bic (chĕ-ro͞o'bĭk), *a.* [4] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a cherub or cherubs; angelic.

chess (chĕs), *n.* A well-known game played on a chessboard, a board like a checkerboard, with pieces called chessmen.

chest (chĕst), *n.* **1.** A large box, esp. one with a lid, as for keeping valuables. **2.** The place for the keeping of the money of a public institution; treasury; also, the fund itself. **3.** The part of the body inclosed by the ribs and breastbone; thorax. **4.** A tight receptacle for gas, steam, etc.

chest'nut (chĕs'nŭt), *n.* **1.** The edible nut of certain trees of the beech family; also, any of the trees or the wood of any of them. See TREE, *Illust.* **2.** Chestnut color; a bright reddish brown.

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chev'a-lier' (shĕv'ȧ-lēr'), *n.* A member of certain orders of knighthood; also, in France, a member of an order of merit; as, a *chevalier* of the Legion of Honor.

chev'i-ot (chĕv'ĭ-ŭt), *n.* **1.** A fabric made from the wool of sheep from the Cheviot hills, England; also, an imitation of it. **2.** A cotton fabric, used for waists, shirts, etc.

chev'ron (shĕv'rŭn), *n.* **1.** A figure or device of two bands meeting at an angle, used in heraldry, or worn on the sleeve as a mark of military rank, etc. **2.** A unit of this shape used in art and architecture, as in a molding.

chew (chōō), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To bite and grind with the teeth; masticate. **2.** To meditate or plan. —*n.* Act of chewing; also, that which is chewed; a portion suitable for chewing; quid; cud.

che-wink' (chē-wĭŋk'), *n.* A common North American bird of the sparrow family; — so called from its note.

‖**chic** (shēk), *n.* [F.] Artistic cleverness; good form; style. — *a.* Characterized by chic. *Both Colloq.*

chi-can'er-y (shĭ-kān'ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* **-ERIES** (-ĭz). Sharp practice; trickery.

chick (chĭk), *n.* **1.** A chicken, esp. a young one. **2.** A child or young person.

chick'a-dee' (chĭk'ȧ-dē'), *n.* Any of various titmice.

Chickadee.

chick'en (-ĕn), *n.* **1.** A young cock or hen; also, the young of various other birds. **2.** A young or inexperienced person; child.

chicken pox. A mild, contagious disease, chiefly of children, characterized by an eruption of the skin.

chick'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* Any of various weeds of the pink family, the seeds and young foliage of which are eaten by birds.

chic'o-ry (chĭk'ō-rĭ), *n.* A common perennial plant with bright blue flowers, cultivated for its roots and as a salad plant; also, its root, which is roasted and mixed with coffee.

chide (chīd), *v. i. & t.; pret.* CHID (chĭd), sometimes CHID'DED (chĭd'ĕd); *p. p.* CHID (chĭd), CHID'DEN (chĭd'n), CHID'DED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHID'DING (chĭd'ĭng). To find fault; scold; make, or effect with, a noise as of scolding or brawling. — **Syn.** Blame, rebuke, censure, reprimand. See REPROVE.

chief (chēf), *n.* The head or leader of any body of men; one in authority; the principal actor. — *a.* **1.** Highest in office or rank. **2.** Principal or most eminent; foremost. — **Syn.** Head, leading, main, prime, supreme; great, grand.

chief'ly (-lĭ), *adv.* **1.** In the first place; above all; especially. **2.** For the most part; mostly.

chief'tain (-tĭn), *n.* A chief; commander.

chief'tain-cy (-sĭ), *n.; pl.* **-CIES** (-sĭz). The rank, dignity, office, or rule of a chieftain.

chief'tain-ship, *n.* Chieftaincy.

chif'fon (shĭf'ŏn), *n.* **1.** An ornament of a woman's dress, as of ribbon, lace, etc. **2.** A kind of soft gauzy silk material.

chif'fo-nier' (-ō-nēr'), *n.* An ornamental cabinet; esp., a high chest of drawers, often having a mirror.

chif'fon-nier', *n.* Var. of CHIFFONIER.

‖**chig'non'** (shē'nyŏn'; shĭn'yŏn), *n.* [F.] A knot or mass of hair worn by a woman at the back of the head.

chil'blain' (chĭl'blān'), *n.* A blain, or inflammatory swelling, due to exposure of the feet or hands.

child (chīld), *n.; pl.* CHILDREN (chĭl'drĕn). **1.** An infant; baby. **2.** A young person of either sex. **3.** A youth of noble birth; — used in old ballads, etc. By modern writers the archaic forms *childe* or *chylde* are used by way of distinction. **4.** A son or daughter; offspring. **5.** Any descendant; — used in *pl.*; as, the *children* of Israel. **6.** A person whose character or practice is suggestive of the relationship of a child; as, a *child* of God.

childe (chīld), *n.* See CHILD, *n.*, 3.

child'hood (-hōōd), *n.* State or time of being a child.

child'ish, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or like a child. **2.** Puerile; trifling; weak. — **Syn.** See CHILDLIKE. — **child'ish-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

child'less, *a.* Having no child. — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

child'like', *a.* Resembling or belonging to a child; characteristic of a child; becoming to a child.

Syn. CHILDLIKE, CHILDISH. *Childlike* suggests those qualities of childhood worthy of respect and admiration; as, *childlike* faith; *childish* usually suggests the less pleasing and less admirable characteristics of childhood; as, *childish* weakness.

chil'dren (chĭl'drĕn), *n., pl.* of CHILD.

Chil'e-an (chĭl'ē-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Chile. — *n.* A native or resident of Chile.

chil'i (chĭl'ĭ), *n.; pl.* CHILIES (-ĭz). The red pepper.

chill (chĭl), *n.* **1.** A sensation of cold attended with convulsive shaking. **2.** A moderate but disagreeable degree of cold. **3.** A check to enthusiasm; discouragement. — *a.* **1.** Moderately cold; chilly. **2.** Affected by cold; shivering. **3.** Cool in manner; formal. **4.** Discouraging; depressing. —*v. t.* **1.** To cool. **2.** To become surface-hardened by sudden cooling, as cast iron. — *v. i.* **1.** To strike with a chill; make chilly. **2.** To check, as enthusiasm; dispirit. **3.** *Metal.* To cool suddenly at the surface so as to harden.

chil'li (chĭl'ĭ). Var. of CHILI.

chill'y (chĭl'ĭ), *a.* [3] Moderately or disagreeably cold. — **chill'i-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **chill'i-ness**, *n.* [8].

chi-me'ra (kĭ-mē'rȧ; kī-), *n.* Var. of CHIMERA.

chimb (chĭm). Var. of 1st CHIME.

chime (chīm), *n.* Chamfered edge of a cask, etc.

chime, *n.* **1.** Mechanical arrangement for chiming a bell or set of bells. **2.** A set of bells musically attuned. **3.** The music from such a set of bells; — usually in *pl.* **4.** Music; melody; harmony. — *v. i.* [1] **1.** To sound musically or harmoniously, as bells. **2.** To sound, or sound in, chimes. **3.** To harmonize; agree. — *v. t.* To strike, as a bell, so as to produce a musical sound; to cause to sound in harmony.

chi-me'ra (kĭ-mē'rȧ; kī-), *n.; pl.* **-RAS** (-rȧz). **1.** *Myth.* A monster represented as vomiting flames, and, usually, with the head of a lion, the body of a goat, and the tail of a dragon. **2.** A frightful, foolish, or incongruous fancy, or creature of the imagination.

chi-mer'i-cal (-mĕr'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Merely imaginary; fantastic; fanciful; visionary.

chim'ney (chĭm'nĭ), *n.; pl.* **-NEYS** (-nĭz). **1.** An upright flue, as of brick or stone, for smoke, often that part above the roof. **2.** A tube, usually of glass, placed around a flame, as of a lamp, to create a draft. **3.** The smokestack of a locomotive, steamship, etc.

chim-pan'zee (chĭm-păn'zē; chĭm'păn-zē'), *n.* An ape of equatorial Africa, smaller and less ferocious than the gorilla.

chin (chĭn), *n.* The lower extremity of the face, below the mouth; the point of the under jaw.

chi'na (chī'nȧ), *n.* Porcelain ware, originally brought from the Far East. Loosely, crockery.

Chi'na-man (-măn), *n.; pl.* **-MEN.** A male Chinese.

chi'na-ware' (-wâr'), *n.* China.

chin'ca-pin (chĭŋ'kȧ-pĭn). Var. of CHINQUAPIN.

chinch (chĭnch), *n., or* **chinch bug.** An ill-smelling insect very destructive to grass and grains.

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chin-chil'la (chĭn-chĭl'ȧ), *n.* **1.** A small rodent, with soft pearly gray fur, of Peru and Chile. Also, its fur. **2.** A kind of heavy tufted woolen cloth.

chine (chīn), *n.* The backbone; also, a piece of the backbone of an animal with adjoining parts, cut for cooking.

Chi-nese' (chī-nēz'; -nēs'), *a.* Of or pertaining to China. — *n. sing. & pl.* **1.** A native of China. **2.** The language of the Chinese.

chink (chĭŋk), *n.* A small narrow cleft or fissure; crack. — *v. t.* To crack; also, to fill the chinks of.

chink, *n.* **1.** A sharp sound, as of metal lightly struck. **2.** Coin; money. *Slang.* — *v. t. & i.* To make, or cause to make, a short, sharp, metallic sound.

chin'ka-pin (chĭŋ'kȧ-pĭn). Var. of CHINQUAPIN.

Chi-nook' (chĭ-nōōk'), *n.* **1.** A flathead American Indian of any of various Western tribes. **2.** A jargon of Chinook and other Indian words mingled with English and French, used by Indians and traders of the Northwest.

chin'qua-pin (chĭŋ'kȧ-pĭn), *n.* **1.** The dwarf chestnut; also, its sweet nut. **2.** A related tree of California and Oregon, or its nut.

chintz (chĭnts), *n.* Originally, painted or stained calico from India; now, cotton cloth printed with flowers, etc., and often glazed.

chip (chĭp), *v. t.;* CHIPPED (chĭpt); CHIP'PING. **1.** To cut or hew with an ax, chisel, etc.; to shape by cutting. **2.** To break or crack off a bit or bits of, as of a piece of crockery. — *v. i.* To break or fly off in bits. — *n.* **1.** A fragment or bit, as of wood, etc., chopped, cut, or broken off. **2.** Wood, palm leaf, straw, etc., split into slips for making hats, etc. **3.** Anything valueless or trivial; also, anything dried up or flavorless.

chip'munk (chĭp'mŭŋk), *n.* Any of many small striped rodents of the squirrel family.

Chipmunk. (½)

Chip'pe-wa (chĭp'ē-wȧ). Var. of OJIBWA.

chipping sparrow *or* **bird.** A certain small sparrow which often builds its nest near dwellings.

chip'py (chĭp'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -PIES (-ĭz). The chipping sparrow.

chi-rog'ra-phy (kī-rŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Art of writing or engrossing; handwriting. — **-ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.*

Chi'ron (kī'rŏn), *n. Gr. Myth.* A centaur, son of Cronus, famed for wisdom and skill in medicine. Accidentally wounded by Hercules, he resigned his immortality as an expiation for Prometheus.

chi-rop'o-dist (kī-rŏp'ŏ-dĭst), *n.* One who treats diseases of the hands and feet; esp., one who removes corns and bunions.

chirp (chûrp), *v. i.* To make a short, sharp sound, as small birds or crickets. — *v. t.* To utter by chirping. — *n.* A short, sharp note, as of some birds or insects.

chir'rup (chĭr'ŭp), *v. i.* **1.** To chirp, esp. repeatedly and with a lively effect. **2.** Of persons, to make a similar sound, as with the lips to urge on a horse. — *v. t.* To utter by chirruping. — *n.* Act or sound of chirruping.

chis'el (chĭz'ĕl), *n.* A tool with a cutting edge at the end of a blade, used in shaping wood, stone, etc. See TOOL, *Illust.* — *v. t. & i.* [7] To cut or work with a chisel.

chit (chĭt), *n.* A child; also, a pert, forward girl.

chit'chat (-chăt), *n.* Light, familiar talk.

chiv'al-ric (shĭv'ăl-rĭk), *a.* [4] Chivalrous.

chiv'al-rous (shĭv'ăl-rŭs), *a.* [4] Pertaining to chivalry; valiant; also, gallant; courteous; brave and generous. — **chiv'al-rous-ly,** *adv.* [8].

chiv'al-ry (shĭv'ăl-rĭ), *n.* **1.** A body of knights; hence, gallant warriors; brave gentlemen. **2.** Rank or characteristics of a knight; esp., valor, dexterity in arms, honor, courtesy, etc. **3.** The system, spirit, usages, or manners, of knighthood. **4.** The traditional qualities of the ideal knight, as honor, protection of the weak, generosity to foes, and gallantry.

chive (chīv), *n.* A perennial plant allied to the onion; — usually in *pl.*

chlo'ral (klō'răl), *n.* A white crystalline substance used to induce sleep.

chlo'rid (-rĭd), *n.* Var. of CHLORIDE.

chlo'ride (-rīd; -rĭd), *n.* A compound of chlorine with another element or radical. — **chloride of lime,** a whitish substance, made by treating slaked lime with chlorine, used in bleaching and disinfecting.

chlo'rin (-rĭn), *n.* Var. of CHLORINE.

chlo'rine (klō'rĭn; -rēn), *n.* A poisonous, greenish yellow gas of a suffocating odor, got esp. from chlorides, as common salt. It is an element.

chlo'rite (-rīt), *n.* Any of a group of common minerals, usually green, much like the micas.

chlo'ro-form (-rō-fôrm), *n.* A colorless sweetish liquid smelling like ether and evaporating rapidly. It is used to produce unconsciousness, as for surgical operations, for dissolving various substances, etc. — *v. t.* To make insensible with chloroform.

chlo'ro-phyll, chlo'ro-phyl (-fĭl), *n.* The green coloring matter of plants.

chock (chŏk), *n.* **1.** A wedge or block to fill in a space or to prevent motion, as of a cask. **2.** *Naut.* A form of casting or wooden piece, usually at the side of the upper deck, for ropes to run through. — *v. t.* **1.** To provide, fasten, or wedge, with a chock or chocks. **2.** To put (a boat) upon chocks. — *adv.* As close or tight as possible.

chock'a-block' (-ȧ-blŏk'), *a. Naut.* Hoisted as high as the tackle will admit; hence, crowded; packed full.

chock'-full', choke'-full', *a.* Packed full.

choc'o-late (chŏk'ō-lĭt), *n.* **1.** A preparation of roasted cacao seeds, or a beverage made with it. **2.** The color of chocolate; dark brown.

choice (chois), *n.* **1.** Act of choosing; preference; also, right of choosing; option. **2.** Best part; the pick. **3.** A sufficient number to choose among; also, a choice supply. **4.** Thing or person chosen. — **Syn.** See ALTERNATIVE. — *a.* [3] **1.** Worthy to be chosen; superior. **2.** Selected with care. **3.** Preserving or using with care; — with *of.* — **-ly,** *adv.*

choir (kwīr), *n.* **1.** An organized company of singers, esp. in church service. **2.** That part of a church appropriated to the singers.

choke (chōk), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To stifle or to strangle; suffocate. **2.** To stop by or as by choking; check the growth, progress, or action of; as, to *choke* a fire. **3.** To obstruct by filling up or clogging; congest; as, to *choke* a passage. — **to choke back** *or* **down,** to repress, smother, stifle, or suppress, as by a choking effort; as, *to choke back* a sob. — *v. i.* **1.** To suffocate; strangle. **2.** To be obstructed; stick. — *n.* Act or sound of choking.

choke'ber-ry (-bĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES. The astringent berrylike fruit of a certain shrub; also, the shrub.

choke'cher'ry (-chĕr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES. Any of several wild cherries, or their small astringent fruit.

choke damp. A heavy gas, essentially carbon dioxide. It accumulates in undisturbed mines, etc.

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choke'-full', *a.* Variant of CHOCK-FULL.
chok'ing (chōk'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of CHOKE.
chok'y, chok'ey (chōk'ĭ), *a.* [3] Tending or inclined to choke, as with emotion.
chol'er (kŏl'ẽr), *n.* Irascibility; irritability.
chol'er-a (-ȧ), *n. Med.* Any of several diseases; esp., a kind of infectious, and usually fatal, disease, more fully called *Asiatic cholera.* — **chol'er-a infan'tum** (ĭn-făn'tŭm), a disease of infants, attended with vomiting and diarrhea. — **c. mor'bus** (môr'bŭs), acute inflammation of the digestive tract, with vomiting and cramps.
chol'er-ic (-ĭk), *a.* [4] **1.** Characterized by choler; irritable; irascible. **2.** Angry; wrathful. — **Syn.** See IRASCIBLE.
choose (chōōz), *v. t.; pret.* CHOSE (chōz); *p. p.* CHO'SEN (chō'z'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHOOS'ING. **1.** To make choice of. **2.** To think proper; be pleased; — with infinitive object; as, he did not *choose* to go. — *v. i.* To make a selection. — **choos'er,** *n.* [8].
Syn. Elect, prefer, single out, select, pick, cull. — CHOOSE, SELECT, PICK, CULL. Choose is the general term; it is to take or fix upon something by an act of the will, esp. in accordance with a decision of the judgment; as, refuse the evil, and *choose* the good. Select suggests a preference made after weighing the merits of a number of objects or persons; as, he was *selected* to deliver his class oration. Pick implies a careful selection; as, to *pick* one's company. Cull implies a nice or fastidious selection; as, to *cull* the choicest flowers.
chop (chŏp), *v. t.;* CHOPPED (chŏpt); CHOP'PING. To cut by striking, esp. repeatedly, with a sharp instrument. — *v. i.* To make a quick stroke, or repeated strokes, as with an ax. — **to chop in** *or* **into,** to break in with a remark; thrust one's self in. — *n.* **1.** Act of chopping; a cutting stroke. **2.** A piece chopped off; a slice or small piece, as of meat. **3.** Of waves, etc., a short, abrupt motion.
chop, *v. i.* To shift suddenly, as the wind; veer.
chop, *n.* **1.** A jaw; — usually in *pl.* **2.** *pl.* The jaws with the space between them; the fleshy parts about the mouth; mouth cavity; fauces. — *v. t.* To utter (words) in a hurried, indistinct fashion.
chop'fall'en (chŏp'fôl'n), *a.* [4] = CHAPFALLEN.
chop'per (chŏp'ẽr), *n.* One that chops.
chop'py (chŏp'ĭ), *a.* [3] Rough, with short, tumultuous waves; as, a *choppy* sea.
chop'py, *a.* [3] Variable; — said of the wind.
chop'stick' (-stĭk'), *n.* One of two small sticks or slips of wood, ivory, etc. used by the Chinese and some others in taking food.
cho'ral (kō'răl), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a choir or chorus; adapted to be sung in chorus.
cho-ral', **cho-rale'** (kō-răl'; kō'răl), *n. Music.* A hymn tune; a simple sacred tune, sung in unison.
chord (kôrd), *n.* **1.** String of a musical instrument. *Now chiefly Poetic or Fig.* **2.** *Anat.* A cord. **3.** *Math.* A straight line joining the extremities of an arc. See CIRCLE, *Illust.* **4.** *Engineering.* In a truss, one of the chief members, usually horizontal, braced by the web members. **5.** *Music.* A combination of tones sounding simultaneously and in harmonic relation. — *v. i. Music.* To accord; harmonize.
chore (chōr), *n.* A small or odd job; *pl.*, the daily light work of a household or farm.
cho-re'a (kō-rē'ȧ), *n.* St. Vitus's dance, a disease attended with convulsive twitchings, etc.
cho'ric (kō'rĭk; kŏr'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a chorus.
chor'is-ter (kŏr'ĭs-tẽr), *n.* **1.** A singer in a choir; esp., a choir boy. **2.** One who leads a church choir.
cho'roid (kō'roid), *a. Anat.* Pertaining to or designating any of several delicate membranes, as that between the sclerotic and retina of the eye.
chor'tle (chôr't'l), *v. t. & i.* [1] A made-up word, usually explained as a combination of *chuckle* and *snort.*
cho'rus (kō'rŭs), *n.* **1.** *Music.* **a** A company of singers singing in concert; choir. **b** The simultaneous song of a number of persons. **c** A composition to be sung by voices in concert. **d** A part of a song recurring at intervals, as at the end of stanzas; also, a company of singers who join in singing such parts. **2.** Utterance by a number simultaneously or in unison. — *v. i. & t.* To sing or exclaim in chorus.
chose (chōz), *pret. & obs. p. p.* of CHOOSE.
cho'sen (chō'z'n), *p. a.* Selected from a number; picked out; choice; in theology, elect.
chough (chŭf), *n.* An Old World bird of the crow family, with red legs.
chow'-chow' (chou'chou'), *n.* A mixture; esp., chopped mixed pickles.
chow'der (-dẽr), *n.* A dish of fresh fish or clams, biscuit, onions, etc., stewed together.
chrism (krĭz'm), *n.* Consecrated oil used in baptism, confirmation, etc.
chris'mal (krĭz'măl), *a.* Of or pertaining to chrism.
chris'om (-ŭm), *n.* **1.** = CHRISM. **2.** A white cloth, robe, or mantle thrown over a child when baptized.
Christ (krīst), *n.* **1.** The Messiah, whose coming was prophesied by the Jews. **2.** Jesus, as fulfilling this expectation.
christ'cross'-row', **criss'cross'-row'** (krĭs'krŏs'rō'), *n.* The alphabet. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*
chris'ten (krĭs'n), *v. t.* To baptize; also, to name at baptism, or as at baptism.
Chris'ten-dom (-dŭm), *n.* **1.** Christians as a body; the church. **2.** The Christian world, in distinction from heathen or Mohammedan lands.
Chris'tian (krĭs'chăn), *n.* **1.** One who believes, or professes or is assumed to believe, in Jesus Christ. **2.** A decent or respectable person. *Colloq. or Slang.* — *a.* **1.** Professing, or belonging to, Christianity. **2.** Pertaining to Christ or His religion. **3** Characteristic of or becoming Christian people. **4.** Of or pertaining to a Christian or Christians. **Christian name,** name given in baptism, as distinct from the family name; first name; given name.
Chris'ti-an'i-ty (krĭs'chĭ-ăn'ĭ-tĭ; krĭs-chăn'-), *n.* **1.** The religion of Christians. **2.** State or fact of being a Christian; Christian character.
Chris'tian-ize (-chăn-īz), *v. t.* To make Christian.
Christ'like, *a.* Resembling Christ. — **-ness,** *n.* [8].
Christ'mas (krĭs'mȧs), *n.* An annual festival (December 25) in memory of Christ's birth.
Christ'mas-tide' (-tīd'), *n.* The Christmas season.
chro'ma (krō'mȧ), *n.* Color intensity or purity.
chro-mat'ic (krō-măt'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to color or colors. **2.** *Music.* Proceeding by the smaller intervals (halfsteps or semitones) of the scale, instead of by the regular intervals of the diatonic scale.
chrome (krōm), *n.* Chromium.
chro'mi-um (krō'mĭ-ŭm), *n.* A grayish white metal, hard, brittle, and difficult to fuse.
chro'mo (-mō), *n.; pl.* **-MOS** (-mōz). A chromolithograph, or lithographic picture printed in colors.
chron'ic (krŏn'ĭk), *a.* [4] Continuing a long time; confirmed. — **Syn.** See INVETERATE.
chron'i-cle (-ĭ-k'l), *n.* **1.** A historical account of events in the order of time; a history; esp., a simple chronological record. **2.** *pl.* [*cap.*] Two books of the Old Testament immediately after 2 Kings. — *v. t.* [1] To record in or as in a chronicle. — **chron'i-cler** (-klẽr), *n.* [8].
chron'o-log'i-cal (krŏn'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to or in accordance with chronology; arranged in the order of time; as, a *chronological* chart. — **chron'o-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* [8].

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chro-nol'o-gy (krŏ-nŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). Science of measuring time by regular periods, and dating and arranging events.

chro-nom'e-ter (-nŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* A timepiece, esp. one of a very exact portable kind.

chrys'a-lid (krĭs'ă-lĭd), *n.* A chrysalis.

chrys'a-lis (-lĭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. -LISES (-lĭs-ĕz), L. -SALIDES (krĭ-săl'ĭ-dēz). The pupa stage of insects (esp. butterflies).

Chrysalis of a Swallow-tail Butterfly. Nat. size.

chrys-an'the-mum (krĭs-ăn'thĕ-mŭm), *n.* 1. Any of many species of perennial plants of the aster family. 2. A cultivated plant derived from several of these species; also, its large double flower.

Chry-se'is (krĭ-sē'ĭs), *n.* In Homer's "Iliad," a maiden, daughter of a priest of Apollo, captured by the Greeks and given to Agamemnon. Apollo sent a pestilence on the Greeks which ceased only when she was returned. Cf. BRISEIS.

chrys'o-lite (krĭs'ŏ-lĭt), *n.* A mineral, a silicate of magnesia and iron, usually olive-green, often used as a gem; — called also *olivine*.

chrys'o-prase (-prāz), *n.* A light green variety of chalcedony.

chub (chŭb), *n.* A fresh-water fish of the carp kind.

chub'by (chŭb'ĭ), *a.* [3] Like a chub; short, plump, and round. — **chub'bi-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* [8].

chuck (chŭk), *n.* 1. A part of a side of dressed beef, including most of the neck and the parts adjacent. 2. A contrivance for holding work or a tool in a machine, esp. in a lathe.

chuck, *v. t.* 1. To strike gently; tap. 2. To toss or throw, esp. with a short action of the arm. — *n.* 1. A pat under the chin. 2. A toss or jerk.

chuck'-full'. Var. of CHOCK-FULL.

chuck'le (chŭk'l), *v. i.* [1] To laugh in a suppressed manner, as from inward satisfaction. — *n.* Act or sound of chuckling.

chum (chŭm), *n.* A roommate, esp. at college; also, an intimate friend. — *v. i.*; CHUMMED (chŭmd), CHUM'MING. To live or associate as a chum or chums. — **chum'my** (-ĭ), *a.* [3] *All Colloq.*

chunk (chŭnk), *n.* A short, thick piece, person, or horse. — **chunk'y** (-ĭ), *a.* [3] *Both Colloq., U.S.*

church (chûrch), *n.* 1. A building for public Christian worship. 2. Christians collectively; the whole body of Christ's followers. 3. A body of Christian believers of the same creed, rites, and ecclesiastical authority; a denomination. 4. Organized Christianity, as in a nation; as, *church* and state. 5. The clerical profession; as, he was educated for the *church*. 6. Church service; divine worship; as, to attend *church*.

church'ly, *a.* Pertaining to, or suitable for, church.

church'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. 1. An ecclesiastic; clergyman. 2. An adherent of the church, esp. an established church; in the U. S., esp., a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

church'ward'en (-wôr'd'n), *n.* Lay officer in Anglican churches who cares for the church property.

church'yard' (-yärd'), *n.* The inclosure about a church, often, esp. formerly, used as a burial place.

churl (chûrl), *n.* 1. A freeman without rank. *Now Hist.* 2. A rustic; boor. 3. A rough, surly, ill-bred fellow.

churl'ish (chûr'lĭsh), *a.* [4] Of, pertaining to, or like, a churl; surly. — **churl'ish-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **churl'ish-ness**, *n.* [8].

churn (chûrn), *n.* A vessel in which milk or cream is agitated in making butter. — *v. t.* 1. To agitate (milk or cream) in a churn, in order to get butter. 2. To agitate violently; to make, as foam, by so doing; as, "winds *churned* white the waves." — *v. i.* To perform the operation of churning.

chute (shōōt), *n.* 1. A quick or steep descent, as in a river; a rapid. 2. An inclined plane, channel, or trough for sliding things down; a flume.

chyle (kĭl), *n.* *Physiol.* A modification of lymph occurring in the lacteals, or the lymphatics leading from the small intestine. It contains globules of emulsified fat, giving it a milky appearance.

chyme (kīm), *n.* *Physiol.* The pulpy semi-digested food in the small intestines.

ci-ca'da (sĭ-kā'dă), *n.*; *pl.* E. -DAS (-dăz), L. -DÆ (-dē). Any of several large insects with transparent wings, noted for the shrill sound made by the male. They are often called *locusts*. See INSECT, *Illust.*

cic'a-trice (sĭk'ă-trĭs), *n.* A cicatrix.

ci-ca'trix (sĭ-kā'trĭks; sĭk'ă-), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TRICES (sĭk'ă-trī'sēz). The skin or film which forms over a wound, later contracting to form the scar; a scar.

cic'a-trize (sĭk'ă-trīz), *v. t. & i.* [1] To heal by the formation of a cicatrix. — **tri-za'tion** (-trĭ-zā'-), *n.*

‖ **ci'oe-ro'ne** (chē'chā-rō'nā; *E.* sĭs'ĕ-rō'nē), *n.*; *pl.* It. -RONI (-nē), E. -RONES (-nēz). [It.] One who acts as a guide to local curiosities.

Cid (sĭd), *n.* In Spanish literature, a title of Ruy, or Rodrigo, Dias de Bivar, an 11th-century champion of Christianity and of the Spanish royalty.

ci'der (sī'dẽr), *n.* The expressed juice of apples, used for drinking, making vinegar, etc.

ci-gar' (sĭ-gär'), *n.* A roll of tobacco for smoking.

cig'a-rette' (sĭg'ă-rĕt'), *n.* Lit., a little cigar; a little roll of finely cut tobacco for smoking, usually wrapped in paper; also, such a roll of some other material, as cubebs.

cil'i-a (sĭl'ĭ-ă), *n. pl.*; *sing.* CILIUM (-ŭm). 1. *Biol.* Hairlike processes, as of a cell, capable of a vibratory movement. 2. Hairlike processes forming a fringe on certain plants, as mosses. — **cil'i-a-ry**, *a.*

cinch (sĭnch), *n.* 1. A strong girth for a pack or saddle. *Western U. S.* 2. A tight grip; also, a sure or easy thing. *Slang, U. S.* — *v. t.* 1. To girth tightly. 2. To get a sure hold on. *Slang, U. S.*

cin-cho'na (sĭn-kō'nă), *n.* Peruvian bark.

cinc'ture (sĭngk'tūr), *n.* That which surrounds, as a belt or a girdle. — *v. t.* [1] To gird or girdle.

cin'der (sĭn'dẽr), *n.* 1. Slag from a metal furnace; dross. 2. A partly burned combustible; as: a A hot coal without flame; ember. b A partly burned coal capable of further burning without flame. c *pl.* Loosely, ashes. — **cin'der-y** (-ĭ), *a.*

Cin'der-el'la (-ĕl'ă), *n.* The heroine of a well-known popular tale; hence, a scullery maid, etc.

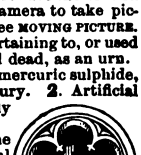
cin'e-mat'o-graph (sĭn'ĕ-măt'ŏ-grăf), *n.* 1. A machine for projecting a series of pictures, succeeding each other so rapidly as to produce the illusion of continuous motion. 2. A camera to take pictures for use in this machine. See MOVING PICTURE.

cin'er-a-ry (sĭn'ẽr-ă-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or used for, ashes, esp. of the cremated dead, as an urn.

cin'na-bar (-ă-bär), *n.* 1. Red mercuric sulphide, the only important ore of mercury. 2. Artificial red mercuric sulphide, chiefly used as a pigment.

cin'na-mon (-mŭn), *n.* 1. The aromatic bark of any of several trees of the laurel family, much used as a spice. 2. Any tree that yields cinnamon.

cinque'foil' (sĭngk'foil'), *n.* 1. Any of several plants of the rose family. 2. A decorative design



Cinquefoil, 2.

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likened to the leaf or flower of the cinquefoil, as an architectural ornament.

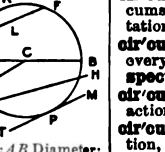
ci'on (sī'ŏn), *n.* A shoot or bud of a plant; a scion.

ci'pher (sī'fẽr), *n.* **1.** A symbol (written 0) denoting absence of all magnitude or quantity; naught; zero. **2.** Loosely, any Arabic figure or number. **3.** One that has no weight, or influence; nonentity. **4.** Any alphabet, system of characters, or the like, contrived for secret writing; a cryptograph. **5.** A combination of letters; a device or monogram. — *v. i.* To use figures in a mathematical process. — *v. t.* To calculate; figure.

Cipher, 5.

Cir'ce (sûr'sē), *n.* *Gr. Myth.* In Homer's "Odyssey," a sorceress who changed some of the companions of Odysseus into animals. Odysseus, protected by an herb given him by Hermes, compelled her to restore his comrades, and remained with her for a year.

cir'cle (sûr'k'l), *n.* **1.** A closed plane curve exactly alike throughout, all its points being equidistant from a point within called the *center*. **2.** The surface bounded by such a curve. **3.** Something circular, as a ring, a set of seats in a theater, etc. **4.** A set of connected series; cycle; round, as of pleasures. **5.** A company bound by a common tie; a coterie; set. — *v. t. & i.* [1] **1.** To encompass by or as by a circle; surround. **2.** To revolve around.



Circle: *AB* Diameter; *C* Center; *CD*, *CA*, *CB* Radii; *EKF* Arc on Chord *EF*; *ELFK* (area) Segment on Chord *EF*; *ACD* (area) Sector; *GH* Secant; *TPM* Tangent at point *P*; *EKFBPDA* Circumference.

cir'clet (-klĕt), *n.* A little circle; esp., an ornament such as a ring, bracelet, or bangle.

cir'cuit (-kĭt), *n.* **1.** The circumference of any space; compass. **2.** Act of moving or revolving round, as in a circle or orbit; as, the annual *circuit* of the earth around the sun. **3.** A route over, or district through, which one periodically journeys. **4.** In electricity, the complete path, or by extension any part of the path, of a current, including, usually, the generating device. — *v. i. & t.* To go or go around in a circuit.

cir-cu'i-tous (sẽr-kū'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* [4] Going round in a circuit; roundabout. — **cir-cu'i-tous-ly**, *adv.*

cir'cu-lar (sûr'kū-lẽr), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a circle; in the form of, bounded by, or moving in, a circle; round. **2.** Circuitous; roundabout; indirect. **3.** Addressed to, affecting, or pertaining to, a circle, or coterie of persons. — *n.* A circular letter, note, or paper, usually printed and distributed to various persons. — **circular saw**, a thin steel disk with teeth around the edge, used by revolving it on a spindle at high speed. See TOOL, *Illust.* — **cir'cu-lar-ly**, *adv.* [8].

cir'cu-lar-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [1] To send circulars to.

cir'cu-late (-lāt), *v. i. & t.* [1] **1.** To move or revolve in a circle or circuit, as the blood. **2.** To pass or cause to pass about from place to place, from person to person, etc., as money.

cir'cu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of circulating. **2.** The movement of the blood in the vessels of the body or of the cytoplasm in plant cells. **3.** Currency; circulating coin, notes, or bills.

cir'cu-la-to-ry (sûr'kū-lȧ-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to circulation, as of the blood, air, etc.

cir'cum-am'bi-ent (sûr'kŭm-ăm'bĭ-ĕnt), *a.* Surrounding; incloaing; encompassing.

cir'cum-am'bu-late (-bū-lāt), *v. i. & t.* [1] To walk around or about.

cir'cum-cise (sûr'kŭm-sīz), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To cut off the prepuce of. **2.** *Script.* To purify spiritually.

cir'cum-ci'sion (-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* Act of circumcising.

cir-cum'fer-ence (sẽr-kŭm'fẽr-ĕns), *n.* The outer boundary, or perimeter, of a circle; hence, in general, periphery, circuit, or bound. See CIRCLE.

cir'cum-flex (sûr'kŭm-flĕks), *n.* A mark (^, ˆ, later ~) now used to mark length, contraction, etc. — *a.* **1.** Designating, or relating to, the circumflex. **2.** Flexed; bent or bending round.

cir'cum-lo-cu'tion (-lō-kū'shŭn), *n.* Use of many words where but few are necessary; roundabout language.

cir'cum-nav'i-gate (-năv'ĭ-gāt), *v. t.* [1] To sail round. — **cir'cum-nav'i-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* — **cir'cum-nav'i-ga'tor** (-năv'ĭ-gā'tẽr), *n.*

cir'cum-po'lar (-pō'lẽr), *a.* Surrounding a pole.

cir'cum-scribe' (-skrīb'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To draw a line around; bound; hence, to limit, esp. narrowly. **2.** *Geom.* To draw, or be drawn, round so as to touch at as many points as possible. — **Syn.** Restrict, confine, restrain; encircle, inclose.

cir'cum-scrip'tion (-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* Act of circumscribing; state of being circumscribed; limitation; restraint.

cir'cum-spect (sûr'kŭm-spĕkt), *a.* [4] Watchful on every side; cautious; prudent; wary. — **cir'cum-spect-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **cir'cum-spect-ness**, *n.* [8].

cir'cum-spec'tion (-spĕk'shŭn), *n.* Circumspect action or behavior; caution; prudence.

cir'cum-stance (sûr'kŭm-stăns), *n.* **1.** A condition, fact, or event accompanying or determining the occurrence of another fact or event. **2.** *pl.* Condition in regard to worldly estate or means; as, in easy *circumstances*. **3.** The sum of the essential conditions or attendant facts of a matter or subject; significant state of affairs; — used without *pl.*; as, he is swayed by *circumstance*. **4.** Hence, formality; ceremonial; as, "It was done with great *circumstance*." **5.** An event, detail, or incident; as, interesting *circumstances* in his career. — *v. t.* [1] To provide with circumstances.

cir'cum-stan'tial (-stăn'shĕl), *a.* [4] **1.** Consisting in, pertaining to, or dependent on, circumstances; as, *circumstantial* evidence, that is, evidence tending to prove a fact in issue by establishing other facts which in common experience are usually attended by the fact in issue. **2.** Incidental; having relation, but not essential; as, this is important, all else is *circumstantial* and secondary. **3.** Abounding with circumstances; particular as to details; as, a *circumstantial* story. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8]. **Syn.** Detailed, precise, exact, particular, minute. — CIRCUMSTANTIAL, PARTICULAR, MINUTE. *Circumstantial* implies fullness of details in a description or narration; *particular*, more specific and precise attention to details; *minute*, the omission of nothing, however trivial or unimportant.

cir'cum-stan'ti-ate (-shĭ-āt), *v. t.* [1] To support (a statement, story, etc.) with circumstances or particulars; exhibit with or in detail.

cir'cum-vent' (-vĕnt'), *v. t.* [1] To gain advantage over by craft; to get round; delude; deceive; cheat.

cir'cum-ven'tion (-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* Act of circumventing.

cir'cus (sûr'kŭs), *n.* **1.** Among the ancient Romans, a space, with tiers of seats on three sides, for public shows. **2.** An inclosure for exhibition of feats by horsemen, acrobats, etc. Hence, the company of performers, or the performance.

cir-rho'sis (sĭ-rō'sĭs), *n.* *Med.* A disease characterized by excessive formation of connective tissue, as of the liver.

cir'ro-cu'mu-lus (sĭr'ō-kū'mū-lŭs), *n.* A cloud form of small, white, rounded masses at a high elevation, usually forming the *mackerel sky*.

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cir'ro-stra'tus (-strā'tŭs), *n.* A fairly uniform layer of high stratus haze, darker than cirrus.

cir'rus (sĭr'ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* CIRRI (-i). A white, filmy variety of cloud, formed at a very high elevation.

Cis-ter'cian (sĭs-tûr'shăn), *n.* A monk of a branch of the Benedictine Order. — **Cis-ter'cian**, *a.*

cis'tern (sĭs'tẽrn), *n.* An artificial reservoir or a tank for water or other liquids.

cit'a-del (sĭt'ă-dĕl), *n.* A fortress, esp. one commanding a city.

ci-ta'tion (si-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A summons to appear before a court of justice. **2.** Act of citing a passage, as from a book, or the passage cited.

cite (sīt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To summon before a court. **2.** To quote, as a passage or book, in support of a statement, argument, etc. **3.** To bring forward, or refer to, as for proof.

cith'a-ra (sĭth'ă-rā), *n.* *Music.* An ancient instrument similar to the lyre.

cith'ern (sĭth'ẽrn). Var. of CITTERN.

cit'i-zen (sĭt'ĭ-zĕn), *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of a city or town, esp. one who enjoys its privileges. **2.** A civilian. **3.** A member of a state; one who owes allegiance to a government, and is entitled to protection from it; — opposed to *alien.* — **Syn.** See INHABITANT.

cit'i-zen-ship', *n.* The status of a citizen.

cit'ric (sĭt'rĭk), *a.* Pertaining to or designating an acid extracted from lemons, currants, etc.

cit'ron (-rŭn), *n.* The fruit of a tree related to the lemon and the orange, originally of tropical Asia; also, the tree itself; also, the thick rind of the fruit as used in preserves and confections.

cit'rous (-rŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus (*Citrus*) including the orange, citron, lemon, etc.

cit'tern (-tẽrn), **cith'ern** (sĭth'-), *n.* *Music.* An obsolete lutelike instrument played with a quill.

cit'y (sĭt'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* CITIES (-ĭz). **1.** A town, esp. a large or noted town. **2.** In the United States, an incorporated municipality, variously governed.

civ'et (sĭv'ĕt), *n.* **1.** A yellowish musky substance found in a certain pouch in civet cats. It is used in some perfumes. **2.** = CIVET CAT. — **civet cat.** Any of various catlike carnivorous animals, esp. an African species.

civ'ic (-ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a citizen, or a city, or citizenship; civil.

civ'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Science of civil government.

civ'il (-ĭl), *a.* [3] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or made up of, citizens; as, *civil* life; *civil* liberty; pert. to the state or fellow citizens; as, *civil* institutions, war. **2.** Characteristic of or befitting a citizen; civilized; courteous; now, often, fairly polite, but not really courteous. **3.** Pertaining to civic life, in distinction from military, ecclesiastical, etc. **4.** *Law.* **a** Relating to private rights; — distinguished from *criminal* and *political.* **b** Legal; — distinguished from *natural;* as, *civil* death. — **civil engineer**, one who practices or is versed in **civil engineering**, which deals with the designing, construction, and maintenance of public works, as roads, bridges, tunnels, canals, etc. — **c. service**, all branches of the public service that are not military, naval, legislative or judicial.

Syn. Polished, refined, polite, courteous, courtly. — CIVIL, POLITE, COURTEOUS, COURTLY. Civil commonly suggests the bare fulfillment of the ordinary requirements of social intercourse; as, he was no more than *civil* in his answer. **Polite**, literally *polished*, commonly implies thoughtfulness for the feelings of others, united with polish of manners; as, the wise are *polite* all the world over. **Courteous** is more considerate and dignified; **courtly** is more high-bred, stately, and formal; as, gracious and *courteous* to strangers; a *courtly* and stately old gentleman.

ci-vil'ian (sĭ-vĭl'yăn), *n.* One whose pursuits are those of civil life, as distinguished from *military* or *naval.*

ci-vil'i-ty (sĭ-vĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Good breeding; civil conduct; politeness; courtesy; a civil act or expression.

civ'i-li-za'tion (sĭv'ĭ-lĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of civilizing, or civilized state; an advanced condition of social culture.

civ'i-lize (sĭv'ĭ-līz), *v. t.* [1] To reclaim from savagery; educate; refine; humanize.

civ'il-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* In a civil manner.

clack (klăk), *v. i.* **1.** To talk rapidly; chatter. **2.** To cackle; cluck, as a hen. — *n.* A sharp, abrupt noise, or succession of noises, as from a flour mill; loud confused noise, as of voices. — **-er**, *n.* [8].

clad (klăd), *pret. & p. p.* of CLOTHE.

claim (klām), *v. t.* **1.** To demand as due; as, to *claim* a reward. **2.** To assert as a fact which ought to be conceded; as, he *claimed* to be the heir. See *Syn.* **3.** To require; demand; — used of things; as, this subject *claims* our attention.

Syn. CLAIM, ASSERT, MAINTAIN. It is an error to use *claim*, in the sense of *assert* or *maintain*, when there is no question of right, title, advantage, etc.; thus: "He *claims* to be the owner of this estate"; but, "He asserts, alleges, or *maintains* (not *claims*) that Plato was Aristotle's teacher."

— *n.* **1.** A demand of a right; an assertion of a right or fact. **2.** A right or title to a thing; as, he has a *claim* to the house; a *claim* on your kindness. **3.** Thing claimed; as, a mining *claim.* — **to lay claim to**, to demand as a right; to claim. — **claim'a-ble**, *a.* [8] — **claim'er**, *n.* [8].

claim'ant (-ănt), *n.* One who asserts a right or title.

clair-voy'ance (klâr-voi'ăns), *n.* A power of discerning objects concealed from sight or at a distance, of reading thought, etc.

clair-voy'ant (-ănt), *a.* [4] Having or pertaining to clairvoyance. — *n.* A clairvoyant person.

clam (klăm), *n.* Any of various bivalve molluska, esp. of certain edible species. See MOLLUSK, *Illust.* — *v. i.*; CLAMMED (klămd); CLAM'MING. To dig or gather clams.

clam'ber (klăm'bẽr), *v. i. & t.* To climb, as by scrambling.

clam'my (-ĭ), *a.* [3] Soft and sticky; coldly damp and adhesive; as, a *clammy* eel; *clammy* sweat. — **clam'mi-ness**, *n.* [8].

clam'or (-ẽr), *n.* [5] **1.** A great shouting or outcry. **2.** Popular outcry; as, the *clamor* throughout the country for war. **3.** Any loud, esp. continued, noise. — *v. i.* To make a clamor.

clam'or-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [4] Full of, or of the nature of, clamor; vociferous; noisy. — **clam'or-ous-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **clam'or-ous-ness**, *n.* [8].

clamp (klămp), *n.* Something rigid that holds or binds things together. — *v. t.* To fasten with, or place in, a clamp.

clan (klăn), *n.* **1.** A social group comprising a number of households the heads of which claim descent from a common ancestor, as in the Scottish Highlands. **2.** A social group all the members of which are of common descent, traced in but one line. **3.** A clique, set, society, or party.

clan-des'tine (klăn-dĕs'tĭn), *a.* [4] Conducted with secrecy; private; underhand; as, a *clandestine* marriage. — **Syn.** See SECRET. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

clang (klăng), *v. i.* To give out a clang; resound. — *v. t.* To strike together with a clang. — *n.* A loud sound like that made by pieces of metal struck together.

clan'gor (klăn'gẽr; klăng'ẽr), *n.* A sharp, harsh resonant sound; clang.

clan'gor-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [4] Full of clangor; as, a *clangorous* smithy, noise. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

clank (klăŋk), *n.* A sharp, brief, ringing sound,

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duller than a *clang*, and deeper and stronger than a *clink*. — *v. i.* To make, or sound or move with, a clank. — *v. t.* [1] To cause to sound with a clank.

clan'nish (klăn'ĭsh), *a.* [4] Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, a clan. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

clans'man (klănz'măn), *n.*; *pl.* **-men**. One of a clan.

clap (klăp), *v. i.*; CLAPPED (klăpt) or CLAPT; CLAPPING. **1.** To make a clap or clatter; to come together, or to, with a clap or bang. **2.** To clap the hands in applause. — *v. t.* **1.** To strike resoundingly; to bring together, or to, with a clap, as a door. **2.** *a* To strike (the hands) together to express applause. *b* To applaud by clapping. **3.** To put, place, apply, set, thrust, etc., vigorously and effectually. — *n.* **1.** A loud noise made by or as by the striking together of hard surfaces; esp., a peal of thunder. **2.** The sound made by striking the hands together, or the act of so doing, esp. to express applause; applause. **3.** A resounding blow, as with the hand.

clap'board (klăp'bōrd; *colloq.* klăb'ŏrd, -ērd), *n.* A narrow board, thicker at one edge than at the other, for weatherboarding frame buildings. *U. S.*

clap'per (klăp'ĕr), *n.* That which claps or makes a noise, as the tongue of a bell.

clap'trap (-trăp'), *n.* A trick, device, or expression, or language or show, designed to gain applause.

clar'en-don (klăr'ĕn-dŭn), *n.* *Print.* See TYPE.

clar'et (-ĕt), *n.* **1.** Any of various red wines. **2.** The color of claret; a purplish red.

clar'i-fi-ca'tion (-ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of clarifying.

clar'i-fy (klăr'ĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.* [2] To make or become pure and clear; clear. — **-i-fi'er** (-fī'ĕr), *n.* [8].

clar'i-net' (-nĕt'), *n.* *Music.* A kind of wind instrument, consisting of a bell-mouthed tube with a single reed; — sometimes called *clarionet*.

clar'i-on (-ŭn), *n.* Kind of trumpet with clear shrill tones; also, the sound of a clarion. *Poetic.*

clar'i-o-net' (klăr'ĭ-ō-nĕt'), *n.* See CLARINET.

clar'i-ty (-ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Clearness.

clash (klăsh), *v. i.* **1.** To make a clash. **2.** To collide; come into conflict; disagree; as, his wishes *clashed* with hers. — *v. t.* To strike with a clash. — *n.* **1.** A loud noise resulting from collision; a collision. **2.** Opposition; conflict.

clasp (klăsp), *v. t.* **1.** To fasten together with or as with a clasp. **2.** To cling or entwine about; embrace. **3.** To seize with or in the hand. — *n.* **1.** Any of various forms of catch or hook. **2.** An embrace; a grasp. — **clasp'er** (klăs'pĕr), *n.* [8].

clasp knife. A large knife with a blade or blades folding into the handle.

class (klăs), *n.* **1.** A group or division of persons or things of the same rank or grade, or having common characteristics; as, the educated *class*; fruit of the first *class*. **2.** A rank or grade of society; social rank, esp. high rank; as, upper, middle, and lower *classes*; *the classes*, that is, the upper classes. **3.** *a* A body of students grouped together as pursuing the same or equivalent studies, or (*U. S.*) as graduating in the same year. *b* An assembling of students, as for recitation. — *v. t.* To place in a class or its class. — *v. i.* To be classed.

clas'sic (klăs'ĭk), *n.* A work, esp. in literature or art, of the highest class and of acknowledged excellence, or its author; — used esp., usually in *pl.*, of Greek and Latin works or authors.

clas'sic (klăs'ĭk) } *a.* [4] **1.** Of or relating to
clas'si-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } the first class or rank, esp. in literature or art; standard. **2.** Of or pertaining to or having to do with the ancient Greeks and Romans or their culture, esp. their authors, artists, etc. **3.** Noted because of literary associations, etc.; as, *classic* Oxford. — **clas'si-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

clas'si-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Conformity to, or practice of, classical style. **2.** The principles and characteristics of Greek and Roman literature and art; — contrasted with *romanticism*, and implying a certain formality and restraint.

clas'si-cist (-sĭst), *n.* **1.** An advocate of classical style, etc. **2.** One learned in the classics.

clas'si-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of classifying. **2.** A systematic arrangement in classes; as, the *classification* of plants.

clas'si-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [2] To distribute into classes; arrange in classes. — **-fi'a-ble** (-fī'ă-b'l), *a.* [8].

class'mate' (klăs'māt'), *n.* One belonging to the same class with another, as at school or college.

clat'ter (klăt'ĕr), *v. i. & t.* To make a clatter; cause to clatter; rattle. — *n.* **1.** A rattling noise, esp. of hard bodies striking together. **2.** Commotion; disturbance; noisy talk; chatter.

clause (klôz), *n.* **1.** A single passage of a discourse or writing; a distinct article in a formal document. **2.** In grammar, a simple sentence forming part of a complex or compound sentence. Clauses are *principal*, when they contain the main verb of the sentence; *subordinate*, when they have merely the value of a single part of speech, or when they serve merely to limit the principal clause.

clav'i-chord (klăv'ĭ-kôrd), *n.* *Music.* An instrument with a keyboard and set of strings, now superseded by the piano.

clav'i-cle (-k'l), *n.* *Anat.* A bone joined to the breastbone and the shoulder blade; the collar bone.

cla-vic'u-lar (klă-vĭk'ū-lăr), *a.* Pertaining to the clavicle.

cla-vier' (klă-vēr'), *n.* A keyboard stringed instrument, as the piano.

claw (klô), *n.* **1.** A sharp nail on the finger or toe of an animal, esp. when slender and curved. **2.** One of the pincerlike organs forming the end of certain limbs of lobsters, crabs, etc. **3.** Something suggestive of an animal's claw, as the forked end of a hammer. — *v. t. & i.* [1] To tear, scratch, seize, etc., with or as with claws, etc.

clay (klā), *n.* **1.** A widely distributed earth, plastic and tenacious when moist and hardening when baked, and hence used in making pottery, brick, etc. **2.** Loosely, earth; mud. **3.** In poetry and Scripture, earth, as representing the constituents of the human body; hence, the human body.

clay'ey (-ĭ), *a.* [8] Composed of or containing clay; like clay.

clay'more' (-mōr'), *n.* A large two-edged sword of the ancient Scottish Highlanders; inaccurately, their basket-hilted broadsword.

clay stone. *a* A calcareous concretion formed in a bed of clay. *b* A kind of dull, earthy rock containing clay.

clean (klēn), *a.* [3] **1.** Free from what defiles; untarnished; unadulterated; unsoiled. **2.** Habitually clean; cleanly. **3.** Free from obstructions or imperfections; as, *clean* timber, timber free from knots. **4.** Shapely; trim; as, *clean* limbs. **5.** Clever; dexterous; as, a *clean* leap over a fence. — *adv.* **1.** Cleanly; as, your coat must be *clean* brushed. **2.** Quite; wholly; as, he jumped *clean* over the fence. — *v. t.* To render clean; purify.

Syn. CLEAN, CLEANSE. **Clean** is the word in common and literal use for the removal of dirt; **cleanse** is oftener used in the more elevated and figurative senses associated with purification.

— *v. i.* To undergo or perform the process of cleaning.

clean'ly (klĕn'lĭ), *a.* [3] Habitually clean or kept clean. — **clean'li-ness**, *n.* [8].

clean'ly (klēn'lĭ), *adv.* In a clean manner.

clean'ness (-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being clean.

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cleanse (klĕnz), *v. t.* [1] To render clean; clean. — **Syn.** See CLEAN, *v. t.* — **cleans'er**, *n.* [8].

clear (klēr), *a.* [3] **1.** Free from all that dims, blurs, or obscures; luminous; as, a *clear* sky. **2.** Free from contamination or admixture; clean; pure; as, a *clear* complexion; *clear* glass. **3.** Distinctly heard, seen, or understood; plain; as, a *clear* speech; a *clear* statement. **4.** Keen; discriminating; as, a *clear* intellect. **5.** Free from doubt; certain; sure; — used of persons. **6.** Free from burden, charges, encumbrance, debt, etc.; as, a *clear* title; *clear* profit. — **Syn.** Intelligible, plain, distinct, lucid; luminous, transparent, limpid. — *adv.* Clearly. — *v. t.* **1.** To make clear; free from muddiness, impediment, obligation, etc. **2.** To free from imputation, as of guilt. **3.** To remove so as to leave something clear; as, to *clear* snow from a walk. **4.** To leap or pass by or over without touching. **5.** To gain without deduction; as, to *clear* profit on a transaction; net. — **to clear up.** **a** To make orderly, as by removing rubbish, dirt, etc.; as, *to clear up* a room. **b** To explain; make plain; as, *to clear up* a mystery. — *v. i.* **1.** To become clear. **2.** *Naut.* To get permission to leave port, or to discharge cargo. **3.** *Banking.* To exchange checks and bills and settle balances. — **to clear out,** to run away; decamp. *Colloq.*—**to clear up,** to become clear, as the weather.

clear'ance (klēr'ăns), *n.* **1.** Act of clearing. **2.** The distance by which one object clears another.

clear'ing, *n.* **1.** Act or process of one that clears. **2.** A tract of land cleared of wood, as for cultivation. **3.** A method adopted by bankers for making an exchange of checks and settling differences of accounts. — **clearing house,** an institution for carrying on the business of clearing.

clear'ly, *adv.* In a clear manner or degree. — **Syn.** See DISTINCTLY.

clear'ness (-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being clear.

clear'sto'ry. Var. of CLERESTORY.

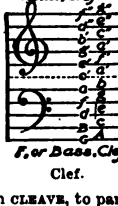
cleat (klēt), *n.* **1.** A wedge-shaped piece fastened on something to act as a support, check, etc., as for a rope on a spar. Hence, a device, usually having two arms, used to secure a line. **2.** A strip, as of wood, fastened across something to give strength, hold in position, etc.

cleav'a-ble (klēv'ă-b'l), *a.* [4] That can be cleft.

cleav'age (-ĭj), *n.* **1.** Act of cleaving, or splitting, or state of being cleft; division. **2.** The quality or peculiarity of structure of many crystallized substances and rocks of splitting readily in certain directions.

cleave (klēv), *v. i.; pret.* CLEAVED (klēvd), *Archaic* CLAVE (klāv); *p. p.* CLEAVED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLEAV'ING. To adhere closely; cling; hold to.

cleave, *v. i.; pret.* CLEFT (klĕft), CLEAVED (klēvd), *Archaic* CLAVE (klāv); *p. p.* CLEFT, CLEAVED, or CLO'VEN (klō'v'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLEAV'ING. **1.** To part or divide by force, as by cutting; as, to *cleave* wood. **2.** To sever by cutting or splitting; as, a fragment *cleft* from a stone. — **Syn.** See TEAR. — *v. i.* **1.** To part; separate, as parts of bodies. **2.** To make a way by or as by cutting; — with *through*.



Clef.

cleav'er (klēv'ẽr), *n.* One that cleaves, as a butcher's instrument for cutting up carcasses.

clef (klĕf), *n.* A character used in musical notation to determine the position and pitch of the scale on the staff.

cleft (klĕft), *pret. & p. p.* from CLEAVE, to part.

cleft, *n.* A space or opening made by splitting; fissure. — **Syn.** Crack, crevice, chasm, chink.

clem'a-tis (klĕm'ă-tĭs), *n.* Any of various flowering vines or erect herbs of the crowfoot family.

clem'en-cy (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** Disposition to forgive and spare; leniency or an act or instance of it. **2.** Mildness (of the weather, climate)

clem'ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [4] Compassionate; lenient.

clench (klĕnch), *v. t.* **1.** To clinch. **2.** To set closely together, as the teeth or hands. **3.** To grasp firmly; grip. — *n.* A thing that clenches; a clinch. — **clench'er**, *n.* [8].

clere'sto'ry, clear'- (klēr'stō'rĭ), *n.; pl.* -STORIES. That part of a church above the roofs of the other parts, containing windows; hence, a similar construction in a building, railroad car, etc.

cler'gy (klûr'jĭ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). The body of men formally ordained to the service of God.

cler'gy-man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A member of the clergy; an ordained minister.

cler'ic (klĕr'ĭk), *n.* A clergyman.

cler'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Of or pertaining to the clergy or a clergyman. **2.** Of or pertaining to a clerk or copyist.

clerk (klûrk; *in England commonly* klärk), *n.* **1.** A layman who performs some minor ecclesiastical office. **2.** One employed to keep records, have charge of correspondence, etc. **3.** A salesman or saleswoman, esp. at retail. *U.S.*—**clerk'ly**, *a.* [8].

clerk'ship, *n.* The office or business of a clerk.

clev'er (klĕv'ẽr), *a.* [3] **1.** Possessing quickness of intellect, skill, dexterity, or talent. **2.** Showing skill; as, a *clever* trick. — **Syn.** See DEXTEROUS, SMART. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

clev'is (-ĭs), *n.* A U-shaped piece of metal at the end of the tongue of a plow, wagon, etc.

clew, clue (klōō), *n.* **1.** A ball of thread, yarn, or cord; in legend, a ball of thread used in guiding one's way out of a labyrinth or maze. **2.** That which guides in any doubtful or intricate matter. **3.** *Naut.* **a** A lower corner of a square sail, or the after lower corner of a fore-and-aft sail. **b** A loop and thimbles at the corner of a sail. — *v. t.;* CLEWED, CLUED (klōōd); CLEW'ING, CLU-. To haul (a sail) up to a yard or mast, as for furling; — with *up*.

click (klĭk), *n.* A pawl, or ratchet.

click (klĭk), *n.* A slight sharp noise, as that made by the cocking of a gun. — *v. i. & t.* To make, or cause to make, a click.

click beetle. A snapping beetle. See INSECT, *Illust.*

cli'ent (klī'ĕnt), *n.* One who consults a legal adviser or submits his cause to his management; also, one who consults any expert, as an architect or a banker, for professional advice.

cli'en-tele' (klī'ĕn-tĕl'; -tēl'), *n.* A body of clients; clients collectively; hence, all those who go to a person for professional advice; a body of followers or frequenters, as of a theater, hotel, etc.

cliff (klĭf), *n.* A high, steep face of rock.

cli'mate (klī'mĭt), *n.* The average condition of a place or locality as to temperature, moisture, etc.

cli-mat'ic (klī-măt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to climate.

cli'ma-tol'o-gy (klī'mă-tŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* Science of climates and their phenomena.

cli'max (klī'măks), *n.* **1.** A figure of speech in which ideas in a sentence or paragraph are so arranged that each succeeding idea rises above its predecessor in force. **2.** Popularly, the last or highest member of a rhetorical climax; hence, highest point; acme. — **Syn.** See CULMINATION.

climb (klīm), *v. i. & t.* **1.** To ascend or mount, esp. by using the hands and feet; ascend. **2.** *Bot.* To ascend in growth by twining or by tendrils, aërial roots, etc. — **Syn.** See ASCEND. — *n.* Act of climbing; a place to be climbed. — **-er**, *n.* [8].

clime (klīm), *n.* A region or climate; fig., atmosphere. *Chiefly Poetic.*

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clinch (klĭnch), *v. t.* **1.** To fix securely, esp. by bending over the point of (something driven through) so as to hold fast; to fasten in this way. **2.** To make conclusive, as an argument; clench. — *v. i.* **1.** To clinch something. **2.** To seize one another firmly, or to seize another firmly, as in wrestling or fighting. *U. S.* — *n.* **1.** Act or process of clinching. **2.** A clinched fastening; that which clinches. — **clinch'er**, *n.* [8].

cling (klĭng), *v. i.*; CLUNG (klŭng); CLING'ING. **1.** To adhere closely, as a wet garment; stick or hold fast, as by embracing. **2.** To keep near; — usually with *to*.

clin'ic (klĭn'ĭk), *n. Med.* **a** Instruction of a class by examination and treatment of patients in its presence. **b** The class itself.

clin'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a. Med.* Of or pertaining to a sick bed or a clinic.

clink (klĭngk), *v. i.* [1] To make, or to move with, a clink, or tinkling sound. — *v. t.* To cause to clink. — *n.* A slight, sharp, tinkling sound, as of glasses struck together. Cf. CLANK. — **-er**, *n.* [8].

clink'er (klĭngk'ẽr), *n.* Vitrified stony matter, as in a furnace; slag.

Cli'o (klī'ō), *n. Class. Myth.* The Muse of history.

clip (klĭp), *v. t. & i.*; CLIPPED (klĭpt) or CLIPT; CLIP'PING. To clutch; hold tightly. — *n.* Any of various devices for clasping.

clip, *v. t.* **1.** To cut, cut off, or snip; esp., to cut the hair or fleece of; shear. **2.** To curtail; cut short; as, to *clip* one's words. — *v. i.* To move swiftly. *Colloq.* — *n.* **1.** A clipping; the product of a single shearing of sheep. **2.** A sharp blow, as with the hand. *Colloq.* **3.** A rapid gait. *Colloq.*

clip'per (klĭp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that clips something; esp., in *pl.*, an instrument or machine for clipping hair. **2.** One that clips, or goes fast, as a horse, a sled, etc.; esp., a kind of fast-sailing vessel.

clip'ping, *n.* **1.** Act of cutting or trimming. **2.** That which is clipped off or out of something.

clipt (klĭpt), *pret. & p. p.* of CLIP.

clique (klēk), *n.* A small, exclusive set or coterie; as, social *cliques*. — **cli'quish** (klē'kĭsh), *a.* [8].

cloak (klōk), *n.* **1.** A loose outer garment. **2.** That which conceals; disguise; mask. — *v. t.* To cover with or as with a cloak; hide; conceal.

clock (klŏk), *n.* An ornamental figure or figured work on the ankle or side of a stocking.

clock (klŏk), *n.* Any of various devices for measuring and indicating time; a timepiece, not intended to be carried on the person.

☞ *What o'clock?, nine o'clock*, etc., are for *what of the clock?, nine of the clock*, etc.

clock'wise' (-wīz'), *a. & adv.* Like the motion of a clock's hands; as, the hop vine twines *clockwise*.

clock'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* The machinery of a clock, or machinery suggestive of that of a clock.

clod (klŏd), *n.* **1.** A lump or mass, esp. of earth. **2.** The soil; earth. **3.** That which is earthy, as the body in relation to the soul. **4.** Stupid fellow.

clod'hop'per (-hŏp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A rude, rustic fellow. **2.** *pl.* Heavy and clumsy work shoes.

clog (klŏg), *n.* **1.** A weight, as a log, on an animal or a vehicle, to hinder motion. **2.** Impediment; encumbrance. **3.** A kind of wooden-soled shoe; also, a light form of this used in dancing. **4.** A dance by one wearing clogs. — *v. t.*; CLOGGED (klŏgd); CLOG'GING. To encumber; hamper; obstruct; choke up. — **Syn.** See HAMPER. — *v. i.* To become clogged.

cloi'ster (kloi'stẽr), *n.* **1.** A monastery or nunnery. **2.** A covered passage, usually having one side walled and the other an open arcade or colonnade.

Syn. CLOISTER, MONASTERY, NUNNERY, CONVENT, ABBEY, PRIORY. **Cloister** implies seclusion from the world; **convent**, community of living. A *cloister* or *convent* for monks is called a **monastery** (a word occasionally synonymous with *convent* in its broader sense); for nuns, a **nunnery** (a sense to which popular usage tends to restrict *convent*). A *monastery* or *nunnery* governed by an abbot or an abbess is an **abbey**; by a prior or prioress, a **priory**.

— *v. t.* [1] To confine in a cloister; seclude.

cloi'stral (-străl), *a.* Pertaining to a cloister.

close (klōs), *a.* [3] **1.** Shut fast; closed. **2.** Narrow; confined; as, *close* quarters. **3.** Strictly confined; guarded; as, a *close* prisoner. **4.** Out of the way of observation; hidden. **5.** Secretive; reticent. **6.** Oppressive; causing lassitude; as, a *close* room, day, etc. **7.** Near in space, time, or thought. **8.** Dense; compressed; as, *close* thickets, texture, writing. **9.** Short; as, to cut grass *close*. **10.** Intimate, confidential; as, *close* friends. **11.** Parsimonious; stingy. **12.** Accurate; precise; as, *close* observers, attention. **13.** *Phon.* Uttered with a relatively contracted opening of the mouth; as, English ē (ēve) is a *close* vowel, as compared with the "open" ĕ (mĕn). **14.** Closed to public competition or admission; as, a *close* corporation. **15.** Closed to hunters or fishermen; of a season when game or fish may not lawfully be taken. **16.** Nearly equal or balanced; as, a *close* vote. — **Syn.** See NEAR. — *adv.* Closely.

close (klōz), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To stop up; shut. **2.** To bring to an end; conclude. **3.** To bring together the parts of; unite; as, to *close* the ranks.

Syn. CLOSE, END, CONCLUDE, FINISH, TERMINATE. **Close** usually implies definite action on something regarded as in some sense *open*; as, to *close* an account, a debate. **End** emphasizes the fact that the final point is reached or the process is completed; as, the summer is *ended*. **Conclude** is more formal, and applies esp. to transactions, proceedings, or somewhat methodical writings; as, he *concluded* his speech with an appeal for aid. **Finish** implies that what one set out to do is done, often denoting the completion of the final act in a process; as, I have just *finished* reading this book. **Terminate** implies the setting of a limit in time or space; as, sickness *terminated* his career.

— **to close out**, to sell off; dispose of. — *v. i.* **1.** To come together; unite, as parts separated. **2.** To come close; hence, to grapple; engage at close quarters. **3.** To end; terminate. **4.** To agree; — followed by *on, upon, with*. — *n.* Conclusion; cessation; ending; end.

close (klōs), *n.* An inclosed place.

closed shop (klōzd). A shop that refuses to employ certain workmen; esp., one closed to nonunion workmen.

close'fist'ed (klōs'fĭs'tĕd), *a.* [4] Stingy.

close'ly (klōs'lĭ), *adv.* In a close manner.

close'ness, *n.* State or quality of being close.

clos'et (klŏz'ĕt), *n.* **1.** A close small room for privacy. **2.** A potentate's private chamber for counsel or devotions. **3.** A small room or recess for clothing, etc. **4.** A water-closet. — *v. t.* To take into a closet for a secret interview. — *a. Used only attributively.* **1.** Secret; private. **2.** Working in, or relating to, seclusion; as, a *closet* reformer.

clo'sure (klō'zhŭr), *n.* **1.** That which incloses or confines; inclosure. **2.** Conclusion; close. **3.** A proceeding for closing parliamentary debate.

clot (klŏt), *n.* A mass; lump, as of coagulated matter. — *v. i. & t.*; CLOT'TED; CLOT'TING. To coagulate, thicken, or form into a clot.

cloth (klŏth), *n.*; *pl.* CLOTHS (klŏthz; klŏths), except in the sense of garments, when it is CLOTHES (klōthz). **1.** A pliable fabric, commonly of woven cotton, woolen, or linen fiber, for garments, etc.; esp., a woolen fabric. **2.** *pl.* (CLOTHES). See CLOTHES.

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3. The distinctive dress of any profession, esp. of the clergy; hence, with *the*, the clergy.

clothe (klōth), *v. t.*; CLOTHED (klōthd) or CLAD (klăd); CLOTH'ING (klōth'ĭng). **1.** To provide with garments, or clothes; to dress. **2.** To cover or invest as with a garment; as, to *clothe* one with authority.

clothes (klōthz), *n. pl.* **1.** Covering for the body; dress. **2.** Bedclothes. — **Syn.** Garments, clothing, apparel, attire, vesture, raiment, garb.

clothes'press' (-prĕs'), *n.* A receptacle for clothes, as a chest or wardrobe.

cloth'ier (klōth'yĕr), *n.* One who makes or sells cloths or clothes.

cloth'ing (-ĭng), *n.* Garments in general; clothes.

Clo'tho (klō'thō), *n. Class. Myth.* The youngest of the three Fates. See FATE.

cloud (kloud), *n.* **1.** A visible mass of fog or haze suspended at some distance above the surface of the earth. **2.** A mass or volume of smoke or flying dust. **3.** A dark or opaque vein or spot, as in marble. **4.** Something having a dark, lowering, or threatening aspect; as, to be under a *cloud*, that is, under suspicion or in disgrace. — *v. t.* **1.** To overspread or hide with a cloud or clouds. **2.** To darken; obscure; render gloomy or sullen. — *v. i.* To grow cloudy; as, it *clouds* up or over.

cloud'-burst', *n.* A sudden copious rainfall.

cloud'less, *a.* Clear; bright.

cloud'y (kloud'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Consisting of, or pertaining to, a cloud or clouds. **2.** Overcast or marked with or as with clouds; as, a *cloudy* sky. **3.** Confused; obscure; not clear; as, a *cloudy* idea, liquid. — **cloud'i-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **cloud'i-ness**, *n.* [8].

clout (klout), *n.* **1.** A piece of cloth; shred; rag. **2.** A blow, as with the hand. — *v. t.* To give a blow to; strike. *All now Colloq. or Dial.*

clove (klōv), *pret. & archaic p. p.* of CLEAVE.

clove, *n.* The dried flower bud of a certain tropical tree of the myrtle family, used as a spice.

clo'ven (klō'vn), *p. p. & p. a.* from CLEAVE, *v. t.* — **cloven foot** *or* **hoof**, the sign of devilish character, Satan being often represented with cloven hoofs.

clo'ven-foot'ed, *a.* Having cleft feet, as the ox.

clo'ver (klō'vĕr), *n.* A certain low herb having leaves of three leaflets and flowers in dense heads; trefoil.

clown (kloun), *n.* **1.** A rustic; ill-bred fellow; boor. **2.** The buffoon in a play, circus, etc.

clown'ish (kloun'ĭsh), *a.* [4] Of or resembling a clown; ill-bred. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

cloy (kloi), *v. t.* To glut, or satiafy, as the appetite; surfeit. — **Syn.** See SATIATE.

club (klŭb), *n.* **1.** A heavy staff of wood; cudgel. **2.** A stick or bat used in various games with a ball. **3.** *Playing cards.* Any card of the suit (called *clubs*) having a figure like the clover leaf. **4.** An association of persons to promote a common object, or for good-fellowship, etc. **5.** The house, building, or rooms of a club (sense 4). — *v. t. & i.*; CLUBBED (klŭbd); CLUB'BING. **1.** To beat with or as with a club. **2.** To unite in a club; combine.

club'foot' (-fōōt'), *n. Med.* **a** (*pl.* CLUBFEET.) A short, distorted foot. **b** The deformity which such a foot exhibits. — **club'foot'ed** (-fōōt'ĕd), *a.*

cluck (klŭk), *v. i.* To utter the call of a brooding hen. — *n.* The call of a hen to her chickens.

clue (klōō), *n. & v.* Clew. See CLEW.

clump (klŭmp), *n.* A lump; cluster; group.

clump, *v. i.* To tread clumsily or heavily.

clum'sy (klŭm'zĭ), *a.* [3] Without skill or grace; awkward; hence, ill-made or inappropriate; as, *clumsy* workmen, actions, boots, etc. — **-si-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-si-ness**, *n.* [8] — **Syn.** See AWKWARD.

clung (klŭng), *pret. & p. p.* of CLING.

clus'ter (klŭs'tĕr), *n.* A number of similar things growing or grouped together; bunch; group. — *v. i. & t.* To grow, gather, or unite, in a cluster.

clutch (klŭch), *n.* A setting of eggs; also, a brood of (usually) chicks.

clutch, *v. t.* To seize or gripe with the hand, hands, or claws. — *v. i.* To reach (at something) as if to grasp; snatch; as, a drowning man *clutches* at straws. — *n.* **1.** A claw, talon, or hand in the act of grasping firmly; — often used figuratively; as, to get into the *clutches* of the law. **2.** A gripe; grasp. **3.** A coupling for connecting two working parts; any device for gripping.

clut'ter (klŭt'ĕr), *n.* A confused collection; hence, crowded confusion; disorder. — *v. t.* To crowd together in disorder; disarrange.

Cly'ti-e (klĭsh'ĭ-ē; *commonly* klī'tē), *n. Class. Myth.* An ocean nymph who pined away for love of Apollo and was changed into the heliotrope.

coach (kōch), *n.* **1.** A kind of large, close, four-wheeled carriage. **2.** *Colloq.* **a** One who coaches a student. **b** An instructor in athletics. **3.** A passenger car. — *v. t.* To prepare (another) for examination, or for a contest, privately. *Colloq.*

coach'man (kōch'măn), *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN** (-mĕn). A man whose business is to drive a coach or carriage.

co'ad-ju'tor (kō'ă-jōō'tĕr), *n.* One who aids.

co-ag'u-late (kō-ăg'ū-lāt), *v. t. & i.* [1] To curdle or congeal, esp. by chemical action.

co-ag'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Action of coagulating; state of being coagulated; curdling; clotting.

co-ag'u-la-tive (-lā-tĭv), *a.* [4] Having the power to cause coagulation or the property of coagulating.

coal (kōl), *n.* **1.** A piece of glowing carbon or charred wood or the like; ember. **2.** = CHARCOAL. **3.** A black, or brownish black, solid, combustible mineral formed by partial decomposition of vegetable matter. — *v. t.* To supply, as a steamship, with coal. — *v. i.* To take in coal.

co'a-lesce' (kō'ă-lĕs'), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To grow together, as the edges of a wound. **2.** To unite in one body or product, as drops of quicksilver brought in contact. — **Syn.** See MINGLE.

co'a-les'cence (-ĕns), *n.* Act or state of coalescing.

co'a-les'cent (-lĕs'ĕnt), *a.* Growing together.

coal gas. Gas made from coal, esp. by distilling bituminous coal; — used for lighting and heating.

co'a-li'tion (kō'ă-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A union; combination; alliance, as of parties.

coal oil. Petroleum; esp., kerosene.

coal'pit' (kōl'pĭt'), *n.* A pit where coal is dug.

coal tar. Tar distilled from bituminous coal.

coarse (kōrs), *a.* [3] **1.** Common; of inferior quality or appearance. **2.** Large in bulk, or composed of large particles; gross; — opposed to *fine*. **3.** Harsh or rude, as opposed to *delicate* or *dainty*; unrefined; vulgar. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

coars'en, *v. t. & i.* To make or turn coarse.

coast (kōst), *n.* The seashore, or land near it. — **Syn.** See SHORE. — *v. i.* **1.** To sail by or near the shore; sail along a coast. **2.** To slide, as on a sled, or glide, as on a bicycle, down a hill. — *v. t.* To sail along the coast of. — **coast'al**, *a.*

coast'er, *n.* One that coasts; esp., a coastwise vessel.

coast'wise' (-wīz'), *adv. & a.* By way of or along the coast; as, to sail *coastwise*; *coastwise* trade.

coat (kōt), *n.* **1.** An outer garment fitting the upper part of the body, esp. such a garment worn by men. **2.** In the Bible, a tunic. **3.** The natural covering of animals (as fur, hair, etc.), suggestive of a garment. **4.** A covering layer of anything; as, the *coats* of the eyeball; a *coat* of paint. — *v. t.* To cover with a coat. — **coat of arms**, the heraldic bearings or emblems, of a person, taken together.

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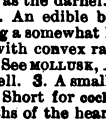
coat'ing (kōt'ĭng), *n.* A coat, or covering.
coax (kŏks), *v. t.* **1.** To influence by gentle courtesy, flattering, or fondling; wheedle. **2.** To obtain, induce, or effect by such acts; as, to *coax* a smile. — **Syn.** Flatter, entice, beguile. — *v. i.* To coax a person; use coaxing. — **coax'er**, *n.* [8].
cob (kŏb), *n.* **1.** = CORNCOB. **2.** A short-legged, stocky, rather small horse.
co'balt (kō'bôlt), *n.* A tough, lustrous, reddish white metal occurring with iron and nickel.
cob'ble (kŏb'l), *n.* A cobblestone.
cob'ble, *v. t. & i.* To make or mend coarsely; patch, as shoes.
cob'bler (-lẽr), *n.* **1.** A mender of shoes. **2.** A clumsy workman; botcher.
cob'ble-stone' (-'l-stōn'), *n.* A naturally rounded stone larger than a pebble, often used in paving.
co'bra (kō'brä), *n.*, *or* **co'bra de ca-pel'lo** (dẽ kä-pĕl'ō). A very venomous snake of the warm parts of Asia, esp. India; also, any of various other related snakes. See REPTILE, *Illust.*
cob'web' (kŏb'wĕb'), *n.* **1.** The network, or a single thread of it, spun by a spider. **2.** Anything suggestive of a spider web as being flimsy, clogging, entangling, etc. — *v. t.;* -WEBBED' (-wĕbd'); -WEB'BING. To cover with cobwebs.
co'ca (kō'kä), *n.* A certain South American shrub or its dried leaves, which are used as a powerful nerve stimulant, and yield cocaine.
co'ca-in (kō'kä-ĭn), *n.* Var. of COCAINE.
co'ca-ine (kō'kä-ĭn; -ēn; *colloq. and commonly* kŏ-kān'), *n.* A bitter crystalline alkaloid got from coca leaves and much used as a local anæsthetic.
coc'cyx (kŏk'sĭks), *n.; L. pl.* -CYGES (-sĭ'jēz). *Anat.* The lower end of the spinal column in man and certain apes.
cochi'neal (kŏch'ĭ-nēl), *n.* A dyestuff consisting of the dried bodies of females of a certain insect native in Mexico, Central America, etc.
coch'le-a (kŏk'lē-ä), *n.; L. pl.* -LEÆ (-ē). *Anat.* A division of the labyrinth of the ear, like a snail shell in form.
cock (kŏk), *n.* A small conical pile, esp. of hay. — *v. t.* To put into a cock or cocks, as hay.
cock, *n.* **1.** The male of the common barnyard fowl or of any of various birds. **2.** A weathercock. **3.** A chief person; leader; as, *cock* of the school, of the walk, etc. **4.** A faucet, tap, valve, etc. **5.** The hammer in the lock of a firearm or the cocked position of the hammer; as, at half *cock.* — **cock-and-bull story,** an extravagant, boastful story. — *v. t. & i.* To draw the hammer of (a firearm) fully back and set it for firing.
cock, *v. t. & i.* To set, turn, or stick up, esp. in a pert, knowing, or defiant way; as, to *cock* the ears, a hat, or an eye. — *n.* Act of cocking or the turn or tilt so given.
cock-ade' (-ād'), *n.* A rosette, knot, or the like, worn on the hat as a badge.
cock'a-too' (kŏk'ä-tōō'), *n.* Any of various parrots, almost exclusively of the Australian region.
cock'a-trice (kŏk'ä-trĭs; -trĭs), *n.* **1.** A fabulous serpent with deadly glance. **2.** In the Bible, a venomous serpent not identified.
cock'boat' (-bōt'), *n.* A small boat, esp. a tender.
cock'chaf'er (-chāf'ẽr), *n.* A large European stout-bodied beetle often destructive to vegetation.
cock'crow' (-krō') } *n.* The time at which cocks
cock'crow'ing } first crow; early morning.
cocked hat (kŏkt) A hat with large, stiff flaps turned up to a peaked crown.
cock'er-el (-ẽr-ĕl), *n.* A young domestic cock.
cocker spaniel. One of a breed of small or medium-sized spaniels kept for hunting or for pets.
cock'eye' (-ī'), *n.* A squint eye.
cock'fight' (kŏk'fīt'), *n.* A contest of gamecocks armed, usually, with metal spurs. — **fight'ing,** *n.*
cock'horse' (-hôrs'), *n.* A child's rocking-horse.
cock'le (kŏk'l), *n.* Any of several plants growing in grainfields, as the darnel.
cock'le, *n.* **1.** An edible bivalve mollusk having a somewhat heart-shaped shell with convex radially ribbed valves. See MOLLUSK, *Illust.* **2.** A cockleshell. **3.** A small light boat. **4.** *pl.* Short for **cockles of the heart,** depths of the heart; inmost feelings.


Cockle.

cock'le, *v. t. & i.* [1] To pucker; wrinkle. — *n.* Pucker; wrinkle.
cock'led (kŏk'l'd), *a.* Having a shell.
cock'le-shell' (-'l-shĕl'), *n.* **1.** One of the shells or valves of a cockle. **2.** A light boat; cockboat.
cock'loft' (-lôft'), *n.* An upper attic; loft.
cock'ney (-nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NEYS (-nĭz). A native or a long-established resident of London, esp. of the East End, talking with a certain characteristic dialect. — *a.* Of or relating to, or like, cockneys.
cock'pit' (-pĭt'), *n.* **1.** An inclosure for cockfights. **2.** *Naut.* **a** In old sailing war vessels, the quarters for junior officers, occupied by the wounded in engagements. **b** In small vessels, a space aft lower than the deck.
cock'roach' (-rōch'), *n.* A well-known nocturnal insect of flattened form. See INSECT, *Illust.*
cocks'comb' (kŏks'kōm'), *n.* **1.** **a** A cock's comb or crest. **b** = COXCOMB. **2.** A garden plant of the amaranth family, cultivated for its showy blossoms.
cock'sure' (-shōōr'; kŏk'shōōr'), *a.* Quite certain; as, I felt *cocksure* of going. *Colloq.*
cock'swain. Var. of COXSWAIN.
cock'tail' (kŏk'tāl'), *n.* **1.** A horse with docked tail. **2.** Any of various alcoholic mixed drinks.
co'co (kō'kō), *n., or* **coco palm.** A tall palm of the tropics; also, its fruit, the coconut.
co'coa (kō'kō; *orig.* kō-kō'ä), *n.* **1.** = CACAO, 1. **2.** The pulverized seeds of the cacao or the beverage prepared from them.
co'coa-nut' (kō'kō-nŭt'). Var. of COCONUT.
co'co-nut' (-kō-nŭt'), *n.* The well-known fruit of the coco.
co-coon' (kō-kōōn'), *n. Zoöl.* **a** The silky envelope in which the larvæ of many insects pass the pupa stage. **b** Any of various other protective coverings produced by animals, as by spiders.
Co-cy'tus (kō-sĭ'tŭs), *n. Myth.* A river of Hades.
cod (kŏd), *n.* A soft-finned fish of the colder parts of the North Atlantic. It is one of the chief food fishes. See FISH, *Illust.*
cod'dle (kŏd'l), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To parboil; stew. **2.** To treat with excessive tenderness; pamper.
code (kōd), *n.* **1.** A systematic body of law; digest. **2.** Any system or collection of principles or rules relating to one subject. **3.** A system of signals for communication, as in telegraphy; also, a system of words or other symbols arbitrarily used for brevity or secrecy.
cod'fish' (kŏd'fĭsh'), *n.* The cod.
codg'er (kŏj'ẽr), *n.* A singular or odd person.
cod'-oil (kŏd'-ŏĭl), *n. Law.* A supplement to a will, modifying it in some respect.
co'di-fi-ca'tion (kō'dĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn; kŏd'-), *n.* Act, process, or result of codifying.
co'di-fy (kō'dĭ-fī; kŏd'-), *v. t.* [2] To reduce to a code, as laws.
cod'ling (kŏd'lĭng), *n.* Var. of CODLING.
cod'ling (kŏd'lĭng), *n.* **1.** A small, immature apple. **2.** A variety of apple elongated in shape. — **codling moth,** a small moth whose larva (*apple worm*) lives in apples, pears, and quinces.

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co-ed'u-ca'tion (kō-ĕd'ū-kā'shŭn), *n.* Joint education of both sexes at one institution. — **-al** (-ăl), *a.*

co'ef-fi'cient (kō'ĕ-fĭsh'ĕnt), *n.* *Math.* Any symbol or group of symbols placed before another or others as a multiplier; as, in 6*x* the *coefficient* is 6.

co-e'qual (kō-ē'kwăl), *a.* Being equal, as in rank, age, or extent. — *n.* One coequal with another.

co-erce' (kō-ûrs'), *v. t.* [1] To constrain or restrain by force, esp. by authority; repress; compel; force. — *v. i.* To use coercion.

co-er'cion (-ûr'shŭn), *n.* Act, process, or power of coercing; constraint. — **Syn.** See FORCE.

co-er'cive (-sĭv), *a.* Serving or intended to coerce.

co-e'val (kō-ē'văl), *a.* Of the same age. — *n.* A contemporary.

co'ex-ist' (kō'ĕg-zĭst'), *v. i.* To exist together.

co'ex-ist'ence (-zĭs'tĕns), *n.* Existence together.

co'ex-ist'ent (-tĕnt), *a.* Existing together.

co'ex-tend' (kō'ĕks-tĕnd'), *v. t. & i.* To extend through the same space or time with another.

co'ex-ten'sive (-tĕn'sĭv), *a.* Having the same or equal extent in space or time; having the same limits.

cof'fee (kŏf'ĭ), *n.* **1.** A drink made from the seeds of a certain shrub of the madder family. **2.** The seeds from the berry of the shrub; also, the shrub.

Coffee. 1 Flowering Branch with Leaves (½); 3 Fruit in section (½); 4 Seeds (½).

cof'fee-house' (-hous'), *n.* A house of entertainment where coffee and other refreshments are supplied.

cof'fee-pot' (-pŏt'), *n.* A pot in which coffee is made or served.

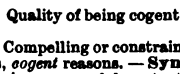
cof'fer (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** A casket, chest, or trunk, esp. one for valuables. **2.** Fig.: Treasure or funds; — usually in *pl.* **3.** Something suggestive of a coffer (sense 1), as a caisson.

cof'fer-dam' (-dăm'), *n.* A water-tight inclosure from which the water is pumped to expose the bottom (of a river, etc.).

cof'fin (kŏf'ĭn), *n.* A chest or case for a corpse. — *v. t.* To inclose in or as in a coffin.

coffin bone. The foot bone of the horse and allied animals inclosed within the hoof.

cog (kŏg), *n.* **1.** *Carp.* A tenon or projection on a beam or timber to be received into a notch or mortise in another to secure the two together. **2.** *Mach.* A tooth, cam, or the like, for transmitting motion; esp., a gear-wheel tooth.



1, 2 Cogs (*Carp.*).

co'gen-cy (kō'jĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality of being cogent; conclusiveness.

co'gent (kō'jĕnt), *a.* [4] Compelling or constraining; esp., convincing; as, *cogent* reasons. — **Syn.** Telling, effective, persuasive; powerful, potent, strong. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

cog'i-tate (kŏj'ĭ-tāt), *v. t. & i.* [1] To think; ponder over; plan.

cog'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of thinking or reflecting; thought.

cog'i-ta-tive (kŏj'ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Capable of thinking. **2.** Given to cogitation; thoughtful.

co'gnac (kō'nyăk), *n.* A superior French brandy.

cog'nate (kŏg'nāt), *a.* **1.** Allied by blood; as, *cognate* tribes. **2.** Proceeding from the same stock or root; allied; as, *cognate* languages, words. **3.** Of the same or similar nature; as, *cognate* sciences, virtues. — *n.* One cognate with another.

cog-ni'tion (kŏg-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act or fact of knowing; also, knowledge.

cog'ni-za-ble (kŏg'nĭ-zȧ-b'l; kŏn'ĭ-), *a.* **1.** Capable of being known. **2.** Subject to judicial cognizance.

cog'ni-zance (kŏg'nĭ-zăns; kŏn'ĭ-zăns; *the second is still common in legal usage*), *n.* **1.** Knowledge; conscious recognition or identification; hence, heed; notice; esp. in *to have cognizance of*. **2.** *Law.* **a** Jurisdiction. **b** The judicial hearing of a matter. **3.** A distinguishing mark or device, as a heraldic bearing, crest, etc.

cog'ni-zant (-zănt), *a.* [4] Having cognizance (of); aware.

cog-no'men (kŏg-nō'mĕn), *n.*; *pl.* E. **-mens** (-mĕnz), L. **-nomina** (-nŏm'ĭ-nȧ). **1.** The last of the three names of a person among the ancient Romans, denoting his house or family. **2.** A surname.

cog'wheel' (kŏg'hwēl'), *n.* A wheel with cogs.

co-hab'it (kō-hăb'ĭt), *v. i.* To live together as husband and wife.

co-hab'i-ta'tion (-ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act or state of cohabiting.

co-heir' (kō-ãr'), *n.* A joint heir. — **-ess**, *n. fem.*

co-here' (kō-hēr'), *v. i.* [1] To stick together; cleave; be united. — **Syn.** See ADHERE.

co-her'ence (-hēr'ĕns) } *n.* **1.** A sticking together;
co-her'en-cy (-ĕn-sĭ) } cohesion. **2.** Connection; congruity; consistency.

Syn. COHERENCE, COHESION. Usage tends to restrict cohesion to the physical, coherence to the figurative, sense; as, the *cohesion* of clay, the *coherence* of an argument.

co-her'ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [4] **1.** Sticking together; cleaving. **2.** Following logical order, connection, or arrangement; consistent; as, a *coherent* discourse or speaker. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

co-her'er (-ẽr), *n.* *Elec.* Any device in which an imperfectly conducting contact between conductors loosely resting against each other is improved in conductivity by the influence of Hertzian waves.

co-he'sion (-hē'zhŭn), *n.* Act or state of cohering; specifically, that form of attraction by which the particles of a body are held united. Cf. ADHESION. — **Syn.** See COHERENCE.

co-he'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [4] Sticking together; characterized by cohesion. — **co-he'sive-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **co-he'sive-ness**, *n.* [8].

co'hort (kō'hôrt), *n.* **1.** In the Roman army, one of the ten divisions of a legion. **2.** Any band of warriors; fig., a company; band.

coif (koif), *n.* A close-fitting cap, like a small hood.

coif'fure' (kwȧ-fūr'; koif'ūr), *n.* A headdress, or manner of dressing the hair.

coign (koin), *n.* Var. of COIN, QUOIN, a projecting corner, wedge, etc.; — chiefly used in **coign of vantage**, an advantageous position.

coil (koil), *v. t. & i.* To wind cylindrically or spirally. — *n.* **1.** A series of rings, or a spiral; also, a single ring of such a series. **2.** A series of connected pipes in rows, layers, or windings. **3.** *Elec.* A spiral of wire, or an instrument composed of such a spiral and its accessories.

coil, *n.* A noise, tumult, bustle. *Archaic.*

coin (koin), *n.* **1.** A corner, corner stone, or wedge. See QUOIN. **2.** A piece of metal officially stamped and authorized to be used as money; also, such pieces collectively. — *v. t.* **1.** To make (coins) by stamping. **2.** To invent, as a word.

coin'age (-ĭj), *n.* A coining; that which is coined.

co'in-cide' (kō'ĭn-sīd'), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To occupy the same place in space or the same period in time. **2.** To correspond exactly; agree; concur.

co-in'ci-dence (kō-ĭn'sĭ-dĕns), *n.* **1.** Condition or fact of coinciding. **2.** An instance of coinciding.

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co-in'ci-dent (-dĕnt), *a.* Having coincidence.
coin'er (koin'ĕr), *n.* One who coins.
coir (koir), *n.* Prepared fiber of coconut husk, used in making cordage, matting, etc.
co-i'tion (kō-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Sexual intercourse.
coke (kōk), *n.* Bituminous coal deprived of its volatile constituents by heating in a retort or oven. —*v. t. & i.* [1] To change into coke.
col'an-der (kŭl'ăn-dĕr), *n.* A vessel having the lower part perforated and used as a sieve or strainer.
cold (kōld), *a.* [3] **1.** Of a temperature sensibly lower than that of the body; frigid; chilly. **2.** Deficient in emotion, passion, or cordiality; unresponsive. **3.** Having the sensation of cold. — **cold chisel**, a very hard chisel for cutting cold metal. See TOOL, *Illust.* — **c. shoulder**, treatment marked by lack of cordiality, sympathy, etc.; as, to give one the *cold shoulder*. *Colloq.* — *n.* **1.** The relative absence of heat or warmth; chilliness. **2.** *Med.* A disordered state, generally infectious, and often following exposure; catarrh. **3.** Cold weather; frost.
cold'-blood'ed, *a.* [4] **1.** Having cold blood; — said of fishes, reptiles, etc. **2.** Lacking in feeling.
cold'ly, *adv.* In a cold manner.
cold'ness, *n.* State of being cold; cold quality.
cold'slaw' (-slô'). Var. of COLESLAW.
cold sore. An eruption appearing about the mouth in the course of a cold or a fever.
cole (kōl), *n.* A plant related to the cabbage, turnip, etc.; esp., the rape.
col'e-op'ter (kŏl'ē-ŏp'tĕr; kō'lē-), *n.* *Zoöl.* Any of an order (*Coleoptera*) of insects comprising the beetles and weevils.
col'e-op'ter-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, coleopters.
cole'slaw' (kōl'slô'), *n.* A salad made of sliced or chopped cabbage.
cole'wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* **1.** = COLE. **2.** A variety of cabbage not forming a compact leafy head.
col'ic (kŏl'ĭk), *n.* *Med.* A paroxysmal pain in the abdomen, due to spasm, obstruction, or distention.
col'ick-y (-ĭk-ĭ), *a.* [4] Pertaining to, or troubled with, colic.
Col'i-se'um (kŏl'ĭ-sē'ŭm), *n.* = COLOSSEUM.
col-lab'o-rate (kŏ-lăb'ō-rāt), *v. i.* [1] To labor together; work or act jointly. — **-ra'tor**, *n.* [8].
col-lab'o-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act of collaborating; united labor.
col-lapse' (kŏ-lăps'), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To fall or shrink together abruptly, as the sides of a vessel; cave in. **2.** To break down or fail abruptly and utterly. —*n.* An act or instance of collapsing. — **col-laps'i-ble** (-lăp'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [8].
col'lar (kŏl'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A band, chain, or the like, worn or placed round the neck for dress, ornament, restraint, etc. **2.** An encircling and confining strap or band, or something likened to one. —*v. t.* To put a collar on; to seize by the collar. **collar bone.** The clavicle.
col-late' (kŏ-lāt'), *v. t.* [1] To compare critically, as books or writings. **2.** To examine (a set of sheets or a book) in order to verify the order and number of signatures and pages.
col-lat'er-al (-lăt'ĕr-ăl), *a.* **1.** Subordinate; indirect; as, *collateral* causes. **2.** Designating, or pertaining to, an obligation or security attached to another to secure its performance; hence, secured by additional obligation or security; as, a *collateral* loan. **3.** Parallel; concomitant; coördinate: as, *collateral* fibers, events, proofs. **4.** Belonging to the same ancestral stock, but not in a direct line of descent; as, brothers, cousins, etc., are *collateral* relatives, as distinguished from father, son, grandson, etc., who are *lineally* related. —*n.* Collateral security. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].
col-la'tion (kŏ-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Any light meal or repast. **2.** Act of comparing or bringing together for comparison, as manuscripts or books.
col'league (kŏl'ēg), *n.* An associate in a profession, office, or employment; — not used of partners in business. — **Syn.** Helper, assistant, companion.
col'lect (kŏl'ĕkt), *n.* Any of certain short ritual prayers used in some churches.
col-lect' (kŏ-lĕkt'), *v. t.* **1.** To gather into one body or place; assemble. **2.** To demand and obtain payment of, as a bill. **3.** To gather (specimens or examples), as for study or ornament. **4.** To regain command of (one's self, one's powers); rally. — **Syn.** See GATHER. —*v. i.* To assemble; accumulate.
col-lect'ed, *p. a.* **1.** Gathered together. **2.** Self-possessed. — **-ed-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ed-ness**, *n.* [8].
col-lec'tion (-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of collecting. **2.** That which is collected; accumulation. — **Syn.** Assembly; mass, heap, aggregate.
col-lec'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Formed by gathering or collecting; gathered into one mass, sum, or body; united; as, *collective* revenues; *collective* actions. **2.** Characteristic of, derived from, or relating to, a group of individuals; common; as, the *collective* judgment of mankind; the diplomats presented a *collective* note. **3.** *Gram.* Treating a number of objects as a group, whole, or aggregate; thus, a collective noun names a collection of individuals by a singular form, as *assembly*, *army*, *jury*, etc., and takes a singular verb when the aggregate is thought of as a whole, but may take a plural verb when the individuals are in mind. —*n.* *Gram.* A collective noun or name. — **col-lec'tive-ly**, *adv.* [8].
col-lec'tor (-tĕr), *n.* **1.** One that collects. **2.** An official whose duty is to collect; as, tax *collector*.
col'lege (kŏl'ĕj), *n.* **1.** A body of persons engaged in common pursuits, or having common interests, and sometimes, by charter, special rights and privileges. **2.** A society of scholars incorporated for study or instruction, esp. in the liberal arts; also, a building or buildings used by them.
col-le'gi-al (kŏ-lē'jĭ-ăl), *a.* Collegiate.
col-le'gi-an (-ăn), *n.* A member of a college.
col-le'gi-ate (-ĭt), *a.* Of or pertaining to a college.
col-lide' (kŏ-līd'), *v. i.* [1] To come into collision.
col'lie (kŏl'ĭ), *n.* The Scotch shepherd dog. See DOG, *Illust.*
col'lier (-yĕr), *n.* **1.** A coal miner. **2.** A vessel for carrying coal.
col'lier-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-LIERIES** (-ĭz). Place where coal is dug; a coal mine with its buildings, etc.
col-li'sion (kŏ-lĭzh'ŭn), *n.* Act or instance of colliding; clash; conflict; opposition.
col'lo-cate (kŏl'ō-kāt), *v. t.* [1] To set or place, esp. side by side.
col'lo-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of placing, esp. with something else; state of being so placed.
col-lo'di-on (kŏ-lō'dĭ-ŭn), *n.* *Chem.* A sticky solution of guncotton in a mixture of alcohol and ether, used by evaporation to form films, as for photographic use, on wounds, etc.
col'loid (kŏl'oid), *a.* Resembling glue or jelly; gelatinous.
col-lo'qui-al (kŏ-lō'kwĭ-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to, or used in, conversation, esp. familiar conversation; hence, informal. — **col-lo'qui-al-ly**, *adv.* [8].
col-lo'qui-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Colloquial style or quality; a colloquial expression.
col'lo-quy (kŏl'ō-kwĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-QUIES** (-kwĭz). Mutual discourse; dialogue; conference.

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col-lude' (kŏ-lūd'), *v. i.* [1] **To share secretly in an action, esp. a fraudulent or deceitful one; conspire; connive.**

col-lu'sion (-lū'zhŭn), *n.* Act of colluding; deceit. **Syn.** COLLUSION, CONNIVANCE. **Collusion** implies a playing into another's hands for fraud or deceit. **Connivance**, without involving active participation, implies a voluntary oversight of wrongdoing, or guilty assent to it.

col-lu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [4] Characterized by, or of the nature of, collusion. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

co-logne' (kŏ-lōn'), *n.* A kind of aromatic toilet water; — named after Cologne, Germany. Called also *Cologne water* and *eau de Cologne*.

co'lon (kō'lŏn), *n.*; *pl.* E. **-LONS** (-lŏnz), L. **-LA** (-lă). *Anat.* That part of the large intestine extending from cæcum to rectum.

co'lon, *n.* *Punctuation.* The character [:] used to separate parts of a sentence that are complete in themselves and nearly independent.

colo'nel (kûr'nĕl), *n.* The commanding officer of a regiment. See ARMY.

colo'nel-cy (-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-CIES** (-sĭz). The office, rank, or commission of a colonel.

co-lo'ni-al (kŏ-lō'nĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a colony or colonies, specifically the thirteen British colonies which formed the United States.

col'o-nist (kŏl'ŏ-nĭst), *n.* A member or inhabitant of a colony; one engaged in founding a colony.

col'o-ni-za'tion (-nĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Formation of a colony or colonies.

col'o-nize (-nīz), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To establish a colony or colonies in; as, the French *colonized* Canada. **2.** To gather or establish in a colony; as, Argentina *colonizes* some of her immigrants. **3.** To settle (a district, etc.) with illegal voters. — *v. i.* To make or establish a colony; settle. — **col'o-niz'er** (-nīz'ĕr), *n.* [8].

col'on-nade' (kŏl'ŏ-nād'), *n.* *Arch.* A series or range of columns placed at regular intervals.

col'o-ny (kŏl'ŏ-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-NIES** (-nĭz). **1.** A company of people who settle in a remote country, but remain subject to the parent state. **2.** The district colonized; loosely, any distant territory dependent on a ruling power. **3.** A group of people so situated as to resemble a colony; as, a *colony* of artists. **4.** *Biol.* A collection of organisms of the same kind living in close association.

col'or (kŭl'ĕr), *n.* [5] **1.** A property of visible objects, distinct from form and from light and shade, depending on the kind of light reflected from their surfaces. **2.** A particular variety of the above quality; as, the *colors* of the rainbow; — strictly, excluding black and white. **3.** Complexion; esp., the hue of good health; blush. **4.** A paint; pigment. **5.** *pl.* A distinguishing colored badge, dress, or device; as, a jockey's *colors*. **6.** A national flag, ensign, etc; — usually in *pl.* **7.** Outward semblance; aspect; as, the argument has some *color* of reason.

Syn. COLOR, HUE, TINT, TINGE, SHADE. **Color** is the general word. **Hue**, in poetry or elevated prose, is often synonymous with *color*. More specifically, *hue* suggests some modification of color; as, the shining green changed to a less vivid *hue*. **Tint** suggests a slight or delicate touching with any color; as, a pale *tint* of red; **tinge** implies more of interblending or stain; as, clouds *tinged* with rose. **Shade** expresses degree of color; as, use a darker *shade* of green.

— *v. t.* **1.** To give color to; dye; paint; stain. **2.** To alter as if by dyeing or painting; to misrepresent or disguise; as, to *color* evidence, or facts. **3.** To imbue with a quality likened to color, as a literary work. — *v. i.* To acquire or change color.

col'or-a-ble (kŭl'ĕr-ă-b'l), *a.* [4, 5] **1.** Capable of being colored. **2.** Specious; plausible; also, feigned; deceptive. — **Syn.** See SPECIOUS.

col'or-a'tion (kŭl'ĕr-ā'shŭn; kŏl'ŏ-rā'-), *n.* Act or art of coloring; state of being colored; arrangement, combination, or use of colors.

col'ored (kŭl'ĕrd), *a.* [5] **1.** Having color; — strictly, exclusive of black and white. **2.** Having a skin other than white; — esp. applied to negroes and persons having negro blood.

col'or-ing, *n.* [5] **1.** Act of applying color, the effect so produced, or that which produces color. **2.** Change of appearance, as by color; specious appearance.

col'or-ist, *n.* [5] One who colors; an artist who excels in the use of color.

col'or-less, *a.* [5] Without color.

co-los'sal (kŏ-lŏs'ăl), *a.* [4] Of the size of a colossus; gigantic. — **Syn.** See MONSTROUS.

Col'os-se'um (kŏl'ŏ-sē'ŭm), *n.* An amphitheater built at Rome by Vespasian and Titus about 80 A.D., and in great part still standing; — often used as a name for theaters, etc.

Colosseum at Rome.

Co-los'si-an (kŏ-lŏsh'ĭ-ăn; -lŏsh'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Colossæ, ancient city of Phrygia, Asia Minor. — *n.* **1.** A native of Colossæ; esp., a member of its Christian church. **2.** *pl.* The Epistle to the Colossians, in the New Testament.

co-los'sus (-lŏs'ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* L. **-SI** (-ī), E. **-SUSES** (-ŭs-ĕz). **1.** A statue of gigantic size; as, the **Colossus of Rhodes**, the statue of Apollo at Rhodes, made by Chares about 280 B.C., celebrated as one of the Seven Wonders of the World **2.** Anything of gigantic size or overawing greatness.

col'our, col'our-a-ble, etc. Vars. of COLOR, etc.

col'por-tage (kŏl'pôr'tăj; kŏl'pôr'tázh'), *n.* A colporteur's work.

col'por'teur (kŏl'pôr'tĕr; kŏl'pôr'tûr'), *n.* A hawker; esp., one who goes about distributing religious tracts or books.

colt (kōlt), *n.* **1.** The young of the horse. **2.** One resembling a colt, esp. in youth and inexperience.

col'ter (kōl'tĕr), *n.* A cutter on a plow, to cut the sward.

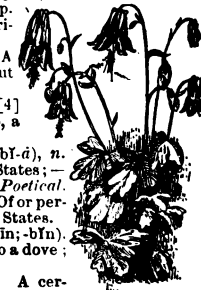
colt'ish (kōl'tĭsh), *a.* [4] Like, or pertaining to, a colt; frisky.

Co-lum'bi-a (kŏ-lŭm'bĭ-ă), *n.* America; the United States; — in honor of Columbus. *Poetical.*

Co-lum'bi-an (-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the United States.

col'um-bine (kŏl'ŭm-bīn; -bĭn). *a.* Of or pertaining to a dove; dovelike.

col'um-bine (-bīn), *n.* A certain flowering plant of the crowfoot family.



Columbine. (½)

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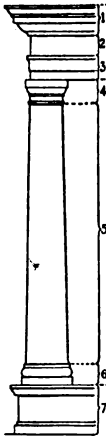
col'umn (kŏl'ŭm), *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A kind of supporting pillar; esp., a pillar with shaft, base, and capital, the shaft being round. **2.** Anything like or suggestive of such a column; as, a *column of* air, water, etc.; spinal *column; column* of figures. **3.** *Print.* One of two or more upright sections separated by a rule or blank. **4.** A formation of soldiers or ships placed one behind another. — **Syn.** See PILLAR.



Column. 1 Cornice; 2 Frieze; 3 Architrave; 4 Capital; 5 Shaft; 6 Base; 7 Pedestal.

co-lum'nar (kŏ-lŭm'nâr), *a.* **1.** Formed in columns; like a column. **2.** Pertaining to, or characterized by, columns.

co'ma (kō'mâ), *n.* **1.** A state of deep insensibility, due to disease, injury, or poison.

co'ma, *n.; pl.* **COMÆ** (kō'mē). **1.** *Astron.* A cloudlike mass around the nucleus of a comet. **2.** *Bot.* A tuft or bunch, as on the seed of the cotton.

com'a-tose (kŏm'â-tōs; kō'mâ-), *a.* [4] Relating to or like coma; lethargic. — **-ly,** *adv.* [8].

comb (kōm), *n.* **1.** **a** A toothed instrument for adjusting, cleaning, or confining the hair, or for adornment. **b** A currycomb. **2.** Any of various instruments like or suggestive of a comb (sense 1), as one for carding wool. **3.** The fleshy crest on the head of the domestic fowl, etc. **4.** A thing resembling or suggestive of a cock's comb, as the crest of a wave. **5.** A honeycomb. — *v. t.* To disentangle, cleanse, or adjust with or as with a comb. — *v. i. Naut.* To roll over or break, as a wave crest.

com'bat (kŏm'băt), *v. i.* To contend, as with an opposing force; fight. — *v. t.* To oppose by force, argument, etc.; resist. — *n.* A fight; contest. — **Syn.** See CONTEST.

com'bat-ant (kŏm'băt-ănt), *a.* [4] Contending, or disposed to contend. — *n.* One who combats.

com'ba-tive (kŏm'bâ-tĭv; kŏm-băt'ĭv), *a.* [4] Disposed to combat; pugnacious. — **-ness,** *n* [8].

comb'er (kōm'ẽr), *n.* One that combs, as a wave.

com'bi-na'tion (kŏm'bĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of combining; state of being combined. **2.** A union or aggregate made by combining one thing with another. **3.** *pl. Math.* The different sets into which a number of individuals, as letters, may be grouped.

Syn. Alliance, association, union, league, confederacy, combine, party, faction. — COMBINATION, COMBINE, PARTY, FACTION. *Combination* and *party* may or may not be opprobrious; *faction* commonly is. A combination is a union for mutual support in effecting a purpose; combine is a colloquialism, esp. in the U. S., for *combination;* as, the coal *combine.* A party is a number of persons united in support of some opinion, cause, or principle; it usually implies a similar body in opposition; as, the Democratic *party,* the Republican *party.* Faction often suggests a smaller body than *party,* and commonly implies selfish ends and unscrupulousness. See AGGREGATE.

com-bine' (kŏm-bīn'), *v. t. & i.* [1] To unite or join. — **Syn.** See JOIN. — (kŏm-bīn', *commonly* kŏm'bīn), *n.* A combination, esp. of persons. *Colloq., U. S.* — **Syn.** See COMBINATION.

com-bus'ti-bil'i-ty (kŏm-bŭs'tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The quality of being combustible.

com-bus'ti-ble (-bŭs'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] **1.** Capable of combustion; inflammable. **2.** Easily kindled or excited; fiery. — *n.* A thing that is combustible.

com-bus'tion (-chŭn), *n.* Act or instance of burning; chemical combination of a substance with, usually, oxygen so rapidly as, generally, to produce heat and light.

come (kŭm), *v. i.; pret.* **CAME** (kām), *p. p.* **COME** (kŭm); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **COM'ING** (kŭm'ĭng). **1.** To approach; as, he *came* to me; — opposed to *go.* **2.** To arrive at, or appear on, a scene of action; as, he *came* to the rescue; his case *came* to trial. **3.** To approach or arrive in time, sequence, or order; as, to *come* of age; after joy *comes* sadness; also, to approach in kind or quality; as, brute pain *comes* near to human. **4.** To appear in the course of development or change; to emanate; result; also, to happen; befall; as, to *come* into bloom; no harm will *come* to you; an idea *came* into his head; to *come* untied; *come* true; to *come* into fashion. **5.** To extend or reach from point to point or along a space; as, breeches *coming* to the knees. — **Syn.** See ARRIVE. — **to come about,** to occur or happen; result. — **to come at.** **a** To reach; gain; get at; as, *to come at* an understanding of a thing. **b** To make for by way of attack; as, he *came at* me furiously. — **to come between,** to intervene in order to separate; hence, to estrange. — **to come by.** **a** To get; obtain. **b** To pass near or by way of. — **to come down,** to descend, as in position, estate, condition, amount, etc. — **to come home,** to come close; to touch the feelings, interest, or reason; as, the fact *came home* to him. — **to come in.** **a** To enter. **b** To assume office; as, when Lincoln *came in.* **c** To be brought into use; as, this fashion has *come in* again. — **to come in for,** to receive with others or incidentally; as, he *came in for* a share. — **to come into.** **a** To join with or take part in. **b** To enter into possession of; as, *to come into* a fortune. — **to come off.** **a** To turn out; as, the weather *came off* very fine. **b** To acquit one's self; to issue from a contest or engagement; as, *to come off* winner, second best, a loser, with flying colors, etc. **c** To be carried through; also, to take place; happen; as, the wedding *came off* yesterday. — **to come on.** **a** To advance (often with hostile intent); also, to make progress; as, he *came on* to New York to see him; let them *come on.* **b** To enter or appear; as, he *came on* to speak. — **to come out.** **a** To pass out or issue forth as from a place, company, etc., or for or from a contest, etc.; as, he *came out* to meet us; *to come out* as a candidate; *to come out* a winner. **b** To appear; come into view, esp. public view or notice, etc.; as, *to come out* in society; his book has just *come out.* **c** To result; turn out; as, how did the game *come out?* — **to come over.** **a** To pass over; cross. **b** To overtake or take possession of; as, a change has *come over* him. — **to come round.** **a** To recur in regular course. **b** To recover; get well. **c** To change, as the wind, or as a person in his opinion. — **to come to.** **a** *Naut.* (Accent final *to.*) To luff; to anchor or stop at a certain point. **b** (Accent final *to.*) To recover, as from a faint. **c** To reach; amount to; as, the taxes *come to* a large sum; to result in; as, *to come to* little. — **to come up.** **a** To ascend; rise. **b** To come forward; as, they *came up* from the rear. **c** To be brought up, or arise, as a question. — **to come upon.** **a** To befall; as, trouble has *come upon* them. **b** To attack or invade; as, the enemy *came upon* the city. **c** To chance upon; to find; as, *to come upon* treasure.

co-me'di-an (kŏ-mē'dĭ-ăn), *n.* **1.** An actor in comedy. **2.** A writer of comedy.

com'e-dy (kŏm'ĕ-dĭ), *n.; pl.* **-DIES** (-dĭz). **1.** An amusing drama, typically having a happy ending; also, the dramatic quality characteristic of comedies. **2.** Matter suitable for comedy.

come'ly (kŭm'lĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Pleasing or agreeable to the sight; good-looking. **2.** Suitable; becoming; decent. *Archaic.* — **come'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* [8].

Syn. COMELY, BEAUTIFUL. Comely, as applied to persons, is a term of lower praise than beautiful.

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com'er (kŭm'ẽr), *n.* One that comes, or has come.
co-mes'ti-ble (kō-mĕs'tĭ-b'l), *n.* Anything to eat; — usually in *pl.*
com'et (kŏm'ĕt), *n.* A kind of heavenly body, often having a long nebulous train, or tail.
com'fit (kŭm'fĭt), *n.* A dry sweetmeat or confection, esp. one consisting of a seed, bit of root, etc. coated with sugar.
com'fort (kŭm'fẽrt), *n.* **1.** Strengthening aid; solace; consolation. **2.** State or feeling of having relief, cheer, or consolation; freedom from pain, want, or anxiety. **3.** That which gives or brings comfort. — **Syn.** See BASE. — *v. t.* **1.** To aid. *Obs.*, except in *Law*, as in *aid and comfort*. **2.** To impart strength and hope to; usually, to relieve of mental distress; console.
Syn. COMFORT, CONSOLE, SOLACE. **Comfort** suggests relief afforded by imparting positive cheer, hope, or strength, as well as by diminution of pain; as, a mother *comforts* her sobbing child. **Console** points to the lightening of grief or the lessening of the sense of loss rather than to the giving of actual pleasure; as, the presence of friends *consoles* us in bereavement. **Solace** often suggests relief from weariness, low spirits, or loneliness; as, to *solace* one's self with books when fretted by cares.
com'fort-a-ble (-fẽr-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] **1.** Affording comfort; as, a *comfortable* house. **2.** In a state of comfort; at ease; as, to be warm and *comfortable*. **3.** Marked by an appearance of comfort; as, a motherly, *comfortable* woman. — *n.* A stuffed or quilted cover for a bed; — called also *comforter*. *U. S.* — **com'for-ta-bly**, *adv.* [8].
com'fort-er (-tẽr), *n.* **1.** One that gives comfort, as aid, consolation, cheer, etc. **2.** [*cap.*] In the Bible, the Holy Spirit. **3.** = COMFORTABLE, *n. U. S.*
com'fort-less, *a.* Having no comfort or comforts; forlorn; desolate; cheerless; miserable.
com'ic (kŏm'ĭk), *a.* [4] **1.** Relating to comedy, as distinct from tragedy. **2.** Causing mirth, as being humorous, witty, etc. — **Syn.** See LAUGHABLE.
com'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Belonging to comedy. **2.** Exciting mirth; droll; laughable. — **Syn.** Humorous, funny. See LAUGHABLE. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].
com'i-cal'i-ty (-ĭ-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being comical; something comical.
com'ing (kŭm'ĭng), *p. a.* That comes; approaching. — *n.* Act of approaching.
com'i-ty (kŏm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Mildness and suavity of manners; courtesy; good breeding.
com'ma (kŏm'ȧ), *n. Punctuation.* A point [,] used to separate the smallest members of a sentence.
com-mand' (kō-mănd'), *v. t.* **1.** To direct authoritatively; charge; enjoin. **2.** To have at command; have command over; have under control or at disposal. **3.** To dominate in situation, as by height; overlook; as, the lofty castle *commands* the valley.
Syn. COMMAND, ORDER, ENJOIN, DIRECT, INSTRUCT. **Command** implies more formal and official exercise of authority; as, the captain *commands* his ship. **Order** is more peremptory or arbitrary; as, a general *commands* his men; a landowner *orders* a trespasser off his premises. **Enjoin, direct,** and **instruct** are less imperative than *command* or *order*. *Enjoin* suggests admonition; *direct* and *instruct* suggest rather business or official relations; as, a parent *enjoins* obedience; a superior in office *directs* his subordinates; the judge *instructs* the jury.
— *v. i.* To have or exercise direct authority; be commander. — *n.* **1.** Act of commanding; bidding. **2.** A thing commanded; as: **a** An order; a commandment. **b** A force under a commander. **c** A position in which one commands, as a military post. **3.** Faculty or power of commanding; mastery; as, a *command* of language. — **Syn.** Control, sway, power, authority, dominion; mandate, injunction, charge, behest.
com'man-dant' (kŏm'ȧn-dănt'), *n.* **A commander**; commanding officer.
com'man-deer' (-dēr'), *v. t.* **1.** *Mil.* To force into military service. **2.** To seize arbitrarily or forcibly. *Colloq.*
com-mand'er (kō-măn'dẽr), *n.* **1.** One who commands; hence, a chief or leader; a military leader. **2.** *Navy.* An officer ranking next below a captain. See NAVY.
com-mand'ing, *p. a.* [4] That commands; authoritative, imperative, imperious. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].
com-mand'ment (-mănd'mĕnt), *n.* Act of commanding; what is commanded, esp. one of the Ten Commandments. See *Exodus* XX. 1–17.
com-mem'o-rate (-mĕm'ō-rāt), *v. t.* [1] To call to remembrance; to serve as a memorial of; as, the stately monument *commemorates* the victory. — **Syn.** See CELEBRATE.
com-mem'o-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act of commemorating; a memorial.
com-mem'o-ra-tive (-mĕm'ō-rȧ-tĭv), *a.* Intended to commemorate; as, a *commemorative* chapel.
com-mence' (kō-mĕns'), *v. i. & t.* [1] To originate; start; begin. — **Syn.** See BEGIN.
com-mence'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act, fact, or time, of commencing. **2.** The day when, or the ceremonies at which, degrees are conferred by colleges and universities; — now also applied to the graduating exercises of academies and schools.
com-mend' (-mĕnd'), *v. t.* **1.** To commit, intrust, or give in charge for care. **2.** To recommend as worthy of confidence or regard; to praise. **3.** To mention by way of courtesy, implying remembrance and good will; as, "*commend* me to my brother." *Archaic.* — **com-mend'a-ble** (-mĕn'dȧ-b'l), *a.* [8] — **com-mend'a-bly**, *adv.* [8].
com'men-da'tion (kŏm'ĕn-dā'shŭn), *n.* Act of commending or that which commends.
com-mend'a-to-ry (kō-mĕn'dȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [4] Of, pertaining to, or serving for, commendation.
com-men'su-ra-bil'i-ty (kō-mĕn'shō-rȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being commensurable.
com-men'su-ra-ble (kō-mĕn'shō-rȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] **1.** Exactly measurable by the same quantity. **2.** Proportionable. — **-su-ra-bly**, *adv.* [8].
com-men'su-rate (-rāt), *a.* **1.** Equal in measure or extent; also, proportionate. **2.** Commensurable; reducible to a common measure. — *v. t. & i.* [1] To make, or to be, commensurate. — **com-men'su-rate-ly**, *adv.* [8].
com'ment (kŏm'ĕnt; kō-mĕnt'), *v. i.* To make comments; — with *on* or *upon*. — (kŏm'ĕnt), *n.* **1.** An explanatory, illustrative, or critical note on a writing, book, etc.; annotation. **2.** A remark or criticism. — **Syn.** See REMARK.
com'men-ta-ry (kŏm'ĕn-tȧ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES. A series of comments or memorandums; exposition.
com'men-ta'tor (kŏm'ĕn-tā'tẽr), *n.* One who writes a commentary; annotator.
com'merce (kŏm'ẽrs), *n.* **1.** Business intercourse; the buying and selling of commodities, esp. on a large scale; trade. **2.** Personal intercourse.
Syn. COMMERCE, TRAFFIC, TRADE agree in denoting the exchange of commodities. **Commerce** is the formal term for such exchange viewed as conducted on a large scale; **traffic** oftener emphasizes the activity of the processes involved, or the actual movement of commodities; **trade** suggests the more purely business aspects of exchange, and is often the general term for business dealings; as, interstate *commerce*; local *traffic*, the *traffic* of city streets; the Board of *Trade*; free *trade*.
com-mer'cial (kō-mûr'shăl), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to commerce; mercantile. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].
Syn. COMMERCIAL, MERCANTILE. **Commercial** suggests a larger view of the exchange of commodi-

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ties; **mercantile**, the actual buying and selling; as, the *commercial* relations of a country; a *mercantile* firm.

com-mer'cial-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Commercial spirit or practices; a commercial practice or expression.

com-mer'cial-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [1] To render commercial; to subject to commercialism.

com-min'gle (kŏ-mĭn'g'l), *v. t. & i.* [1] To mingle together.

com'mi-nute (kŏm'ĭ-nūt), *v. t.* [1] To reduce to minute particles; pulverize.

com-mis'er-ate (kŏ-mĭz'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* [1] To feel or express sorrow or compassion for; condole with; as, to *commiserate* a person on his misfortune.

com-mis'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Compassion for another's wants or sufferings. — **Syn.** See PITY.

com-mis'er-a-tive (-mĭz'ẽr-ā-tĭv), *a.* [4] Given to commiseration.

com'mis-sa'ri-at (kŏm'ĭ-sā'rĭ-ăt), *n.* In an army, the department charged with the duty of providing food and other daily necessaries.

com'mis-sa-ry (kŏm'ĭ-sā-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A deputy; commissioner. **2.** A military officer charged with providing food for forces.

com-mis'sion (kŏ-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** A formal warrant giving certain powers or privileges and authorizing or requiring certain acts. **2.** A certificate conferring military or naval rank and authority. **3.** Authorization or command made by or as if by such a warrant; instruction; charge. **4.** A body of commissioners; as, many American cities are now governed by a *commission*. **5.** *Commerce.* **a** A thing to be done as agent for another. **b** The allowance made to an agent for transacting business. **6.** Condition of being empowered by, or subject to, instructions or authority given, as by a warrant; — used esp. in *in commission*. **7.** Act of committing, doing, or performing; as, sins of omission and *commission*; the *commission* of crime. — *v. t.* **1.** To give a commission to; appoint and authorize. **2.** To put (a ship) in commission, or service.

com-mis'sion-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One commissioned. **2.** An officer in charge of some department or bureau of the public service. **3.** A member of a commission, such as now governs many cities.

commission merchant. One who buys or sells another's goods on commission.

com'mis-sure (kŏm'ĭ-shōōr; -ĭs-ūr), *n.* A joint or seam; juncture.

com-mit' (kŏ-mĭt'), *v. t.*; -MIT'TED; -MIT'TING. **1.** To give in trust; intrust; consign; — used with *to, unto*. **2.** To consign (for preservation); — in phrases: as, *to commit to memory* (also, simply, *to commit*), *to commit to paper, writing*, etc. **3.** To imprison. **4.** To refer, as a bill to a committee. **5.** To do; perpetrate, as a sin. **6.** To pledge; bind; — often reflexive; as, to *commit* one's self.

com-mit'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of committing; state of being committed; consignment, esp. to prison.

com-mit'tal (-ăl), *n.* Commitment.

com-mit'tee (-ē), *n.* **1.** A person to whom some trust or charge is intrusted. **2.** A body of persons appointed to deal with some matter.

com-mode' (kŏ-mōd'), *n.* A kind of washstand which contains below an inclosed compartment for a chamber vessel or a slop jar and, usually, one or more drawers.

com-mo'di-ous (-mō'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* [4] Convenient; serviceable; esp., conveniently roomy; spacious; as, a *commodious* house. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

com-mod'i-ty (-mŏd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). That which affords convenience or advantage, esp. in commerce, including everything movable that is bought and sold (except animals).

com'mo-dore' (kŏm'ŏ-dōr'), *n. Naval.* An officer next above a captain and below a rear admiral. See NAVY.

com'mon (kŏm'ŭn), *a.* [3] **1.** Shared equally or similarly by two or more individuals; as, *common* property. **2.** Of frequent occurrence or appearance; familiar. **3.** Hence: **a** Of the usual type or standard; ordinary; as, *common* honesty. **b** Below the ordinary standards, second-rate. **4.** Habitual, professed, or confessed; as, a *common* scold, nuisance, etc.

Syn. General, public, popular, universal; customary, usual; mediocre, mean, cheap, commonplace, ordinary, vulgar. — COMMON, ORDINARY, VULGAR. Common as here compared (see GENERAL, MUTUAL) implies the lack of distinguishing, conspicuous, or exceptional qualities; it suggests the usual, everyday, or familiar, and often the inferior, plebeian, or cheap; as, the *common* herd. Ordinary expresses more definitely accordance with the regular order or run of things. It commonly implies qualities not above, often below, the average; as, above the reach of *ordinary* men. Vulgar applies primarily to that which is of the people; as, the *vulgar* tongue. As here compared, it suggests lack of refinement, propriety, or taste; as, a *vulgar* remark.

common council, in a city, the representative (legislative) body, or its lower branch. — **c. divisor** (of two or more numbers), a number that divides them without remainder. — **c. law.** **a** The general and ordinary law of a country or community, as distinguished from its subdivisions, local, equity, etc. **b** The unwritten law (esp. of England) that is binding because of immemorial usage and universal acceptance; — often used in distinction from *statute law*. — **c. multiple**, a multiple of each of two or more numbers. — **c. noun**, *Gram.*, a noun or name noting any one of a class; an appellative; as, *man, whip, day*. — **c. sense**, good, sound, ordinary sense; normal intelligence. — **c. stock**, ordinary capital stock not sharing the privileges of preferred stock. — *n.* Land held in common, as by all members of a community.

com'mon-al-ty (-ăl-tĭ), *n.* **1.** The common people; commons. **2.** The body or general membership of a body corporate; as, the mayor and *commonalty* of London.

com'mon-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One of the commonalty. **2.** A member of the House of Commons.

com'mon-ly, *adv.* In a manner or degree that is common; usually; ordinarily.

com'mon-ness, *n.* Quality of being common.

com'mon-place' (-plās'), *n.* **1.** Anything common or trite; esp., a trite remark. **2.** That which is commonplace. — *a.* [4] Common; ordinary; trite.

com'mons (kŏm'ŭnz), *n. pl.* **1.** The mass of the people, as distinguished from the nobility; commonalty. **2.** [*cap.*] The House of Commons; — usually with *the*. **3.** Provisions for a common table, as in colleges; fare.

com'mon-weal' (kŏm'ŭn-wēl'), *n., or* **common weal.** Commonwealth; the general good.

com'mon-wealth' (-wĕlth'), *n.* **1.** Public welfare. *Now Rare.* **2.** The people constituting a state; hence, a state, as the English state under Cromwell, any of the States of the United States, etc.

com-mo'tion (kŏ-mō'shŭn), *n.* Disturbed or violent motion; agitation; tumult.

com'mu-nal (kŏm'ū-năl; kŏ-mū'năl), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to a commune; hence, belonging to a simple social life.

com'mu-nal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A system substantially the same as COMMUNISM, 2

com'mu-nal-ist (-ĭst), *n.* An advocate of communalism. — **com'mu-nal-is'tic**, *a.*

com'mune (kŏm'ūn), *n.* The smallest administrative district in France: a similar district elsewhere.

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com-mune' (kŏ-mūn'), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To confer; converse intimately. **2.** To receive the Communion.

com-mu'ni-ca-ble (kŏ-mū'nĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] **1.** Capable of communicating or of being communicated. **2.** Communicative; free-speaking.

com-mu'ni-cant (-kȧnt), *n.* **1.** One who is entitled to partake of the Communion; a church member. **2.** One who communicates.

com-mu'ni-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To impart; convey; as, to *communicate* a disease. **2.** To make known; recount, as a secret. — *v. i.* **1.** To have intercourse; hold or afford communication; be connected. **2.** To take part in the Communion; commune. — **com-mu'ni-ca'tor** (-kā'tẽr), *n.* [8].

com-mu'ni-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or fact of communicating. **2.** That which is communicated; news; message. **3.** Act or means of communicating; passage.

com-mu'ni-ca-tive (-mū'nĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* [4] Inclined to communicate. — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

com-mun'ion (-mūn'yŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of sharing; community. **2.** Intercourse, esp. intimate, between persons; fellowship; as, the *communion* of saints. **3.** A body of Christians of a common faith and discipline; as, the Baptist *communion*. **4.** [*cap.*] The celebration of the Lord's Supper.

com'mu-nism (kŏm'ū-nĭz'm), *n.* **1.** A system of social organization in which goods are held in common. **2.** A system of social organization where large powers are given to small political units, or communes; communalism. **3.** A system of social organization involving common ownership of the means of production, and some equality in the distribution of the products of industry.

com'mu-nist (-nĭst), *n.* An adherent of communism. — **Syn.** See SOCIALIST.

com'mu-nis'tic (-nĭs'tĭk), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to communism.

com-mu'ni-ty (kŏ-mū'nĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). **1.** A body of people or animals living in the same place under the same conditions; as, a *community* of monks. **2.** The body of people living in the same locality; as, London was once only a collection of small *communities*. **3.** Society at large; the public; the people of a country (or district) as a whole; — with *the*; as, the interests of the *community*. **4.** Joint ownership or participation; as, a *community* of interests.

com-mut'a-ble (-mūt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Capable of being commuted, or interchanged.

com'mu-ta'tion (kŏm'ū-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of commuting; substitution, as of a less thing for a greater.

com'mu-ta'tor (kŏm'ū-tā'tẽr), *n.* A part of a direct-current dynamo for changing the induced alternating current into a direct current.

com-mute' (kŏ-mūt'), *v. t.* [1] To exchange; substitute; esp., to substitute for (one exaction or obligation) a less one; as, to *commute* a sentence from death to imprisonment. — *v. i.* To pay in gross, at a reduced rate, instead of part by part; as, to *commute* for a month's travel. — **com-mut'er**, *n.* [8].

com'pact (kŏm'pȧkt), *n.* An agreement; contract.

com-pact' (kŏm-pȧkt'), *a.* [3] **1.** Closely united or packed; solid; dense; also, arranged in narrow compass; close. **2.** Brief; pithy; not diffuse; as, a *compact* discourse. — *v. t.* **1.** To press closely together; join firmly; consolidate. **2.** To form by connecting firmly; as, a wall *compacted* of stone and mortar. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

com-pan'ion (kŏm-pȧn'yŭn), *n.* One that accompanies, or is associated with, another or others; associate; fellow. — *v. t.* To attend; accompany.

com-pan'ion-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Fitted to be a companion; sociable. — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

com-pan'ion-ship (kŏm-pȧn'yŭn-shĭp), *n.* State or relation of being a companion; fellowship.

com-pan'ion-way' (-wā'), *n.* A set of steps leading below from the deck; the passageway occupied by them.

com'pa-ny (kŭm'pȧ-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-NIES** (-nĭz). **1.** Fellowship; society; companionship; as, "evil *company* doth corrupt good manners." **2.** An assemblage of individuals; band; as, a *company* of travelers. **3.** A companion or companions; one's associates; as, "a man is known by the *company* he keeps." **4.** People assembled for social intercourse; as, he behaves well in *company*. **5.** Guests or visitors. **6.** An association of persons for a joint purpose, esp. for carrying on business. **7.** A body of actors in a theater or play. **8.** *Mil.* A body of soldiers; specifically, a subdivision of a regiment of infantry under a captain. **9.** Crew of a ship, including the officers.

Syn. Gathering, concourse, assembly, assemblage, body; group, circle, party, band, troop, crew, gang. — COMPANY, BAND, TROOP, CREW, GANG. Company is the general term for either a temporary assemblage or a permanent association of individuals; as, a crowd met him at the train, and the feces of many in the *company* were familiar to him; a military *company*; a joint-stock *company*. A band (specifically, a company of musicians; as, a brass *band*) is a company united by a common tie or purpose; as, the *band* of exiles who plotted his overthrow. Troop (specifically, a band of soldiers, or, *pl.*, soldiers collectively; as, the British *troops*) often suggests the idea of a throng or multitude; as, *troops* of friends. Crew, as here compared, is always derogatory; as, a *crew* of mischievous critics. Gang is often opprobrious or contemptuous; as, a *gang* of robbers.

com'pa-ra-ble (kŏm'pȧ-rȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Capable or worthy of being compared. — **-ra-bly**, *adv.* [8].

com-par'a-tive (kŏm-păr'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to comparison. **2.** Proceeding from or by comparison; as, *comparative* anatomy. **3.** *Gram.* Of an adjective or adverb, expressing an increased (or, with a negative, a less) degree of the attribute or quality denoted by the simple form. See §§ 3, 4. **4.** Estimated by comparison; relative; as, the *comparative* pleasures of city and country. — *n.* *Gram.* The comparative degree or the form denoting it. See COMPARE, *v. t.*, 3. — **com-par'a-tive-ly**, *adv.* [8].

com-pare' (kŏm-pār'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To represent as similar; liken; — with *to*. **2.** To examine in order to discover resemblances or differences. **3.** *Gram.* To inflect or otherwise modify (an adverb or adjective) so as to denote degrees of quality, quantity, or relation; to state the positive, comparative, and superlative forms of. See §§ 3, 4. — *v. i.* To be like or equal; to be compared; vie; as, the lion does not *compare* with the elephant in strength. — *n.* Comparison; — now chiefly in *beyond*, or *past*, *compare*.

com-par'i-son (-păr'ĭ-sŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of comparing. **2.** State of being compared; also, a relation between things which admits of their being compared; as, there is no *comparison* between them.

com-part'ment (-pȧrt'mĕnt), *n.* One of the parts into which an inclosed space is divided; a separate division, as of a structure.

com'pass (kŭm'pȧs), *n.* **1.** Boundary; circumference; circuit. **2.** An inclosed space; area; extent; hence, limits; reach; bounds; esp., moderate bounds; as, within the *compass* of his sight. **3.** *Music.* The range of tones within the capacity of a voice or instrument. **4.** An instrument for describing circles, transferring measurements, etc., consisting essentially of two pointed branches or legs, joined at the top by a pivot; — usually in *pl.*

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5. An instrument for determining directions by means of a magnetized needle or bar which indicates the magnetic north and south. — **Syn.** See RANGE. — *v. t.* **1.** To make the circuit of. **2.** To inclose; encircle; surround; as, *compassed* round with terrors. **3.** To reach; obtain; accomplish; as, to *compass* one's ends, a task.

compass card. The circular card of a mariner's compass, on which are marked the 32 points.

com'pass-es (-ĕz), *n. pl.* See COMPASS, *n.*, 4.

com-pas'sion (kŏm-păsh'ŭn), *n.* Literally, suffering with another; pity for another; sympathy. — **Syn.** See PITY.

com-pas'sion-ate (-ŭn-ăt), *a.* [4] Disposed to pity; sympathizing; pitiful. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

com-pat'i-bil'i-ty (kŏm-păt'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being compatible; as, *compatibility* of tempers.

com-pat'i-ble (kŏm-păt'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] Capable of existing together in harmony; congruous; — usually followed by *with;* as, trickery was not *compatible* with his dignity. — **Syn.** Suitable, accordant. — **-ness**, *n.* [8] — **com-pat'i-bly**, *adv.* [8].

com-pa'tri-ot (-pā'trĭ-ŭt), *n.* A fellow countryman.

com-peer' (kŏm-pēr'), *n.* An equal; a peer; also, a companion; associate.

com-pel' (kŏm-pĕl'), *v. t.;* -PELLED' (-pĕld'); -PEL'LING. **1.** To drive or urge irresistibly; constrain; as, *compel* them to come in. **2.** To exact; command; as, to *compel* obedience. — **Syn.** Force, oblige, coerce, necessitate, drive, influence, move.

com'pend (kŏm'pĕnd), *n.* A compendium.

com-pen'di-ous (kŏm-pĕn'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* [4] Containing the substance in small compass; abridged; summarized; — esp. of literary work. — **Syn.** Short, brief, summary, condensed, succinct. — **com-pen'di-ous-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

com-pen'di-um (kŏm-pĕn'dĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* E. -DIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -DIA (-ă). A condensed summary of the main heads of a subject or work; epitome.

com'pen-sate (kŏm'pĕn-sāt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To be equivalent to; make amends for; as, his courage *compensates* his poverty. **2.** To make equal return to; requite suitably; as, to *compensate* a shipper for breakage. — **Syn.** Recompense, remunerate, indemnify, counterbalance. See PAY. — *v. i.* To make amends; supply an equivalent.

com'pen-sa'tion (kŏm'pĕn-sā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or principle of compensating. **2.** That which compensates; equivalent; recompense; amends.

com'pen-sa'tor (kŏm'pĕn-sā'tĕr), *n.* One that compensates; — of various mechanical devices.

com-pen'sa-to-ry (kŏm-pĕn'sā-tŭ-rĭ), *a.* [4] Serving for, or to give, compensation; making amends.

com-pete' (-pēt'), *v. i.* [1] To contend in emulation or rivalry; vie.

com'pe-tence (kŏm'pĕ-tĕns) } *n.* **1.** Means sufficient for comfort without superfluity. **2.** State of being competent; ability; as, I doubt his *competence* to fill the place.

com'pe-tent (-tĕnt), *a.* [4] **1.** Answering to all requirements; adequate; fit; capable. **2.** Properly belonging; — with *to. Rare or Legal.* **3.** Legally qualified or capable. — **com'pe-tent-ly**, *adv.* [8].

com'pe-ti'tion (-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of competing; emulous contest; rivalry.

Syn. COMPETITION, EMULATION, RIVALRY. **Competition** implies a struggle or contest between two or more persons for the same object; **emulation**, an ardent and praiseworthy ambition or desire to equal or excel; as, *competition* for a prize; *emulation* among students incites to industry. **Rivalry** oftener suggests a personal contest for selfish ends, resulting in envy and jealousy; as, the *rivalry* between those who seek public favor.

com-pet'i-tive (kŏm-pĕt'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [4] Of, pert. to, or based on, competition. — **-tive-ly**, *adv.* [8].

com-pet'i-tor (-tĕr), *n.* One who competes; rival.

com'pi-la'tion (kŏm'pĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of compiling. **2.** That which is compiled; a literary work compiled from other books or documents.

com-pile' (kŏm-pīl'), *v. t.* [1] To compose out of existing materials, esp. from other books or documents; as, to *compile* a chronicle. — **com-pil'er** (-pīl'ĕr), *n.* [8].

com-pla'cence (-plā'sĕns) } *n.* Calm contentment;
com-pla'cen-cy (-sĕn-sĭ) } esp., self-satisfaction.

com-pla'cent (-sĕnt), *a.* [4] Satisfied; esp., self-satisfied. — **com-pla'cent-ly**, *adv.* [8].

com-plain' (-plān'), *v. i.* **1.** To give utterance to grief, pain, discontent, or the like. **2.** To make accusation. — **Syn.** Repine, grumble, deplore, bewail, grieve, murmur. — **com-plain'er**, *n.* [8].

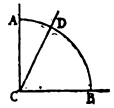
com-plain'ant (-ănt), *n.* One who makes complaint.

com-plaint' (-plānt'), *n.* **1.** Expression of grief, pain, or resentment. **2.** *Law.* A formal charge against a party. **3.** Cause or subject of complaint. **4.** Ailment; disease; disorder; malady.

com'plai-sance' (kŏm'plĭ-zăns'; kŏm-plā'zăns), *n.* Disposition to please; obliging compliance.

com'plai-sant' (-zănt'; -zănt), *a.* [4] Disposed to please; courteous; obliging. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

com'ple-ment (kŏm'plĕ-mĕnt), *n.*



Complement. 2. Angle $ACB = 90°$. Angle ACD and arc AD are the complements respectively of angle DCB and arc DB, and vice versa.

1. That which completes or is complete; as: **a** The quantity or number required to fill or complete a thing; full allowance; as, the regiment has its *complement* of men. **b** That which is required to supply a deficiency; either of two parts necessary to a perfect whole; as, justice and love are *complements.* **2.** The amount of angle or arc by which a given angle or arc falls short of 90°.

Syn. COMPLEMENT, SUPPLEMENT. A **complement** is that which makes up or supplies a deficiency; it often implies two things which mutually complete each other and together constitute a whole. **Supplement** implies an addition to what has already relative completeness; it does not imply a mutual dependence of the parts.

com'ple-ment' (kŏm'plĕ-mĕnt'; kŏm'plĕ-mĕnt'), *v. t.* To supply a lack.

com'ple-men'tal (-mĕn'tăl), *a.* [4] Of the nature of a complement.

com'ple-men'ta-ry (-tă-rĭ), *a.* [4] **1.** Forming a complement. **2.** Mutually completing.

com-plete' (kŏm-plēt'), *a.* [3] **1.** Filled up; with no part lacking; completed; as, a *complete* camping outfit. **2.** Perfectly equipped or skilled. — **Syn.** Entire, perfect, total. See WHOLE. — *v. t.* [1] To bring to entirety or perfection; perfect; fulfill; finish. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

com-ple'tion (-plē'shŭn). *n.* Act of making, or state of being, complete.

com'plex (kŏm'plĕks), *a.* [4] **1.** Composed of two or more parts; not simple. **2.** Complicated; intricate. — **Syn.** Implicated, entangled, involved. **complex fraction**, a fraction having a fraction or mixed number in the numerator or denominator or in each. — **c. sentence**, *Gram.*, a sentence having one principal clause and one or more subordinate clauses (see CLAUSE); as in "The roof is so old that the rain comes through it."

— *n.* A whole made up of complicated or interrelated parts.

com-plex'ion (kŏm-plĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Disposition; temperament. **2.** Hue of the skin, esp. of the face. **3.** General appearance; character; as, the *complexion* of the news.

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com-plex'ioned (kŏm-plĕk'shŭnd), *a.* Having a (specified) complexion; as, dark-*complexioned*.
com-plex'i-ty (-sĭ'tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State of being complex. **2.** That which is complex.
com'plex-ly, *adv.* In a complex manner.
com-pli'ance (kŏm-plī'ăns), *n.* Act of complying; yielding; conformity. — **Syn.** Concession, submission, consent, acquiescence, assent.
com-pli'an-cy (-ăn-sĭ), *n.* Compliance.
com-pli'ant (-ănt), *a.* [4] Disposed to comply; complaisant. — **com-pli'ant-ly**, *adv.* [8].
com'pli-cate (kŏm'plĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [1] To fold or twist together; combine so as to make intricate or difficult.
com'pli-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of complicating; state of being complicated; intricate or confused relation of parts; complexity.
com-plic'i-ty (kŏm-plĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State of being an accomplice. **2.** Complexity.
com-pli'er (-plī'ĕr), *n.* One who complies.
com'pli-ment (kŏm'plĭ-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** A ceremonious expression of approbation, civility, or admiration; a flattering speech or attention. **2.** A ceremonious greeting; — usually in *pl.*
Syn. COMPLIMENT, FLATTERY, ADULATION. A compliment is a courteous expression of commendation, whether sincere or merely formal. Flattery is never sincere; it plays on self-love or vanity by artful or obsequious praise. Adulation is servile and fulsome flattery.
com'pli-ment' (kŏm'plĭ-mĕnt'; kŏm'plĭ-mĕnt'), *v. t.* **1.** To make or pay a compliment to; as, he *complimented* his rival. **2.** To present (one with something) by way of compliment; as, we were *complimented* with tickets for the opera. — *v. i.* To employ compliments.
com'pli-men'ta-ry (kŏm'plĭ-mĕn'tȧ-rĭ), *a.* [4] Expressive of compliment.
com-ply' (kŏm-plī'), *v. i.* [2] To yield or acquiesce; consent; conform; as, to *comply* with a request.
com-po'nent (-pō'nĕnt), *a.* Serving or helping to form; composing; constituent. — *n.* A component part. — **Syn.** Constituent, ingredient, element.
com-port' (-pōrt'), *v. t.* To carry; conduct; — with a reflexive pronoun; as, to *comport* one's self with dignity. — *v. i.* To agree, accord, or suit (with); as, his acts do not *comport* with his promises.
com-port'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Behavior; deportment.
com-pose' (-pōz'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To form by putting together; fashion or construct, as a sentence or a picture. **2.** To constitute; in the *passive*, to be made up (of); as, classics *compose* his library; his library is *composed* of classics. **3.** *Print.* To set (type). **4.** To adjust or arrange; as, to *compose* one's difficulties. **5.** To calm; quiet; as, to *compose* a tumult, one's self, one's thoughts. — *v. i.* To practice composition, as of literary or musical work, or in printing.
com-posed' (-pōzd'), *p. a.* [4] Free from agitation. — **com-pos'ed-ly** (-pōz'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* [8] — **com-pos'ed-ness**, *n.* [8].
com-pos'er (-pōz'ĕr), *n.* One who composes; specifically, an author; esp., a writer of music.
com-pos'ing stick. In printing, a tray, usually of metal, in which the compositor arranges the type in words and lines.
com-pos'ite (kŏm-pŏz'ĭt; kŏm'pŏ-zĭt), *a.* [4] **1.** Made up of distinct parts or elements; compounded. **2.** *Bot.* Having florets borne in dense heads resembling single flowers, as the daisy, aster, etc. — **composite number**, *Math.*, a product of two or more integers each greater than 1. — *n.* A composite thing; a composition, combination, or compound. — **Syn.** See AGGREGATE. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].
com'po-si'tion (kŏm'pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or art of composing, as: **a** Art or practice of writing. **b** *Fine Arts.* Art or practice of combining the parts of a work of art to form a harmonious whole. **c** *Print.* The setting up of type. **2.** Manner of being composed; make-up; as, a picture of excellent *composition*. **3.** Composite substance. **4.** A literary, musical, or artistic production; often, an essay done as an educational exercise. **5.** An agreement, esp. to settle differences; compromise.
com-pos'i-tor (kŏm-pŏz'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* One who sets type.
com'post (kŏm'pōst), *n.* A fertilizing mixture, esp. one composed of peat, leaf mold, manure, lime, or the like, mingled and decomposed.
com-po'sure (kŏm-pō'zhûr), *n.* Calmness; repose.
com'pote (kŏm'pōt), *n.* A preparation of fruit in whole, halves, etc., in sirup.
com'pound (-pound), *n.* In the East Indies, etc., an inclosure containing a house, outbuildings, etc., esp. one occupied by foreigners.
com-pound' (kŏm-pound'), *v. t.* & *i.* **1.** To put or unite together into a whole, or to form in this way; combine; mix; as, to *compound* herbs into a medicine. **2.** To adjust by agreement; compromise, as a dispute, a debt.
com'pound (kŏm'pound), *a.* **1.** Composed of, or formed by union of, two or more elements or parts; composite. **2.** *Gram.* Being a compound; as, a *compound* word. See COMPOUND, *n.*, 3. **compound animal**, an animal composed of a number of individuals connected by some part of their frame so as to form a united whole, as the corals. — **c. flower**, the head of flowers in a composite plant. — **c. interest**, interest both on the original principal and on accrued interest from the time it fell due. — **c. leaf**, a leaf consisting of two or more distinct leaflets on a common axis. — **c. number**, a number involving different denominations, or more than one unit, as *3 yds. 2 ft.* — **c. sentence**, a sentence having two or more subjects, predicates, or clauses, esp. one having coördinate principal clauses; as "I say unto one Go, and he goeth." — *n.* **1.** That which is formed by union or mixture of elements or parts; a composition. **2.** A substance formed by chemical union of ingredients; as, water is a *compound* of hydrogen and oxygen. **3.** A word formed of two or more distinct words; as, homesick, steamboat, well-known, bull's-eye, etc., are *compounds*. — **Syn.** See AGGREGATE.
com'pre-hend' (-prĕ-hĕnd'), *v. t.* **1.** To apprehend the meaning of; understand. **2.** To contain; embrace; include; as, the states *comprehended* in the German Empire. — **Syn.** Comprise, inclose, embody, involve; imagine, conceive, grasp.
com'pre-hen'si-bil'i-ty (-hĕn'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being comprehensible.
com'pre-hen'si-ble (-hĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] Capable of being comprehended; intelligible.
com'pre-hen'sion (-shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of comprehending, containing, or comprising. **2.** Power or act of grasping with the intellect; understanding.
com'pre-hen'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [4] **1.** Including much; extensive; full, as, a *comprehensive* description. **2.** Characterized by mental comprehension; as, *comprehensive* knowledge, or minds. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
com-press' (kŏm-prĕs'), *v. t.* To press or squeeze together; condense. — **Syn.** See CONDENSE.
com'press (kŏm'prĕs), *n.* A folded cloth or pad applied to some part of the body, esp. with a bandage to give due pressure.
com-pres'si-bil'i-ty (kŏm-prĕs'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being compressible.
com-pres'si-ble (kŏm-prĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] Capable of being compressed.
com-pres'sion (-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of compressing; state of being compressed.

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com-pres'sive (kŏm-prĕs'ĭv), *a.* [4] Tending to having power to compress.
com-prise' (-prīz'), *v. t.* [1] To comprehend or include.—**Syn.** Embrace, inclose, involve, imply.
com-prize', *v. t.* Var. of COMPRISE.
com'pro-mise (kŏm'prō-mīz), *n.* **1.** A settlement reached by mutual concessions. **2.** An endangering; surrender; exposure to risk or suspicion; as, a *compromise* of character. **3.** The result of concession or adjustment; hence, *Colloq.*, a thing intermediate between two different things; as, the bird looks like a *compromise* between a hawk and an owl. —*v. t.* [1] **1.** To adjust and settle by mutual concessions. **2.** To imperil or injure (the reputation, etc., of a person) by exposure to suspicion, discredit, or evil.—*v. i.* To come to agreement by concession.
comp-trol'ler (kŏn-trōl'ẽr), *n.* A public officer who examines and certifies accounts.
com-pul'sion (kŏm-pŭl'shŭn), *n.* Act of compelling; state of being compelled; subjection to force. —**Syn.** See FORCE.
com-pul'so-ry (-sō-rĭ), *a.* [4] **1.** Obligatory; enforced; as, *compulsory* education. **2.** Compelling; as, a *compulsory* law. —**-so-ri-ly**, *adv.* [8].
com-punc'tion (-pŭŋk'shŭn), *n.* Pricking or uneasiness of the conscience; remorse; now often, mere regret for slight wrong.
com'pu-ta'tion (kŏm'pū-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of computing. **2.** The amount computed.
com-pute' (kŏm-pūt'), *v. t. & i.* [1] To determine by calculation; reckon.—**-put'er** (-pūt'ẽr), *n.* [8].
com'rade (kŏm'răd; -rĕd), *n.* A mate; companion.—**com'rade-ship**, *n.*
con (kŏn), *v. t.*; CONNED (kŏnd); CON'NING. To study; commit to memory.
con, *adv.* Against; on the negative side;—the opposite of *pro.*—*n.* The opposing argument, voter, etc. See PRO.
con-cat'e-nate (kŏn-kăt'ē-nāt), *v. t.* [1] To link together; unite in a series or chain.
con-cat'e-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Union in a series; a linked series; chain.
con'cave (kŏn'kāv), *a.* [4] Hollow and curved or rounded;—said of the interior of a curved surface or line.—*n.* A concave line or surface.—*v. t.* [1] To make concave.
con-cav'i-ty (kŏn-kăv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being concave; a concave.
con-ceal' (kŏn-sēl'), *v. t.* To hide or withdraw from observation or sight; withhold knowledge of. —**con-ceal'a-ble**, *a.* [8].
con-ceal'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act or fact of concealing; also, state of being concealed.
con-cede' (-sēd'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To yield or suffer to pass; admit to be true; acknowledge; as, to *concede* a doubted point. **2.** To grant, as a privilege.—**Syn.** Allow, surrender. See GRANT.
con-ceit' (-sēt'), *n.* **1.** Conception; personal judgment or opinion; as, wise in one's own *conceit*. **2.** An overweening pride; vanity. **3.** A fanciful, odd, or extravagant notion; a witty thought or turn of expression; whim; quip.—**Syn.** See PRIDE.
con-ceit'ed (kŏn-sēt'ĕd), *a.* [4] Having a flattering opinion of one's self; vain.—**-ly**, *adv.* [8].
con-ceiv'a-ble (-sēv'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being conceived or imagined.—**con-ceiv'a-bly**, *adv.* [8].
con-ceive' (-sēv'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To become pregnant with. **2.** To take into one's mind; form a conception of; imagine; as, to *conceive* the truth. **Syn.** Think, suppose, fancy, suspect, imagine, realize.—CONCEIVE, IMAGINE, REALIZE. Conceive suggests the apprehension or grasping of some thing as a notion; **imagine**, its picturing as an image; as, one can *conceive*, but scarcely *imagine*, a world of four dimensions. *Conceive* is often used in modest, *imagine*, in vague, indefinite, and cautious expressions of opinion; as, there is, I *conceive*, a better plan; I *imagine* his case is the worst. To **realize** is to bring before the mind as real; as, shadowy forms which the imagination *realizes*.
con-ceive' (-sēv'), *v. i.* **1.** To become pregnant. **2.** To have a conception, idea, or opinion; think.
con'cen-trate (kŏn'sĕn-trāt), *v. t. & i.* [1] **1.** To bring to or towards, or to approach, a common center; gather into one body or force; fix; as, to *concentrate* the attention on a subject; to *concentrate* troops at a certain point. **2.** To increase in strength as by diminishing bulk; condense; as, *concentrated* ammonia.—**Syn.** See CONDENSE.
con'cen-tra'tion (-trā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of concentrating; state of being concentrated. **2.** Specifically, close mental application.
con-cen'tric (kŏn-sĕn'trĭk) } *a.* Having a com-
con-cen'tri-cal (-trĭ-kăl) } mon center.—**con-cen'tri-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].
con'cept (kŏn'sĕpt), *n.* A notion, thought, or mental impression; an idea.
con-cep'tion (kŏn-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of becoming pregnant. **2.** The action or faculty of forming an idea of anything. **3.** An image, idea, or notion of anything formed in the mind.
con-cern' (-sûrn'), *v. t.* **1.** To relate or belong to; to affect the interest of. **2.** To engage; make anxious; interest;—usually reflexive or passive; as, do not *concern* yourself about it.
Syn. CONCERN, AFFECT. **Concern** implies the bearing or influence, **affect**, the direct operation or action, of one thing on another.
—*n.* **1.** That which relates or belongs to one; business; affair; as, everyday *concerns*. **2.** That which affects the welfare or happiness; interest; as, "All mankind's *concern* is charity." **3.** Interest; anxiety; as, he had a look of *concern* upon his face. **4.** A business organization; as, a banking *concern*. **5.** A contrivance or thing, esp. a complicated or cumbrous one.—**Syn.** See CARE.
con-cern'ing, *prep.* Pertaining to; regarding.
con-cert' (-sûrt'), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To plan together; settle by agreement. **2.** To plan; devise; arrange.
con'cert (kŏn'sẽrt), *n.* **1.** Agreement in a design or plan; simultaneous action; harmony; as, all worked in *concert*. **2.** A musical entertainment in which several voices or instruments take part.

Concertina.

con'cer-ti'na (kŏn'sẽr-tē'nă), *n.* A small musical instrument on the principle of the accordion.
con-ces'sion (kŏn-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of conceding or yielding; admission. **2.** A thing yielded; acknowledgment; grant.
conch (kŏnk), *n.* Any of various large, spiral, marine shells. See MOLLUSK, *Illust.*

Conch. (½)

con-chol'o-gy (kŏŋ-kŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Zoology dealing with shells or mollusks.
con-chol'o-gist (-jĭst), *n.* One versed in conchology.
‖ **con'cier'ge'** (kŏn'sy-ĕrzh'), *n.* [F.] In France (and other foreign countries) a doorkeeper; janitor.
con-cil'i-ate (kŏn-sĭl'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* [1] To reconcile;

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win over from hostility; gain the good will of; appease; as, to *conciliate* one's opponents.
con-cil'i-a'tion (kŏn-sĭl'ĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of conciliating; state of being conciliated.
con-cil'i-a'tor (-ā'tŏr), *n.* One that conciliates.
con-cil'i-a-to-ry (-ā-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* [4] Tending to conciliate; showing a spirit of conciliation.
con-cise' (-sīs'), *a.* [3] Expressing much in few words; condensed; brief. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*
con'clave (kŏn'klāv), *n.* **1.** A set of rooms in which the Roman Catholic cardinals are secluded while choosing a pope. **2.** The meeting of cardinals to choose a pope. **3.** A private meeting.
con-clude' (kŏn-klōōd'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To bring to an end; close; finish. **2.** To reach as an end of reasoning; infer, as from premises; as, to *conclude* that a statement is true. **3.** To bring about as a result; effect; as, to *conclude* a bargain, a treaty. Syn. See CLOSE. — *v. i.* To come to an end; terminate. — Syn. See INFER.
con-clu'sion (kŏn-klōō'zhŭn), *n.* **1.** The last part of anything; close; end. **2.** Final decision; result; outcome. **3.** The summing up of a discourse. **4.** An inference; a judgment reached by reasoning; as, he came to the *conclusion* that he must leave town. **5.** An experiment. *Obs.* except in: **to try conclusions** (with a person), to contest with (one), as in a discussion, trial of strength, etc.
con-clu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [4] Putting an end to debate or question; decisive; final; as, a *conclusive* argument. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
con-coct' (-kŏkt'), *v. t.* To prepare, as food, by combining ingredients; to make up, as a story.
con-coc'tion (-kŏk'shŭn), *n.* Act of concocting; that which is concocted.
con-com'i-tant (-kŏm'ĭ-tănt), *a.* Accompanying; attending; as, *concomitant* circumstances. — *n.* That which accompanies. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].
con'cord (kŏn'kôrd; kŏn'-), *n.* **1.** State of agreement; harmony; — opp. to *discord*. **2.** *Gram.* Agreement in inflection between words grammatically connected, as in gender, number, person, case.
con-cord'ance (kŏn-kôr'dăns), *n.* **1.** Agreement; harmony; as, *concordance* of opinion. **2.** An alphabetical index of the principal words in a book, citing the passages in which they occur.
con-cord'ant (-dănt), *a.* [4] Agreeing; correspondent; harmonious. — **con-cord'ant-ly**, *adv.* [8].
con'course (kŏn'kŏrs; kŏn'-), *n.* **1.** A flocking together, as of people; any moving, flowing, or running together; as, "in the chief place of *concourse*, in the openings of the gates" (*Prov.* i. 21). **2.** An assemblage; gathering. **3.** An open space, as in a park, where several roads or paths meet.
con'crete (kŏn'krēt; kŏn-krēt'), *a.* [4] **1.** Formed into a mass by union of particles. **2.** Belonging to actual things or events; not abstract, ideal, or general; as, the taste of sugar is a *concrete* example of sweetness. **3.** Specific in application; particular; — opposed to *abstract* or *general*; as, names of individuals (as *John*, *Mary*) are *concrete*, those of classes (as *boy*, *girl*) are *abstract*. — Syn. See SPECIAL. — *n.* A mixture of sand, gravel, or the like, with cement or tar, etc., used for sidewalks, buildings, etc. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
concrete number, a number applied to a particular object or magnitude, as *three* men, *five* yards, etc.
con-crete' (kŏn-krēt'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To form into a mass, as by cohesion or coalescence; solidify. **2.** To cover with, or form of, concrete.
con-cre'tion (-krē'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of concreting; also, a concreted mass, as of mineral matter in a rock of different composition.
con'cu-bine (kŏn'kū-bĭn), *n.* A woman who cohabits with a man without being his wife.
con-cur' (kŏn-kûr'), *v. i.*; -CURRED' (-kûrd'); -CUR'RING. **1.** To combine in action; coöperate. **2.** To agree (in opinion, etc.); accord.
con-cur'rence (-kûr'ăns), *n.* Act of concurring; coincidence.
con-cur'rent (-ĕnt), *a.* **1.** Running together; associate; existing or happening at the same time. **2.** Agreeing; coöperating. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].
con-cus'sion (-kŭsh'ŭn), *n.* A shaking; agitation; esp., the shock caused by the collision of two bodies. — Syn. See SHOCK.
con-demn' (-dĕm'), *v. t.* **1.** To pronounce to be wrong, as an act; censure. **2.** To pronounce guilty; also, to sentence; doom. **3.** **a** To pronounce to be unfit for use; as, to *condemn* a bridge. **b** To adjudge to be forfeited, or taken for public use by right of eminent domain; as, to *condemn* land. — **con-demn'er** (-dĕm'ĕr; -dĕm'nĕr), *n.* [8].
con'dem-na'tion (kŏn'dĕm-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of condemning; state of being condemned.
con-dem'na-to-ry (kŏn-dĕm'nȧ-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* [4] Expressing condemnation.
con-den'sa-ble (-dĕn'sȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] That can be condensed.
con'den-sa'tion (kŏn'dĕn-sā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of condensing; state of being condensed; also, a product of condensation.
con-dense' (kŏn-dĕns'), *v. t. & i.* [1] To make or become more close, compact, or dense; compress; concentrate. — **con-dens'er**, *n.* [8].
Syn. CONDENSE, CONCENTRATE, COMPRESS, CONTRACT imply reduction in compass, but not necessarily in content. **Condense** denotes reduction to greater compactness, usually of what is more or less homogeneous; **concentrate** implies reduction either by massing about a single point, or by elimination of all save essential elements; as, to *concentrate* troops or a chemical solution; **compress** implies reduction by pressure or by other influence exerted from without; as, to *compress* air or a bale of cotton; **contract** implies a drawing together, as through a force exerted from within.
con'de-scend' (kŏn'dē-sĕnd'), *v. i.* To stoop or descend; waive the privilege of rank or dignity; as, to *condescend* to humble employment, to simple men; — often ironical. — **-ing-ly**, *adv.* [8].
con'de-scen'sion (-sĕn'shŭn), *n.* Act of condescending; affability, or patronizing attitude, toward or as toward inferiors.
con-dign' (kŏn-dīn'), *a.* [3] Deserved; suitable. *Archaic*, exc. of punishment. — **-dign'ly**, *adv.* [8].
Syn. CONDIGN, SEVERE. **Condign** is often wrongly used, with reference to punishment, as if exactly synonymous with **severe**. *Condign* punishment will be *severe* only when the crime merits severity.
con'di-ment (kŏn'dĭ-mĕnt), *n.* Something used as a relish; a pungent appetizer, as pepper; seasoning.
con-di'tion (kŏn-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Something necessary or essential to the doing or taking effect of something else; a stipulation; provision; prerequisite. **2.** That which limits or modifies something; a qualification; as, the new *conditions* of his life. **3.** A mode or state of being; social estate; rank; as, persons of humble *condition*. **4.** State of being fit, as for work; — in *in*, or *out of*, *condition*. — Syn. See STATE. — *v. t.* **1.** To stipulate; agree. **2.** To limit by, or subject to, conditions.
con-di'tion-al (kŏn-dĭsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a condition or conditions; not absolute; as, a *conditional* promise. — **con-di'tion-al-ly**, *adv.* [8].
con-di'tioned (-ŭnd), *p.a.* Subjected to conditions.
con-dole' (-dōl'), *v. i.* [1] To express or feel sympathetic sorrow; — usually with *with*.
con-do'lence (-dō'lĕns), *n.* Expression of sympathetic sorrow or grief. — Syn. See PITY.
con'do-na'tion (kŏn'dō-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of condoning.

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con-done' (kŏn-dōn'), *v. t.* [1] To forgive (an offense), esp. tacitly, by acting as if it had not been committed. — **Syn.** See EXCUSE.

con'dor (kŏn'dôr), *n.* A very large American vulture of the highest Andes.

Condor.

con-duce' (kŏn-dūs'), *v. t.* [1] To lead or tend, esp. to a favorable result; contribute; — with *to* or *toward*.

con-du'cive (-dū'sĭv), *a.* [4] Leading or tending; contributive. — **-cive-ness**, *n.* [8].

con'duct (kŏn'dŭkt), *n.* **1.** Act or method of conducting; guidance. **2.** Act or manner of carrying on, as a business; management; direction. **3.** Manner of conducting or carrying one's self; behavior.

con-duct' (kŏn-dŭkt'), *v. t.* **1.** To lead; guide; escort. **2.** To manage; carry on. **3.** To behave (one's self, himself, etc.). **4.** To be a channel or medium for. **Syn.** CONDUCT, DIRECT, MANAGE. Conduct emphasizes the idea of immediate supervision or personal leadership: as, to *conduct* negotiations; to *conduct* an orchestra. Direct emphasizes the idea of authority, and implies issuance of orders or instructions; as, to *direct* the construction of a ship. Manage suggests primarily the handling of details; it often implies contrivance or address: as, to *manage* a theater, to *manage* troublesome pupils.

con-duct'ance (-dŭk'tăns), *n.* *Elec.* Conducting power; — the reciprocal of resistance.

con-duc'tion (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Transmission, as of sound, heat, or electricity. **2.** The transfer of soluble foods, water, etc., from one part of a plant to another.

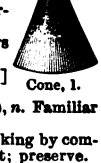
con-duc'tive (kŏn-dŭk'tĭv), *a.* [4] Possessing conductivity.

con'duc-tiv'i-ty (kŏn'dŭk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). Quality or power of conducting, or of receiving and transmitting, as heat, electricity, etc.

con-duc'tor (kŏn-dŭk'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One that conducts. **2.** A guide; director. **3.** One in charge of a public conveyance, as a street car. **4.** A substance or body capable of readily transmitting electricity, heat, or the like.

con'duit (kŏn'dĭt), *n.* **1.** A channel, as a pipe or a natural passage, for conveying fluid; canal. **2.** A tube, trough, or subway for electric wires.

cone (kōn), *n.* **1.** A solid body, tapering uniformly to a point from a circular base; also, anything having a similar form. **2.** In certain trees, as the pine, a mass of ovule-bearing or pollen-bearing scales; a strobile.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co'ney (kō'nĭ; kŭn'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-NEYS** (-nĭz). Var. of CONY.

con-fab'u-late (kŏn-făb'ū-lāt), *v. i.* [1] To talk familiarly together; chat.

con-fab'u-la'tion (kŏn-făb'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* Familiar talk.

con-fec'tion (-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A making by combining ingredients. **2.** A sweetmeat; preserve.

con-fec'tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to confections or their making.

con-fec'tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* One whose occupation it is to make or sell confections, candies, etc.

con-fec'tion-er-y (-ẽr-ĭ; -ēr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-ERIES** (-ĭz). Sweetmeats; confections; candies.

con-fed'er-a-cy (-fĕd'ẽr-ā-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-CIES** (-sĭz). **1.** A league or compact for mutual support or common action; alliance. **2.** The body formed by persons, states, etc., united by a league; confederation. **3.** [*cap.*; and with *the*] *Hist.* The Confederate States of America.

con-fed'er-ate (-ĭt), *a.* **1.** United in a league; confederated. **2.** [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Confederate States of America. — *n.* [1]. An ally; also, an accomplice, in a bad sense. **2.** [*cap.*] An adherent of the Confederate States of America or their cause. — (-āt), *v. t.* & *i.* [1] To unite in a league, confederacy, or conspiracy.

con-fed'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of confederating; state of being confederated; league; alliance; confederacy.

con-fer' (-fûr'), *v. t.*; **-FERRED'** (-fûrd'); **-FER'RING.** **1.** To grant; bestow. **2.** To compare; — abbr. *cf.* *Archaic*, except imperatively — **Syn.** See GIVE. — *v. i.* To converse; consult; deliberate.

con'fer-ee' (kŏn'fẽr-ē'), *n.* One taking part in a conference.

con'fer-ence (kŏn'fẽr-ĕns), *n.* **1.** Act of conferring; serious consultation or discussion. **2.** A meeting for consultation or discussion.

con-fer'va (kŏn-fûr'vä), *n.*; *pl.* **-VÆ** (-vē). Any threadlike green alga forming a scum as in ponds.

con-fess' (kŏn-fĕs'), *v. t.* **1.** To acknowledge, own, or admit; as, to *confess* a crime, a fault, a debt. **2.** To admit as true; assent to; concede. **3.** To profess belief in; as, to *confess* Christ. **4.** Of a priest, to hear or receive confession from. — **Syn.** See ACKNOWLEDGE. — *v. i.* **1.** To make confession; also, of a priest, to hear confession. **2.** To make acknowledgment; to own; — with *to*.

con-fess'ed-ly (-ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* By confession; avowedly.

con-fes'sion (-fĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of confessing; acknowledgment, esp. of sin to a priest or of belief in religion. **2.** What one confesses. **3.** A form for the acknowledgment of sinfulness.

con-fes'sion-al (-ăl), *n.* The place where a priest hears confessions.

con-fes'sor (-fĕs'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who confesses, as a fault. **2.** One who avows belief, esp. in religion or in Christ. **3.** A priest who hears confessions.

‖**con-fet'ti** (kŏn-fĕt'tē), *n. pl.* [It.] Bonbons; confections; also, plaster or paper substitutes for bonbons, often thrown at carnivals, etc.

con'fi-dant', *n. masc.*, **con'fi-dante'**, *n. fem.* (kŏn'fĭ-dănt'). One to whom secrets are confided.

con-fide' (kŏn-fīd'), *v. i.* [1] To put or have faith (in); trust; as, to *confide* in a friend. — *v. t.* **1.** To tell or impart confidentially; as, to *confide* a secret to a friend. **2.** To intrust; commit; — with *to*.

con'fi-dence (kŏn'fĭ-dĕns), *n.* **1.** Act of confiding; trust; belief. **2.** State of feeling sure; assurance; self-confidence; boldness. **3.** Relation or state of trust or intimacy; as, to speak to one in *confidence*. **4.** A confidential communication.

con'fi-dent (-dĕnt), *a.* [4] Having confidence. — **Syn.** See SURE. — *n.* A confidant.

con'fi-den'tial (-dĕn'shăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Communicated in confidence; secret. **2.** Indicating, or inclined to, close intimacy or communication in confidence; as, a *confidential* tone. **3.** Enjoying, or treated with, confidence; as, a *confidential* clerk. — **con'fi-den'tial-ly**, *adv.* [8].

con'fi-dent-ly, *adv.* With confidence.

con-fid'ing-ly (kŏn-fīd'ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* With a confiding or trustful manner.

con-fig'u-ra'tion (-fĭg'ū-rā'shŭn), *n.* Relative disposition of parts; figure; contour.

con'fine (kŏn'fĭn), *n.* A boundary; limit; also, a frontier; — now in *pl.*

con-fine' (kŏn-fīn'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To restrain within limits; imprison; restrict; secure. **2.** To keep within doors, esp. by sickness, as from childbirth.

con-fine'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of confining;

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state of being confined; restraint. **2.** Restraint within doors, esp. by sickness, as from childbirth.
con-firm' (-fûrm'), *v. t.* **1.** To establish; strengthen, as a person in a habit or opinion. **2.** To sanction; ratify, as a treaty. **3.** To administer the rite of confirmation to. **4.** To corroborate; verify, as a rumor. **Syn.** CONFIRM, CORROBORATE, AUTHENTICATE. To **confirm** is to give certainty, often to that before regarded as doubtful; as, his conduct *confirms* my suspicions. **Corroborate** suggests particularly the strengthening of one statement or piece of evidence by another; as, the bystanders *corroborated* his story. To **authenticate** is to confirm as genuine or entitled to credit; as, to *authenticate* a document. See RATIFY.
con'fir-ma'tion (kŏn'fẽr-mā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of confirming. **2.** A church rite supplemental to baptism and admitting to full church privileges.
con-firm'a-tive (kŏn-fûr'mȧ-tĭv), *a.* [4] Confirmatory.
con-firm'a-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* [4] Serving to confirm; corroborative; — commonly used with *of*.
con-firmed' (-fûrmd'), *p. a.* [4] Firmly established; habitual. — **Syn.** See INVETERATE.
con'fis-cate (kŏn'fĭs-kāt; kŏn-fĭs'-), *v. t.* [1] To seize as forfeited to the public treasury; to appropriate to the public use.
con'fis-ca'tion (kŏn'fĭs-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of confiscating; appropriation.
con'fis-ca'tor (-kā'tẽr), *n.* One who confiscates.
con-fis'ca-to-ry (kŏn-fĭs'kȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [4] Of the nature of confiscation.
con'fla-gra'tion (kŏn'flȧ-grā'shŭn), *n.* A fire; esp., a large, destructive fire.
con-flict' (kŏn-flĭkt'), *v. i.* To contend; fight; clash; be contradictory; as, duty and desire *conflict*.
con'flict (kŏn'flĭkt), *n.* **1.** A strife; fight; battle; esp., a prolonged contest. **2.** Opposing action; antagonism, as of ideas or acts. — **Syn.** See CONTEST.
con'flu-ence (kŏn'flōō-ĕns), *n.* **1.** A flowing together; junction of streams; place of meeting. **2.** Act of flocking, or coming together; concourse; as, a vast *confluence* of people.
con'flu-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* Flowing together; combining to form one.
con-form' (kŏn-fôrm'), *v. t.* To make like; bring into harmony or agreement, as with law. — *v. i.* **1.** To be in accord or harmony; comply; — with *to* or *with*. **2.** To be a conformist.
con-form'a-ble (fôr'mȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] **1.** That conforms; similar; consistent; proper. **2.** Tractable; submissive; compliant. — **-a-bly**, *adv.* [8].
con'for-ma'tion (kŏn'fôr-mā'shŭn), *n.* State of being conformed; agreement; structure as depending on the arrangement of parts; form.
con-form'er (kŏn-fôr'mẽr), *n.* One who conforms.
con-form'ist (-mĭst), *n.* A conformer; esp., in England, one who conforms to the Established Church.
con-form'i-ty (-mĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Correspondence in form, manner, or character; agreement; — followed by *to*, *with*, or *between*. **2.** Action of conforming to something established, as law or fashion; compliance; esp., in England, compliance with Established Church usages.
con-found' (-found'), *v. t.* **1.** To damn; — used in the imperative as a mild or euphemistic imprecation; as, *Confound* you! **2.** To put to shame; abash; — usually in *passive*; as, "they trusted in thee, and were not *confounded*" (*Ps.* xxii. 5). **3.** To throw into confusion or disorder; perplex; dismay; as, they were *confounded* by this news. **4.** To mix up; to mistake for another; confuse; as, the verbs *sit* and *set* are often *confounded*.
con-front' (kŏn-frŭnt'), *v. t.* **1.** To face, esp. hostilely; oppose. **2.** To cause to face or meet; as, to *confront* one with a fact.
Con-fu'cian-ism (-fū'shŭn-Iz'm), *n.* The system of morality taught by Confucius and his disciples, based on ancestor worship and filial piety.
Con-fu'cian-ist, *n.* An adherent of Confucianism.
con-fuse' (-fūz'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To perplex; disconcert. **2.** To throw into disorder; mix or blend indiscriminately; render indistinct or obscure. **3.** To mistake for another; as, to *confuse* wealth with money. — **con-fus'ed-ly** (-fūz'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* [8].
con-fu'sion (-fū'zhŭn), *n.* **1.** State of being disconcerted or abashed; discomfiture; embarrassment. **2.** Act of confusing; state of being confused.
con'fu-ta'tion (kŏn'fū-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of confuting. **2.** That which confutes.
con-fute' (kŏn-fūt'), *v. t.* [1] To overwhelm by argument; prove false or defective; silence; refute; as, to *confute* a debater, an argument.
Syn. CONFUTE, REFUTE. To **confute** is to prove (a reason or opinion) to be wrong or false, or to overwhelm and silence (an opponent); to **refute** is to disprove or overthrow — both by words or arguments; as, to *confute* an error, to *refute* a charge.
‖**con'gé'** (kŏN'zhā'; *E.* kŏn'jē'), *n.* [F.] **1.** Ceremonious leave-taking. **2.** Unceremonious dismissal.
con-geal' (kŏn-jēl'), *v. t.* To change from a fluid to a solid state, as by cold; freeze. — *v. i.* To grow hard, stiff, or thick, as from cold or coagulation. — **con-geal'a-ble**, *a.* [8].
con'gee (kŏn'jē), *n.* Anglicized form of CONGÉ, 1.
con-gen'ial (kŏn-jēn'yăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Partaking of the same nature; kindred; sympathetic; as, *congenial* friends. **2.** Naturally adapted; agreeable; as, a *congenial* climate. — **con-gen'ial-ly**, *adv.* [8].
con-ge'ni-al'i-ty (-jē'nĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being congenial.
con-gen'i-tal (-jĕn'ĭ-tăl), *a.* Existing at, or dating from, birth; inborn. — **con-gen'i-tal-ly**, *adv.* [8].
con'ger (kŏŋ'gẽr), *n.*, *or* **conger eel**. A kind of large sea eel.
con-gest' (kŏn-jĕst'), *v. t.* **1.** To cause overfullness of the blood vessels of (an organ or part); as, *congested* lungs. **2.** To make overcrowded; as, *congested* traffic. — *v. i.* To gather; become congested.
con-ges'tion (-jĕs'chŭn), *n.* Overfullness of the blood vessels.
con-glom'er-ate (-glŏm'ẽr-ăt), *a.* [4] Gathered into a ball or a mass, or consisting of parts so collected; clustered; of the nature of a conglomerate. — *n.* Something compacted together from various sources; a mass formed of fragments; a rock composed of gravel or shingle cemented together. — *v. t.* [1] To gather into a coherent mass.
con-glom'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A collection; coherent mass.
con-grat'u-late (-grăt'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [1] To address with expressions of sympathetic pleasure at some event happily affecting the person addressed; felicitate. — **Syn.** See FELICITATE.
con-grat'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A congratulating; an expression of sympathetic pleasure.
con-grat'u-la-to-ry (-grăt'ū-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [4] Expressive of, or disposed to, congratulations.
con'gre-gate (kŏŋ'grē-gāt), *v. t. & i.* [1] To collect into a crowd, mass, or assemblage; assemble.
con'gre-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of congregating. **2.** An assemblage of separate things; as, a *congregation* of vapors. **3.** An assembly of persons, esp. one meeting for worship and instruction.
con'gre-ga'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a congregation. **2.** [*cap.*] Belonging to Congregationalism or Congregationalists.
con'gre-ga'tion-al-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* **1.** Church organization which vests all ecclesiastical power in the assembled brotherhood of each local church. **2.** [*cap.*] The faith and polity of certain evangeli-

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cal Trinitarian churches which recognize each local church as independent in ecclesiastical matters.

Con/gre-ga'tion-al-ist, *n.* One who belongs to a Congregational church.

con'gress (kŏn'grĕs), *n.* **1.** A gathering or assembly, esp. of representatives to consider matters of common interest. **2.** The body of senators and representatives of a nation, esp. of a republic, constituting its chief legislative body. The U. S. Congress consists of the Senate, or upper house, and the House of Representatives, or lower house.

con'gress boot *or* **gaiter** (kŏn'grĕs). A high shoe having elastic material in the sides.

con-gres'sion-al (kŏn-grĕsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a congress, esp. [*cap.*] the Congress of the U. S.

Con'gress-man (kŏn'grĕs-măn), *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN.** A member of Congress, esp. of the House of Representatives.

con'gru-ence (-groō-ĕns), *n.* Congruity; harmony.

con'gru-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [4] Possessing congruity; suitable; agreeing. — **con'gru-ent-ly**, *adv.* [8].

con-gru'i-ty (kŏn-groō'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). Quality of being congruous; agreement; correspondence; also, an instance of being congruous.

con'gru-ous (kŏn'groō-ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Suitable; harmonious. **2.** Accordant with what is proper, reasonable, or right; hence, fitting, proper, or the like. — **con'gru-ous-ly**, *adv.* [8].

con'ic (kŏn'ĭk) } *a.* In the form of, like, or pert.
con'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } to, a geometrical cone.

co'ni-fer (kō'nĭ-fĕr), *n.* Any tree or shrub of an order of mostly evergreen trees including those of the pine and yew families.

co-nif'er-ous (kō-nĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* **1** Bearing cones. **2.** Pertaining to a conifer.

con-jec'tur-al (kŏn-jĕk'tūr-ăl), *a.* [4] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, conjecture. — **con-jec'tur-al-ly**, *adv.* [8].

con-jec'ture (-tūr), *n.* Inference from defective or presumptive evidence; a surmise; guess. — *v. t.* [1] To arrive at by conjecture; infer; surmise. — *v. i.* To form conjectures. — **con-jec'tur-a-ble** (-tūr-ă-b'l), *a.* [8] — **con-jec'tur-er**, *n.* [8].

Syn. Suspect, imagine, fancy, presume, think, suppose, surmise, guess. — CONJECTURE, SURMISE, GUESS. To *conjecture* is to form an opinion or judgment on what is recognized as insufficient evidence; as, the total population of the world can only be *conjectured*. To *surmise* is to imagine, or suspect, on still slighter grounds; as, he *surmised* that the stranger's motive was evil. To *guess* is properly to hit on (or to attempt to hit on) either at random or from uncertain or ambiguous evidence; as, to *guess* a riddle.

con-join' (-join'), *v. t. & i.* To join together, as in action, purpose, etc.; combine; unite.

con-joint' (-joint'), *a.* United; connected; joint. — **con-joint'ly**, *adv.* [8].

con'ju-gal (kŏn'jōō-găl), *a.* Pertaining to marriage; connubial. — **con'ju-gal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

con'ju-gate (-gāt), *a.* **1.** United, esp. in pairs; coupled. **2.** *Gram.* Of the same derivation; — said of words. — (-gāt), *v. t.* [1] *Gram.* To inflect (a verb), or give in order its forms in the several voices, moods, tenses, numbers, and persons.

con'ju-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of joining together; union. **2.** *Gram.* **a** A scheme of the inflectional forms of a verb. **b** A class of verbs having the same type of inflectional forms. **c** Act of conjugating, or inflecting, a verb.

con-junc'tion (kŏn-jŭnk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of conjoining; state of being conjoined; union. **2.** The position of two or more heavenly bodies when they are in the same, or nearly the same, direction as seen from the earth. **3.** *Gram.* An indeclinable word which joins sentences, clauses, phrases, or words. A **coördinating conjunction**, as *and*, *but*, *or*, joins expressions coördinate or equal in rank; a **subordinating conjunction**, as *though*, *if*, *as*, *since*, introduces a phrase as subordinate to another.

con'junc-ti'va (kŏn'jŭnk-tī'vă), *n.* The mucous membrane lining the eyelids and covering the eyeball.

con-junc'tive (kŏn-jŭnk'tĭv), *a.* [4] **1.** Connective. **2.** Conjoined; united. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

con-junc'ture (-tūr), *n.* A complication or combination of events or circumstances; crisis; juncture.

con'ju-ra'tion (kŏn'jōō-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act of conjuring; esp., the practice of magic; incantation.

con'jure (kŭn'jĕr), *v. i.* [1] To summon or command a devil, spirit, etc., by invocation or a spell; practice magic; juggle. — *v. t.* **1.** (kŏn-jōōr') To entreat earnestly; implore. **2.** (kŭn'jĕr) To summon or constrain, as a devil, by invocation or a spell. **3.** (kŭn'jĕr) To affect or effect by conjuration; to call forth or send away by magic. — **Syn.** Implore, beseech; invoke. — **to conjure up** (kŭn'jĕr), to call up, cause to exist or appear to exist, as if by magic; as, *to conjure up* a story.

con'jur-er, con'jur-or (kŭn'jĕr-ĕr), *n.* A magician; also, a juggler.

con'nate (kŏn'āt; kŏ-nāt'), *a.* **1.** Congenital; inborn. **2.** Born or originated together; as, *connate* faculties. **3.** Agreeing in nature; cognate.

con-nect' (kŏ-nĕkt'), *v. t.* To join together, as by something intervening; associate; combine. — *v. i.* To join, unite, or cohere.

con-nect'ed, *p. a.* Joined together in order or sequence (as words or ideas); hence, marked by coherence; as, a *connected* speech. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

con-nec'tion (-nĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of connecting; state of being connected; union; relationship. **2. a** Continuity or coherence of words or ideas. **b** Context. **c** Relation of things mutually involved; as, knowledge and wisdom may have no *connection*. **3.** That which connects; bond; tie. **4.** A person connected with others by some tie, esp. by marriage or remote blood relationship or in some common interest, as business or politics. **5.** A denomination; sect; — used of Methodists.

con-nec'tive (-nĕk'tĭv), *a.* [4] Connecting, or adapted to connect. — **connective tissue**, *Anat.*, a tissue, typically of white, elastic fibers, which binds together the other tissues. — *n.* That which connects, as, *Gram.*, a conjunction.

con-niv'ance (-nīv'ăns), *n.* Act of conniving; feigning of ignorance. — **Syn.** See COLLUSION.

con-nive' (-nīv'), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To feign ignorance; pretend not to look (at something distasteful or irregular); as, to *connive* at the violation of a rule. **2.** To have a secret understanding (with); as, to *connive* with one in a crime. — **-niv'er**(-ĕr), *n.* [8].

con'nois-seur' (kŏn'ĭ-sûr'; -sūr'), *n.* One competent to act as a critical judge of an art or in a matter of taste.

con'no-ta'tion (kŏn'ō-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of connoting; that which is connoted.

con-note' (kŏ-nōt'), *v. t.* [1] To suggest, denote, or mean along with, or in addition to, the essential or primary meaning; as, *home* denotes a dwelling place, but *connotes* esp. the sentiment and feeling connected with it.

con-nu'bi-al (-nū'bĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to marriage; conjugal; nuptial.

con'quer (kŏn'kĕr), *v. t.* **1.** To gain or acquire by or as by force; subjugate; as, Rome was *conquered;* to vanquish; overcome; as, to *conquer* one's enemies. **2.** To gain in war, or by overcoming obstacles; win; as, to *conquer* a peace, an education. — *v. i.* To be victorious. — **Syn.** Overpower, overthrow, beat, subject, humble, master, defeat, subdue, subjugate, reduce. — **-a-ble**, *a.* [4, 8].

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con'quer-or (kŏŋ'kĕr-ĕr), *n.* One who conquers. — **Syn.** See VICTOR.

con'quest (-kwĕst), *n.* Act or process of conquering, or that which is conquered. — **Syn.** See VICTORY.

con'san-guin'e-ous (kŏn'săŋ-gwĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* Of the same blood; akin.

con'san-guin'i-ty (-ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Relationship by blood; kinship. — **Syn.** See AFFINITY.

con'science (kŏn'shĕns), *n.* Consciousness of the moral goodness or badness of one's own conduct or motives, together with a feeling of obligation to do or to be good; — often used esp. with reference to feelings of remorse for ill-doing. — **con'science-less**, *a.* [8].

con'sci-en'tious (-shĭ-ĕn'shŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Influenced or governed by conscience. **2.** Done according to conscience. — **Syn.** See SCRUPULOUS. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

con'scious (kŏn'shŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Aware or sensible (of an inward state or outward fact). **2.** Self-conscious. **3.** Mentally awake; endowed with consciousness. **4.** Involving consciousness of something; as, *conscious* guilt. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

Syn. CONSCIOUS, AWARE. Conscious applies primarily to that which is felt as within; aware to that which is perceived as without one's self; as, he is *conscious* of his innocence, though *aware* of the charge against him.

con'scious-ness, *n.* **1.** Direct knowledge or perception of the presence of any object, state, or sensation. **2.** State or faculty of recognizing one's own existence, sensations, actions, etc. **3.** That state of being, or form of existence, characterized by sensation, emotion, thought, etc.; mind in the broadest sense.

con'script (kŏn'skrĭpt), *a.* Enlisted by compulsion, as a soldier or army. — *n.* A recruit secured by conscription.

con-scrip'tion (-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* Compulsory enlistment for military or naval service; draft.

con'se-crate (kŏn'sĕ-krāt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To make or declare sacred; set apart, dedicate, or devote to God's service or worship. **2.** To hallow; sanctify. — **Syn.** See DEDICATE.

con'se-cra'tion (-krā'shŭn), *n.* Act of consecrating; state of being consecrated.

con-sec'u-tive (kŏn-sĕk'ū-tĭv), *a.* Following in regular order; with no interval; successive. — **con-sec'u-tive-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

Syn. CONSECUTIVE, SUCCESSIVE apply to objects which follow one another in order or uninterruptedly. Consecutive is more emphatic than successive, emphasizing the immediacy of the succession and the regularity or fixedness of the order; as, four *consecutive* days, *consecutive* octaves; *successive* (not *consecutive*) leap years.

con-sen'sus (kŏn-sĕn'sŭs), *n.* Agreement, esp. in opinion; accord; a collective unanimous opinion.

con-sent' (-sĕnt'), *v. i.* **1.** To agree together. **2.** To give approval; agree to a proposal or the like; comply; as, he *consented* to a change of program. — **Syn.** See ASSENT. — *n.* **1.** Voluntary agreement or yielding to what is done or proposed by another; permission; assent. **2.** Agreement as to action or opinion; — now chiefly in *with one consent, by common consent.*

con'se-quence (kŏn'sĕ-kwĕns), *n.* **1.** That which is consequent; that which follows something on which it depends; result. **2.** Importance; value; social distinction; as, a person of no *consequence.* — **in consequence**, as a result or effect; consequently. — **in c. of**, by reason of; as the effect of.

con'se-quent (-kwĕnt), *a.* Following as a result, inference, or effect; resulting. — *n.* **1.** An event or phenomenon which follows another; — opposed to *antecedent.* **2.** *Math.* The second term of a ratio.

con'se-quen'tial (-kwĕn'shăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Of the nature of, or following as, a consequence. **2.** Of consequence; important. **3.** Assuming consequence; self-important. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

con'se-quent-ly (kŏn'sĕ-kwĕnt-lĭ), *adv.* By consequence; accordingly.

con'ser-va'tion (kŏn'sĕr-vā'shŭn), *n.* A conserving, preserving, or protecting; preservation.

con-serv'a-tism (kŏn-sûr'vă-tĭz'm), *n.* Conservative principles, practices, or disposition.

con-serv'a-tive (-tĭv), *a.* [4] **1.** Conserving; preservative. **2.** [*cap.*] Designating, or pertaining to, a political party which favors the conservation of existing institutions and forms of government; as, in England the *Conservative* party was formerly called the Tory party. **3.** Tending or disposed to maintain existing institutions or views; opposed to change or innovation. — *n.* **1.** A conservative person or thing. **2.** [*cap.*] A member of the Conservative party. *Eng.*

con'ser-va'tor (kŏn'sĕr-vā'tĕr), *n.* One who preserves from injury; keeper; custodian.

con-serv'a-to-ry (kŏn-sûr'vă-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). **1.** A greenhouse; esp., a small greenhouse attached to a dwelling. **2.** A public place of instruction, esp. for music. *Chiefly U. S.*

con-serve' (kŏn-sûrv'), *v. t.* [1] To keep in a safe or sound state; preserve. — (kŏn'sûrv'; kŏn'sûrv), *n.* That which is conserved; a sweetmeat; *pl.*, preserves.

con-sid'er (kŏn-sĭd'ĕr), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To look, or to look at, attentively; examine. *Archaic.* **2.** To think; ponder; study. **3.** To heed or regard; treat with consideration or sympathetic regard. **4.** To view, as in a certain relation; look upon; as, he is *considered* a rich man. — **Syn.** Weigh, reflect, deliberate, muse, meditate, ruminate.

con-sid'er-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* [4] **1.** Worthy of consideration; of importance; notable. **2.** Rather large in amount, extent, etc. — **-a-bly**, *adv.* [8].

con-sid'er-ate (-ĭt), *a.* [4] Thoughtful of consequences; careful, esp. of others' rights, feelings, etc. — **Syn.** See THOUGHTFUL. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

con-sid'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of considering; deliberation. **2.** Attentive respect or notice; sympathetic regard. **3.** Claim to notice or regard; importance; as, a man of high *consideration.* **4.** Result of considering; matured opinion; as, *considerations* on the choice of a profession. **5.** That which is, or should be, considered as a ground of opinion or action; reason; as, he was acquitted in *consideration* of his youth. **6.** A recompense, as for a service; compensation; equivalent. — **Syn.** See REPUTATION.

con-sid'er-ing, *prep.* In view of; taking into account.

con-sign' (-sīn'), *v. t.* **1.** To give, transfer, or deliver, formally. **2.** To give in charge; intrust. **3.** *Commerce.* To send or address (as by bill of lading) to an agent, to be used, cared for, or sold.

con-sign'er, *n.* A consignor.

con'sign-ee' (kŏn'sī-nē'; -sĭ-nē'), *n.* One to whom something is consigned or shipped.

con-sign'ment (kŏn-sīn'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of consigning; also, that which is consigned. **2.** The writing by which anything is consigned.

con-sign'or (kŏn-sīn'ĕr; kŏn'sĭ-nôr'), *n.* One who consigns something.

con-sist' (kŏn-sĭst'), *v. i.* **1.** To be comprised (*in*); to inhere (*in*) as the cause, substance, or foundation; as, true happiness does not *consist* in wealth. **2.** To be composed or made up (*of*); as, brass *consists* usually of copper and zinc.

con-sist'ence (-sĭs'tĕns), *n.* Consistency.

con-sist'en-cy (-tĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-ENCIES.** **1.** Firm-

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ness or degree of firmness; solidity; substance. **2.** Agreement or harmony, esp. the correspondence of a person's acts with his professions, or of his conduct at one time with that at another; as, "*Consistency*, thou art a jewel."

con-sist'ent (-tĕnt), *a.* [4] **1.** Having agreement with itself or with something else; having harmony among its parts; congruous; — used with *with*. **2.** Living or acting conformably to one's own belief or professions. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

con-sis'to-ry (kŏn-sĭs'tŏ-rĭ; kŏn'sĭs-), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). Any of various church tribunals or governing bodies; also, place of meeting of such a body.

con-sol' (kŏn-sōl'; kŏn'sōl), *n.*, *sing.* of CONSOLS.

con-sol'a-ble (kŏn-sōl'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being consoled or comforted.

con'so-la'tion (kŏn'sŏ-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of consoling; state of being consoled; one that consoles.

con-sol'a-to-ry (kŏn-sōl'ȧ-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* [4] Consoling.

con-sole' (-sōl'), *v. t.* [1] To cheer in distress or depression; comfort; soothe. — **Syn.** See COMFORT.

con'sole (kŏn'sōl), *n. Arch.* A bracketlike member for support or ornament.

con-sol'i-date (kŏn-sōl'ĭ-dāt), *a.* Consolidated. — *v. t. & i.* [1] To make or become solid; unite or press into a compact mass; bring or come into close union. — **con-sol'i-da'tor** (-dā'tĕr), *n.* [8].

con-sol'i-da'tion (-dā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of consolidating; state of being consolidated; combination.

con-sols' (kŏn-sŏlz'), *n. pl.* The British funded government securities.

‖ **con'som'mé'** (kŏn'sŏ'mā'; kŏn'sŏ-mā'), *n.* [F.] Concentrated broth of meat and vegetables; often, a thin soup made by dilution of this.

con'so-nance (kŏn'sŏ-năns), *n.* Agreement or congruity; harmony; accord; consistency.

con'so-nan-cy (-năn-sĭ), *n.* Consonance.

con'so-nant (-nănt), *a.* [4] **1.** Having agreement; consistent; according. **2.** Harmonizing; accordant, as tones. **3.** Consonantal. — *n.* An articulate sound which in utterance is usually combined with an open sound called a *vowel*. Also, a letter or character representing such a sound.

con'so-nan'tal (-năn'tăl); *a.* Of the nature of a consonant; pert. to, or marked by, consonants.

con'so-nant-ly, *adv.* In a consonant manner; harmoniously; consistently.

con'sort (kŏn'sôrt), *n.* **1.** A wife or husband; spouse; mate. **2.** A ship accompanying another.

con-sort' (kŏn-sôrt'), *v. i. & t.* To unite: associate.

con-spec'tus (-spĕk'tŭs), *n.* A general survey; esp., a sketch or outline of a subject; synopsis.

con-spic'u-ous (-spĭk'ū-ŭs), *a.* Obvious to the eye or mind; manifest; hence, striking; eminent; remarkable; distinguished. — **Syn.** See PROMINENT. — **con-spic'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

con-spir'a-cy (-spĭr'ȧ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-CIES** (-sĭz). **1.** Act of conspiring; combination for an evil purpose; a plot. **2.** A general tendency, as of circumstances, to one event; harmonious action.

Syn. CONSPIRACY, PLOT, INTRIGUE. A **conspiracy** is a combination, usually secret, of persons for evil or unlawful ends. Plot emphasizes the idea of a carefully devised and secret plan or contrivance for mischievous or treacherous ends; it may or may not involve more than one person. **Intrigue** usually implies more complicated scheming than *plot*, and more petty or underhand dealings; as, he formed a *plot* to wreck the ministry by taking advantage of various *intrigues*, and banding the intriguers into a *conspiracy*.

con-spir'a-tor (-tĕr), *n.* One engaged in a conspiracy; a plotter.

con-spire' (-spīr'), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To make an agreement, esp. a secret one to do something wrong; plot together. **2.** To work to one end; agree. — *v. t.* To plot; plan. — **con-spir'er** (kŏn-spīr'ĕr), *n.* [8].

con'sta-ble (kŭn'stȧ-b'l), *n.* **1.** A high medieval court officer. **2.** Orig., a military officer; now, any of various officers charged with the keeping of the peace, execution of judicial warrants, etc.

con'sta-ble-ship', *n.* The office of constable.

con-stab'u-la-ry (kŏn-stăb'ū-lĕ-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to constables. — *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). **1.** Constables collectively. **2.** An armed force of a civil government, distinct from the regular army; a police force organized on military lines.

con'stan-cy (kŏn'stăn-sĭ), *n.* **1.** Steadfastness; fidelity. **2.** State of being constant; stability.

con'stant (-stănt), *a.* [4] **1.** Firm or steadfast; resolute; also, faithful; true. **2.** Fixed; invariable; unchanging. **3.** Invariable under given conditions; as, a *constant* force. **4.** Continually recurring; regular; as, the *constant* ticking of the clock. — *n.* That which is unchanging or invariable.

con'stant-ly, *adv.* In a constant manner; esp., uniformly; continuously.

con'stel-la'tion (kŏn'stĕ-lā'shŭn), *n.* Any of various arbitrary groups of fixed stars, or a division of the sky including such a group; as, the *constellation* Aries, or the Ram.

con'ster-na'tion (-stĕr-nā'shŭn), *n.* Amazement or horror that confounds the faculties; dismay.

con'sti-pate (kŏn'stĭ-pāt), *v. t.* [1] To make costive.

con'sti-pa'tion (-pā'shŭn), *n.* A state of the bowels in which the movements are infrequent and difficult; costiveness.

con-stit'u-en-cy (kŏn-stĭt'ū-ĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-CIES** (-sĭz). A body of constituents, as the voters in a given district; loosely, the residents of such a district; also, the district.

con-stit'u-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* **1.** Serving to form or make up; component; as, oxygen and hydrogen are the *constituent* elements of water. **2.** Having power to elect or appoint. — *n.* **1.** One who constitutes another his agent; a principal; esp., one of those who elect a representative to a legislature. **2.** That which constitutes; component; element.

con'sti-tute (kŏn'stĭ-tūt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To station in a given place, state, or character; esp., to appoint to the office or function of; as, "We *constituted* him captain." **2.** To set up; establish, as a law, a proceeding, etc.; as, "Laws appointed and *constituted* by lawful authority." **3.** To form; make up; make (a person or thing) what it is.

con'sti-tu'tion (-tū'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of constituting, esp. of enacting, establishing, or appointing. **2.** Natural structure, texture, or conformation. **3.** The aggregate of the physical and vital powers of an individual; also, temperament; disposition. **4.** The fundamental law or principles of government of a nation, society, etc., whether in writing (as the *Constitution* of the United States) or unwritten (as that of Great Britain).

con'sti-tu'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of or affecting the constitution (of body or mind); as, a *constitutional* weakness. **2.** In accordance with, or relating to, the constitution of a state or a society; as, *constitutional* reforms or law. — *n.* An exercise; esp., a walk for one's health or constitution. *Colloq.*

con'sti-tu'tion-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being constitutional (esp. in sense 2). — **con'sti-tu'tion-al-ly**, *adv.* [8].

con'sti-tu'tive (kŏn'stĭ-tū'tĭv), *a.* [4] Tending or assisting to constitute, or compose; essential.

con-strain' (kŏn-strān'), *v. t.* **1.** To compel; force. **2.** To secure by bonds; confine; restrain.

con-strained' (-strānd'), *p. a.* Marked by constraint; forced. — **con-strain'ed-ly**, *adv.* [8].

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con-straint' (-strānt'), *n.* **1.** Act of constraining; state of being constrained; also, that which constrains; compulsion. **2.** Repression; hence, embarrassment; unnaturalness. — **Syn.** See FORCE.

con-strict' (-strĭkt'), *v. t.* To draw together; bind; cramp; contract; squeeze.

con-stric'tion (-strĭk'shŭn), *n.* Act of constricting; state of being constricted; hence, anything that constricts or a part that is constricted.

con-stric'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or marked by, constriction.

con-stric'tor (-tẽr), *n.* **1.** That which constricts. **2.** A serpent that crushes its prey in its coils.

con-struct' (-strŭkt'), *v. t.* To put together the constituent parts of (something); build; devise; fabricate; as, to *construct* a house or a theory.

con-struc'tion (-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Process or art of constructing; composition; also, a thing constructed; structure. **2.** Form or manner of constructing; structure. **3.** *Gram.* Arrangement and connection of words in a sentence. **4.** Interpretation or explanation of a declaration or fact.

con-struc'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Pert. to construction.

con-struc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [4] **1.** Qualified for, or given to, constructing; as, a *constructive* genius. **2.** Pertaining to construction. **3.** Derived from, or depending on, construction, or interpretation; as, a *constructive* fraud. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

con-struc'tor (-tẽr), *n.* One who constructs.

con'strue (kŏn'strōō; kŭ-strōō'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** *Gram.* To apply the rules of syntax to (a sentence or clause) so as to exhibit the structure or discover the sense; also, to translate. **2.** To explain the sense or intention of; interpret.

con'sul (kŏn'sŭl), *n.* **1.** *Roman Hist.* Either of the two joint chief magistrates of the republic. **2.** *French Hist.* One of the three chief magistrates of the republic from 1799 to 1804. **3.** A government official residing in some foreign country to care for the commercial interests of the citizens of his government, and to protect its seamen.

con'su-lar (kŏn'sŭ-lẽr), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a consul.

con'su-late (-sŭ-lĭt), *n.* Consular government, jurisdiction, or term of office; also, the official premises of a consul.

con'sul-ship, *n.* The office of consul.

con-sult' (kŏn-sŭlt'), *v. i.* To seek another's opinion or advice; confer. — *v. t.* **1.** To ask the advice or opinion of; refer to. **2.** To have regard to; consider; as, to *consult* one's wishes. — **con-sult'er**, *n.* [8].

con'sul-ta'tion (kŏn'sŭl-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of consulting or conferring; a council or conference.

con-sume' (-sūm'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To destroy, as by decomposition, waste, or fire. **2.** To use up; expend; devour; waste; dissipate. — *v. i.* To waste away or suffer destruction. — **-sum'er** (-sūm'ẽr), *n.* [8].

con-sum'mate (kŏn-sŭm'ăt), *a.* [4] Consummated; carried to the utmost; complete; perfect. — **con-sum'mate-ly**, *adv.* [8].

con'sum-mate (kŏn'sŭ-māt), *v. t. & i.* [1] To bring to, or arrive at, completion; finish; perfect.

con'sum-ma'tion (-mā'shŭn), *n.* Act of consummating; state of being consummated; perfection.

con-sump'tion (kŏn-sŭmp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of consuming; state of being consumed; waste. **2.** Progressive wasting of the body, esp. from pulmonary tuberculosis; tuberculosis.

con-sump'tive (-tĭv), *n.* Of or pert. to wasting; affected with, or inclined to, consumption. — *n.* One affected with consumption. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

con'tact (kŏn'tăkt), *n.* **1.** A touching or meeting of bodies. **2.** *Elec.* The junction of two conductors through which a current passes.

con-ta'gion (kŏn-tā'jŭn), *n.* **1.** a Transmission of a disease by direct or indirect contact. b A contagious disease. c That which serves as a medium or agency to transmit disease, as a virus. **2.** Communication of any influence to the mind or heart; as, the *contagion* of enthusiasm.

con-ta'gious (-jŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Communicable or spreading by contagion. **2.** Conveying contagion; hence, noxious. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

con-tain' (-tān'), *v. t.* **1.** To hold within fixed limits; include. **2.** To hold; be equivalent to; as, a bushel *contains* four pecks. **3.** To restrain; — used reflexively; as, he could hardly *contain* himself. **4.** To be a multiple of, or to be divisible by, (generally) without a remainder. — **-er**, *n.* [8].

Syn. CONTAIN, HOLD, INCLUDE. To **contain** is to have (something) within, or as an element, fraction, or part; **hold** emphasizes the idea of capacity to contain, or of keeping or retaining; as, the bookcase *contains* (i. e., actually has in it) fifty volumes, but *holds* (i. e., is capable of containing) a larger number; the compound *contains* iron, which it *holds* in solution. But the distinction between *hold* and *contain* is often disregarded. To **include** is to contain, esp. as a constituent or subordinate element of a whole, or as a part of a total; as, thirty days, *including* Sundays.

con-tam'i-nate (-tăm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [1] To soil, stain, or corrupt by contact; defile; pollute.

con-tam'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of contaminating; state of being contaminated; also, that which contaminates.

con-temn' (-tĕm'), *v. t.* To view or treat with contempt; scorn.

con'tem-plate (kŏn'tĕm-plāt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To view or consider with continued attention; meditate on. **2.** To have in view as possible or probable, or as an end or intention; look forward to; intend; plan; purpose. — *v. i.* To think studiously; ponder; meditate.

con'tem-pla'tion (-plā'shŭn), *n.* Act of contemplating; meditation; expectation; intention.

con-tem'pla-tive (kŏn-tĕm'plă-tĭv), *a.* [4] Pert. to, of the nature of, or addicted to, contemplation. — **Syn.** See PENSIVE. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

con'tem-pla'tor (kŏn'tĕm-plā'tẽr), *n.* One who contemplates.

con-tem'po-ra'ne-ous (kŏn-tĕm'pŏ-rā'nē-ŭs), *a.* Contemporary. — **Syn.** See CONTEMPORARY. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

con-tem'po-ra-ry (-tĕm'pŏ-rā-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Living, occurring, or existing at the same time; contemporaneous. **2.** Of the same age; coeval.

Syn. CONTEMPORARY, CONTEMPORANEOUS. **Contemporary** is applied more often to persons, **contemporaneous** to events. In both words the time regarding which agreement is implied is indefinite; as, a history of one's *contemporaries*; their reigns were *contemporaneous*.

— *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). One contemporary with another.

con-tempt' (-tĕmpt'), *n.* **1.** Act of contemning or despising; disdain; scorn. **2.** State of being despised; disgrace; as, "Remove from me reproach and *contempt*" (*Ps.* cxix. 22). **3.** *Law.* Willful disobedience to, or open disrespect of, a court of justice or a legislative body.

con-tempt'i-ble (-tĕmp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] Worthy of, or held in, contempt; despicable. — **con-tempt'i-ble-ness**, *n.* [8] — **con-tempt'i-bly**, *adv.* [8].

Syn. Vile, low, mean, base, insignificant, inferior, beggarly, despicable, pitiful, paltry. — CONTEMPTIBLE, DESPICABLE, PITIFUL, PALTRY. **Contemptible** applies to whatever is worthy of contempt; **despicable** often implies keen and scornful, sometimes indignant, disapprobation. **Pitiful** suggests such littleness or insignificance as stirs contemptuous pity. **Paltry** suggests pettiness or worthlessness.

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con-temp'tu-ous (-tĕmp'tŭ-ŭs), *a.* [4] Expressing contempt or disdain. — **con-tempt'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **con-tempt'u-ous-ness**, *n.* [8].
Syn. CONTEMPTUOUS, SCORNFUL, DISDAINFUL. **Contemptuous** expresses one's attitude toward what is deemed contemptible, or mean, vile, or worthless; as, he replied with *contemptuous* brevity. **Scornful** implies proud, often mocking, sometimes scathing, contempt: as, a *scornful* rejection of an offer of peace. **Disdainful** implies haughty, or even insolent, disregard or contempt; as, a *disdainful* smile.

con-tend' (-tĕnd'), *v. i.* To strive in opposition or rivalry; compete; also, to strive in debate; argue. — *v. t.* To maintain; assert. — **-er**, *n.* [8].

con'tent (kŏn'tĕnt; kŏn-tĕnt'), *n.*; *usually in pl.*, CONTENTS. **1.** That which is contained, as in a cask, bale, or room; the matter treated in a document or the like. **2.** Extent; size. **3.** Area or quantity of space or matter contained within certain limits; as, the *contents* of a circle.

con-tent' (kŏn-tĕnt'), *a.* [4] **1.** Having the desires limited by what one has; satisfied. **2.** Willing; asseuting. — *n.* State of being content; esp., habitual satisfaction or mental ease and quletude. — *v. t.* To make content.
Syn. CONTENT, SATISFY. To **content** is to bring to the point where one is not disturbed by desire, even though not every wish is gratified; to **satisfy** is to appease fully one's desires.

con-tent'ed, *p. a.* [4] Content. — **con-tent'ed-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **con-tent'ed-ness**, *n.* [8].

con-ten'tion (-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or instance of contending. **2.** A point or position taken in contending, or arguing. — **Syn.** Struggle, contest, conflict, combat, quarrel, feud; controversy, dissension, strife, disagreement, debate.

con-ten'tious (-shŭs), *a.* [4] Given to, relating to, or involving contention. — **Syn.** Quarrelsome, pugnacious, wrangling. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

con-tent'ment (-tĕnt'mĕnt), *n.* Act or process of contenting; state or fact of being contented.

con-ter'mi-nous (kŏn-tûr'mĭ-nŭs), *a.* Having the same bounds, or limits.

con-test' (kŏn-tĕst'), *v. t.* **1.** To contend about or for; oppose; dispute; as, to *contest* an election, that is, to dispute the declared result of an election. **2.** To strive earnestly to gain, hold, or maintain; as, the troops *contested* every foot of ground. **3.** *Law.* To litigate. — *v. i.* To engage in contention; to contend; — followed by *with*.

con'test (kŏn'tĕst), *n.* Earnest struggle for superiority, victory, etc.; competition; strife; an encounter, as in arms. — **con-test'a-ble**, *a.* [4, 8].
Syn. CONTEST, CONFLICT, COMBAT, FIGHT. **Contest** is used of any struggle, whether friendly or hostile, for a common object, and often implies considerable duration. **Conflict** implies a closer engagement, as in actual fighting. **Combat** is less commonly used in a fig. sense; it implies esp. an armed encounter between two (individuals or groups), often for the determination of a dispute. **Fight** usually implies a hand-to-hand conflict; it ranges in dignity from a spiritual struggle to actual fisticuffs.

con-test'ant (kŏn-tĕs'tănt), *n.* One who contests.

con'text (kŏn'tĕkst), *n.* The part or parts of a discourse that precede, follow, or are intimately associated with any particular passage or word and determine its meaning.

con-tex'tu-al (kŏn-tĕks'tŭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the context.

con'ti-gu'i-ty (kŏn'tĭ-gū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State of being contiguous. **2.** A continuous mass; a stretch.

con-tig'u-ous (kŏn-tĭg'ŭ-ŭs), *a.* In contact; touching; also, loosely, near, though not in contact; adjoining. — **Syn.** See ADJACENT. — **con-tig'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **con-tig'u-ous-ness**, *n.* [8].

con'ti-nence (kŏn'tĭ-nĕns), *n.* Self-command; self-restraint in regard to desires and passions.

con'ti-nent (-nĕnt), *a.* [4] Exercising continence; temperate. — *n.* **1.** A continuous extent or mass, esp. of land; mainland. **2.** One of the grand divisions of land on the globe, usually regarded as six: North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia. — **the Continent**, the mainland of Europe, as distinguished from the islands, esp. the British Isles.

con'ti-nen'tal (-nĕn'tăl), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a continent. **2.** [*cap.*] Of or pert. to the mainland of Europe. **3.** [*cap.*] *Amer. Hist.* Of or pert. to the confederated colonies in the time of the Revolution. — *n.* *Amer. Hist.* [*cap.*] A soldier in the Continental army.

con-tin'gen-cy (kŏn-tĭn'jĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being contingent. **2.** That, as a result or an event, which is contingent; accident; chance.

con-tin'gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [4] **1.** Liable, but not certain, to occur; possible. **2.** Happening from unforeseen causes, or subject to unforeseen conditions; chance. **3.** Dependent (on a preceding uncertain event or situation); conditional. — *n.* That which falls to one in a division or apportionment; quota; esp., a quota of troops; a force contributed to form part of an army or navy, etc.; as, "A new *contingent* just come from Denmark."

con-tin'u-al (-tĭ-ăl), *a.* **1.** Marked by continuity; continuous. **2.** Occurring in steady and rapid succession; frequent; often repeated. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].
Syn. CONTINUAL, CONTINUOUS. **Continual** implies a close or unceasing succession or recurrence, **continuous**, an uninterrupted continuity or union, of objects or parts; as, words of *continual* recurrence; a *continuous* series. As applied to objects in the singular, *continual* also often emphasizes the idea of going on in time, rather than (like *continuous*) that of unbroken connection or substance; thus, *continual* industry implies that one is always at it; *continuous* labor, that the work is performed at a stretch. *Continuous* refers to both time and space; *continual*, only to time; as, a *continuous* expanse, a *continual* (or *continuous*) noise.

con-tin'u-ance (-ăns), *n.* **1.** A continuing in a state or course; duration; stay. **2.** Uninterrupted succession; continuation. **3.** *Law.* Adjournment to a fixed future day. — **Syn.** See CONTINUATION.

con-tin'u-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or state of continuing; state of being continued. **2.** Act of carrying on or resuming after interruption; also, that which extends, supplements, or carries on.
Syn. CONTINUATION, CONTINUANCE, CONTINUITY. **Continuation** suggests prolongation or resumption; **continuance**, duration, perseverance, or stay; **continuity**, uninterrupted or unbroken connection, sequence, or extent; as, the *continuation* of a story; *continuance* in well-doing; a breach of *continuity*.

con-tin'ue (-tĭn'ū), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To remain in a given place or condition; abide; stay. **2.** To be constant in any course; persist; persevere. — *v. t.* **1.** To protract or extend in duration; persist in; to cease not; as, "*Continue* thy loving-kindness unto them" (*Ps.* xxxvi. 10). **2.** To carry onward; extend; of a legal proceeding, to keep on the calendar or undecided. **3.** To retain; suffer or cause to remain; as, he was *continued* in office.

con'ti-nu'i-ty (kŏn'tĭ-nū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being continuous. — **Syn.** See CONTINUATION.

con-tin'u-ous (kŏn-tĭn'ū-ŭs), *a.* Without break, cessation, or interruption; unbroken; continued. — **Syn.** See CONTINUAL. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

con-tort' (-tôrt'), *v. t.* To twist; twist together; turn away; bend; distort.

con-tor'tion (-tôr'shŭn), *n.* Act of contorting or state of being contorted; a twisting or writhing.

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con-tor'tion-ist (kŏn-tôr'shŭn-ĭst), *n.* An acrobat who contorts his body into unnatural postures.

con'tour' (kŏn'tōōr'; kŏn'tōōr'), *n.* The outline of a figure or body; esp., the outline of a coast, mountain, or the like; also, a line or lines representing such an outline. — **Syn.** See FORM.

con'tour' line. A line connecting the points on a land surface that have the same elevation.

con'tra (kŏn'trȧ), *adv.* On the opposite side; to the contrary; in the opposite direction.

con'tra-band (kŏn'trȧ-bănd), *n.* **1.** Illegal or prohibited traffic. **2.** Contraband goods; also, smuggled goods. **3.** Short for CONTRABAND OF WAR. — **contraband of war**, that which, by international law, cannot be supplied to one belligerent except at risk of seizure and condemnation by the other. — *a.* Prohibited or excluded by law or treaty; forbidden.

con-tract' (kŏn-trăkt'), *v. t.* **1.** To establish or undertake by contract. **2.** To betroth; affiance. **3.** To bring on; incur; acquire. **4.** To draw together; reduce; lessen. **5.** To draw together so as to wrinkle; to knit (the brow). — **Syn.** See INCUR. — *v. i.* **1.** To make a contract. **2.** To be contracted, or reduced. — **Syn.** See CONDENSE.

con'tract (kŏn'trăkt), *n.* An agreement between parties to do or forbear something; covenant; also, the written evidence of such an agreement.

Syn. CONTRACT, AGREEMENT, BARGAIN imply a mutual arrangement between two parties. **Agreement** is the most general term; it often implies little more than a mutual understanding. **Contract** applies esp. to such formal agreements as are legally binding; **bargain**, esp. to agreements regarding purchase and sale.

con-tract'ed (kŏn-trăk'tĕd), *p. a.* [4] **1.** Drawn together; shrunken; shortened. **2.** Narrow; illiberal. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

con-tract'i-ble (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] Capable of contraction.

con-trac'tile (kŏn-trăk'tĭl), *a.* [4] Tending or able to contract; contractive.

con'trac-til'i-ty (kŏn'trăk-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The quality or property of being contractile.

con-trac'tion (-trăk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of contracting; contracted state. **2.** The shortening of a word, or of two words, as by omission of a letter or letters; also, the result of such shortening; as, *ne'er* for *never*.

con-trac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [4] Tending or able to contract; pertaining to or causing contraction.

con-trac'tor (-tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who contracts to do something for another, esp. to perform work or supply articles on a large scale at a certain price or rate. **2.** One that contracts, shortens, etc.

con'tra-dict' (kŏn'trȧ-dĭkt'), *v. t.* To assert the contrary of; deny the truth of, as of a statement or a speaker; impugn. — *v. i.* To oppose in words; gainsay. — **con'tra-dict'er**, *n.* [8].

con'tra-dic'tion (-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An assertion of the contrary; as, I say it without fear of *contradiction*. **2.** Direct opposition; inconsistency.

con'tra-dic'to-ry (-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* [4] Tending to contradict; of the nature of, or given to, contradiction. — **Syn.** See OPPOSITE. — **con'tra-dic'to-ri-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [8] — **-to-ri-ness**, *n.* [8].

con'tra-dis-tinc'tion (-dĭs-tĭŋk'shŭn), *n.* Act of contradistinguishing; distinction by contrast; — chiefly in *in contradistinction to*.

con-tral'to (kŏn-trăl'tō), *n.*; *pl.* E. **-tos** (-tōz), It. **-ti** (-tē). *Music.* **a** The part sung by the lowest female voice, intermediate between tenor and soprano. **b** The voice or singer performing this part.

con'tra-ri'e-ty (kŏn'trȧ-rī'ĕ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). **1.** State or quality of being contrary. **2.** Something contrary to something else; an inconsistency; discrepancy.

con'tra-ri-ly (kŏn'trȧ-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a contrary manner.

con'tra-ri-ness (-nĕs), *n.* Contrariety.

con'tra-ri-wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* **1.** On the contrary **2.** Conversely. **3.** Perversely; contrarily.

con'tra-ry (kŏn'trȧ-rĭ), *a.* [4] **1.** Opposed; contradictory; inconsistent. **2.** Opposed to one's interests or desires; unfavorable; — now only of wind, weather, etc. **3.** Opposite in direction. **4.** Given to opposition; perverse; as, a *contrary* child. — **Syn.** See OPPOSITE. — *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). **1.** Either of two things or objects having contrary qualities. **2.** The opposite of what has been already said or asserted; as, proofs show the *contrary*.

con-trast' (kŏn-trȧst'), *v. t.* To form a contrast. — *v. t.* To put in, or set off by, contrast.

con'trast (kŏn'trȧst), *n.* **1.** Opposition or unlikeness of associated things or qualities, esp. as shown by placing them together or by comparison. **2.** A thing or quality in such contrast to another.

con'tra-vene' (kŏn'trȧ-vēn'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To go or act contrary to; infringe, as a law. **2.** To oppose in principle or effect; defeat.

con'tra-ven'tion (-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* Act of contravening; transgression; violation.

con-trib'ute (kŏn-trĭb'ūt), *v. t.* [1] To give in common with others. — *v. i.* To give a part to a common stock; lend aid to a common purpose.

con'tri-bu'tion (kŏn'trĭ-bū'shŭn), *n.* Act of contributing; that which is contributed.

con-trib'u-tive (kŏn-trĭb'ū-tĭv), *a.* [4] Contributing, or tending to contribute. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

con-trib'u-tor (-tĕr), *n.* One who contributes; one who writes articles for a newspaper or periodical.

con-trib'u-to-ry (-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* [4] **1.** Contributing; making contribution. **2.** Of the nature of or forming a contribution; bearing a share toward any purpose or result.

con'trite (kŏn'trĭt), *a.* [4] **1.** Broken down with grief and penitence; humbly penitent. **2.** Proceeding from contrition; as, *contrite* sighs. — **con'trite-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **con'trite-ness**, *n.* [8].

con-tri'tion (kŏn-trĭsh'ŭn), *n.* State of being contrite; penitence; repentance.

con-triv'ance (-trīv'ăns), *n.* **1.** Act or faculty of contriving. **2.** An ingenious device or expedient. — **Syn.** See DEVICE.

con-trive' (-trīv'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To form or make ingeniously; devise. **2.** To effect; bring about by device, scheme, or stratagem. — *v. i.* To make devices; scheme; plot. — **-triv'er** (-trīv'ĕr), *n.* [8].

con-trol' (-trōl'), *v. t.*; **-TROLLED'** (-trōld'); **-TROL'LING.** To exercise restraining or directing influence over; to regulate; govern; hence, to hold from action; curb. — *n.* **1.** Power or authority to control. **2.** a Reserve; restraint. **b** A controller.

con-trol'a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being controlled.

con-trol'ler (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** An officer for checking expenditure; a comptroller. **2.** One that controls or governs, as a device for controlling an electric circuit or system.

con'tro-ver'sial (kŏn'trŏ-vûr'shăl), *a.* [4] Pertaining to, or consisting of, controversy; disputatious. — **con'tro-ver'sial-ly**, *adv.* [8].

con'tro-ver'sial-ist, *n.* A disputant.

con'tro-ver'sy (kŏn'trŏ-vûr'sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-SIES** (-sĭz). Act or instance of controverting; discussion; dispute; debate; quarrel. — **Syn.** See DISPUTE.

con'tro-vert (kŏn'trŏ-vûrt; kŏn'trŏ-vûrt'), *v. t.* To debate, dispute, or oppose in words; contest; oppose. — **con'tro-vert'er**, *n.* [8].

con'tu-ma'cious (kŏn'tū-mā'shŭs), *a.* [4] Exhibiting contumacy; obstinate; stubborn; perverse, refractory. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

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con'tu-ma-cy (kŏn'tū-mȧ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Quality or state of being contumacious; obstinate resistance to authority.

con'tu-me'li-ous (-mē'lĭ-ŭs), *a.* [4] Exhibiting contumely. — **con'tu-me'li-ous-ly**, *adv.* [8].

con'tu-me-ly (kŏn'tū-mē-lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). **1.** Haughty contempt; scornful insolence. **2.** An instance or exhibition of contumely; insult.

con-tuse' (kŏn-tūz'), *v. t.* [1] To bruise; injure or disorganize a part of without breaking the skin.

con-tu'sion (kŏn-tū'zhŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of contusing; state of being contused. **2.** A bruise.

co-nun'drum (kō-nŭn'drŭm), *n.* **1.** A kind of riddle or puzzling question of which the answer is a pun, or involves a pun. **2.** A puzzling thing. — **Syn.** See ENIGMA.

con'va-lesce' (kŏn'vȧ-lĕs'), *v. i.* [1] To recover health and strength, esp. gradually, after sickness; to get better.

con'va-les'cence (-lĕs'ĕns), *n.* Recovery, esp. gradual recovery, of health after disease; also, the period during which such recovery takes place.

con'va-les'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* **1.** Recovering from sickness or debility. **2.** Of or pertaining to convalescence. — *n.* One in a convalescent state.

con-vec'tion (kŏn-vĕk'shŭn), *n.* A conveying or transmitting; esp., transfer or transmission, as of heat, by means of currents in liquids or gases.

con-vene' (kŏn-vēn'), *v. i.* [1] To come together, as in one body; assemble; meet; congregate. — *v. t.* To cause to assemble; convoke.

con-ven'ience (kŏn-vēn'yĕns), *n.*; *pl.* -CES (-sĕz). **1.** State or quality of being convenient; fitness or suitableness, as of place, time, etc. **2.** Freedom from discomfort or trouble; ease. **3.** A convenient condition or time; as, reply at your *convenience*. **4.** That which promotes comfort or advantage; esp., an appliance or utensil for personal ease or comfort; as, modern *conveniences*.

con-ven'ien-cy (-yĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Convenience.

con-ven'ient (-yĕnt), *a.* [4] Suited to or affording ease, comfort, or advantage; saving trouble. — **con-ven'ient-ly**, *adv.* [8].

con'vent (kŏn'vĕnt), *n.* **1.** A community of recluses, as monks, friars, or esp. (popularly) nuns, devoted to a religious life under a superior. **2.** A monastery or nunnery; esp. (popularly), a nunnery. — **Syn.** See CLOISTER.

con-ven'ti-cle (kŏn-vĕn'tĭ-k'l), *n.* An assembly for religious worship, esp. a secret or illegal one.

con-ven'tion (-shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of convening. **2.** A body of persons, as of delegates, members of a party, etc., met for a common purpose; as, a political *convention*. **3.** Agreement; contract; covenant. **4.** General consent as the basis of any custom, opinion, or the like; hence, fixed custom or usage; conventionality; a conventionalism.

con-ven'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, convention or custom; customary; formal. **2.** *Fine Arts.* Following conventions or set rules in design, technique, or conception. — **con-ven'tion-al-ly**, *adv.* [8].

con-ven'tion-al-ism (-Yz'm), *n.* **1.** Regard for or adherence to that which is conventional, as in conduct, thought, or art; conformity. **2.** A conventional practice, usage, or the like.

con-ven'tion-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State or quality of being conventional, esp. in social intercourse; also, a conventional usage, practice, or thing.

con-ven'tion-al-ize (-vĕn'shŭn-ăl-īz), *v. t.* [1] To make conventional.

con-ven'tu-al (-tŭ-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a convent.

con-verge' (kŏn-vûrj'), *v. i.* [1] To tend to one point or line; incline and approach nearer together. — *v. t.* To cause to converge.

con-ver'gence (-vûr'jĕns), *n.* Act, condition, or quality of converging; tendency to one point.

con-ver'gen-cy (-jĕn-sĭ), *n.* Convergence.

con-ver'gent (-jĕnt), *a.* Tending to one point or focus or line; approaching each other.

con'ver-sant (kŏn'vĕr-sănt), *a.* [4] Having frequent or familiar intercourse; intimately acquainted; familiar by use or study; well informed; — followed by *with*.

con'ver-sa'tion (-sā'shŭn), *n.* Familiar talk or discourse; informal interchange of thoughts by means of spoken words.

con'ver-sa'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Ready to converse; given to conversation. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or appropriate to, conversation. — **-al-ly**, *adv.* [8].

con'ver-sa'tion-al-ist, con'ver-sa'tion-ist, *n.* One who converses much or well.

con-verse' (kŏn-vûrs'), *v. i.* [1] To interchange thoughts and opinions in informal speech; talk. — **Syn.** See TALK.

con'verse (kŏn'vûrs), *n.* **1.** Intercourse; intimate association. **2.** Familiar discourse; conversation.

con'verse. *a.* Turned about; reversed or opposite in order or relation; acting oppositely or contrarily. — *n.* **1.** Something that is opposite in character to something else. **2.** A proposition obtained from another by interchanging the terms; as, "might makes right" is the *converse* of "right makes might."

con'verse-ly (kŏn'vĕrs-lĭ; kŏn-vûrs'-), *adv.* In a converse manner.

con-vers'er (kŏn-vûr'sĕr), *n.* One who converses.

con-ver'sion (-shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of converting; state of being converted. **2.** A spiritual and moral change attending a change of belief, with conviction, from what is false or worldly to what is believed to be true or godly.

con-vert' (-vûrt'), *v. t.* **1.** To change or turn from one belief or course to another. **2.** To produce spiritual conversion in (any one). **3.** To change from one state to another; transform; transmute. **4.** To exchange for an equivalent; as, to *convert* goods into money. — **Syn.** See TRANSFORM.

con'vert (kŏn'vûrt), *n.* A person converted in opinion or practice; esp., one who experiences conversion (sense 2); proselyte.

con-vert'er (kŏn-vûr'tĕr), *n.* One that converts, as, *Electricity*, a device for changing electrical energy from one form to another.

con-ver'ti-bil'i-ty (-vûr'tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being convertible.

con-vert'i-ble (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] Capable of being converted. — **con-vert'i-bly**, *adv.*

con'vex (kŏn'vĕks), *a.* [4] Rising or swelling into a spherical or rounded form; regularly protuberant or bulging; — opposed to *concave*. — *n.* A convex body, surface, or part. — **con'vex-ly**, *adv.* [8].

con-vex'i-ty (kŏn-vĕk'sĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being convex.

con-vey' (kŏn-vā'), *v. t.* **1.** To bear from one place to another; carry; transport. **2.** To serve as a medium or conduit for; transmit. **3.** To impart, as by language. **4.** To transfer or deliver to another, as the title to property by a deed. — **con-vey'er** (-ĕr), **con-vey'or** (-ĕr), *n.* [8].

con-vey'ance (-ăns), *n.* **1.** Act of conveying. **2.** Means or way of conveying; esp.: **a** A written instrument for conveying the title to property. **b** A vehicle; carriage.

con-vey'anc-er (-ăn-sĕr), *n.* One whose business is drawing deeds, leases, etc., for transferring the title to property.

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con-vict' (kŏn-vĭkt'), *v. t.* To prove or find guilty.
con'vict (kŏn'vĭkt), *n.* One convicted of, and under sentence for, a serious crime; criminal; felon.
con-vic'tion (kŏn-vĭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A convicting; state of being convicted. **2.** Act of convincing of error, or compelling the admission of a truth; confutation. **3.** State of being convinced; strong persuasion or belief; as, he spoke with *conviction*.
con-vince' (-vĭns'), *v. t.* [1] To persuade by argument; satisfy by proof. — **con-vinc'ing-ly**, *adv.* [8].
con-viv'i-al (-vĭv'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [4] Of or relating to a feast or entertainment; festive; gay. — **Syn.** See SOCIAL. — **con-viv'i-al-ly**, *adv.* [8].
con-viv'i-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Convivial spirit or humor; festivity.
con'vo-ca'tion (kŏn'vō-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of convoking. **2.** An assembly convoked, esp. in the Anglican churches; convention.
con-voke' (kŏn-vōk'), *v. t.* [1] To call together; assemble by summons; convene.
con'vo-lute (kŏn'vō-lūt), *a.* Rolled together, one part on another. — **con'vo-lut'ed** (-lūt'ĕd), *a.*
con'vo-lu'tion (-lū'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A rolling or coiling together; a winding. **2.** A winding or fold, as of a thing rolled or folded on itself; a coil.
con-vol'vu-lus (kŏn-vŏl'vū-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. **-LUSES** (-ĕz), L. **-LI** (-lī). Any of various erect or trailing or twining herbs of a genus (*Convolvulus*) including species called *bindweed* or *morning-glory*.
con-voy' (-voi'), *v. t.* To accompany for protection, by sea or land; escort.
con'voy (kŏn'voi), *n.* **1.** Act of convoying, or attending for defense; state of being so attended. **2.** One that convoys another; escort. **3.** One that is convoyed; esp., a merchant vessel or wagon train having an armed escort.
con-vulse' (kŏn-vŭls'), *v. t.* [1] To shake violently; agitate greatly.
con-vul'sion (-vŭl'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A violent and involuntary contraction or series of contractions of the muscles; spasm; — usually in *pl.* **2.** Any violent irregular agitation; tumult.
con-vul'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Of the nature of a convulsion; characterized by or attended with convulsions or spasms. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
co'ny (kō'nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-NIES** (-nĭz). A rabbit; esp., the European rabbit.
coo (kōō), *v. i.* **1.** To make the characteristic cry of the pigeon, or a sound suggestive of it. **2.** To converse in a loving way; as, billing and *cooing*. — *v. t.* To utter or express with a coo or coos. — *n.* The cry or call of one that coos. — **coo'er**, *n.* [8].
cook (kōōk), *n.* One who prepares food for the table by cooking. — *v. t.* **1.** To prepare (food) by boiling, roasting, baking, broiling, etc.; prepare or treat (anything) by heat. **2.** To prepare; hence, tamper with; falsify; as, to *cook* up a story. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* **1.** To do the work of a cook. **2.** To be cooked.
cook'er, *n.* One that cooks something; esp., a special vessel or apparatus for cooking something.
cook'er-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-ERIES** (-ĭz). **1.** Art, process, or practice of cooking. **2.** A place for cooking.
cook'ie (-ĭ), *n.* Var. of COOKY.
cook'y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-IES** (-ĭz). A form of small cake; in the U.S., a small, flat, usually sweetened cake.
cool (kōōl), *a.* [3] **1.** Moderately cold; lacking in warmth. **2.** Not retaining or admitting heat; as, a *cool* dress. **3.** Not ardent or passionate; deliberate; self-possessed; as, a *cool* speaker. **4.** Manifesting coldness or dislike; as, a *cool* manner. **5.** Quietly impudent; audacious. **6.** Stated, estimated, or the like, with calm deliberation or without exaggeration; as, he left him a *cool* million. — **Syn.** Calm, self-possessed, unruffled, unmoved, tranquil, composed, collected, imperturbable, nonchalant. See IMPERTINENT. — *n.* **1.** Something that is cool; cool time, place, etc. **2.** Coolness. — *v. i. & t.* **1.** To become or make cool. **2.** To calm; allay; moderate.
cool'er (kōōl'ẽr), *n.* One that cools something, as a vessel used to cool liquids, etc.
coo'lie (kōō'lĭ), *n.* In India, China, etc., a native unskilled laborer or porter; also, elsewhere, a cheap laborer from the Orient.
cool'ly (kōōl'lĭ), *adv.* In a cool manner.
cool'ness, *n.* State of being cool.
coo'ly (kōō'lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-LIES** (-lĭz). Var. of COOLIE.
coon (kōōn), *n.* A raccoon.
coop (kōōp), *n.* A cage or small inclosure, as for poultry. — *v. t.* To confine in or as in a coop.
coop'er (kōōp'ẽr), *n.* One who makes or repairs barrels, casks, etc.
coop'er-age (-ĕj), *n.* Work done by a cooper, or the pay for it; also, a cooper's shop.
co-ŏp'er-ate (kō-ŏp'ẽr-āt), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To act jointly with another or others. **2.** To join in cooperation (sense 2). — **-a'tor** (-ā'tẽr), *n.* [8].
co-ŏp'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A coöperating; joint effort or labor. **2.** The association, or collective action, of persons for their common benefit, esp. in an industry.
co-ŏp'er-a-tive (-ă-tĭv), *a.* [4] Coöperating; of or pertaining to coöperation. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].
co-ŏr'di-nate (-ôr'dĭ-nāt), *a.* Equal in, or of the same, rank, order, or importance; not subordinate; as, *coördinate* clauses. — *n.* **1.** One that is coördinate. **2.** *Math.* Any of two or more magnitudes that determine position, as of points, with reference to certain fixed points, lines, or planes. — (-nāt), *v. t. & i.* [1] **1.** To make or become coördinate. **2.** To adjust; harmonize. — **co-ŏr'di-nate-ly**, *adv.* [8].
co-ŏr'di-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of coördinating; harmonious adjustment.
co-ŏr'di-na-tive (-ôr'dĭ-nă-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Coördinate. **2.** Coördinating; as, a *coördinative* conjunction.
coot (kōōt), *n.* **1.** Any of certain ducklike birds of the rail family. **2.** Any North American species of surf duck, or scoter.
co'pal (kō'păl), *n.* A resin from various tropical trees, used in making varnishes.
co-part'ner (kō-pärt'nẽr), *n.* Joint associate; partner. — **co-part'ner-ship**, *n.*
cope (kōp), *v. i.* [1] To contest hostilely; struggle; now, usually, to contend on equal terms or with some success; match; — followed by *with*.
cope, *n.* **1.** A kind of ecclesiastical hooded cloak. **2.** A vault or canopy; esp., the vault of heaven.
co'peck (kō'pĕk), *n.* Var. of KOPECK.
Co-per'ni-can (kō-pẽr'nĭ-kăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Copernicus (1473–1543), who taught the true relationship of sun and planets.
cope'stone' (kōp'stōn'), *n.* A stone for a coping; fig., finishing touch.
cop'i-er (kŏp'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who copies, as from an original; copyist. **2.** An imitator.
cop'ing (kōp'ĭng), *n.* The highest course of a wall.
co'pi-ous (kō'pĭ-ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Having or yielding an abundance; abounding (*in*); also, profuse in words. **2.** Large in amount; plentiful; abundant. — **Syn.** Ample, plenteous, overflowing. See PLENTIFUL. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
cop'per (kŏp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A common metal, reddish, ductile, malleable, and tenacious, an excellent conductor of heat and electricity. **2.** Something made of copper, as: **a** A copper (or bronze) coin, as the cent. **b** A vessel, esp. a large boiler.
cop'per-as (-ăs), *n.* Ferrous sulphate, a green substance used in ink, in dyeing black, etc.

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cop'per-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* **1.** A poisonous snake of the eastern U. S. **2.** [*cap.*] A Northerner who sympathized with the South during the Civil War.

cop'per-plate' (-plāt'), *n.* **1.** A plate of copper on which a design or writing is engraved or etched. **2.** Copperplate engraving or printing.

cop'per-y (-ĭ), *a.* [4] Containing or like copper.

cop'pice (-ĭs), *n.* A thicket or grove of small trees.

cop'ra (kŏp'rä), *n.* Dried coconut meat.

copse (kŏps), *n.* A coppice.

Copt (kŏpt), *n.* An Egyptian of the native race descended from the ancient Hamites.

Cop'tic (kŏp'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Copts or Coptic. — *n.* The language of the Copts.

cop'u-la (kŏp'ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* -LAS (-lȧz). A word (esp. a form of the verb *be*) used as expressing simply the relation between subject and predicate.

cop'u-late (-lāt), *v. i.* [1] To unite, esp. in sexual intercourse. — **cop'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

cop'u-la-tive (-lȧ-tĭv), *a.* Serving to connect; as, a *copulative* conjunction. — **copulative verb**, an intransitive verb taking a noun complement, as in, John *became* king; he *seemed* a hero.

cop'y (kŏp'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* COPIES (-ĭz). **1.** An imitation or reproduction of an original work. **2.** That which is to be imitated or reproduced; pattern, or example, as of penmanship. **3.** Manuscript or printed matter to be set up in type. **4.** An individual one of a number of books, engravings, etc., reproducing the same composition or work. — **Syn.** See DUPLICATE. — *v. t. & i.* [2] **1.** To make a copy or copies of; reproduce. **2.** To imitate.

copy book. Book in which copies, as of penmanship, are written or printed for learners to imitate.

cop'y-ist, *n.* A copier; transcriber; imitator.

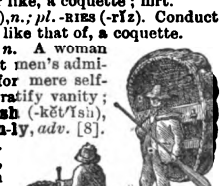
cop'y-right' (-rīt'), *n.* The exclusive right to reproduce, publish, sell, etc., the matter and form of a literary or artistic work. — *v. t.* To secure a copyright on.

co-quet' (kō-kĕt'), *n.* A coquette. — *v. t. & i.* To treat or act as, or like, a coquette; flirt.

co'quet-ry (kō'kĕt-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). Conduct or appearance of, or like that of, a coquette.

co-quette' (kō-kĕt'), *n.* A woman who seeks to attract men's admiration or affection for mere self-gratification, as to gratify vanity; a flirt. — **co-quet'tish** (-kĕt'ĭsh), *a.* [8] — **co-quet'tish-ly**, *adv.* [8].

co-qui'na (-kē'nȧ), *n.* A soft, whitish stone, formed of broken shells and corals, found in the southern United States.



Coracles.

cor'a-cle (kŏr'ȧ-k'l), *n.* A small boat made by covering a wicker frame with hide or cloth, etc.; — used by the ancient Britons, and still used in Wales and Ireland.

cor'al (kŏr'ăl), *n.* The calcareous or hornlike skeleton of any of various mostly compound marine animals; also, the entire animal. — *a.* Having a red color, like coral.

cor'al-line (-ȧ-lĭn), *a.* Composed of coral; also, coral-red.

cor'bel (kôr'bĕl), *n.* A supporting projection from a wall. — *v. t.* [7] To furnish with, or support by, a corbel.

End of a Branch of Red Coral with expanded Polyps. X15

cord (kôrd), *n.* **1.** A string or small rope; also, such string as a material. **2.** A hangman's rope. **3.** A tendon or nerve. **4.** A cubic measure used esp. for cut wood, now legally, *U. S.*, a pile 8 ft. by 4 ft. by 4 ft. (128 cu. ft.). — *v. t.* **1.** To furnish, bind, or connect with a cord or cords. **2.** To pile up (wood, etc.) in cords.

cord'age (kôr'dĭj), *n.* **1.** Cords or ropes collectively; esp., the ropes in a ship's rigging. **2.** The number of cords, as of wood, on a given area.

cor'date (-dāt), *a.* Heart-shaped; — esp. of leaves.

cor'dial (kôr'jăl; kôrd'yăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Tending to revive, cheer, or invigorate, as a medicine or drink. **2.** Hearty; sincere; warm; as, *cordial* words. **Syn.** CORDIAL, HEARTY. Cordial implies warmth and sincerity of feelings and manner; hearty adds the suggestion of honesty and simplicity, often also, of vigor or energy; as, a *cordial* greeting; a *hearty* welcome or handshake. — *n.* **1.** Any invigorating and stimulating preparation. **2.** A sweet, aromatic spirituous beverage; a liqueur. — **cor'dial-ly**, *adv.* [8].

cor-dial'i-ty (kôr-jăl'ĭ-tĭ; kôr'dĭ-ăl'-), *n.* Cordial quality; warmth of regard; heartiness.

cor'dil-le'ra (kôr'dĭl-yā'rȧ; kôr-dĭl'ĕr-ȧ), *n.* A mountain range or system, orig. one of the ranges of the Andes; sometimes, the main mountain axis of a continent.

cor'don (kôr'dŏn), *n.* **1.** A line as of sentinels or guards, or military posts, around a place. **2.** A cord or ribbon worn as a badge or decoration.

cor'do-van (-dō-văn), *n.* A soft, fine-grained, colored leather, originally made at Córdova (Sp. Córdoba), Spain.

cor'du-roy' (kôr'dŭ-roi'; kôr'dŭ-roi'), *n.* **1.** A durable cotton fabric with velvetlike surface raised in ridges. **2.** *pl.* Trousers or a suit of corduroy. *Colloq.* — *a.* **1.** Made of or like corduroy. **2.** Designating a road, bridge, or the like, formed of logs laid side by side transversely.

core (kôr), *n.* **1.** The hard central part in fruits of the apple family; carpel. **2.** The central part of anything, esp. as being a residue; a part enveloped in something different; essential part. **3.** The portion of a mold which shapes the interior of a hollow casting. — *v. t.* [1] To take out the core of. — **cor'er** (kôr'ĕr), *n.* [8].

co're-op'sis (kō'rē-ŏp'sĭs; kŏr'ē-), *n.* Any of various plants (genus *Coreopsis*) of the aster family.

co're-spond'ent (kō'rē-spŏn'dĕnt), *n.* A joint respondent, as in a divorce suit.

co'ri-an'der (kŏ'rĭ-ăn'dĕr), *n.* A certain herb of the celery family, having aromatic seeds.

Co-rin'thi-an (kō-rĭn'thĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Corinth, a city of ancient Greece. **2.** *Arch.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, the lightest and most ornate of the three Greek orders, characterized esp. by its bell-shaped capital enveloped with acanthus leaves. — *n.* **1.** A native or citizen of Corinth. **2.** *pl.* Either of the two epistles to the Corinthians (**First**, and **Second, Corinthians**), in the New Testament.

cork (kôrk), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A tissue in the stems of most woody plants, making up the greater part of what is known as bark. **2.** The thick light tissue of this kind in the cork oak of southern Europe and northern Africa. **3.** A piece of cork, or any of various objects made of cork; esp., a stopper cut out of cork, as for a bottle, or a similar stopper of some other material. — *v. t.* To furnish, fit, or stop with cork or a cork; hence, to hold in reserve, as if sealed; restrain; confine; — often with *up*.

cork'screw' (kôrk'skrōō'), *n.* An instrument with a screw or a spiral for drawing corks from bottles.

cork'y (kôr'kĭ), *a.* [3] Of the nature of or like cork.

corm (kôrm), *n.* *Bot.* A short, bulblike fleshy stem, as in the crocus.

cor'mo-rant (kôr'mō-rănt), *n.* **1.** A voracious sea

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bird having under the beak a sac in which it holds captured fish. 2. Hence: A greedy or gluttonous person.

Cormorant.

corn (kôrn), *n.* 1. A small, hard seed, esp. of a cereal grass, as wheat, rye, etc. 2. Collectively, the seeds of any cereal grass used for food; grain; in the U. S., usually, Indian corn; maize. 3. Any plant that produces corn. — *v. t.* To preserve and season with salt in grains; now, to salt slightly, as in brine; as, to *corn* beef.

corn, *n.* A horny thickening and hardening of the epidermis, or outer layer of skin, at some point, esp. on the toes, due to friction or pressure.

corn'cob' (-kŏb'), *n.* The chaffy axis on which the kernels of Indian corn, or maize, are arranged. *U. S.*

corn cockle. An annual weed of the pink family, with bright red flowers, common in grainfields.

cor'ne-a (kôr'nē-ȧ), *n.* The transparent part of the coat of the eyeball covering the iris and pupil.

cor'nel (kôr'nĕl), *n.* Any herb or shrub of the genus including the European dogwood and the flowering cornel, or dogwood, of the U. S.

cor-nel'ian (kôr-nēl'yăn), *n.* = CARNELIAN.

cor'ner (-nẽr), *n.* 1. The point or place where two converging lines, sides, or edges meet; angle. 2. A position from which retreat is impossible; as, to get a person in a *corner*. 3. A secluded place; a nook. 4. An edge or extremity; hence, any quarter or part; as, the four *corners* of the earth. 5. The state of things produced by persons who buy up the whole or the available part of any stock or property, and thus compel those who need such stock or property to buy of them at their own price. — *v. t.* 1. To drive into a corner (sense 2). 2. To bring about a "corner" in; as, to *corner* wheat.

corner stone. 1. A stone in a corner, esp. such a stone at the foundation of a principal angle. 2. Hence: Something of fundamental importance.

cor'ner-wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* So as to form a corner; also, from corner to corner; diagonally.

cor'net (kôr'nĕt; kôr-nĕt'), *n.* 1. *Music.* A brass wind instrument resembling the trumpet. 2. A hollow cone formed of a sheet of paper rolled up, as to hold candy, etc.; a cornucopia.

cor'net-ist, *n.* [7] A player on the cornet.

corn'flow'er (kôrn'flou'ẽr), *n.* 1. The corn cockle. 2. The bachelor's-button, or bluebottle, a plant of the aster family having flower heads with blue, pink, or white bottle-shaped rays.

cor'nice (kôr'nĭs), *n.* In architecture, a horizontal member (typically molded and projecting) which crowns a composition, as a façade (see COLUMN, *Illust.*); hence, the top course of a wall when treated as a crowning member.

Cor'nish (-nĭsh), *a.* Pert. to Cornwall, England, its natives, or the dialect formerly spoken there.

corn'stalk' (kôrn'stôk'), *n.* A stalk of corn.

corn'starch' (-stärch'), *n.* Starch made from Indian corn, esp. a fine white flour for puddings, etc.

cor'nu-co'pi-a (kôr'nū-kō'pĭ-ȧ), *n.* 1. The "horn of plenty," emblem of abundance. 2. = CORNET, 2.

co-rol'la (kō-rŏl'ȧ), *n. Bot.* The inner, usually bright colored, series of leaves of a flower.

cor'ol-la-ry (kŏr'ŏ-lĕ-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). An obvious deduction, consequence, or inference.

co-ro'na (kō-rō'nȧ), *n.; pl.* L. -NÆ (-nē), E. -NAS (-nȧs). 1. A crown. 2. A circle or halo sometimes seen around a luminous body, as the sun or moon. 3. The top or crown, as of a tooth; also, an appendage at the top, as the pappus of the dandelion.

cor'o-nal (kŏr'ō-nȧl; kō-rō'nȧl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the corona of the sun or a flower, a king's crown, etc. — (kŏr'ō-nȧl), *n.* A crown or coronet.

cor'o-na'tion (kŏr'ō-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act or solemnity of crowning a sovereign.

cor'o-ner (kŏr'ō-nẽr), *n.* A public officer whose chief duty is to inquire, by an inquest, into any death supposedly not due to natural causes.

cor'o-net (-nĕt), *n.* 1. A crown worn as the mark of high rank lower than sovereignty. 2. An ornamental fillet or wreath worn round the temples.

Coronet of Prince of Wales.

cor'po-ral (-pō-rȧl), *n.* The lowest noncommissioned officer. See ARMY.

cor'po-ral, *a.* Bodily; personal. — Syn. See CORPOREAL. — **cor'po-ral-ly,** *adv.* [8].

cor'po-rate (kôr'pō-rāt), *a.* 1. Combined into one body; united. 2. *Law.* Incorporated; as, a *corporate* town. 3. Belonging to a corporation or incorporated body, as property.

cor'po-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* Any body consisting of one or more individuals treated by the law as a unit; esp., such a body consisting of persons and endowed by law with the right to perpetual succession and to act as a single person; as, a municipal *corporation*, business *corporation*, etc. The rights and liabilities of a corporation are distinct from those of the individuals composing it.

cor-po're-al (kôr-pō'rē-ȧl), *a.* Of the nature of, consisting of, or pertaining to, matter or a material body; physical. — **cor-po're-al-ly,** *adv.* [8].

Syn. CORPOREAL, CORPORAL. Corporeal refers esp. to substance or nature; it is opposed to *immaterial, spiritual;* as, the *corporeal* frame. Corporal, orig. synonymous with *bodily* in all senses, now applies esp. to bodily infliction of some sort; as, *corporal* (never *corporeal*) punishment.

cor-po're-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being corporeal.

corps (kôr; *pl.*, kôrz), *n. sing. & pl.* A body of persons organized or under common direction; esp., such a military division; as, the Marine *Corps*.

corpse (kôrps), *n.* The dead body of a human being. — Syn. See BODY.

cor'pu-lence (kôr'pū-lĕns), *n.* Largeness or bulkiness of body; excessive fatness.

cor'pu-len-cy (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.* Corpulence.

cor'pu-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [4] Bulky; very fat; obese. — Syn. See STOUT.

cor'pus-cle (-pŭs-'l), *n.* 1. A minute particle. 2. A protoplasmic cell, as in the blood, in lymph, or in pus. See RED CORPUSCLE, WHITE CORPUSCLE.

cor-pus'cu-lar (kôr-pŭs'kū-lẽr), *a.* Of or pertaining to corpuscles or particles.

cor-ral' (kŏ-răl'), *n.* An inclosure for confining or capturing animals, as cattle; also, one for defense and security. — *v. t.;* -RALLED'; -RAL'LING. To confine in or as in a corral; form into a corral.

cor-rect' (-rĕkt'), *a.* 1. Conforming to a just, acknowledged, or conventional standard, as of manners or morals, of artistic style, of taste, etc. 2. Conforming to fact or truth; as, a *correct* copy; of reasoning, in accordance with logical principles.

Syn. CORRECT, ACCURATE, EXACT, PRECISE, NICE imply conformity to standard, fact, or truth. Correct denotes scarcely more than freedom from fault or error as judged by some accepted standard; as, *correct* dress, style, deportment. Accurate implies, more positively, conformity to fact or truth attained by the exercise of care; as, an *accurate* statement, observer. Exact emphasizes the

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strictness or rigor of the agreement, which neither exceeds nor falls short of the fact or standard; as, an *exact* likeness. Precise emphasizes sharpness of definition, or such scrupulous exactness as often verges on excess; as, *precise* meaning, utterance, garb. Nice implies still greater, occasionally excessive, fineness of observation or discrimination; as, the distinction though *nice* is of importance. — *v. t.* **1.** To make or set right; amend. **2.** To reprove or punish for faults. **3.** To counteract by opposite qualities or tendencies; neutralize; as, to *correct* an acid stomach with alkaline remedies. **Syn.** CORRECT, RECTIFY. Correct is to bring into conformity with some standard or rule; rectify, to set right, make good, or remedy, with special reference to a mistake or defect or its results; as, to *correct* proof; to *rectify* an error in an account.

cor-rec'tion (-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A correcting. **2.** That which is substituted for something wrong.

cor-rec'tion-al (-shl), *a.* Of or pertaining to correction; reformatory.

cor-rec'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [4]. Tending to rectify or amend. — *n.* A corrective agent; something that corrects.

cor-rect'ly, *adv.* In a correct manner.

cor-rect'ness, *n.* State or quality of being correct. — **Syn.** Accuracy, exactness, precision.

cor-rec'tor (-rĕk'tẽr), *n.* One that corrects.

cor're-late' (kŏr'ē-lāt'; kŏr'ĕ-lāt), *v. i.* [1] To have correlation. — *v. t.* To connect by disclosure of a mutual relation.

cor're-late (kŏr'ē-lāt), *n.* Either of two related things, esp. such that one directly implies the other.

cor're-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Mutual or reciprocal relation, as of part to part or of a part to a whole; act of bringing into or determining such relation.

cor-rel'a-tive (kŏ-rĕl'ă-tĭv), *a.* Having, indicating, or involving a reciprocal relation; mutually related. — *n.* One that stands in a reciprocal relation to something else. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

cor're-spond' (kŏr'ē-spŏnd'), *v. i.* **1.** To answer in character, function, amount, etc.; to suit, agree, or match; — followed by *with* or *to*. **2.** To have intercourse, esp. by sending and receiving letters; — followed by *with*.

cor're-spond'ence (-spŏn'dĕns), *n.* **1.** Act or state of corresponding; mutual adaptation, relation, or agreement. **2.** Intercourse by letters; also, the letters.

cor're-spond'en-cy (-dĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-CIES** (-sĭz). Correspondence (now only in sense 1).

cor're-spond'ent (-dĕnt), *a.* Answering (to something) in fitness, quality, size, function, etc.; corresponding. — *n.* **1.** Something that corresponds, or answers; a correlative. **2.** One with whom intercourse is carried on by letters. **3.** A person who contributes news regularly to a periodical. **4.** One who has regular commercial relations with another, esp. with a business house at a distance.

cor're-spond'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Correspondent. **2.** Communicating by letters. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

cor'ri-dor (kŏr'ĭ-dẽr), *n.* A gallery or passageway connecting several apartments.

cor'ri-gi-ble (-jĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] Capable of, or submissive to, correction.

cor-rob'o-rate (kŏ-rŏb'ŏ-rāt), *v. t.* [1] To make more certain; confirm. — **Syn.** See CONFIRM.

cor-rob'o-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act of corroborating; confirmation.

cor-rob'o-ra-tive (-rŏb'ŏ-rā-tĭv; -rā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to corroborate; confirmatory.

cor-rob'o-ra-to-ry (-rā-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* Corroborative.

cor-rode' (kŏ-rōd'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To eat away by degrees, as if by gnawing; to diminish gradually by chemical action or the like; — now distinguished from *erode*. **2.** To consume; wear away.

cor-ro'sion (kŏ-rō'zhŭn), *n.* Act, process, or effect of corroding.

cor-ro'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [4] **1.** Corroding, as an acid. **2.** Having the quality of fretting or vexing. — **corrosive sublimate.** See BICHLORIDE. — *n.* That which corrodes.

cor'ru-gate (kŏr'ŭ-gāt), *a.* Wrinkled; furrowed. — (-gāt), *v. t. & i.* [1] To form or shape in wrinkles or folds, or alternate ridges and grooves.

cor'ru-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* Act of corrugating; also, a wrinkle or groove of a corrugated surface.

cor-rupt' (kŏ-rŭpt'), *a.* [4] **1.** Changed from a sound to a putrid state; tainted. **2.** Changed from a state of uprightness, correctness, truth, etc., to a bad state. — *v. t.* **1.** To putrefy; taint. **2.** To change from good to bad; debase. **3.** To draw aside from rectitude and duty; pervert.

cor-rupt'i-bil'i-ty (-rŭp'tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being corruptible; corruptibleness.

cor-rupt'i-ble (-rŭp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being corrupted; liable to corruption. — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

cor-rup'tion (-shŭn), *n.* Act of corrupting; state of being corrupt; as: **a** Decay. **b** Putrid matter. **c** Loss of purity or integrity; depravity.

cor-rup'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [4] Corrupting or vitiating.

cor-rupt'ly, *adv.* In a corrupt manner.

cor-rupt'ness, *n.* Quality of being corrupt.

cor'sage (kŏr'sĭj; *F.* kôr'sàzh'), *n.* The waist or bodice of a woman's dress.

cor'sair (kŏr'sâr), *n.* A privateer, esp. of the Barbary Turks or Saracens; hence, a pirate.

corse (kôrs), *n.* Corpse. *Archaic.*

corse'let, cors'let (kôrs'lĕt), *n.* A piece of defensive armor for the body.

cor'set (kôr'sĕt), *n.* A woman's inner laced bodice or waist, used chiefly to shape or support the body; stays; — often in *pl.*

Cor'si-can (-sĭ-kăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the island of Corsica or its people. — *n.* A native of Corsica.

‖ **cor'tège'** (kôr'tĕzh'), *n.* [F.] A train of attendants; procession.

cor'tex (kôr'tĕks), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* Bark. **2.** The outer layer of gray matter of the brain.

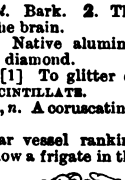
co-run'dum (kŏ-rŭn'dŭm), *n.* Native alumina, the hardest mineral except the diamond.

cor'us-cate (kŏr'ŭs-kāt), *v. i.* [1] To glitter or gleam in flashes. — **Syn.** See SCINTILLATE.

cor'us-ca'tion (kŏr'ŭs-kā'shŭn), *n.* A coruscating; a sudden flash or play of light.

cor'vet (kôr'vĕt) } *n.* A war vessel ranking
cor-vette' (kôr-vĕt') } next below a frigate in the old sailing navies.

cor'ymb (kŏr'ĭmb; -ĭm), *n.* *Bot.* A form of inflorescence in which the outermost flowers are the first to expand.



Corymb of a species of Cherry. 1 Peduncle; 2, 2 Pedicels; 3, 3 Bracts.

co'sey (kō'zĭ). Var. of COZY.

cos-met'ic (kŏz-mĕt'ĭk), *a.* Beautifying, esp. the complexion or hair. — *n.* Any external application intended to beautify the complexion or hair.

cos'mic (kŏz'mĭk), *a.* Of or relating to the cosmos or something similarly vast and systematic. — **cos'mi-cal** (-mĭ-kăl), *a.* [8].

cos'mo-pol'i-tan (-mŏ-pŏl'ĭ-tăn), *a.* [4] **1.** Belonging to all, or most of, the world; not local. **2.** At home in any country; without local attachments or prejudices. — *n.* One who is cosmopolitan; a cosmopolite.

cos-mop'o-lite (kŏz-mŏp'ŏ-līt), *n.* A cosmopolitan person, plant, or animal.

cos'mos (kŏz'mŏs), *n.* The universe as an orderly and harmonious system; — opposed to *chaos*.

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Cos'sack (kŏs'ăk), *n.* One of a warlike, pastoral people of Russia, skillful as horsemen.

cos'set (-ĕt), *n.* A pet lamb; a pet. — *v. t.* To pet; pamper.

cost (kôst), *v. i.; pret. & p. p.* COST; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COST'ING. **1.** To require to be given, expended, or laid out therefor, as in barter, purchase, etc.; to be of the price of; to cause the expenditure, relinquishment, or loss of; as, the ticket *cost* a dollar; the fight *cost* his life. **2.** To require or cause to be borne or suffered; as, the effort *cost* him great pain. — *n.* **1.** The amount or equivalent paid, given, or charged, or engaged to be paid or given, for anything; also, that which is sacrificed to get anything. **2.** Outlay, as of money, time, labor, etc.; as, the work was done at great *cost*. **3.** *pl. Law.* Expenses incurred in litigation. — **Syn.** See PRICE.

cos'tal (kŏs'tăl), *a.* Pertaining to or connected with the ribs or a rib.

cos'tard (-tărd), *n.* A large kind of apple. *Eng.*

cos'ter-mon'ger (-tĕr-mŭn'gĕr), *n.* A hawker of fruit or vegetables. *Chiefly Eng.*

cos'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [4] Constipated or causing constipation. — **cos'tive-ness**, *n.* [8].

cost'ly (kôst'lĭ), *a.* [3] Of great cost; expensive. — **cost'li-ness**, *n.* [8].

Syn. COSTLY, EXPENSIVE, DEAR. Costly applies to that which costs much; it usually implies sumptuousness, rarity, fine workmanship, or the like; as, *costly* apparel. Expensive applies to that which is high-priced, esp. with the implication of a cost beyond the thing's value or the buyer's means; as, *expensive* habits, an *expensive* luxury. Dear (as opposed to *cheap*) commonly suggests exorbitance of price or excess of cost.

cos'tume (kŏs'tūm; kŏs-tūm'), *n.* **1.** Manner or kind of dress, arms, furniture, etc., of a place or period, esp. as represented in art. **2.** Dress in general, including ornaments and the style of wearing the hair. **3.** A character dress of a particular period or locality, worn in the drama, at fancy balls, etc. **4.** A suit or dress of outer garments, esp. for a woman.

cos-tume' (kŏs-tūm'), *v. t.* [1] To provide with, or to put on, a costume.

cos-tum'er (-tūm'ĕr), *n.* A maker of or dealer in costumes.

co'sy (kō'zĭ), *a.* [3] Var. of COZY.

cot (kŏt), *n.* **1.** A small house; cottage. **2.** A cover or sheath; as, a *cot* for a sore finger.

cot, *n.* A portable or small bed, as of canvas stretched on a frame.

cote (kōt), *n.* A shed or inclosure for small domestic animals, as sheep or doves.

co'te-rie (kō'tĕ-rĭ), *n.* A set or circle of persons who meet familiarly, as for social purposes.

co-til'lion (kō-tĭl'yŭn), *n.* **1.** Orig., a lively French quadrille; any of various quadrilles; in the U. S. a series of round dances interspersed with fanciful evolutions; a german. **2.** Music for a cotillion.

‖ **co-til'lon** (kō-tĭl'yŭn; *F.* kō'tē'yôN'), *n.* [F.] Cotillion.

cot'tage (kŏt'ăj), *n.* A small house; also, any house at a summer resort.

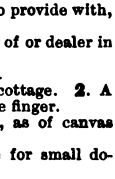
cot'tag-er (-ăj-ĕr), *n.* One who lives in a cottage.

cot'tar (-ĕr), *n.* Var. of 1st COTTER.

cot'ter (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** A cottager; cottier. **2.** In Scotland, a peasant occupying a small holding.

cot'ter, *n.* A pin to fasten together parts of a machine or structure.

cot'ti-er (-ĭ-ĕr), *n.* In Great Britain and Ireland, a peasant tenant of a cottage; a cottager.



Cotter. *a* Cotter, fastening together parts *b* and *c*.

cot'ton (kŏt'n), *n.* **1.** A soft, white, fibrous substance composed of the hairs clothing the seeds of various plants of the mallow family. **2.** The cotton plant or crop. **3.** Fabric made of cotton. **4.** Thread spun from cotton.

Cotton. 1 Flowering Branch; 2 Fruit; 3 Seed. (⅔)

cotton batting. Cotton prepared in sheets or rolls for quilting, upholstering, and similar purposes.

cotton gin. A machine to separate the seeds from cotton.

cot'ton-tail' (-tāl'), *n.* The common American rabbit.

cot'ton-wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* Any of several American species of poplar having a cottony tuft about the seeds. See TREE, *Illust.*

cot'ton-y (-ĭ), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to cotton; like cotton; downy.

cot'y-le'don (kŏt'ĭ-lē'dŭn), *n. Bot.* The first leaf, or one of the first pair or whorl of leaves, developed in seed plants; — called also *seed leaf*.

cot'y-le'don-al (-lē'dŭn-ăl; -lēd'ŭn-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a cotyledon.

cot'y-le'don-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to or having a cotyledon or cotyledons.

couch (kouch), *n.* **1.** A structure, as a bed or lounge, for repose or sleep. **2.** Any place for repose, as the lair of a beast, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To lay upon a bed or resting place. **2.** To lower; bend down; depress, as some part of the body, a lance, etc. **3.** To put into language; express; phrase. — *v. i.* **1.** To lie in a place or position of rest; repose. **2.** To lie in ambush; be concealed.

couch'ant (kouch'ănt), *a.* Lying down; often, of an animal, squatting; in *Heraldry*, lying down with the head raised.

couch grass (kouch). Any of various grasses that spread rapidly. Some species are called also *quitch*, *quick*, etc., with or without the word *grass*.

cou'gar (kōō'gär), *n.* A large tawny quadruped of the cat family, found from British America to Patagonia. See CAT, *Illust.*

cough (kŏf), *v. i.* To expel air, or obstructing or irritating matter, from the lungs or air passages in a sudden noisy manner. — *v. t.* To expel by coughing; — with *up* or *out*. — *n.* **1.** Act of coughing. **2.** The more or less frequent repetition of coughing, a symptom of disease.

could (kŏŏd), *pret.* of CAN. Was, should be, or would be, able; — used as an auxiliary.

cou'lee ‖ **cou'lée** (kōō'lĭ, *F.* kōō'lā'), *n.* [F.] **1.** *Geol.* A stream or sheet of lava. **2.** The bed of a stream when deep and having inclined sides; — distinguished from a *cañon*. *Western North Amer.*

cou-lomb' (-lŏm'), *n.* The practical unit of quantity in electrical measurements; quantity transferred by a current of one ampere in one second.

coul'ter (kōl'tĕr). Var. of COLTER.

coun'cil (koun'sĭl), *n.* **1.** An assembly convened for consultation, advice, or agreement. **2.** A body constituted as a more or less permanent advisory or legislative body. — **council of war**, an assembly of officers called to consult with the commanding officer on questions of importance or emergency.

coun'cil-man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN. A member of a council, esp. of the common council of a city.

coun'ci-lor (-sĭ-lĕr), *n.* [7] A member of a council, as of a council advisory to a chief magistrate.

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coun'sel (-sĕl), *n.* **1.** Mutual advising; deliberation together. **2.** Advice, esp. that given as the result of consultation. **3.** One who gives advice, esp. in legal matters; a lawyer; collectively, the legal advocates united in managing a case.—**Syn.** See ADVICE. — **to keep one's counsel**, to be reticent as to knowledge, opinion, etc. — *v. t.* [7] **1.** To advise. **2.** To recommend, as an act or course.

coun'se-lor (-sĕ-lẽr), *n.* [7] **1.** One who counsels; an adviser. **2.** A counsel, or barrister.

count (kount), *v. t.* **1.** To tell or name one by one, or by groups; number; enumerate. **2.** To take into account; include in reckoning. **3.** To name the numerals in order up to and including (a specified numeral). **4.** To esteem; consider; as, he *counts* himself fortunate. — *v. i.* **1.** To count articles; also, to name numerals in order. **2.** To reckon; rely; depend; —with *on* or *upon*. **3.** To be of account or value. — *n.* **1.** Act of numbering, or the number ascertained by counting. **2.** *Law.* A particular charge, in a declaration or indictment, stating the cause of action or prosecution.

count, *n.* A nobleman on the continent of Europe, corresponding in rank to an English earl.

coun'te-nance (koun'tĕ-nănz), *n.* **1.** Look or expression of the face; esp. in: **to keep one's countenance**, that is, to keep from laughing or smiling; **his countenance fell**, that is, he showed his disappointment, etc.; also, the face; visage. **2.** Approving bearing or facial aspect; hence, favor; support; aid; as, to give (or lend) *countenance* to a plan. — **Syn.** See FACE. — *v. t.* [1] To give countenance to; favor.

count'er, *n.* **1.** A device, as a piece of metal, ivory, etc., used in reckoning. **2** A kind of table, as in a shop, on which money is counted and over which business is transacted.

count'er, *n.* One that counts.

coun'ter (koun'tẽr), *adv.* **1.** In the wrong way. **2.** Contrary; contrariwise. — *a.* Contrary; opposite; opposed. — *n.* The leather that stiffens or supports the heel part of a boot or shoe upper.

coun'ter, *v. t.* To encounter, oppose, combat, or the like. — *v. i.* To deliver a counter (blow). — *n.* Act of giving a blow when receiving or parrying one, as in boxing; also, the blow given.

coun'ter-act' (-ăkt'), *v. t.* To act in opposition to.

coun'ter-ac'tion (-ăk'shŭn), *n.* Contrary action; action in opposition to action.

coun'ter-ac'tive (-ăk'tĭv), *a.* Tending to counteract. — *n.* That which counteracts.

coun'ter-bal'ance (-băl'ăns), *v. t.* To oppose with an equal weight or power. — *n.* **1.** A weight that balances another; a counterpoise. **2.** Influence or power which offsets another.

coun'ter-claim' (-klām'), *n.* An opposing claim.

coun'ter-feit (koun'tẽr-fĭt), *a.* Given or assuming the appearance of something genuine or original; spurious; as, *counterfeit* coins. — **Syn.** See ARTIFICIAL. — *n.* That which is made in imitation of something else with intent to deceive.

Syn. COUNTERFEIT, FORGERY. **Counterfeit** is used esp. of imitations of coin, paper money, etc., which depend on engraved designs for identity; **forgery**, more properly, of the fraudulent making, change, or imitation of a written or printed document.

— *v. t.* To imitate, esp. for deceiving; to make a counterfeit of. — *v. i.* **1.** To dissemble; pretend. **2.** To make counterfeits, esp. of money. — **coun'ter-feit'er** (-fĭt'ẽr), *n.* [8].

coun'ter-ir'ri-tant (-Ir'ĭ-tănt), *n.* An irritant to cause irritation to relieve an existing irritation elsewhere.

coun'ter-mand' (-mând'), *v. t.* To revoke (a command); cancel (an order) by a contrary order.

coun'ter-mand (koun'tẽr-mând; koun'tẽr-mând'), *n.* A contrary order; a revoking order or act.

coun'ter-march' (koun'tẽr-märch'), *n.* **1.** A marching back; retrocession. **2.** An evolution by which a military body reverses its direction.

coun'ter-march' (koun'tẽr-märch'; koun'tẽr-märch'), *v. i. & t.* To execute a countermarch.

coun'ter-mine' (koun'tẽr-mīn'), *n. Mil.* An underground gallery excavated to intercept and destroy an enemy's mine. — **coun'ter-mine'** (-mīn'), *v. t. & i.* [1].

coun'ter-pane' (-pān'), *n.* A coverlet for a bed.

coun'ter-part' (-pärt'), *n.* **1.** A part or thing corresponding to another; a copy; facsimile. **2.** A person closely resembling another. **3.** A thing that serves to complete or complement something else.

coun'ter-point', *n. Music.* **a** A melody added to a melody as an accompaniment. **b** The art of composite melody.

coun'ter-poise' (-poiz'), *n.* **1.** A counterbalance. **2.** An equal opposing power or force. **3.** Equilibrium. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To counterbalance. **2.** To weigh (one thing) against another.

coun'ter-sign' (koun'tẽr-sīn'; koun'tẽr-sīn'), *v. t.* To sign on the opposite side of (an instrument or writing); hence, to sign in addition to the signature of another, for authentication or confirmation. — *n.* **1.** The signature of a person to a writing already signed by another, as to authenticate it. **2.** A secret signal, as a word or phrase, which must be given by any one wishing to pass a sentry.

coun'ter-sink' (koun'tẽr-sĭŋk'), *v. t.*; for prin. parts see SINK. **1.** To chamfer (a hole) to receive the head of a screw, bolt, etc. **2.** To cause (a screw, bolt, etc.) to sink even with or below the surface.

count'ess (koun'tĕs), *n.* Wife or widow of an earl (British or Irish), or of a count (on the Continent); also, a lady of the same rank in her own right.

count'ing-house' (koun'tĭng-hous') } *n.* Place
count'ing-room' (koun'tĭng-rōōm') } where a merchant, trader, or manufacturer keeps his books and transacts business.

count'less, *a.* Incapable of being counted.

coun'tri-fied (kŭn'trĭ-fīd), *p. a.* [4] Having a rustic look and manners; rustic.

coun'try (-trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). **1.** A region or tract of land of undefined extent; a district; as, wild *country*. **2.** An inhabited region of more or less definite limits, or the people of a region; as, "the *country* of the MacGregors." **3.** The territory of a nation; a state distinct as to name and people (as England or Germany); also, the people. **4.** Land of one's birth, allegiance, or citizenship; as, "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my *country*." **5.** Rural regions as opposed to city or town; as, "God made the *country*, and man made the town." — *a.* Of or pertaining to the country, or rural regions; as, *country* life; also, rustic; unpolished; as, *country* manners.

coun'try-dance', *n.* A dance in which some of the couples dance between parallel lines formed by others.

coun'try-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. **1.** An inhabitant of a (certain) country; also, a compatriot. **2.** A rustic; farmer.

coun'try-seat' (-sēt'), *n.* A country residence.

coun'try-side' (-sīd'), *n.* A country neighborhood.

coun'try-wom'an (-wo͝om'ăn), *n.*; *pl.* -WOMEN. A woman of the country, or of the same country.

coun'ty (koun'tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** In Great Britain and Ireland: **a** The inhabitants of a county (sense **b**). **b** The chief administrative territorial division. **2.** In the U. S., the largest division for local government in all States except Louisiana, where it is called *parish*.

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‖**coup** (kōō), *n.* [F.] Lit., a stroke, blow; esp., a sudden or unexpected stroke, device, or stratagem.

cou-pé' (kōō-pā'), *n.* Kind of 4-wheeled closed carriage for two persons inside, with an outside seat for the driver.

cou'ple (kŭp''l), *n.* **1.** That which links two things together; tie; leash. **2.** Two of the same kind connected or considered together; pair; brace. **3.** A man and woman married or betrothed, or partners at a dance, etc.

Syn. COUPLE, PAIR, BRACE, YOKE. **Couple** applies to two things of the same sort, regarded as in some way associated; but it often means no more than *two;* as, a married *couple;* a *couple* of hours, dollars, etc. **Pair** applies to two things which belong or are used together, often so that one is useless or defective without the other; it also applies to a single object composed of two corresponding or complementary parts; as, a *pair* of gloves or scissors. **Brace** commonly applies to a pair of certain birds or animals (as, a *brace* of ducks); occasionally, to a pair of inanimate objects (as, a *brace* of pistols); rarely, to persons, in contempt or humorously (as, a *brace* of scoundrels). **Yoke** applies to a pair of animals linked together; as, a *yoke* of oxen. — *v. t.* [1] To link or tie; join. — *v. i.* To come together, forming a pair or pairs.

cou'pler (-lẽr), *n.* One that couples, or connects, as a link or shackle to connect cars.

cou'plet (-lĕt), *n.* Two successive riming lines of verse, esp. two of the same length.

cou'pling (-lĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one that couples. **2.** *Mach.* A contrivance or device to couple adjacent parts or objects.

cou'pon (kōō'pŏn), *n.* **1.** A certificate of interest due, to be cut from transferable bonds, and presented for payment. **2.** A section of a ticket, showing the holder to be entitled to something.

cour'age (kŭr'ĕj), *n.* That quality of mind which enables one to encounter danger and difficulties with firmness, or without fear; valor.

Syn. COURAGE, BRAVERY, GALLANTRY, BOLDNESS, VALOR, FORTITUDE, HEROISM. **Courage** (the general term) is that firmness of spirit which meets danger without fear. **Bravery** is daring, often defiant, courage; **gallantry**, dashing and adventurous courage. **Boldness** is the opposite of (sometimes the outgrowth of resistance against) timidity; **valor**, personal bravery, esp. in battle. **Fortitude** is passive courage, esp. in enduring pain or adversity. **Heroism** is contempt of danger from a noble and self-forgetful devotion.

cou-ra'geous (kŭ-rā'jŭs), *a.* [4] Having, or characterized by, courage; brave. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

cou'ri-er (kōō'rĭ-ẽr), *n.* **1.** A special, swift messenger. **2.** An attendant on travelers who looks out for their convenience at hotels and on the way.

course (kōrs), *n.* **1.** Act of moving from one point to another; progress; passage; direction; career; as, "hinder not my *course*"; a ship's *course;* in the *course* of a year. **2.** Ground or path traversed; track; way; as, a race *course*. **3.** A single charge of opposing knights in a tourney. *Obs. or Hist.* **4.** Method of procedure; conduct; behavior. **5.** A series or succession of acts or proceedings arranged in order or at regular intervals; as, a *course* of lectures; *course* of medicine. **6.** That part of a meal served at one time, with its accompaniments. **7.** A continuous row or layer, as of brick.

course, *v. t.* [1] **1.** To pursue. **2.** To cause, as dogs, to pursue game. **3.** To run through or over. — *v. i.* **1.** To take or follow a course. **2.** To run as in a race or in hunting.

cours'er (kōr'sẽr), *n.* A swift or spirited horse.

court (kōrt), *n.* **1.** An uncovered area partly or wholly inclosed as by buildings. **2.** An inclosed open space like a short street. **3.** A space for playing any of various games with a ball, as tennis. **4.** The residence of a sovereign or other dignitary; palace. **5.** The retinue of a sovereign or person high in authority; also, a prince or sovereign and his ministers and officials as a political body; as, the *court* of France. **6.** Any formal assembling of the retinue of a sovereign. **7.** Attention or homage directed to a person in power or to one whose favor, affection, or interest is sought; courtship; as, to make *court* (to attempt to please as by flattery); to pay *court* (to address with gallantries; woo). **8. a** The place where justice is administered. **b** The persons legally appointed to administer justice, when duly assembled; a judicial tribunal, or those constituting it. **c** The session of a judicial assembly. — *v. t.* **1.** To seek the favor of by attention or flattery. **2.** To seek the affections of; woo. **3.** To attempt to gain; solicit; seek; as, to *court* favor; *court* investigation. — *v. i.* To play the lover; woo.

cour'te-ous (kûr'tē-ŭs; kōrt'yŭs), *a.* [4] Of courtlike manners; characterized by courtesy. — **Syn.** See CIVIL. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

cour'te-san, *or* **-zan** (kōr'tē-zăn; kûr'-), *n.* A court mistress; prostitute.

cour'te-sy (kûr'tē-sĭ; kōr'tē-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-sies** (-sĭz). **1.** Politeness; civility; courtliness. **2.** An act of civility or respect. **3.** Favor or indulgence, as distinguished from right; as, a title given by *courtesy*. — **Syn.** Urbanity, courteousness.

court'house' (kōrt'hous'), *n.* A building for courts (see COURT, *n.*, 8) and public meetings.

court'ier (-yẽr), *n.* **1.** An attendant at the court of a prince. **2.** One who courts favor; flatterer.

court'ly, *a.* [3] **1.** Elegant; polite; courtlike. **2.** Disposed to favor the great, or the policy or party of the court. — **Syn.** See CIVIL. — *adv.* Politely; elegantly. — **court'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* [8].

court'-mar'tial (kōrt'mär'shăl), *n.*; *pl.* COURTS-MARTIAL. A court of military or naval officers for the trial of one belonging to the army or navy, or of offenses against military or naval law. — *v. t.* [7] To subject to trial by a court-martial.

court'-plas'ter, *n.* Sticking plaster, as of silk.

court'ship (kōrt'shĭp), *n.* The act or process of paying court; esp., wooing.

court'yard' (-yärd'), *n.* A court or inclosure attached to a house, castle, or palace.

cous'in (kŭz''n), *n.* **1.** Any one collaterally related more remotely than a brother or sister. *Obs.*, except as in def. 2, or fig.; as in, "our American *cousins*." **2.** The son or daughter of one's uncle or aunt (more fully *own*, *first*, or *full*, *cousin*); also, a relative descended the same number of steps by a different line from a common ancestor (as in *second cousin*, *third cousin*, etc.).

cous'in-ger'man (-jûr'măn), *n.*; *pl.* COUSINS-GERMAN. A first cousin.

cove (kōv), *n.* A retired nook, esp. a sheltered inlet.

cov'e-nant (kŭv'ē-nănt), *n.* An agreement between two or more persons or parties; a compact; a stipulation. — *v. i. & t.* To enter into, or promise by, a covenant; agree; contract; bargain.

cov'e-nant-er (-năn-tẽr), *n.* One who covenants.

cov'e-nan-tor' (-năn-tôr'), *n.* The party to a covenant who is bound to perform the obligation.

Cov'en-try (-ĕn-trĭ), *n.* A town in Warwickshire, England. — **to send to, *or* be in, Coventry**, to exclude, or be excluded, from society or from the society or class to which one belongs.

cov'er (-ẽr), *v. t.* **1.** To place a covering over; also, to overspread or envelop; clothe. **2.** To hide from sight; conceal. **3** To brood or sit on; incubate; as, a hen *covers* her eggs. **4.** To extend thickly over; as, soldiers *covered* the country. **5.** To shelter, as from evil; protect; as, the cav-

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alry *covered* the retreat. **6.** To be sufficient for; include; embrace; as, money to *cover* expenses. **7.** To pass over (a distance), as a train. **8.** To bring or hold within range, as of a gun. — *n.* **1.** Something laid, set, or spread on, about, or over another thing; as, the *cover* of a book; *cover* of a box. **2.** Anything that veils or conceals; cloak; as, "under *cover* of the night." **3.** Shelter; protection; as, the woods afforded a *cover* for the troops. **4.** Covert for game. **5.** The table furniture or service, esp. for one person, at a meal.

cov'er-ing (-ĭng), *n.* Anything that covers.

cov'er-let (-lĕt), *n.* The uppermost cover of a bed.

cov'er-lid (-lĭd), *n.* A coverlet.

cov'ert (-ẽrt), *a.* [4] **1.** Covered over; secret; disguised; as, a *covert* threat; *covert* look. **2.** *Law.* Under cover, authority, or protection (of her husband); — of a married woman. — **Syn.** See SECRET. — *n.* **1.** A place that covers and protects; esp., a thicket affording cover for game. **2.** One of the special feathers covering the bases of the quills of the wings and tail of a bird. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

cov'er-ture (-ẽr-tūr), *n.* *Law.* Status of a woman during marriage.

cov'et (-ĕt), *v. t. & i.* To wish for, or desire, with eagerness or inordinately, esp. wrongly, as that which belongs to another. — **Syn.** See ENVY.

cov'et-ous (-ĕ-tŭs), *a.* [4] Excessively eager to get (esp. money); avaricious. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.* **Syn.** COVETOUS, AVARICIOUS. *Covetous* implies esp. excessive desire for what belongs to another; *avaricious*, greed of wealth in order to hoard it.

cov'ey (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* COVEYS (-ĭz). **1.** A brood of birds; small flock, as of partridges, grouse, etc. **2.** A company; bevy.

cow (kou), *n.*; *pl.* cows (kouz); *old pl.*, *now chiefly poetic*, KINE (kin). The mature female of any bovine animal, or of any other animal the male of which is called *bull*. See BULL.

cow, *v. t.* To depress with fear. — **Syn.** See FRIGHTEN.

cow'ard (kou'ẽrd), *a.* [4] **1.** Destitute of courage; cowardly. **2.** Due to base fear, or expressive of such fear. — *n.* A person who lacks courage; poltroon; craven; dastard.

cow'ard-ice (-ẽr-dĭs), *n.* Want of courage; faint-heartedness; cowardliness.

cow'ard-ly, *a.* [4] **1.** Wanting courage; pusillanimous. **2.** Befitting a coward. — **cow'ard-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* [8].

Syn. COWARDLY, PUSILLANIMOUS, POLTROON, CRAVEN, DASTARDLY. *Cowardly* implies a weak or ignoble, *pusillanimous*, a mean-spirited and contemptible, lack of courage. *Poltroon* implies arrant cowardice; *craven*, abject pusillanimity; *dastardly*, esp. the cowardly or skulking execution of an outrageous or malicious design.

cow'boy' (-boi'), *n.* A cattle herder, esp. one of the mounted herdsmen of the western United States.

cow'catch'er (-kăch'ẽr), *n.* A strong frame in front of a locomotive, to throw aside obstructions.

cow'er (-ẽr), *v. i.* To stoop by bending the knees; crouch; hence, to quail. — **Syn.** See FAWN.

cow'herd' (-hûrd'), *n.* One who tends cows at pasture.

cow'hide' (-hīd'), *n.* **1.** A cow's hide, or leather from it. **2.** A heavy whip of rawhide or of braided leather. — *v. t.* [1] To flog with a cowhide.

cowl (koul), *n.* A monk's hood. — *v. t.* To cover with or as with a cowl. — **cowled** (kould), *p. a.*

cow'lick' (kou'lĭk'), *n.* A tuft of hair turned up or awry (usually in front), as if licked by a cow.

co'work'er (kō'wûr'kẽr), *n.* One who works with another.

cow'pea' (kou'pē'), *n.* A plant of the bean family; also, its edible seed.

cow'pox' (kou'pŏks'), *n.* A pustular disease of a cow's udder, which, when communicated to man, as by vaccination, protects from smallpox.

cow'rie } (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). A kind of ma-
cow'ry } rine gastropod shell, used as money in parts of Africa and Asia. See MOLLUSK, *Illust.*

cow'slip' (-slĭp'), *n.* **1.** A kind of common primrose. *Great Britain.* **2.** The marsh marigold. *U.S.*

cox'comb' (kŏks'kōm'), *n.* **1.** **a** A strip of red cloth notched like a cock's comb, which licensed jesters wore in their caps. **b** The jester's cap with a coxcomb. **2.** A vain, showy fellow; fop.

cox'swain, cock'swain (kŏk'swān; *naut.* -s'n), *n.* The steersman of a ship's boat, a racing shell, etc.

coy (koi), *a.* [3] Shrinking from approach or familiarity; reserved; shy; modest; bashful; demure. See SHY. — **coy'ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

coy-o'te (kī-ō'tē; kī'ōt), *n.* The prairie wolf of North America.

coz (kŭz), *n.* Cousin; — used in familiar address.

coz'en (kŭz'n), *v. t. & i.* To cheat; deceive.

co'zy (kō'zĭ), *a.* [3] Snug; comfortable. — **Syn.** See SNUG. — **co'zi-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

crab (krăb), *n.* **1.** A crustacean having a broad and usually flattened shell, a small abdomen, and short antennæ. See CRUSTACEAN, *Illust.* **2.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* The zodiacal sign and constellation Cancer, between Gemini and Leo. **3.** Any of various machines, orig. with claws, for moving heavy weights. — **to catch a crab**, a phrase used of a rower: **a** When he fails to raise the oar clear of the water on the recovery. **b** When he misses the water altogether in making a stroke.

crab, *n.* **1.** A crab apple. **2.** A crabbed person.

crab apple. **1.** A small, wild, sour apple. **2.** Any of several cultivated apples with small acid fruit.

crab'bed (krăb'bĕd), *p. a.* [3] **1.** Characterized by, or manifesting, peevishness, moroseness, or sourness; cross. **2.** Obscure or intricate, as a book or author. **3.** Cramped; irregular, as writing. — **crab'bed-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **crab'bed-ness**, *n.* [8].

crab grass. Any of several grasses with creeping or decumbent stems that root freely at the nodes, so that the plants become pests. See GRASS, *Illust.*

crack (krăk), *v. i.* **1.** To make a sharp, sudden sound in or as in breaking. **2.** To break with or without quite separating into parts. **3.** To become cracked; — said of the voice. — *v. t.* **1.** To break or burst with a sharp sound; break or fracture (anything hard or brittle). **2.** Hence: To rend or burst, as the heart with grief; make unsound; to craze. **3.** To utter smartly, as a joke. **4.** To cause to make a sharp noise; snap, as a whip. **5.** To impair the musical quality or clearness of; — said of the voice. **6.** To laud; extol; praise; — with *up*. *Colloq.* — *n.* **1.** A sharp, sudden sound; the sound of anything suddenly burst or broken. **2.** A sharp, resounding blow. *Colloq.* **3.** A partial separation of parts; chink; crevice. — *a.* Of superior excellence. *Colloq.*

crack'-brained' (krăk'brānd'), *a.* [4] Crazy.

crack'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that cracks. **2.** A firecracker. **3.** One of the lower class of rural whites of the southern States, esp. Georgia and Florida; — a nickname. **4.** A thin hard biscuit. *U. S.*

crack'le (-'l), *v. i.* [1] To make small, sharp, sudden noises, frequently repeated; crepitate. — *v. t.* To crack or break with slight crushing repeatedly repeated. — *n.* **1.** A crackling noise. **2.** *Fine Arts.* A peculiar cracked surface, as in certain kinds of pottery, etc.

crack'ling (-lĭng), *n.* **1.** The making of repeated small, sharp cracks, or reports. **2.** The crisp rind of roasted pork.

crack'nel (-nĕl), *n.* A dry, brittle kind of biscuit.

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cra'dle (krā'd'l), *n.* **1.** A bed or cot for a baby, usually on rockers or pivots; hence, place of origin or nurture. **2.** Something suggestive of a baby's cradle, as an attachment on a scythe (**cradle scythe**) to lay the grain in a swath, a rocking device used in washing out gold-bearing earth, etc.— *v.t.* [1] **1.** To lay to rest or rock in or as in a cradle. **2.** To nurse or train in infancy. **3.** To mow with a cradle scythe.

craft (kráft), *n.* **1.** Art or skill; hence, an occupation requiring this; a manual art. **2.** A power; faculty; knack. **3.** Artifice; guile. **4.** Those engaged in any trade, collectively; guild. **5.** *Naut.* A vessel; vessels, collectively.— **Syn.** See TRADE.

crafts'man (kráfts'mǎn), *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN** (-mĕn). One who practices some trade or manual occupation; an artificer. — **Syn.** See WORKMAN.

crafts'man-ship, *n.* Occupation or performance of a craftsman.

craft'y (kráf't'I), *a.* [3] Skillful at deceiving others; cunning; wily. — **Syn.** Artful, sly, deceitful. See CUNNING.— **craft'i-ly**, *adv.* [8]— **-i-ness**, *n.* [8].

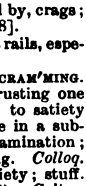
crag (krăg), *n.* A steep, rugged, broken cliff or projecting rock.

crag'gy (-I), *a.* [3] Full of, or marked by, crags; rugged; rough. — **crag'gi-ness**, *n.* [8].

crake (krāk), *n.* *Zoöl.* Any of various rails, especially of the short-billed kind.

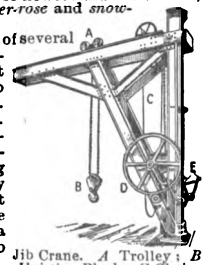
cram (krăm), *v. t.*; **CRAMMED** (krămd); **CRAM'MING.** **1.** To press, esp. in filling, or in thrusting one thing into another; stuff. **2.** To fill to satiety with or as with food. **3.** To prepare in a subject by hurried study, as for an examination; also, to get a knowledge of by cramming. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* **1.** To eat greedily and to satiety; stuff. **2.** To cram a subject (see CRAM, *v. t.*, 3). *Colloq.*

cramp (krămp), *n.* **1.** A device, usually of iron bent at the ends, to hold together blocks of stone, timbers, etc. **2.** A tool, esp. a frame with a tightening screw, for holding things together. **3.** Cramped state or part; a constraint. **4.** *Med.* **a** Spasmodic and painful involuntary contraction of a muscle or muscles. **b** A paralysis of certain muscles due to excessive use; as, writer's *cramp*. — *v. t.* **1.** To affect with cramp. **2.** To compress; restrain; hamper. **3.** To fasten or hold with or as with a cramp.


Cramp, 2.

cran'ber-ry (krăn'bĕr-I), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-Iz). The bright red, acid berry of a certain plant of the heath family; also, the plant. — **cranberry tree**, a tree or shrub with white cymose flowers and red berries, cultivated as the *guelder-rose* and *snowball tree*.

crane (krān), *n.* **1.** Any of several tall wading birds resembling the herons, but more nearly related to the rails. See BIRD, *Illust.* **2.** The great blue heron. **3.** A machine for handling heavy weights, commonly by a projecting swinging arm. **4.** Any arm which swings about a vertical axis at one end, for supporting a weight. — *v. t.* **1.** To lift by or as by a crane. **2.** To stretch (the neck) as a crane does. — *v. i.* To stretch out the neck, as in order to see better.



Jib Crane. *A* Trolley; *B* Hoisting Block; *C* Chain; *D* Hoist operated by the Crank *E*.

cra'ni-al (krā'nI-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the cranium.

cra'ni-um (krā'nI-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* **E. -NIUMS** (**-ŭmz**), **L. -NIA** (-ă). *Anat.* **a** The skull of a vertebrate. **b** The part of the skull inclosing the brain.

crank (krăngk), *n.* **1.** *Mach.* A part or arm at right angles to a shaft to impart or receive motion. **2.** A fanciful or eccentric twist or turn in speech, thought, or action; crotchet; caprice; also, a person having a crank. *Colloq.* — *v. t.* To bend into the shape of, or to move or operate by, a crank.

crank, *a.* [3] **1.** Out of gear, loose; shaky. **2.** *Naut.* Of a vessel, very easily inclined by any external force, as that of the wind on the sails.

crank shaft, *or* **crank'shaft'**, *n.* A shaft turning, or driven by, a crank.

crank'y (krăngk'I), *a.* [3] **1.** Ill-tempered; irritable; also, eccentric; crotchety. **2.** *Naut.* Crank. — **crank'i-ly** (-I-lI), *adv.* [8] — **-i-ness**, *n.* [8].

cran'ny (krăn'I), *n.*; *pl.* **-NIES** (-Iz). A small, narrow opening; crevice.

crape (krāp), *n.* **1.** A kind of thin, crimped stuff, usually of silk. **2.** A piece of crape for some purpose, as a mourning band.

crash (krăsh), *v. t. & i.* To break violently and noisily; strike with a crash. — *n.* **1.** A loud, sudden, confused sound, as of many things falling and breaking at once; the shock of collision and breaking. **2.** Ruin; failure, as of a business house.

crash, *n.* Coarse, heavy linen cloth, as for towels.

crass (krăs), *a.* [3] Gross; very stupid or coarse. — **crass'ly**, *adv.* [8] — **crass'ness**, *n.* [8].

crate (krāt), *n.* **1.** A large wickerwork basket to transport china, crockery, etc. **2.** A case usually of wooden slats, with interspaces, used for goods in transportation. — *v. t.* [1] To pack in a crate.

cra'ter (krā'tĕr), *n.* The funnel-shaped opening of a volcano or a geyser.

cra-vat' (krȧ-văt'), *n.* A neckcloth, chiefly for men.

crave (krāv), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To ask earnestly; beg. **2.** To long for; hence, to require; need. — **Syn.** See LONG. — *v. i.* To desire strongly.

cra'ven (krā'v'n), *a.* [3] Avowedly defeated or afraid; cowardly; spiritless.— **Syn.** See COWARDLY. — *n.* An avowed coward; poltroon; dastard.

craw (krô), *n.* The crop of a bird or insect.

craw'fish, **cray'fish** (krô'fIsh', krā'-), *n.* (see PLURAL, *n.*, *Note*). Any of numerous fresh-water crustaceans closely resembling the lobster, but much smaller. See CRUSTACEAN, *Illust.*

crawl (krôl), *v. i.* **1.** To move slowly by drawing the body along the ground, as a worm; to creep. **2.** To feel as if, or to be, swarming with crawling things. — **Syn.** See CREEP.

cray'fish', *n.* A kind of crustacean. See CRAWFISH.

cray'on (krā'ŏn), *n.* **1.** A stick of chalk, clay, or the like used in drawing. **2.** A crayon drawing.

craze (krāz), *v. t. & i.* [1] To render or become insane. — *n.* **1.** A mania, or temporary passion or infatuation. **2.** Craziness; insanity. **3.** In pottery, a crack in the glaze or enamel.

cra'zy (krā'zI), *a.* [3] **1.** Full of cracks or flaws; unsound. **2.** Broken, weakened, or disordered in intellect; insane.— **Syn.** See INSANE.— **cra'zi-ly** (-I-lI), *adv.* [8] — **cra'zi-ness**, *n.* [8] — **crazy bone**, a place at the back of the elbow which, when struck, causes a curious and painful tingling.

creak (krēk), *v. i.* To make a prolonged sharp, squeaking sound.— *v. t.* To cause to creak.— *n.* The sound of creaking.

creak'y (-I), *a.* [3] Marked by creaking.

cream (krēm), *n.* **1.** The rich, oily, and yellowish part of milk. **2.** A fancy dish, or sweet, made from cream, etc., or so as to resemble cream. **3.** The choicest part of a thing. **4.** The color of cream. — **cream of tartar**, purified tartar. See TARTAR, 1. — *v. i.* To form, or become covered with, cream;

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hence, to mantle; froth. — *v. t.* **1.** To skim the cream from. **2.** To furnish with or as with cream.

cream'er-y (krēm-ēr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). An establishment where butter is made.

cream'y (-ĭ), *a.* [3] Containing or resembling cream; creamlike; luscious.

crease (krēs). Var. of CREESE, a dagger.

crease, *n.* **1.** A line or mark made by folding any pliable substance; any similar mark. **2.** *Cricket.* One of the lines defining the limits of the bowler and the batsman. — *v. t.* [1] To make a crease in or on; wrinkle. — *v. i.* To become creased.

cre-ate' (krē-āt'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To cause to exist; produce; originate. **2.** To invest with a new form, office, etc.; appoint; as, to *create* a man king.

cre-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of creating; fact of being created. **2.** That which is created.

cre-a'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [4] **1.** Having the power or quality of creating; originative. **2.** Productive; — followed by *of*.

cre-a'tor (-tēr), *n.* One that creates; [*cap.*] the Supreme Being.

crea'ture (krē'tūr), *n.* **1.** Anything created; esp., a living created being. **2.** A servile dependent.

cre'dence (krē'dĕns), *n.* Belief; credit; usually, belief formed lightly on the basis of indirect, esp. verbal, testimony; as, to give *credence* to gossip.

cre-den'tial (krē-dĕn'shăl), *a.* Giving a title to credit or confidence; accrediting. *Rare.* — *n.* **1.** That which gives a title to credit or confidence. **2.** *pl.* Testimonials accrediting a person.

cred'i-bil'i-ty (krĕd'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being credible, or an instance of it.

cred'i-ble (krĕd'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] Capable or worthy of being credited or believed; trustworthy. — **cred'i-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.* [8].

cred'it (-ĭt), *n.* **1.** Reliance on the truth or reality of something; belief; faith. **2.** Quality of being generally believed; trustworthiness. **3.** Reputation; esp., good reputation. **4.** **a** That which procures, or adds to, reputation; as, he took no *credit* for the act. **b** A source of honor; as, to be a *credit* to one's family. **5.** *Commerce.* Trust given or received; as, to buy on *credit*. **6.** *Bookkeeping.* **a** Entry, in an account, of a payment or other value received. **b** The side (right-hand) of an account on which such entries are made. **7.** Balance in a person's favor in an account. — *v. t.* **1.** To confide in the truth of; believe. **2.** *Bookkeeping.* To enter on the credit side; give credit for. **3** To give credit for; attribute or ascribe; as, to *credit* a man with good intentions; to *credit* good intentions to a man.

Syn. CREDIT, ACCREDIT. To credit is to believe; to accredit, to invest with credit or authority; as, to *credit* a legend; an *accredited* agent.

cred'it-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* [4] Deserving or possessing esteem; estimable. — **cred'it-a-bly**, *adv.* [8].

cred'i-tor (-ĭ-tēr), *n.* **1.** One who gives mercantile credit; one to whom money is due; — opposed to *debtor*. **2.** *Bookkeeping.* The credit side of an account. Abbr. *Cr.*

cre'do (krē'dō), *n.; pl.* -DOS (-dōz). [*Usually cap.*] A creed; esp., the Apostles' or the Nicene Creed, in church service, or a musical setting for it.

cre-du'li-ty (krē-dū'lĭ-tĭ), *n.* Belief; esp., a disposition to believe on insufficient evidence.

cred'u-lous (krĕd'ū-lŭs), *a.* [4] Inclined to believe, esp. on slight evidence. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8]

creed (krēd), *n.* **1.** An authoritative formula of the essential articles of Christian faith. **2.** Any formula of faith or of opinions.

creek (krēk), *n.* **1.** A small inlet or bay, narrower and extending farther inland than a cove. **2.** A stream of water, smaller than a river; rivulet.

creel (krēl), *n.* A wicker basket, as for fish.

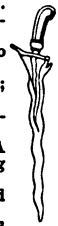
creep (krēp), *v. i.*; CREPT (krĕpt); CREEP'ING. **1.** To move along with the body prone or close to the ground or floor; crawl. **2.** To move slowly, stealthily, or timorously. **3.** Of plants, to spread by means of prostrate or clinging stems. **4.** To have a sensation as of insects creeping on the skin.

Syn. CREEP, CRAWL, are often interchanged. In modern usage crawl, more commonly than creep, is applied to worms and reptiles. Fig. *creep* emphasizes the idea of slowness or stealthiness; *crawl*, abjectness or servility.

— *n.* **1.** Act of creeping. **2.** A distressing creeping sensation; — often *colloq.* in *pl.*, *the creeps*.

creep'er (krēp'ēr), *n.* One that creeps; as: **a** Any of various (mostly small) birds that creep about on trees, bushes, etc. **b** A creeping plant.

creep'y (krēp'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Marked by creeping, or slow motion. **2.** Having or producing a creeping sensation. — **creep'i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* [8].



creese (krēs), *n.* A dagger having a serpentine blade, used by the Malays.

cre-mate' (krē-māt'; krē'māt), *v. t.* [1] To burn; incinerate, as a corpse.

cre-ma'tion (krē-mā'shŭn), *n.* A burning; esp., the cremating of the dead.

cre-ma'tor (krē-mā'tēr), *n.* One that cremates, esp. corpses.

crem'a-to-ry (krĕm'ă-tō-rĭ; krē'mă-), *n.* A furnace or an establishment for cremating dead bodies or refuse.

‖ **crème** (krâm), *n.* [F.] Cream; — used in names in cookery, etc.

Cre-mo'na (krē-mō'nă), *n.* A superior kind of violin, formerly made at Cremona, Italy. Creese.

cre'ole (krē'ōl), *n.* [*Usually cap.*] **a** A person of French or Spanish descent born and raised in a colonial or remote region, esp. a tropical region. **b** A white descendant of the French or Spanish settlers of Louisiana, preserving their speech and culture. **c** The French patois spoken in Louisiana. — *a.* [*Usually cap.*] Designating a Creole or Creoles; of Creole blood and culture.

Cre'on (krē'ŏn), *n.* *Gr. Myth.* Brother-in-law of Œdipus, who espoused the cause of Eteocles against Polynices. He became king of Thebes after the death of his nephews. See ANTIGONE.

cre'o-sote (krē'ō-sōt), *n.* **1.** An oily, antiseptic liquid got by distillation of wood tar. **2.** A similar substance from coal tar.

‖ **crêpe** (krāp; *E.* krāp), *n.* [F.] Crape. — **crêpe de Chine** (d'shēn'), a soft silk fabric, of a close texture and wavy appearance.

crep'i-tate (krĕp'ĭ-tāt), *v. i.* [1] To crackle; snap. — **crep'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.*

crept (krĕpt), *pret. & p. p.* of CREEP.

cre-scen'do (krē-shĕn'dō; -sĕn'dō), *a. & adv. Music.* Gradually increasing in force and fullness of tone; — a direction, indicated by the mark <, by the word, or by *cresc.* — *n.* An increase in force, stress, or volume of sound.

cres'cent (krĕs'ĕnt), *n.* **1.** The increasing moon, or new moon, or a representation of it. **2.** A crescent-shaped object; specifically, the emblem of the Turkish empire. — *a.* **1.** Increasing: growing. **2.** Shaped like the new moon.

cress (krĕs), *n.* Any of numerous plants with pungent leaves used in garnishing, etc.

cres'set (krĕs'ĕt), *n.* An iron vessel for holding burning oil, pitchy wood, or the like, for lighting.

crest (krĕst), *n.* **1.** A tuft, comb, or similar process on the head of a bird or animal. **2.** The plume, or other decoration, worn on a helmet; hence, a helmet. **3.** *Heraldry.* A bearing or device worn, not upon the shield, but usually above it or separately. **4.** A crestlike part; top; as, the *crest* of a hill.

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crest, *v. t.* To furnish with, or surmount as, a crest; crown. — *v. i.* To form or rise to or in a crest.
crest'fall'en (krĕst'fôl'n), *a.* [4] With drooping crest; hence, dispirited; dejected; cowed.
cre-ta'ceous (krē-tā'shŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Having the qualities of, or abounding in, chalk. **2.** [*cap.*] *Geol.* Pert. to or designating the last period of the Mesozoic and the corresponding system of rocks. — *n.* [*cap.*] *Geol.* The Cretaceous period or system.
Cre'tan (krē'tăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Crete. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Crete.
cre-tonne' (krē-tŏn'), *n.* A strong unglazed cotton cloth, used to cover furniture, for curtains, etc.
cre-vasse' (krē-văs'), *n.* A deep crevice, as in a glacier or embankment; *U. S.*, a break in a levee.
crev'ice (krĕv'ĭs), *n.* A narrow opening resulting from a split or crack.
crew (krōō), *pret.* of CROW.
crew, *n.* **1.** Any band or force of armed men; as, a pirate *crew*. **2.** A company; assemblage; as, a Gypsy *crew*. **3.** Those who man a ship, collectively. **4.** Any small body of men regarded as associated, as by common occupation; as, a train *crew*. — **Syn.** Gang, party. See COMPANY.
crew'el (-ĕl), *n.* Worsted yarn slackly twisted.
crib (krĭb), *n.* **1.** A manger or rack for feeding animals. **2.** A small bedstead with high sides, for a child. **3.** A box, bin, or building for storing grain, salt, etc. **4.** A heavy framework used in building. **5.** A small theft; anything purloined; hence, *School Cant*, an illegitimate aid to a student, as a translation or key, etc. — *v. t. & i.*; CRIBBED (krĭbd); CRIB'BING. To steal; plagiarize. *Colloq.*; esp., *School Cant*, to use a crib.
crib'bage (krĭb'ĭj), *n.* A certain game at cards.
crick (krĭk), *n.* A painful spasmodic affection of the muscles, as of the back.
crick'et (krĭk'ĕt), *n.* A low stool.
crick'et, *n.* A kind of leaping insect allied to the locust, noted for the chirping notes of the male. See INSECT, *Illust.*
crick'et, *n.* A certain outdoor game played with bats, ball, wickets, etc. — **crick'et-er**, *n.* [8].
cried (krīd), *pret. & p. p.* of CRY.
cri'er (krī'ẽr), *n.* One who cries or proclaims.
crime (krīm), *n.* **1.** An omission of a duty commanded, or the commission of an act forbidden, by law; — commonly used only of grave offenses. **2.** Gross violation of law. **3.** An offense; a sin.
Cri-me'an (krĭ-mē'ăn; krī-), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Crimea.
crim'i-nal (krĭm'ĭ-năl), *a.* [4] **1.** Involving, or of the nature of, a crime. **2.** Relating to crime or its punishment; as, *criminal* law; — opp. to *civil*. **3.** Guilty of crime. — *n.* One who has committed a crime. — **crim'i-nal-ly**, *adv.* [8].
crim'i-nal'i-ty (-năl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or fact of being criminal.
crim'i-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* [1] To accuse of a crime; incriminate. — **crim'i-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*
crimp (krĭmp), *n.* One whose business it is to lure, entrap, or force men into nautical or, formerly, military service.
crimp, *v. t.* **1.** To fold or plait in small regular undulations. **2.** To entrap into military or sea service. — *n.* Act or product of crimping; a small wrinkle or a series of them. — **crimp'er**, *n.* [8].
crimp'y (krĭm'pĭ), *a.* [3] Having a crimped appearance; frizzly.
crim'son (krĭm'z'n), *n.* **1.** A deep red color tinged with blue; also, red color in general. **2.** Any pigment or dye which colors crimson. — *a.* Of the color crimson; deep red; hence, bloody. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become crimson.
cringe (krĭnj), *v. i.* [1] To draw one's self together in fear or servility; wince; hence, to show servile deference; fawn. — **Syn.** See FAWN. — *n.* Servile civility; fawning.
crin'kle (krĭŋ'k'l), *v. i. & t.* [1] **1.** To turn or wind in and out; also, to move in waves; ripple. **2.** To rustle, as stiff cloth. — *n.* A winding; wrinkle. — **crin'kly** (-klĭ), *a.* [8].
crin'o-line (krĭn'ō-lĭn; -lēn), *n.* **1.** A kind of stiff cloth. **2.** A woman's skirt of any stiff material; also, a hoop skirt.
crip'ple (krĭp''l), *n.* One who creeps, halts, or limps; a lame person; one partially disabled. — *v. t.* [1] To deprive of the proper use of a limb, esp. of a leg; to lame; disable.
cris (krēs). Var. of CREESE.
cri'sis (krī'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* CRISES (-sēz). **1.** That change in a disease which indicates whether the result is to be recovery or death. **2.** Decisive moment; turning point; time of difficulty or danger.
crisp (krĭsp), *a.* [3] **1.** Curly; in curls or ringlets; as, *crisp* hair. **2.** Crinkled, crisped. **3.** Brittle; friable; "short"; as, *crisp* pastry. **4.** Having characteristics of crisp substances; sharp and clear; also, firm and fresh, as grass. — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To form into curls; ripple. **2.** To make or become crisp, brittle, or "short," as in cooking. — **crisp'ly**, *adv.* [8] — **crisp'ness**, *n.* [8].
crisp'y (krĭs'pĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Formed into short, close ringlets; curly. **2.** Crisp; brittle.
criss'cross' (krĭs'krŏs'), *n.* A child's game played with crossed lines. — *a.* Crossed; marked by crossings. — *adv.* In a way to cross something else.
cri-te'ri-on (krī-tē'rĭ-ŭn), *n.*; *pl.* L. -RIA (-ă), E. -RIONS (-ŭnz). A standard of judging; rule; test. — **Syn.** Measure, rule, test. See STANDARD.
crit'ic (krĭt'ĭk), *n.* One who expresses a judgment on any matter with respect to its value, truth, beauty, etc.; esp., one skilled in judging the merits of literary or artistic works.
crit'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Inclined to criticize; esp., captious; censorious. **2.** Exercising, or qualified to exercise, careful judgment; nicely judicious. **3.** Of the nature of, or pertaining to, criticism or critics; as, a *critical* essay. **4.** Pertaining to or indicating a crisis, or turning point; decisive; crucial. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-NESS**, *n.* [8].
crit'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** A critical judgment, or detailed examination and review; esp., an unfavorable judgment or opinion; censure. **2.** The rules and principles which regulate the practice of the critic; art of critical judging.
crit'i-cise, **crit'i-cize** (krĭt'ĭ-sīz), *v. i. & t.* [1] To judge as a critic; esp., to find fault.
crit'tique' (krĭ-tēk'), *n.* **1.** A critical essay; careful analysis of any subject; criticism; review. **2.** Act or art of criticism.
croak (krōk), *v. i. & t.* **1.** To make, or utter with, a croak, or similar hoarse, dismal sound. **2.** To grumble; forebode (evil), esp. habitually. — *n.* The hoarse, harsh cry of a frog or a raven, or a similar sound.
croak'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that croaks.
Cro-a'tian (krō-ā'shăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Croatia. — *n.* A Croat; also, the Croatian language.
cro-chet' (krō-shā'), *n.* A kind of knitting done with a hooked needle. — *v. t. & i.*; -CHETED' (-shād'); -CHET'ING (-shā'ĭng). To knit with a crochet needle or hook.
crock (krŏk), *n.* **1.** Soot; smut. **2.** Coloring matter which rubs off from cloth. — *v. t.* To soil with crock. — *v. i.* To give off crock.
crock, *n.* A piece of crockery, esp. of coarse earthenware; an earthen pot, jar, or pitcher.
crock'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Earthenware.
croc'o-dile (krŏk'ō-dīl), *n.* Any of several large,

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thick-skinned, long-tailed, aquatic reptiles, of tropical Africa, Asia, Australia, and America. See REPTILE, *Illust.*

croc'o-dil'i-an (-dĭl'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to an order of reptiles including the crocodiles, gavials, and alligators. — *n.* A crocodilian animal.

cro'cus (krō'kŭs), *n.* Any of a large genus (*Crocus*) of bulbous plants, of the iris family, with solitary long-tubed flowers.

Crocus. (½)

Cro'sus (krō'sŭs), *n.* A king of Lydia of the 6th century B. C., renowned for his vast wealth; hence, a very rich man.

croft (krŏft), *n.* A small inclosed field or agricultural holding, esp. one adjoining a house. *Great Britain.*

crone (krōn), *n.* A withered old woman.

Cro'nus (krō'nŭs), *n. Gr. Myth.* A Titan, son of Uranus and Gæa, who dethroned his father and was in turn dethroned by his own son Zeus. His wife was Rhea. He was a god of harvests and was identified by the Romans with Saturn.

cro'ny (-nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). An intimate companion.

crook (krŏŏk), *n.* **1.** A bent or hooked appendage, contrivance, or implement, as a pothook. **2.** Act of crooking; state of being crooked; a bend or turn. **3.** A sharper, swindler, thief, or the like. *Cant.* — *v. t. & i.* To turn from a straight line; bend.

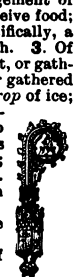
crook'ed (krŏŏk'ĕd), *a.* [3] **1.** Characterized by a crook, or curve; bent. **2.** Not straightforward; wicked; as, "a perverse and *crooked* generation." **3.** False; dishonest; fraudulent; as, *crooked* dealings. — **crook'ed-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

Syn. CROOKED, AWRY, ASKEW. **Crooked** is the general term for that which (lit) is itself not straight or which (fig.) deviates from rectitude. **Awry** applies to that which is out of a straight line; in its fig. sense it suggests erroneousness or perversity. **Askew** implies decided slant or obliquity; in its fig. sense it suggests contempt or disdain.

crook'neck' (krŏŏk'nĕk'), *n.* Either of two varieties of squash with tapering curved "necks."

croon (krōōn), *v. i. & t.* To hum or sing in a low tone. — *n.* The sound made in crooning.

crop (krŏp), *n.* **1.** A pouchlike enlargement of the gullet of many birds, serving to receive food; craw. **2.** The handle of a whip; specifically, a riding whip with a loop instead of a lash. **3.** Of grain or fruit, that which is cropped, cut, or gathered; the product of the field, whether gathered or growing; harvest. Also fig.; as, a *crop* of ice; a *crop* of lies. **4.** Act or product of cropping, as hair cut short. — *v. t.*; CROPPED (krŏpt); CROP'PING. **1.** To cut off the tops or tips of; to bite or pull off; pluck; reap. **2.** To clip the ears, hair, etc., of. — *v. i.* To come or appear, as from concealment; — usually with *out* or *up*.



Crosier.

cro-quet' (krō-kā'), *n.* A familiar game played with balls, mallets, and arches.

cro-quette' (-kĕt'), *n.* A fried ball of minced meat, rice, etc.

cro'sier, cro'zier (krō'zhĕr), *n.* The staff of a bishop or abbot, the symbol of his office as a shepherd of the flock of God.

cross (krŏs), *n.* **1.** A gibbetlike structure, anciently used in crucifying; specifically, with *the*, the cross on which Christ was crucified. **2.** A representation of the cross as the symbol of Christ's death; also, the emblem and symbol of Christianity. **3.** Something like, or suggestive of, a cross. **4.** Affliction or trial as a test of Christian patience or virtue; hence, trial; misfortune. **5.** Two lines crossing, esp. such a mark as a signature. **6.** A mixing of breeds; crossbreed; hybrid. — *v. t.* **1.** To put or lay across or athwart; also, to lie or pass across; intersect; as, to *cross* the arms. **2.** To make the sign of the cross on or over; as, he *crossed* himself. **3.** To cancel by marking crosses on or over; — usually with *out* or *off*. **4.** To draw or write something, as a line, across; as, to *cross* one's t's. **5.** To move across or past; as, to *cross* a stream. **6.** To meet and pass. **7.** To cause to interbreed; hybridize. — *v. i.* **1.** To lie or be athwart. **2.** To move or pass, or to extend, from side to side, or from place to place; — often with *over*. **3.** To meet and pass; as, our letters *crossed*. **4.** To interbreed; hybridize. — *adv. & prep.* Across. — *a.* [3] **1.** Not parallel; lying, falling, or passing athwart; transverse. **2.** Contrary or adverse. **3.** Peevish; ill-humored. — **Syn.** See PEEVISH.

1 2 3 4

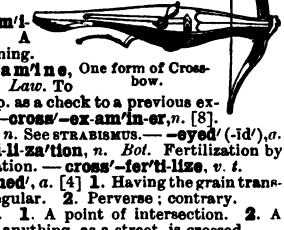
Cross. 1 Latin; 2 Greek; 3 Maltese; 4 St. Andrew's.

cross'bar' (krŏs'bär'), *n.* Transverse bar or line.

cross'bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* Any of several finches having mandibles curved and crossing each other.

cross'bones' (-bōnz'), *n. pl.* Two leg or arm bones placed or depicted crosswise.

cross'bow' (-bō'), *n.* A medieval weapon formed of a bow set crosswise on a stock.



Cross-bow.

cross'breed' (-brēd'), *n.* A hybrid.

cross'-bun', *n.* A bun or cake marked with a cross, commonly eaten on Good Friday.

cross'-ex-am'i-na'tion, *n.* A cross-examining.

cross'-ex-am'ine, *v. t. & i.* [1] *Law.* To question, esp. as a check to a previous examination. — **cross'-ex-am'in-er**, *n.* [8].

cross'-eye', *n.* See STRABISMUS. — **-eyed'** (-īd'), *a.*

cross'-fer'ti-li-za'tion, *n. Bot.* Fertilization by cross-pollination. — **cross'-fer'ti-lize**, *v. t.*

cross'-grained', *a.* [4] **1.** Having the grain transverse or irregular. **2.** Perverse; contrary.

cross'ing, *n.* **1.** A point of intersection. **2.** A place where anything, as a street, is crossed.

cross'ly, *adv.* In a cross manner.

cross'ness, *n.* State or quality of being cross.

cross'-pol'li-na'tion, *n. Bot.* Deposition of pollen from one flower on the stigma of another, as by insects. — **cross'-pol'li-nate**, *v. t.* [1]

cross'-pur'pose, *n.* An opposing purpose.

cross'-ques'tion, *v. t.* To cross-examine; question closely. — *n.* A question in cross-examination.

cross reference. A reference made from one part of a book or register to another part.

cross'road' (krŏs'rōd'), *n.* **1.** A road that crosses a main road or connects main roads. **2.** Place where roads intersect; — often in *pl.*

cross'trees' (-trēz'), *n. pl. Naut.* Two horizontal pieces of timber or metal supported by trestletrees at a masthead, which spread the upper shrouds to support the mast.

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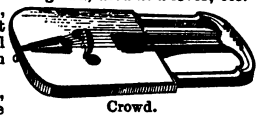
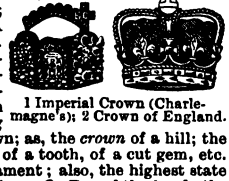
cross'way (krŏs'wā'), *n.* A crossroad.
cross'wise (-wīz'), *adv.* In the form of a cross; also, athwart; across; perversely; contrarily.
crotch (krŏch), *n.* **1.** A fork; esp., a forked pole or stake to prop something. **2.** The angle formed by the parting of two legs or branches; fork.
crotched (krŏcht), *a.* Having a crotch; forked.
crotch'et (krŏch'ĕt), *n.* **1.** A small hook or hook-like instrument. **2.** *Music.* A quarter note. See NOTE. **3.** A perverse fancy; whim.
crotch'et-y (-ĭ), *a.* [4] Given to, or full of, crotchets or whims; of the nature of a crotchet.
crouch (krouch), *v. i.* **1.** To bend or stoop low, with bent legs, as an animal waiting for prey, or in fear. **2.** To bend servilely; fawn; cringe.
croup (krōōp), *n.* The rear part of the back of a quadruped, esp. the horse.
croup, *n. Med.* An affection of the larynx or trachea, accompanied by a hoarse, ringing cough and difficult breathing.
croup'ous (-ŭs), *a.* [4] Characteristic of, or of the nature of, croup.
croup'y (-ĭ), *a.* [3] Croupous.
crow (krō), *v. i.; pret.* CREW (krōō), chiefly in sense 1, or CROWED (krōd); *p. p.* CROWED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CROW'ING. **1.** To make the loud shrill sound characteristic of a cock. **2.** To utter an expression of joy, exultation, or defiance.
crow, *n.* **1.** Any of various species of large, usually entirely glossy black, birds with harsh unmusical notes. **2.** The cry of the cock; crowing. **3.** A bar of iron with a beak, crook, or claw; esp., a crowbar. — **as the crow flies,** in a straight line.
crow'bar' (-bär'), *n.* A bar of iron, usually wedge-shaped at the working end, used as a lever, etc.
crowd (kroud), *n.* An ancient Celtic musical instrument with six strings.


Crowd.

crowd (kroud), *v. i.* **1.** To urge forward; force one's self. **2.** To collect in numbers; throng. — *v. t.* **1.** To shove or push. **2.** To press, force, or thrust, as into a smaller space or time; cram; as, to *crowd* a day's work into an hour. **3.** To fill or occupy to excess or obstruction; as, a *crowded* room. — *n.* **1.** A large number of persons or things closely massed together. **2.** A great number of persons; esp., the people; populace; as, "the madding *crowd's* ignoble strife" (*Gray*). — **Syn.** See MULTITUDE.
crow'foot' (krō'fōōt'), *n.; pl.* -FOOTS (-fōōts'); incorrectly, -FEET. A buttercup.
crown (kroun), *n.* **1.** A garland or fillet for the head, esp. as a reward of victory or a mark of distinction; hence, reward. **2.** A royal headdress. **3.** Hence: **a** Dominion of a ruler; sovereignty. **b** A sovereign; — used with *the.* **4.** Something suggestive of a crown; as, the *crown* of a hill; the *crown,* or top part, of a tooth, of a cut gem, etc. **5.** A crowning ornament; also, the highest state or quality of anything. **6.** Top of the head; the head. **7.** Any of several coins (orig., one bearing a crown), esp. an English one worth 5 shillings. **8.** *Bot.* **a** = CORONA. **b** The junction of stem and root in a seed plant. — *v. t.* **1.** To invest with a crown, as a sovereign. **2.** To bestow something on as a mark of honor, dignity, or recompense; adorn; as, *crowned* with glory and honor. **3.** To top, cap, or surmount, as with a crown. **4.** To form or furnish the topmost or finishing part of; perfect; glorify; as, success *crowned* his efforts.


1 Imperial Crown (Charlemagne's); 2 Crown of England.

crown'land' (kroun'lănd'), *n.* **1.** Land of the crown. **2.** In Austria, one of the great administrative divisions, as Bohemia.
crown prince. The heir apparent to a crown.
crown princess. The wife of a crown prince.
crow's'-foot', *n.; pl.* -FEET. One of the wrinkles that come with age at the outer corners of the eyes.
crow's nest. *Naut.* A lookout box or perch near the top of a mast, esp. in whalers.
cro'zier (krō'zhēr), *n.* Var. of CROSIER.
cru'cial (krōō'shăl), *a.* [4] Of the nature of, or pert. to, a supreme trial or final choice; decisive.
cru'ci-ble (-sĭ-b'l), *n.* **1.** A pot, as of clay, for melting and calcining metals, ores, etc. **2.** A severe trial or test; as, the *crucible* of affliction.
cru'ci-fix (krōō'sĭ-fĭks), *n.* A representation of Christ on the cross; loosely, the cross itself.
cru'ci-fix'ion (-fĭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of crucifying; esp., the execution of Christ on the cross. **2.** Death on a cross. **3.** Intense suffering; agony.
cru'ci-form (krōō'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* Cross-shaped.
cru'ci-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [2] **1.** To put to death by fastening to a cross of execution. **2.** Fig., to subdue; mortify; as, to *crucify* the flesh or passions.
crude (krōōd), *a.* [3] **1.** In a natural state; not prepared, refined, etc.; as, *crude* oil, sugar. **2.** Wanting finish, grace, tact, taste, or other quality characteristic of maturity or culture; as, *crude* manners. — **-ly,** *adv.* [8] — **-ness,** *n.* [8].
cru'di-ty (krōō'dĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State or quality of being crude; an instance of this; that which is crude; as, a book full of *crudities.*
cru'el (krōō'ĕl), *a.* [3] **1.** Disposed to give pain; savage; merciless. **2.** Causing, fitted to cause, or attended by, pain, grief, or misery; as, a *cruel* fate or war. — **Syn.** See FEROCIOUS. — **-ly,** *adv.* [8].
cru'el-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being cruel. **2.** A cruel deed; inhuman treatment.
cru'et (-ĕt), *n.* A bottle; esp., a small glass bottle for vinegar, pepper, or the like, for the table.
cruise (krōōz), *v. i.* [1] To sail about or to and fro, as in search of an enemy or for pleasure. — *n.* A sailing to and fro, as for pleasure.
cruis'er (krōōz'ĕr), *n.* One that cruises; specifically, a man-of-war less heavily armed and armored than a battleship.
crul'ler (krŭl'ĕr), *n.* A small sweet cake of a rich egg batter, twisted and fried brown in deep fat.
crumb (krŭm), *n.* **1.** A small fragment or piece, as of bread. **2.** A little; bit. **3.** The soft part of bread; — distinguished from *crust.* — *v. t. & i.* To break into crumbs, as bread.
crum'ble (krŭm'b'l), *v. t. & i.* [1] To break into small pieces; hence, to fall to decay.
crum'bly (-blĭ), *a.* [3] Easily crumbled; friable.
crum'my (krŭm'ĭ), *a.* [3] Full of crumb or crumbs, or soft, as the crumb of bread.
crump'et (-pĕt), *n.* A kind of light griddle cake.
crum'ple (-p'l), *v. t. & i.* [1] To press into wrinkles or folds; rumple. — *n.* A wrinkle, fold, or crease made by crumpling; a crumpled part.
crunch (krŭnch), *v. t. & i.* To chew, grind, or press, noisily; as, the wheels *crunched* through the snow. — *n.* Act or noise of crunching.
crup'per (krŭp'ĕr; krōōp'ĕr), *n.* A leather loop passing under a horse's tail to hold the harness saddle.
cru-sade' (krōō-sād'), *n.* **1.** Any of various military expeditions undertaken between 1096 and 1270 by Christian powers to recover the Holy Land from

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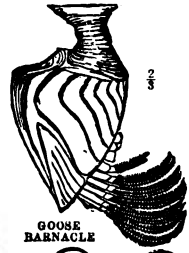
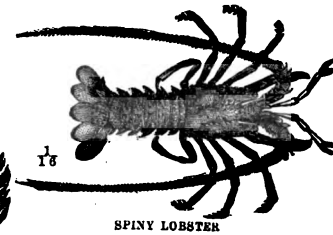
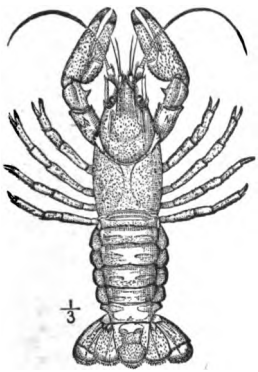
ACORN BARNACLE (Nat. Size)



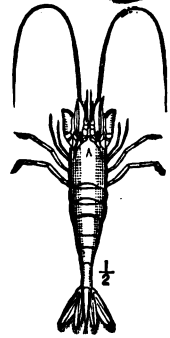
GOOSE BARNACLE



SPINY LOBSTER



CRAWFISH



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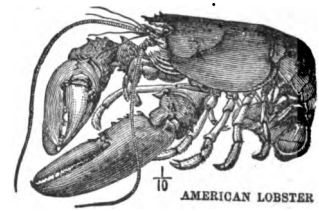
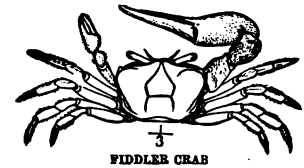
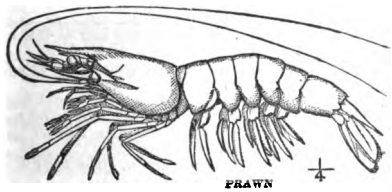


AMERICAN LOBSTER



FIDDLER CRAB



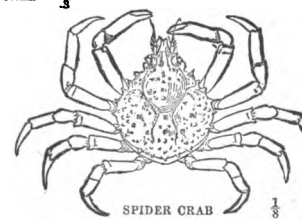
PRAWN

LAND CRAB

HERMIT CRAB

MUD CRAB

BLUE CRAB



SPIDER CRAB

TYPICAL CRUSTACEANS

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the Mohammedans. **2.** An enterprise undertaken with zeal and enthusiasm; as, a *crusade* against vice. — *v. i.* [1] To engage in a crusade. — **cru-sad'er** (krōō-sād'ẽr), *n.* [8].

cruse (krōōs; krōōz), *n.* A vessel for water, oil, etc.

crush (krŭsh), *v. t.* **1.** To compress so as to bruise or squeeze out of the natural condition or shape. **2.** To reduce to fine particles by pounding or grinding. **3.** To overwhelm as if by weight; conquer; subdue. — *v. i.* To be or become crushed. — *n.* **1.** Act of crushing; violent compression. **2.** Violent crowding, or a great crowd. — **crush'er**, *n.* [8].

crust (krŭst), *n.* **1.** The hardened surface of bread; also, a piece of this or of any hard bread. **2.** The cover or case of a pie. **3.** A hard external covering; shell. — *v. t. & i.* To incrust; become incrusted.

Crus-ta'ce-a (krŭs-tā'shē-ȧ), *n. pl.* *Zoöl.* A large class of arthropods, principally aquatic, comprising the lobsters, shrimps, crabs, barnacles, etc., commonly having a firm crustlike shell.

crus-ta'cean (-shăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Crustacea. — *n.* A crustacean animal. See *Illust.* on preceding page.

crus-ta'ceous (-shŭs), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to a crust or shell.

crust'y (krŭs'tĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Having the nature of crust, or a hard covering. **2.** Having a short, rough manner; harshly curt; as, a *crusty* bachelor; a *crusty* disposition. — **crust'i-ly** (-tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [8] — **crust'i-ness**, *n.* [8].

crutch (krŭch), *n.* **1.** A staff with a crosspiece at the top, used to support the lame in walking. **2.** Something like a crutch in shape or use.

crux (krŭks), *n.*; *pl.* E. CRUXES (-ĕz), L. CRUCES (krōō'sēz). Anything very puzzling or difficult to explain; a perplexing difficulty.

cry (krī), *v. i.* [2] **1.** To make a loud call or cry, as in prayer, pain, anger, etc.; shout. **2.** To lament audibly; shed tears with or without sound; weep. **3.** Of an animal, to utter its characteristic call. — **to cry out.** **a** To exclaim; clamor. **b** To complain loudly; lament. — **to c. out against**, to complain loudly of; blame. — *v. t.* **1.** To implore; — now chiefly in *to cry quarter*. **2.** To utter loudly; shout; proclaim. **3.** To affect, effect, or cause to be, by weeping; as, to *cry* one's self to sleep. — **to cry down**, to decry; depreciate; as, *to cry down* a person. — **to c. quits**, to declare one's self clear or even with another, as for past favors or injuries. — *n.*; *pl.* CRIES (krīz). **1.** A loud utterance expressing strong emotion, as of pain, fear, joy, etc. **2.** A loud calling out of words, as for announcement or entreaty. **3.** A characteristic call of an animal. **4.** A fit of weeping. — **a far cry**, a great distance.

cry'ing (krī'ĭng), *p. a.* [4] That cries; hence, compelling attention; notorious; as, a *crying* evil.

crypt (krĭpt), *n.* A vault wholly or partly under ground; esp., a vault under a church.

cryp'tic (krĭp'tĭk), *a.* [4] Hidden; secret; occult.

cryp'to-gam (-tō-găm), *n.* Any plant not producing flowers or seeds. The cryptogams originally were classed as a subkingdom (*Cryptogamia*).

cryp'to-gam'ic (-găm'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to cryptogams.

cryp-tog'a-mous (krĭp-tŏg'ȧ-mŭs), *a.* Of the nature of a cryptogam.

cryp'to-gram (krĭp'tō-grăm), *n.* A writing in cipher.

crys'tal (krĭs'tăl), *n.* **1.** Quartz transparent or nearly so, or a piece of it, as one cut for ornament or for use in magic. **2.** A body formed by a substance solidifying so that it has plane surfaces symmetrically arranged. **3.** Glass of superior brilliancy. **4.** The glass over a watch dial. — *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, crystal; clear.

crys'tal-line (-ĭn; -ĭn), *a.* [4] **1.** Consisting, or made, of crystal. **2.** Resembling crystal; pure; transparent. **3.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a crystal or crystals. — **crystalline lens**, a transparent lens-shaped body in the eye, which serves to focus the rays of light.

crys'tal-li-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of crystallizing; also, a crystallized formation.

crys'tal-lize (-īz), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To cause to form crystals or assume crystalline character or form. **2.** To cause to assume a fixed and definite form; as, experience *crystallized* his opinions into belief. — *v. i.* **1.** To become crystalline. **2.** To become settled and fixed in form; as, repeated acts *crystallize* into habits. — **-liz'a-ble** (-īz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [8].

crys'tal-log'ra-phy (krĭs'tăl-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Science treating of crystals.

cub (kŭb), *n.* The young of the fox, bear, wolf, lion, tiger, etc., or, sometimes, of the whale.

Cu'ban (kū'bȧn), *a.* Of or pert. to Cuba or its inhabitants. — *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Cuba.

cub'by-hole' (kŭb'ĭ-hōl'), *n.* A snug place.

cube (kūb), *n.* **1.** *Geom.* The regular solid of six equal square faces. **2.** *Math.* The third power; the product got by taking a number or quantity three times as a factor; as, 8 is the *cube* of 2, for $2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$. — *v. t.* [1] To raise to the third power; form the cube of.

cu'beb (kū'bĕb), *n.* The pungent berry of a climbing shrub, native of Java and Borneo.

cube root. That factor of a quantity which when cubed produces the quantity; thus, 2 is the cube root of 8.

cu'bic (kū'bĭk), *a.* **1.** Having the form or properties of a cube. **2.** Three-dimensional; esp., as used with a unit of length, denoting the volume of a cube one edge of which has the length of that unit; as, a *cubic* foot. Abbr. *c.* or *cu.* **3.** *Math.* Of the third degree, order, or power.

cu'bi-cal (kū'bĭ-kăl), *a.* Cubic.

cu'bit (kū'bĭt), *n.* A linear measure, orig. the length from the elbow to the end of the middle finger; in English measure, 18 inches.

cuck'old (kŭk'ŭld), *n.* A man whose wife is unfaithful to him.

cuck'oo (kōōk'ōō), *n.* **1.** **a** A European bird that lays its eggs in the nests of other birds for them to hatch. **b** Any bird of the same family. **2.** The call of the cuckoo.

cu'cum-ber (kū'kŭm-bẽr), *n.* The fruit of a vine of the same genus as the muskmelon, cultivated as a garden vegetable; also, the vine.

cud (kŭd), *n.* A portion of food brought up into the mouth from the first stomach by a ruminating animal, to be chewed a second time.

cud'dle (kŭd'l), *v. t.* [1] To embrace closely; fondle. — *v. i.* To lie close or snug; nestle.

cud'dy (kŭd'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-ĭz). A small cabin, or the galley of a small vessel.

cudg'el (kŭj'ĕl), *n.* A short club. — **to take up the cudgels for**, to engage in a contest in behalf of. — *v. t.* [7] To beat with a cudgel. — **to cudgel one's brains**, to exercise one's wits; try to think.

cue (kū), *n.* **1.** A queue. **2.** A tapering rod used to impel the balls in billiards, etc.

cue, *n.* **1.** The last words of a speech in a play, as indicating the time for the next speaker. **2.** Any catchword; hint; intimation.

cuff (kŭf), *v. t.* To strike with or as with the flat of the hand; buffet; slap. — *n.* A blow so made.

cuff, *n.* An ornamental band covering the wrist, as a stiff linen band attached to the shirt sleeve.

cui-rass' (kwē-rȧs'), *n.* A piece of armor, originally of leather, covering the body; also, the breastplate of such a piece.

cui'ras-sier' (kwē'rȧ-sēr'), *n.* A mounted soldier wearing a cuirass.

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‖ **cui-sine'** (kwē-zēn'), *n.* [F.] Kitchen; culinary department; style of cooking.

cuisse (kwĭs), *n. Armor.* A thigh piece. See ARMOR, *Illust.*

‖ **cul'-de-sac'** (kŭl'dē-săk'; kūl'dē-săk'), *n.; pl.* CULS-DE-SAC (kŭz-; kūlz-). [F.] A passage with only one outlet, as a blind alley.

cu'li-na-ry (kū'lĭ-nē-rĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or suited for, the kitchen or cookery.

cull (kŭl), *v. t.* **1.** To select; choose; pick out, as flowers. **2.** To subject to culling, as a book, a field. — **Syn.** See CHOOSE. — *n.* Something, esp. something inferior or worthless, culled out.

culm (kŭlm), *n.* **1.** Refuse coal or coal dust. **2.** Anthracite, esp. in small nodules.

culm, *n.* Jointed stem of a grass.

cul'mi-nate (kŭl'mĭ-nāt), *v. i.* [1] To reach its highest altitude or point, or degree.

cul'mi-na'tion (kŭl'mĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of culminating; also, culminating position; summit; crown. **Syn.** CULMINATION, CLIMAX, ACME, ZENITH. Culmination designates the attainment by anything of its highest point. Climax suggests more definitely the movement or ascent which leads to the culminating point; acme, the culminating point itself; as, the *culmination* of a project; the *climax* of a play; the *acme* of his fame. Zenith, the point of the heavens highest overhead, differs from *acme* (in its figurative sense) in suggesting more of luster or splendor; as, the *zenith* of his fame.

cul'pa-bil'i-ty (-pə-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality of being culpable.

cul'pa-ble (kŭl'pə-b'l), *a.* [4] Deserving censure or moral blame; censurable.—**cul'pa-bly,** *adv.* [8].

cul'prit (-prĭt), *n.* **1.** One arraigned for a crime, as in court. **2.** One guilty of a crime or a fault.

cult (kŭlt), *n.* **1.** Worship, esp. according to specific rites; as, the *cult* of Apollo. **2.** Devotion to a person, idea, or thing, esp. by a body of admirers.

cul'ti-vate (kŭl'tĭ-vāt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To prepare (land) for the raising of crops; till. **2.** To raise, or foster the growth of (a plant), by tillage or by labor and care. **3.** To civilize; refine; as, to *cultivate* one's mind. **4.** To devote time and thought to; foster; cherish; as, to *cultivate* friendship, or literature. **5.** To seek the society of.

cul'ti-va'tion (-vā'shŭn), *n.* Art or act of cultivating; state of being cultivated; culture.

cul'ti-va'tor (kŭl'tĭ-vā'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who cultivates. **2.** An implement or machine to loosen the earth and kill weeds between the rows of crops.

cul'ture (-tūr), *n.* **1.** Cultivation; tillage. **2.** Cultivation of microörganisms, as bacteria, for scientific study or medical use; also, the product of such cultivation. **3.** Act of improving or developing by education, discipline, etc. **4.** The enlightenment and discipline acquired by mental and moral training; refinement.

cul'tured (-tūrd), *p.a.* [4] **1.** Cultivated. **2.** Characterized by mental and moral training; refined.

cul'ver-in (-vĕr-ĭn), *n.* Originally, a rude sort of musket, later (16th and 17th c.) a long cannon.

cul'vert (-vĕrt), *n.* A transverse drain under a road, railroad, etc.; an arched drain or sewer.

cum'ber (kŭm'bĕr), *v. t.* To hinder or embarrass; burden.

cum'ber-some (-sŭm), *a.* [4] Cumbrous; unwieldy.

cum'brous (-brŭs), *a.* [4] Rendering action or motion difficult; unwieldy; burdensome.

cum'in (kŭm'ĭn), *n.* A dwarf plant of Egypt and Syria, grown for its aromatic seeds.

cum'min (kŭm'ĭn). Var. of CUMIN.

cu'mu-late (kū'mū-lāt), *v. t.* [1] To heap together; accumulate.

cu'mu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of cumulating; a gathered mass; a heap.

cu'mu-la-tive (-lă-tĭv), *a.* [4] **1.** Formed or increasing by additions. **2.** Subject to cumulation; that is to be, or may be, added to something else; as, *cumulative* evidence, *cumulative* dividends.

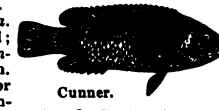
cu'mu-lo-stra'tus (-lō-strā'tŭs), *n.* A cloud form combining the features of cumulus and stratus.

cu'mu-lus (kū'mū-lŭs), *n.; pl.* -LI (-lī). **1.** A heap. **2.** A kind of massy cloud form.

Cuneiform Writing.

cu-ne'i-form (kū-nē'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Wedge-shaped; — applied esp. to the characters anciently used in writing in Persia, Assyria, etc., or to the writing itself.

cun'ner (kŭn'ĕr), *n.* Any of several small, edible dark marine fishes.



Cunner.

cun'ning (-ĭng), *a.* [3] **1.** Skillful; dexterous; as, a *cunning* craftsman. **2.** Wrought with or exhibiting skill or ingenuity; as, *cunning* work. **3.** Crafty, sly, or artful. **4.** Prettily or piquantly interesting. *U. S.* **Syn.** Deceitful, tricky, crafty, artful, sly, sharp, stealthy, foxy, wily. — CUNNING, CRAFTY, ARTFUL, SLY, WILY agree in implying an aptitude for attaining an end by secret or devious means. Cunning implies skill, esp. in overreaching or circumventing; as, a *cunning* rascal. Crafty implies more secret or underhand devices than *cunning*, and frequently suggests long experience in deception; as, a *crafty* schemer. Artful implies more insinuating indirectness of dealing; as, she had, by *artful* conduct, wormed herself into his favor. Sly implies a somewhat vulgar turn for what is covert or double; as, words of *sly* import. Wily implies the subtle use of tricks and stratagems, esp. in attack or defense; as, the *wily* fox.

— *n.* **1.** Skill; dexterity; as, "let my right hand forget her *cunning*" (*Ps.* cxxxvii. 5). *Archaic.* **2.** Faculty or act of using stratagem; deceit; craft; as, nature has endowed some animals with *cunning.* — **cun'ning-ly,** *adv.* [8].

cup (kŭp), *n.* **1.** A small drinking vessel or its containing part. **2.** A thing suggestive of a cup (in sense 1). **3.** A drinking vessel and its contents; a cupful. **4.** Fig., something allotted to one as a portion to be received or endured; as, "let this *cup* pass from me" (*Matt.* xxvi. 39). **5.** *pl.* Repeated potations; indulgence in intoxicating drinks. — **in one's cups,** drunk. — *v. t.;* CUPPED (kŭpt); CUPPING. *Med.* To subject to cupping.

cup'bear'er (-bâr'ẽr), *n.* One whose office it is to fill and hand the cups in which drink is served.

cup'board (kŭb'ẽrd), *n.* A closet with shelves for dishes, food, etc.; a small closet.

cup'ful (kŭp'fo͝ol), *n.; pl.* CUPFULS (-fo͝olz). As much as a cup will hold; in cookery, a half pint.

Cu'pid (kū'pĭd), *n. Roman Myth.* The god of love, son of Venus, represented as a naked, winged boy with bow and arrow. See EROS, PSYCHE.

cu-pid'i-ty (kū-pĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Eager desire, esp. for wealth; avarice. — **Syn.** Lust; appetite; longing; greed; avidity.

cu'po-la (kū'pō-lə), *n.; pl.* -LAS (-ləz). **1.** A roof, less often a ceiling, hemispherical or nearly so. **2.** A small structure on top of a roof or building. **3.** A furnace for melting metals, as in foundries.

cup'ping (kŭp'ĭng), *n.* The drawing of blood to the surface to relieve internal congestion.

cupping glass. A glass cup partly exhausted of air by heat, in the process of cupping.

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cur (kûr), *n.* **1.** A mongrel or inferior dog. **2.** A worthless, snarling fellow. *Contemptuous.*

cur'a-bil'i-ty (kūr'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being curable.

cur'a-ble (kūr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Capable of being cured.

cu'ra-çao' (kū'rȧ-sō'; kōō'-), *n.* A liqueur flavored, chiefly, with the dried peel of bitter oranges (originally from Curaçao).

cu'ra-cy (kū'rȧ-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). The office or employment of a curate.

cu'rate (kū'rȧt), *n.* A rector's or a vicar's assistant.

cur'a-tive (kūr'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [4] Relating or tending to the cure of diseases. — *n.* A remedy.

cu-ra'tor (kū-rā'tẽr), *n.* One having the care of anything; esp., a custodian of a museum, library, etc.

curb (kûrb), *v. t.* **1.** To guide and manage, or restrain, as with a curb; restrain; confine. **2.** To furnish with a curb, as a sidewalk. — *n.* **1.** A chain or strap attached to the upper part of the branches of a bit, to check the horse. **2.** That which restrains or subdues; check. **3.** Inclosing border, as of upright stones, along the outer limit of a sidewalk.

curb roof. A roof having a double slope.

curb'stone', *n.* A stone set as a curb (see CURB, *n.*, 3).

cur-cu'li-o (kûr-kū'lĭ-ō), *n.* Any snout beetle, esp. any of certain forms that injure fruit.

curd (kûrd), *n.* The coagulated substance formed from milk, as distinguished from the *whey* — *v. t. & i.* To coagulate or thicken; curdle.

cur'dle (kûr'd'l), *v. t. & i.* [1] **1.** To change into curd; coagulate. **2.** To congeal; thicken.

cur'dy (-dĭ), *a.* [3] Like curd; full of curd.

cure (kūr), *n.* **1.** Spiritual charge; care of souls; hence, a curacy. **2.** Medical care; method of medical treatment. **3.** Act of healing, or state of being healed. **4.** Means of removing disease or evil; remedy. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To heal (a sick person); restore to health, soundness, or sanity. **2.** To remove (an ailment) by remedial means; heal. **3.** To prepare (meat, fish, tobacco, etc.) for keeping, by salting, drying, etc.

SYN. CURE, HEAL. *Cure* and *heal*, in their literal senses, apply to both wounds and diseases, and are often interchanged; **cure**, however, is oftener applied to restoration to health after disease; **heal**, to recovery from a wound or lesion. Fig., a similar distinction often holds; as, to *cure* (not *heal*) mistrust, to *heal* (not *cure*) a breach between friends. — *v. i.* To become cured, as hay.

‖ **cu'ré'** (kü'rā'), *n.* [F.] A parish priest.

cure'-all', *n.* A remedy for all diseases or ills.

cur'few (kûr'fū), *n.* **1.** In the Middle Ages, a regulation that fires be covered or put out on the ringing of a bell at a fixed hour in the evening; hence, the ringing, or the time of ringing, or the bell itself. **2.** The ringing of an evening bell as a signal, as for children to retire from the streets.

cu'ri-o (kū'rĭ-ō), *n.; pl.* CURIOS (-ōz). A curiosity, or object of art, bit of bric-a-brac, or the like, esp. one from the Orient.

cu'ri-os'i-ty (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Disposition, often a meddling disposition, to inquire into anything. **2.** That which is curious, or fitted to excite or reward attention.

cu'ri-ous ((kū'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Exhibiting nicety; artfully or elaborately constructed; as, a *curious* cabinet. *Archaic.* **2.** Careful or anxious to learn; inquisitive. **3.** Exciting attention or inquiry; strange; rare. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

Syn. CURIOUS, INQUISITIVE, PRYING. **Curious** implies desire to learn (esp.) what does not concern one; **inquisitive**, habitual and impertinent curiosity; **prying**, officious or meddling inquisitiveness.

curl (kûrl), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To twist, bend, or form into ringlets, as the hair. **2.** To form into a curved shape; twist; coil — *n.* **1.** A spiral lock of hair; ringlet **2.** A spiral or winding form, as of smoke; coil. **3.** Act of curling; state of being curled.

cur'lew (kûr'lū), *n.* Any of several birds of the snipe family with long downwardly curved bill.

European Curlew.

curl'ing (kûr'lĭng), *n.* **1** Act or state of one that curls. **2.** A game in which rounded stones are hurled along ice toward a mark.

curl'y (kûr'lĭ), *a.* [3] Curling or tending to curl; having curls.

cur-mudg'eon (kûr-mŭj'ŭn), *n.* A niggard; miser.

cur'rant (kŭr'ȧnt), *n.* **1.** A small seedless raisin, produced chiefly in the Levant. **2.** The acid berry of a shrub of the gooseberry family, used chiefly for jellies and jam; also, the shrub.

cur'ren-cy (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** State of being current; general acceptance or reception; circulation, as of bank notes. **2.** A circulating medium of exchange, including coin, government notes, and bank notes.

cur'rent (-ĕnt), *a.* [4] **1.** Now passing, as time; belonging to the present time; as, the *current* month. **2.** Passing from person to person, or from hand to hand; circulating; as, a *current* coin; *current* report. **3.** Commonly acknowledged or accepted; in vogue; as, the *current* meaning of a word. — **Syn.** See PREVAILING. — *n.* **1.** A flowing or passing; onward motion. Hence: A body of fluid moving in a certain direction; stream. **2.** General course or movement; as, the *current* of opinion. **3.** *Elec.* A movement of electricity likened to the motion of a stream of liquid, or the rate of such a movement. — **Syn.** See STREAM. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

cur-ric'u-lum (kŭ-rĭk'ū-lŭm), *n.; pl.* E. -LUMS (-lŭmz), L. -LA (-lȧ). A specified or regular course of study, as in a university.

cur'ri-er (kŭr'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* One who curries leather.

cur'rish (kŭr'ĭsh), *a.* [4] Pert. to or like a cur; quarrelsome; also, base; ignoble. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

cur'ry (kŭr'ĭ), *v. t.* [2] **1.** To dress the hair or coat of (a horse, ox, etc.) with a currycomb. **2.** To dress or prepare (leather) by scraping, cleansing, beating, smoothing, and coloring. — **to curry favor**, to seek or gain favor by flattery or attentions.

cur'ry (kŭr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). **1.** A kind of highly spiced condiment introduced from India. **2.** A stew, as of fowl, fish, or game, cooked with curry.

cur'ry-comb' (-kōm'), *n.* A comb for grooming a horse. — *v. t.* To comb with a currycomb.

curse (kûrs), *v. t.; CURSED* (kûrst) or CURST; CURS'ING. **1.** To call on divine or supernatural power to send injury upon; swear at. **2.** To use profanely insolent language against; blaspheme. See BLASPHEMY, *Syn.* **3.** To bring great evil on; harass; torment; as, he was *cursed* with intemperance. — *v. i.* To utter curses; swear. — *n.* **1.** A prayer or invocation for injury to come upon one; malediction; oath. **2.** That which is cursed or accursed. **3.** Evil coming as if in response to imprecation, or as retribution. **4.** The cause of great harm, evil, or misfortune.

curs'ed (kûr'sĕd), *p. a.* [3] **1.** Being under a curse; damned. **2.** Deserving a curse; execrable.

cur'sive (kûr'sĭv), *a.* Of writing, running; having the letters joined and the angles often rounded. Cf. UNCIAL. — *n.* A cursive character or manuscript in such characters.

cur'so-ry (kûr'sŏ-rĭ), *a.* [4] Characterized by haste; superficial; careless.

Syn. CURSORY, DESULTORY, DISCURSIVE. **Cursory**

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implies a hasty, often superficial, running over a subject; as, he dismissed the matter with a *cursory* mention. **Desultory** implies a disconnected or aimless leaping or passing from one thing to another; as, *desultory* studies. **Discursive** suggests a ranging or rambling, sometimes digressively, over a wide field; as, his lecture was a *discursive* consideration of education in general.

cur'so-ri-ly (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [8] — **-ri-ness**, *n.* [8].

curt (kûrt), *a.* [3] **1.** Short; abbreviated. **2.** Short or brief in language; esp., short to a fault; rudely concise. — **curt'ly**, *adv.* [8] — **curt'ness**, *n.* [8].

cur-tail' (kûr-tāl'), *v. t.* To cut off the end, or any part, of; shorten.

cur-tail'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* A shortening; abridgment.

cur'tain (kûr'tĭn), *n.* **1.** A hanging screen, usually admitting of being drawn back or up at pleasure. **2.** *Fort.* That part of a bastioned front connecting two neighboring bastions. — *v. t.* To furnish or inclose with a curtain or curtains.

cur'tal ax *or* **axe, cur'tle ax** *or* **axe, cur'tel-asse** (kûr'tĕl-ăs). Corruptions of CUTLASS.

curt'sy | (kûrt'sĭ); *pl.* **-SIES, -SEYS** (-sĭz). A var.

curt'sey | of COURTESY. *Rare*, except specifically: An act of civility performed by women, consisting of a slight depression of the body with bending of the knees. — *v. i. & t.*; **-SIED, -SEYED** (-sĭd); **-SY-ING, -SEY-ING.** To make a curtsy (to).

cur'va-ture (kûr'vȧ-tûr), *n.* Act of curving; state of being curved; a bend; curve.

curve (kûrv), *n.* A curving; that which is curved; flexure. — *v. t. & i.* [1] To bend; crook; to swerve or cause to swerve from the ordinary projectile path, as a baseball.

cur'vet (kûr'vĕt; kûr-vĕt'), *n.* A certain leap of a horse in which the hind legs are raised with a spring before the fore legs touch the ground.

cur-vet' (kûr-vĕt'; kûr'vĕt), *v. i.*; **-VET'TED** or **-VET-ED**; **-VET'TING** or **-VET-ING.** To make a curvet; leap; bound. — *v. t.* To cause to curvet.

cur'vi-lin'e-al (kûr'vĭ-lĭn'ē-ăl), *a.* Curvilinear.

cur'vi-lin'e-ar (kûr'vĭ-lĭn'ē-ûr), *a.* Made up of, or bounded by, curved lines.

cush'ion (kŏŏsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** A soft pillow or pad to rest on or against. **2.** Something like, or suggestive of, a cushion. — *v. t.* **1.** To seat or place on or as on a cushion. **2.** To furnish with cushions.

cusp (kŭsp), *n.* A pointed end; apex; peak, as either point of the crescent moon.

cus'pid (kŭs'pĭd), *n.* A canine tooth.

cus'pi-date (-pĭ-dāt), *a.* Having a cusp or cusps; terminating in a point.

cus'pi-dor (-dōr; -dôr), *n.* A spittoon.

cus'tard (-tȧrd), *n.* A sweetened mixture of milk and eggs, baked or boiled.

cus-to'di-al (kŭs-tō'dĭ-ăl), *a.* Relating to custody.

cus-to'di-an (-ăn), *n.* One who has custody, as of a public building; a keeper.

cus'to-dy (kŭs'tŏ-dĭ), *n.* **1.** A keeping or guarding. **2.** Judicial or penal **safe-keeping**; as to persons, imprisonment; as to things, charge. **3.** State of being guarded; restraint; confinement.

cus'tom (-tŭm), *n.* **1.** A habitual or usual course of action. **2.** The whole body of practices or conventions which regulate social life; social habit; recognized usage. **3.** *pl.* Duties, tolls, or imposts imposed on commodities imported or (rarely) exported. **4.** Habitual buying of goods; business support or patronage. — **Syn.** See **HABIT.** — *a.* **1.** Made or done to order; as, *custom* clothes. **2.** Dealing in things made to order, or doing work only when it is ordered; as, a *custom* tailor.

cus'tom-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *a.* [4] Agreeing with, or established by, custom; habitual. — **Syn.** See **USUAL.** — **-a-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [8] — **-ri-ness**, *n.* [8].

cus'tom-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who regularly or repeatedly deals in business with a tradesman or business house; a purchaser. **2.** A fellow; chap; — usually with qualifying adjective, as *queer*, *ugly*, etc.

cus'tom-house' (kŭs'tŭm-hous'), *n.* The building where customs and duties are paid.

cut (kŭt), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* **CUT**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **CUT'TING.** **1.** To penetrate, divide, or sever with or as with an edged instrument; cleave; gash; as, to *cut* bread, hay, flowers, etc. **2.** To reduce, as if by cutting off some part; as, to *cut* a play: to *cut* rates. **3.** To intersect; cross, as lines. **4.** To form by cutting, as a garment, etc. **5.** To strike sharply as in cutting, as with a whip. **6.** Fig., to hurt the feelings of; as, the rebuke *cut* him. **7.** To ignore socially; as, to *cut* an acquaintance. *Colloq.* **8.** To absent one's self from; as, to *cut* a recitation. *Colloq.* — **to cut a figure**, to be conspicuous; show prominently. — **to c. a tooth**, *or* **one's teeth**, to have a tooth, or teeth, cut through the gum in developing. — **to c. down.** **a** To sever and cause to fall; to fell. **b** To lessen; curtail; as, *to cut down* expenses. — **to c. off.** **a** To sever; separate. **b** To put to, or cause to die, an untimely death; destroy; as, he was *cut off* in his youth. **c** To interrupt; as, *to cut off* communication, steam. **d** To intercept; as, *to cut off* retreat. **e** To end; finish; as, *to cut off* further debate. — **to c. out.** **a** To remove by cutting or carving. **b** To shape or form by cutting; as, *to cut out* a garment. **c** To contrive; prepare; as, *to cut out* work for one. **d** To remove from the midst of a number; as, *to cut out* a steer from a herd. — **to c. up.** **a** To sever at the bottom or root; as, *to cut up* weeds. **b** To cut to pieces. — *v. i.* **1.** To do the work of an edged tool; as, this knife *cuts* well. **2.** To admit of incision or severance, as by a cutting instrument; as, cheese *cuts* easily. **3.** To use a cutting instrument. **4.** To go across something; make a short cut; — usually with *across*. **5.** To make a stroke as with a sword or whip. — **to cut loose.** **a** To escape; free one's self; as, I will *cut loose* from every entanglement. **b** To throw off restraint and act wildly. — **to c. up**, to play pranks. *Colloq.* — *n.* **1.** An opening made with an edged instrument; gash; slash. **2.** An excavated notch or passage; furrow; groove. **3.** A straight or easy course. **4.** Manner in which a thing is cut or formed; style; fashion; as, the *cut* of a coat. **5.** That which is cut or cut off; a severed portion. **6.** An engraved block or plate for printing or the impression therefrom. **7.** Act of cutting; as: **a** A blow with a knife edge, whiplash, etc. **b** Act of removing a part as if by use of a knife; also, the part removed. **8.** That which wounds the feelings; a slight. **9.** One of several pieces, as of straw, as used in drawing lots; as, to draw *cuts*. — *p. a.* That has been subjected to the action of cutting. — **cut and dried**, prepared beforehand; not spontaneous.

cu-ta'ne-ous (kū-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or affecting, the skin.

cute (kūt), *a.* [3] *Colloq.* **1.** Clever or shrewd. **2.** Attractive by reason of daintiness or picturesqueness, as a child. — **cute'ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

cu'ti-cle (kū'tĭ-k'l), *n.* The epidermis. See **SKIN.**

cu'tis (kū'tĭs), *n.* The derma, or deeper layer of the skin.

cut'las (kŭt'lăs). Var. of **CUTLASS.**

cut'lass (kŭt'lăs), *n.* A short, heavy, curved sword, used esp. by sailors.

cut'ler (-lẽr), *n.* One who makes, deals in, or repairs, cutlery.

cut'ler-y (-ĭ), *n.* Edged instruments collectively.

cut'let (-lĕt), *n.* A small piece of meat, as of veal, cut from the ribs or leg, for broiling or frying.

cut'-off', *n.* **1.** That which shortens, as a nearer road. **2.** Act of shutting off the working fluid, as

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steam, from an engine cylinder; also, the point at which this occurs, or the mechanism effecting it.

cut'-out', *n.* **1.** *Elec.* A device by which a circuit or a portion of a circuit may be disconnected; a circuit breaker. **2.** A device for allowing an internal-combustion engine that regularly exhausts through a muffler to exhaust directly into the air.

cut'purse' (kŭt'pûrs'), *n.* One who cuts purses to steal them or their contents (common when men wore purses at their girdles); hence, a pickpocket.

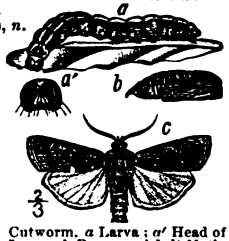
cut'ter (kŭt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that cuts. **2.** **a** A broad, square-sterned boat for stores and passengers, used by ships of war. **b** A one-masted vessel rigged much like a sloop, and having a deep, often heavily weighted, keel. **c** A small armed steam vessel in the Revenue Cutter Service. *U. S.* **3.** A small, light sleigh.

cut'throat' (kŭt'thrōt'), *n.* One who cuts throats; murderer. — *a.* Murderous; cruel.

cut'ting (kŭt'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or process of one that cuts. **2.** Something cut, cut off, or cut out. — *a.* [4] **1.** Adapted to cut. **2.** Chilling; piercing; as, a *cutting* wind. **3.** Severe; sarcastic; as, a *cutting* remark.

cut'tle (-t'l), *n.* A cuttlefish.

cut'tle-fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* A ten-armed cephalopod allied to the squids, but having a calcareous internal shell, known in commerce as **cuttle bone**. See MOLLUSK, *Illust.*



Cutworm. *a* Larva; *a'* Head of Larva; *b* Pupa; *c* Adult Moth.

cut'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* A caterpillar which eats off young plants of cabbage, corn, etc.

cy'a-nide (sī'ȧ-nīd; -nĭd), *n.* A compound of cyanogen with an element or radical; esp., potassium cyanide.

cy-an'o-gen (sī-ăn'ō-jĕn), *n.* *Chem.* A radical composed of carbon and nitrogen, in hydrocyanic acid and the cyanides. See PRUSSIAN BLUE.

Cyb'e-le (sĭb'ē-lē), *n.* The great nature goddess of the ancient peoples of Asia Minor.

cyc'la-men (sĭk'lȧ-mĕn), *n.* Any of various plants (genus *Cyclamen*) of the primrose family, having pretty, nodding, white or pink flowers.

cy'cle (sī'k'l), *n.* **1.** A period of time occupied by one round or course of events recurring in the same order in a series. **2.** A complete course of operations returning to the original state; circle; rouud. **3.** An age; long period. **4.** The circle of subjects connected with the exploits of a hero or heroes; as, the Arthurian *cycle*. **5.** A shortened form of *bicycle*, *tricycle*, etc. — *v. i.* [1] To ride a cycle. — **cy'cler** (-klẽr), *n.* [8].

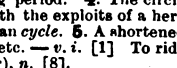
cy'cle-car' (sī'k'l-kär'), *n.* A light four-wheeled vehicle usually having a narrow tread and propelled by an internal-combustion engine of the motor-cycle type.

cyc'lic (sĭk'lĭk; sī'klĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a cycle or circle; moving in cycles; as, *cyclic* time.

cyc'li-cal (sĭk'lĭ-kăl; sī'klĭ-), *a.* Cyclic.

cy'clist (sī'klĭst), *n.* One who rides a cycle.

cy'cloid (-kloid), *n.* *Geom.* A curve traced by a point on the radius of a circle rolling in a plane along a line in the plane.


Common Cycloid. *p* Tracing point.

cy-cloi'dal (sī-kloi'dăl), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a cycloid.

cy-clom'e-ter (sī-klŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* A device, actuated by the revolution of one of the road wheels, for indicating the distance traveled by a bicycle or similar vehicle.

cy'clone (sī'klōn), *n.* **1.** A violent storm characterized by high winds rotating about a calm center of low atmospheric pressure. This center moves onward, often at twenty or thirty miles an hour. **2.** In general, a condition of the atmosphere characterized by a central area of low pressure and a system of winds blowing inward and around, as in the hurricane, typhoon, and tropical storms. **3.** A tornado. *Middle U. S.*

cy-clon'ic (sī-klŏn'ĭk), *a.* [4] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a cyclone.

cy'clo-pæ'di-a, -pæ'dic. Vars. of CYCLOPEDIA, etc.

Cy'clo-pe'an (sī'klō-pē'ăn), *a.* [4] Pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Cyclopes; huge; massive.

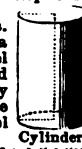
cy'clo-pe'di-a (-pē'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* An encyclopedia.

cy'clo-pe'dic (-pē'dĭk; -pĕd'ĭk), *a.* [4] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a cyclopedia; of great range, extent, etc.; as, *cyclopedic* knowledge.

Cy'clops (sī'klŏps), *n.*; *pl.* CYCLOPES (sī-klō'pēz). *Class. Myth.* One of a race of giants, having but one eye, and that in the middle of the forehead, fabled to inhabit Sicily, and, in later tradition, said to assist in the workshops of Hephæstus (Vulcan), under Mt. Etna. Homer makes them shepherds.

cyg'net (sĭg'nĕt), *n.* A young swan.

cyl'in-der (sĭl'ĭn-dẽr), *n.* **1.** *Geom.* **a** The surface traced by one side of a rectangle rotated round the parallel side as axis. **b** The volume generated by a rectangle so rotated. **2.** Any body having the form of a cylinder, as the piston chamber in an engine, the barrel of a pump, etc.

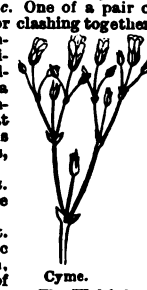

Cylinder.

cy-lin'dric (sĭ-lĭn'drĭk), **cy-lin'dri-cal** (-drĭ-kăl), *a.* Having the form or properties of a cylinder.

cy-mar' (sĭ-mär'), *n.* A loose robe or garment, esp. a chemise, worn by women; — a literary word.

cym'bal (sĭm'băl), *n.* *Music.* One of a pair of brass half globes or plates for clashing together.

cyme (sīm), *n.* *Bot.* **a** An inflorescence in which the primary, as well as each secondary, axis is terminated by a flower, the central flower opening first. **b** Hence, any flat or convex inflorescence of this type containing many flowers, as that of forget-me-not.


Cyme.

cym'ose (sĭ'mōs; sī-mōs'), *a.* Bearing a cyme; of the nature of a cyme.

Cym'ric (kĭm'rĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or designating, the Celtic tribes of Wales or their speech, or peoples speaking Celtic of the same branch as Welsh. — *n.* The Welsh language or group of languages.

Cym'ry (-rĭ), *n.* The Welsh race.

cyn'ic (sĭn'ĭk), *a.* [4] **1.** [*cap.*] Of, pert. to, or like the doctrines of, the Cynics. **2.** Cynical.

cyn'ic, *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] *Philos.* One of a Greek school of philosophers who taught that virtue is the only good, and that its essence is self-control and independence. Later, the term symbolized, popularly, moroseness and contempt for others' opinions. **2.** Hence, one who believes human conduct to be directed wholly by self-interest or self-indulgence.

cyn'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] Scorning pleasure; churlish; surly; now, esp., of the character of a cynic (see CYNIC, *n.*, 2). — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

Syn. CYNICAL, MISANTHROPIC, PESSIMISTIC. Cynical

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implies a sneering disbelief in sincerity and rectitude; misanthropic, a rooted dislike of men and aversion to society; pessimistic (opposed to *optimistic*), a distrustful and gloomy view of things.

cyn'i-cism (sĭn'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] The philosophy of the Cynics. **2.** Cynical quality.

cy'no-sure (sī'nō-shōōr), *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] The constellation Ursa Minor, containing the North Star. **2.** A center of attraction or attention.

cy'pher (sī'fẽr), *n.* Var. of CIPHER.

cy'press (-prĕs), *n.* **1.** A tree of the pine family having dark evergreen scalelike leaves and symmetrical form; also, its wood. **2.** Any of various **allied trees, as the bald cypress, a valuable American timber tree with light green feathery foliage.** See TREE, *Illust.*

cyst (sĭst), *n. Med.* A closed abnormally developed sac containing morbid fluid or semifluid.

czar (zär; tsär), *n.* A king; an emperor; specifically, the popular title of the emperor of Russia.

cza-ri'na (zä-rē'nä; tsä-), *n.* The wife of the czar of Russia.

Czech (chĕk), *n.* A member of the most westerly branch of the Slavs, inhabiting Bohemia and Moravia. Also, the language of the Czechs; Bohemian.

D

dab (dăb), *v. t. & i.*; DABBED (dăbd); DAB'BING. To strike or touch gently, as with a soft or moist substance; tap. — *n.* **1.** A gentle blow or pat; also, a peck, thrust, or sharp slap. **2.** A small soft or moist mass, portion, or the like.

dab'ble (dăb'l), *v. i.* [1] To wet by splashing; spatter. — *v. t.* **1.** To paddle or splash in water, as with the hands. **2.** To work at without serious application; as, to *dabble* in art. — **dab'bler** (-lẽr), *n.* [8].

dab'ster (-stẽr), *n.* A dabbler at anything; an unskilled hand.

dace (dās), *n.* Any of various fishes of the carp family.

dach's'hund' (dăks'hōōnt'), *n.* One of a certain breed of hounds with a long body and very short, crooked legs.

Dachshund. ($\frac{1}{75}$)

dac'tyl (dăk'tĭl), *n.* A poetical foot of three syllables (– ⏑ ⏑), one long, or in modern verse accented, followed by two short, or unaccented, as in *mer'ci-ful.* — **dac-tyl'ic** (dăk-tĭl'ĭk), *a.*

dac'ty-lol'o-gy (-tĭ-lŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Art of communicating ideas by signs made with the fingers, as in the manual alphabets of deaf-mutes.

daddy longlegs. The harvestman (an arachnid); — popular name.

da'do (dā'dō; dă'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOES (-dōz). **1.** That part of an architectural pedestal between base and surbase. **2.** The lower part of the wall of an apartment when specially decorated.

Dæd'a-lus (dĕd'ä-lŭs; dē'dä-), *n. Class. Myth.* An Athenian expelled for murder to Crete, where he designed the Labyrinth. Cast into the Labyrinth by Minos, he escaped, with his son Icarus, by means of artificial wings. Dædalus reached Sicily safely; but Icarus flew too near the sun, the wax of his wings melted, and he was drowned in the sea.

dæ'mon, dæ-mon'ic, etc. Vars. of DEMON, etc.

daf'fo-dil (dăf'ō-dĭl), *n.* A species of narcissus, with large yellow single or double flowers.

daf'fo-dil'ly (dăf'ō-dĭl'ĭ), **daf'fy-down-dil'ly** (-ĭ-doun-). Dialectic or poetic vars. of DAFFODIL.

daft (dăft), *a.* [3] **1.** Foolish; imbecile; also, insane. **2.** Gay; merry. *Scot.*

dag'ger (dăg'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A short weapon for stabbing. **2.** In printing, a certain mark of reference [†]; — called also *obelisk.*

da-guerre'o-type (dä-gĕr'ō-tīp), *n.* An early kind of photograph, or the process used.

dahl'ia (dăl'yä; *often* dāl'- *or* dăl'-), *n.* Any of several tuberous-rooted plants of the aster family, or a flower or tuber of any of them.

dai'ly (dā'lĭ), *a.* Happening, belonging to, done, or issued, each or every day. — *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). A daily newspaper. — *adv.* Every day; day by day.

Syn. DAILY, DIURNAL. **Daily** is used of ordinary matters; **diurnal** is usually either astronomical or poetic; as, *daily* wants, a *daily* newspaper; the *diurnal* revolution of the earth.

dain'ty (dān'tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Something that arouses favor or pleasure; now esp., a delicacy. — *a.* [3] **1.** Delicious to the taste; toothsome; as, *dainty* food. **2.** Of a delicate beauty or charm; as, a *dainty* plant. **3.** Having or showing delicate taste, esp. as to food or material comforts; as, a *dainty* taste; *dainty* people. — **dain'ti-ly** (dān'tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [8] — **dain'ti-ness,** *n.* [8].

Syn. DAINTY, DELICATE, EXQUISITE. **Dainty** implies slightness and elegance; **delicate,** fineness, subtlety, or (often) fragility; **exquisite,** the utmost nicety or delicacy of workmanship, perception, or susceptibility.

dai'ry (dā'rĭ; dâr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A place, as a room or building, where milk is kept and made into butter or cheese. **2.** The business of producing milk, butter, and cheese.

dai'ry-maid' (-mād'), *n.* A maid employed in a dairy.

dai'ry-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A man who keeps, or works in, a dairy; also, one who sells dairy produce. — **dai'ry-wom'an,** *n. fem.*

da'is (dā'ĭs; dās), *n.* A raised platform in a hall or large room.

dai'sy (dā'zĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-zĭz). **1.** A European plant of the aster family, bearing flower heads with small white or pink rays and yellow disks; — called, in U. S., *English daisy.* **2.** A rather tall leafy-stemmed plant of the same family, having larger heads with long white rays; — called also *oxeye daisy.*

dale (dāl), *n.* A vale; valley. *Chiefly Poetical.*

dales (dālz), *n. pl.* A rapid, esp. one in a rocky gorge. *Northwestern U. S. & Canada.*

dal'li-ance (dăl'ĭ-ăns), *n.* Act of dallying; trifling.

dal'ly (dăl'ĭ), *v. i.* [2] **1.** To act playfully; to sport; esp., to play amorously. **2.** To trifle, play, or be light (with a person or matter). **3.** To waste time; idle; as, to *dally* on the way; *dally* along.

dam (dăm), *n.* A bank or wall across a watercourse to keep back water. — *v. t.*; DAMMED (dămd); DAM'MING. To obstruct or restrain by or as by a dam.

dam, *n.* A female parent; — used of beasts.

dam'age (dăm'ĭj), *n.* **1.** Loss or detriment due to injury; hurt; harm. **2.** *pl. Law.* The estimated reparation in money for detriment or injury sustained. — **Syn.** See INJURY. — *v. t.* [1] To occasion damage to; harm; impair.

Dam'a-scene (dăm'ä-sēn; dăm'ä-sēn'), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Damascus. **2.** [*l. c.*] Of or pertaining to damask or damascening.

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dam'a-scene' (dăm'ȧ-sēn'), **dam'as-keen'** (-ȧs-kēn'), *v. t.* [1] To decorate, as iron, steel, etc., with a peculiar wavelike marking produced in the manufacture, or with designs inlaid in another metal, or etched, etc.

dam'ask (dăm'ȧsk), *n.* **1.** Silk woven with an elaborate pattern of flowers, etc. **2.** Linen with a pattern made by difference in direction of threads of uniform color. **3.** Damask steel, or its peculiar markings. **4.** A deep rose color. — *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or coming from, Damascus. **2.** Made of, or provided with, damask (silk or linen). **3.** Of or designating the color damask.

damask steel, or **Damascus steel**, an elastic steel of the kind originally made at Damascus, ornamented with wavy lines, formerly valued for sword blades.

dam'as-keen', *v. t.* = DAMASCENE.

dame (dām), *n.* **1.** A title equivalent to *Lady*, *Madam*, *Mistress*, *Miss*, used in address. *Obs. or Archaic*, except in personifications; as, *Dame* Nature, etc. **2.** A matron; elderly woman.

damn (dăm), *v.t.*; DAMNED (dămd); DAMN'ING (dăm'-ĭng; dăm'nĭng). **1.** To adjudge guilty; sentence; doom. *Archaic.* **2.** To doom to eternal punishment. **3.** To condemn as a failure; pronounce adverse judgment on (a work of art or literature, esp. a play). **4.** To bring ruin upon; be the ruin of. — *v. i.* To curse; swear.

dam'na-ble (dăm'nȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] **1.** Deserving to be condemned or damned. **2.** Detestable; execrable. — **dam'na-bly**, *adv.* [8].

dam-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of damning; state of being damned. **2.** A cause of being damned.

dam'na-to-ry (dăm'nȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [4] Expressing, imposing, or causing condemnation or damnation.

damned (dămd; *poet. or rhetorical*, dăm'nĕd), *p.p.* & *p. a.* from DAMN; — now chiefly profane.

Dam'o-cles (dăm'ō-klēz), *n.* A flatterer whom Dionysius I., king of Syracuse, rebuked, for his constant praise of the happiness of kings, by seating him at a banquet beneath a sword hung by a single hair.

Da'mon (dā'mŏn), *n.* A Pythagorean whose friend Pythias (properly Phintias) was condemned to death by Dionysius I., of Syracuse. When Pythias asked time to arrange his affairs, Damon pledged his life for his friend's return. Pythias returned, and Dionysius pardoned him.

dam'o-sel'le' (dăm'ȯ-zĕl'), **dam'o-sel'**, **dam'o-zel'** (dăm'ȯ-zĕl'), etc. Vars. of DAMSEL. *Archaic.*

damp (dămp), *n.* **1.** A gaseous product formed in coal mines, etc. See FIRE DAMP. **2.** Moisture; humidity. **3.** Dejection; depression of spirits; as, the news put a sudden *damp* to their joy. — *a.* [3] Moist; humid. — **Syn.** See MOIST. — *v.t.* **1.** To choke; stifle, as a fire or a sound. **2.** To depress; discourage; restrain, as action; as, his zeal was *damped* by the criticisms of his friends. **3.** To make damp; moisten. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8]

damp'en (dăm'p'n), *v. t.* **1.** To depress or deaden; to damp; as, to *dampen* one's ardor. **2.** To make damp or moist. — **damp'en-er**, *n.* [8].

damp'er (-pĕr), *n.* One that damps or checks, as a valve or plate to regulate the draft in a stove, etc.

dam'sel (dăm'zĕl), *n.* A girl; maiden.

dam'son (-z'n), *n.*, *or* **damson plum.** A small dark purple plum; also, the tree producing it.

Dan'a-ë (dăn'ȧ-ē), *n. Class. Myth.* The mother of Perseus by Zeus, who visited her as a golden shower in the tower where her father had imprisoned her.

dance (dăns), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To perform a regulated and rhythmical series of movements, commonly to music. **2.** To move nimbly or merrily. — *v.t.* **1.** To perform, or take part in, as a dancer. **2.** To cause to dance; to dandle; as, to *dance* a baby on the knee. — **to dance attendance**, to attend or wait on constantly and slavishly; as, *to dance attendance* on a prince. — *n.* **1.** A measured leaping, tripping, or stepping in unison with music or rhythmic beats. **2.** A round of dancing; also, a social assembly for dancing; a ball. **3.** A tune for dancing. — **danc'er** (dăn'sĕr), *n.* [8].

danc'ing (dăn'sĭng), *n.* The action of the verb DANCE; — often used attributively, as in *dancing master*, *dancing school*, etc.

dan'de-li'on (dăn'dē-lī'ŭn), *n.* A common weed of the chicory family, with bright yellow flower heads.

dan'der (-dĕr), *n.* Anger or temper; — used esp. in **to have one's dander up.** *Colloq.*

dan'dle (-d'l), *v. t.* [1] To move up and down in affectionate play, as an infant; also, to fondle.

dan'druff (-drŭf), *n.* A scurf that forms on the head and comes off in small scales or particles.

dan'dy (-dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES. A man who gives excessive attention to dress; fop. — **dan'dy-ish**, *a.*

Dane (dān), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Denmark, or a person of Danish descent.

dan'ger (dān'jĕr), *n.* Exposure or liability to loss, pain, or other evil; risk; also, a case or cause of such exposure or liability; in *pl.*, perils; risks.

Syn. DANGER, PERIL, HAZARD, RISK. **Danger** implies some possible evil (esp. harm or injury) in prospect. **Peril** is instant or impending danger. **Hazard** implies danger from something happening by chance or that is beyond one's control. **Risk**, more often than *hazard*, implies a voluntary taking of doubtful or adverse chances; as, the *danger* of the streets; the *perils* of the sea; the *hazard* in speculation; the *risks* in football.

dan'ger-ous (dān'jĕr-ŭs), *a.* [4] Attended with danger; perilous. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

dan'gle (dăn'g'l), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To hang loosely with a swinging or jerking motion. **2.** To be a hanger-on or dependent; to hang about any one. — *v. t.* To cause to dangle. — **dan'gler** (-glĕr), *n.* [8].

Dan'iel (dăn'yĕl), *n.* **1.** In the Bible, a Hebrew prophet, captive at Babylon. *Dan.* ii. 14, v. 17, vi. 16. **2.** A book of the Old Testament.

Dan'ish (dān'ĭsh), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Danes, or their language or country. — *n.* The language of the Danes.

dank (dăngk), *a.* [3] Damp; wet; esp., disagreeably moist or wet.

Daph'ne (dăf'nē), *n. Gr. Myth.* A nymph pursued by Apollo, from whom she escapes by being transformed into a laurel tree.

dap'per (dăp'ĕr), *a.* [4] Little and active; spruce; trim; neat in dress and personal appearance.

dap'ple (-'l), *n.* **1.** Dappled state or appearance; spotting; clouding. **2.** A dappled animal, as a horse. — *v. t.* [1] To variegate with spots.

dare (dâr), *v. i.*; *pret.* DURST (dûrst) or DARED (dârd); *p. p.* DARED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DAR'ING. To have sufficient courage for a purpose; not to be afraid; venture. — **dare say**, to venture to say, as probably so; — chiefly in *I dare say.* — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To have courage for; venture to do, meet, or undertake. **2.** To meet defiantly; challenge. — *n.* Act of daring; challenge.

dar'ing (dâr'ĭng), *p. a.* [4] — **Syn.** See RASH.

dark (dârk), *a.* [3] **1.** Destitute, or partially destitute, of light; not receiving, reflecting, or radiating light; not light-colored; as, a *dark* room; a *dark* day; *dark* paint. **2.** Destitute of moral or spiritual light; wicked; as, a *dark* deed. **3.** Destitute of sunniness or cheer; gloomy; as, the *dark* side of things. **4.** Not clear to the understanding; obscure; as, a *dark* saying; a *dark* passage (in a book). **5.** Reticent; secretive; silent; as, keep it *dark.* **6.** Not enlightened; destitute of knowledge; as, the *Dark* Ages.

Syn. DARK, OPAQUE, OBSCURE, DIM, VAGUE. **Dark**

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implies total or partial absence of light; **opaque**, imperviousness to light; **obscure**, insufficiency of light, as when something is overclouded or covered; **dim**, lack of brightness, clearness, or distinctness; **vague** (arch. in its literal sense) is synonymous with the others in their fig. senses only; as, a *dark* room, an *opaque* substance, a misty and *obscure* atmosphere, a *dim* light, "*vague*, unseeing eyes" (*Keats*).

Dark Ages (ā'jĕz). See MIDDLE AGES. — **D. Continent**, Africa. — **d. horse**, in racing, and hence in political cant, a little-known competitor that unexpectedly wins. *Colloq.* — **d. lantern**, a lantern with a single round opening, which closes to conceal the light. — **d. room**, a room that can be kept closed to daylight, or other strong light, for the developing of photographic plates.

dark, *n.* **1.** Absence of light; darkness; **dark place**, time, or color. **2.** State of being secret or obscure; often, underhand secrecy; as, to plot in the *dark*; also, ignorance; as, to be in the *dark* about a thing.

dark'en (där'k'n), *v. t.* To grow dark; become obscure. — *v. t.* **1.** To make dark or black; obscure; as, to *darken* a room. **2.** To dim; blind; as, "Let their eyes be *darkened*" (*Rom.* xi. 10). **3.** To obscure or perplex; as, to *darken* counsel by ill-considered words. **4.** To cast a gloom on; as, life *darkened* by disease. **5.** To make foul; sully.

dark ey (därˊkĭ), *n.* Var. of DARKY.

dark'ling (därk'lĭng), *adv.* In the dark.

dark'ly, *adv.* In a dark manner.

dark'ness (därk'nĕs), *n.* State or quality of being dark; as: **a** Blackness; gloom. **b** Dark quality in color. **c** State of ignorance or error; sin.

dark'some (-sŭm), *a.* Darkish; gloomy. *Poetic.*

dark'y (därˊkĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-kĭz). A negro. *Colloq.*

dar'ling (därˊlĭng), *n.* One dearly beloved. — *a.* Dearly beloved; favorite.

darn (därn), *v. t.* To mend with interlacing stitches. — *v. i.* To do darning. — *n.* Act or result of darning; place darned.

darˊnel (därˊnĕl), *n.* A common weed in grainfields.

darn'ing, *n.* Things darned or to be darned, collectively. — **darning needle**. **a** A long strong needle used in darning. **b** A dragon fly.

dart (ŭärt), *n.* **1.** A short lance or javelin; hence, any sharp-pointed missile weapon, as an arrow. **2.** A darting movement. — *v. t.* To throw with a sudden effort or thrust (as a dart, etc.); cast; emit; shoot out. — *v. i.* To move like a dart; shoot rapidly along.

Dar-win'i-an (där-wĭnˊĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the naturalist Charles Robert Darwin (1809–82), his theories, or his followers.

dash (dăsh), *v. t.* **1.** To strike violently; hence, to shatter; crush; as, a ship *dashed* on the rocks. **2.** To knock, throw, hurl, or thrust (something *away* or *out*, or *against*, *upon*, or *into* something else) violently or suddenly; as, to *dash* water into one's face. **3.** To hurl against so as to splash; hence, to throw on roughly, as color on a canvas; splash. **4.** To ruin; bring to naught, as one's hopes. **5.** To abash; depress; as, to *dash* one's spirits. **6.** To form, write, or sketch rapidly or carelessly; as, to *dash* off a letter. — *v. i.* To rush; to hurl itself or one's self so as to strike violently. — *n.* **1.** Violent collision of two bodies; crash. **2.** A sudden or discouraging check. **3.** The striking or breaking of a liquid in violent motion, or the sound of this. **4.** A small quantity dashed, or appearing as if dashed, into or on anything; as, a *dash* of pepper in soup. **5.** A stroke or mark [—] used to denote a sudden pause, an omission, etc. **6.** A sudden onset or rush. **7.** Energy in style or action; spirit. — **Syn.** See VEIN.

dash'board' (dăshˊbōrd'), *n.* A screen on the fore part of a vehicle, to intercept mud, etc.

dash'er (-ĕr), *n.* One that dashes.

das'tard (dăsˊtärd), *n.* A coward; poltroon; esp., one who is sly and malicious. — *a.* [4] Dastardly.

das'tard-ly, *a.* [4] Like a dastard; marked by despicable cowardice. — **Syn.** See COWARDLY.

da'ta (dāˊtă), *n.*, *pl.* of DATUM.

date (dāt), *n.* The oblong, single-seeded, sweet, edible fruit of a lofty species of palm of northern Africa and western Asia; also, the tree.

date, *n.* **1.** That statement affixed to a writing, coin, etc., which specifies the time, and often the place, of making. **2.** A given point or period of time; as, the *date* of the discovery of America is 1492; books of an early *date*. **3.** A time to which anything is referred as present, as to usage, style, knowledge, etc.; — chiefly in: **out of date**, obsolete; antiquated; and **up**, *or* **down**, **to date**, up to the modern or present standard of style. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To express the time of execution in; as, to *date* a letter, bond, etc. **2.** To ascertain, estimate, or give the date or period of. — *v. i.* To be dated; bear date; — usually with *from*.

date'less (dātˊlĕs), *a.* Having no date.

da'tive (dāˊtĭv), *a.* *Gram.* Designating that case of a noun or pronoun which expresses the relation of indirect object; as, *him* in *I gave him the book* is in the *dative* case. — *n.* The dative case, or a word in it.

da'tum (dāˊtŭm), *n.*; *pl.* DATA (-tă). Something given or admitted, as a fact or principle on which an inference is based.

da-tu'ra (dă-tūˊră), *n.* The thorn apple.

Branch of Datura. *a* Section of Capsule.

daub (dôb), *v. t.* **1.** To cover, coat, or smear with soft, adhesive matter, as plaster, mud, etc.; plaster; besmear. **2.** To paint unskillfully. — *v. i.* To do daubing; apply paint, etc., coarsely and unskillfully. — *n.* **1.** Anything, as plaster, daubed on; a smear. **2.** A picture unskillfully painted. — **daub'er**, *n.* [8].

daugh'ter (dôˊtĕr), *n.* **1.** A human female considered with reference to her parents or either of them, or, more remotely, to any ancestor or ancestors; a female descendant; also, a woman of a given country, faith, etc.; as, *daughters* of Egypt, of the church, etc. **2.** A daughter-in-law.

daugh'ter-in-law', *n.*; *pl.* **DAUGHTERS-IN-LAW**. The wife of one's son.

daugh'ter-ly, *a.* [4] Becoming a daughter; filial.

daunt (dänt; dônt), *v. t.* To repress or subdue the courage of; cow; intimidate.

daunt'less, *a.* [4] Not to be daunted; undaunted. — **daunt'less-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

dau'phin (dôˊfĭn), *n.* *French Hist.* From 1349 to 1830, title of the eldest son of the king of France.

Da'vid (dāˊvĭd), *n.* In the Bible, the youngest son of Jesse of Bethlehem. While a shepherd boy, he slew Goliath with his sling, and charmed Saul with his harping; but was later driven with his bosom friend, Saul's son Jonathan, into outlawry. After Saul's death, David became king of Israel.

a a Davits. **b**

dav'it (dăvˊĭt; dāˊvĭt), *n.* *Naut.* **a** A spar used as a crane to hoist the anchor flukes to the top of the bow. **b** One of a pair of curved arms having a tackle to hoist or lower boats, stores, etc.

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Da'vy Jones' (dā'vĭ jōnz'). The spirit of the sea; sea devil. — **Davy Jones's locker** (jōn'zĭz), the ocean, or ocean bottom, esp. as the final resting place of those drowned or buried at sea.

Da'vy lamp'. See SAFETY LAMP.

daw (dô), *n.* **1.** A jackdaw. **2.** A simpleton.

daw'dle (-d'l), *v. i. & t.* [1] To waste time, or to waste, in trifling employment; trifle. — **daw'dler** (dô'dlĕr), *n.* [8].

dawn (dôn), *v. i.* **1.** To begin to grow light in the morning. **2.** To begin to appear, develop, or give promise; as, *dawning* youth. **3.** To begin to make a mental impression (*on* or *upon*); as, the fact *dawned* upon him. — *n.* **1.** Daybreak. **2.** First appearance; rise.

day (dā), *n.* **1.** The time of light between one night and the next; hence, the light; sunshine. **2.** The period of the earth's revolution on its axis. **3.** The mean (average) solar day of 24 hours, generally used in reckoning time. **4.** The hours allotted by usage or law for work; as, a *day's* work. **5.** The conflict or contention of the day; as, to win the *day*. **6.** A specified time or period; age; as, in Chaucer's *day*. — **d. of grace.** **a** Time for repentance. **b** *pl.* In commerce, the days (3 or more) immediately following the day when a bill or note becomes due according to its face, which are allowed to the debtor to make payment in. They are now abolished in most States.

day'book' (-bo͝ok'), *n. Bookkeeping.* A book in which accounts of the day are recorded.

day'break' (-brāk'), *n.* The first appearance of light in the morning, or the time of it; dawn.

day'dream' (-drēm'), *n.* A pleasant reverie; a castle in the air.

day'light' (dā'līt'), *n.* The light of day; daytime.

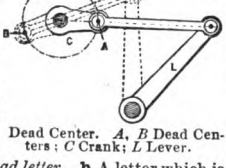
day'time' (-tīm'), *n.* Time of daylight.

daze (dāz), *v. t.* [1] To stupefy with excess of light, with a blow, with cold, or with fear, grief, etc.; stun; dazzle. — *n.* State of being dazed.

daz'zle (dăz'l), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To confuse the vision of by excess of light, by moving lights, etc. **2.** To bewilder or surprise with brilliancy or display. — *n.* Act of dazzling; state of being dazzling.

dea'con (dē'k'n), *n.* An officer performing varying subordinate functions in Christian churches. — **dea'con-ess**, *n. fem.* [8].

dead (dĕd), *a.* [3] **1.** Deprived or destitute of life. **2.** Hence, extinct; extinguished; disused. **3.** Resembling the dead as being devoid of motion, activity, power, effect, etc.; as, *dead* air; a *dead* ball, law, sleep, coal, etc. **4.** Entire; absolute; as, a *dead* calm, loss, stop. **5.** Sure as death; certain; also, exact; direct; as, a *dead* shot; in a *dead* line. — **Syn.** See LIFELESS. — **dead center** *or* **point**, *Mach.*, in a crank and connecting rod, either of the two positions at the ends of a stroke when the crank and rod are in the same straight line. — **d. letter.** **a** That which has lost its force or authority; as, that law has become a *dead letter*. **b** A letter which is undeliverable because of defective address, lack of postage, or contravention of some postal regulation. Dead letters are sent to a department of the general post office (the **dead-letter office**) to be opened, and returned to the writer or destroyed. — **d line**, *Mil.*, a line drawn within or around a prison, to cross which means for a prisoner instant shooting. — **d. reckoning**, *Naut.*, the method of finding a ship's position, without observations of the sun, etc., from the distances and courses sailed. — **d. weight**, the unrelieved weight of anything inert.



Dead Center. *A*, *B* Dead Centers; *C* Crank; *L* Lever.

dead, *n.* **1.** One who is dead; usually, collectively (with *the*), those who are dead. **2** The most quiet or deathlike time; as, the *dead* of winter. — *adv.* **1.** Absolutely; utterly; as, *dead* ripe; *dead* tired. **2.** With sudden and entire, or almost entire, stoppage of motion or action; as, he stopped *dead*. **3.** Directly; exactly; as, *dead* ahead.

dead'en (dĕd'n), *v. t.* **1.** To make as dead; impair in vigor or sensation; blunt; as, opium *deadens* the senses. **2.** To make vapid or spiritless, as wine. **3.** To deprive of gloss or brilliancy. **4.** To render impervious to sound, as a wall.

dead'eye' (-ī'), *n. Naut.* A wooden block, encircled by a rope or an iron band, with holes to receive the lanyard, as in fastening a shroud to a chain plate on a vessel's side (see CHAIN, *n.*, 5).

dead'lock' (-lŏk'), *n.* A complete obstruction of action by the counteraction of persons or events.

dead'ly (-lĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Causing, or capable of causing, death; as, a *deadly* blow. **2.** Aiming or willing to destroy; implacable; as, *deadly* hate, enemies, etc. **3.** Like or pertaining to death; deathly; as, "pale and *deadly* looks." — **deadly,** *or* **mortal, sin,** *R. C. Ch.*, a willful and deliberate transgression that takes away divine grace and involves the death of the soul; — distinguished from *venial sin*. **Syn.** DEADLY, MORTAL, FATAL. **Deadly** applies to what causes, or is capable of causing, death, or is relentless or to the death. **Mortal** applies to the immediate cause of death but not to a death-dealing instrument or agency; as, a *mortal* wound, a *mortal* disease (but not, a *mortal* arrow or poison). Like *deadly*, it may refer to that which is implacable or to the death. **Fatal** applies to that which will cause, or has caused, death; as, a *fatal* accident. — *adv.* In a manner or degree like, or suggestive of, death; as, *deadly* pale. — **-li-ness**, *n.* [8].

dead'ness (-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being dead. — **Syn.** Lifelessness; inertness; flatness.

deaf (dĕf), *a.* **1.** Wanting, or deprived of, the sense of hearing, wholly or in part. **2.** Unwilling to hear; willfully inattentive. — **-ness**, *n* [8].

deaf'en (dĕf'n), *v. t.* **1.** To make deaf. **2.** To make inaudible; drown; — said of sounds.

deaf'-mute', *n.* A person both deaf and dumb.

deal (dēl), *n.* **1.** A portion; share; indefinite amount. **2.** A good or great deal. *Colloq.*

deal, *v. t.*; DEALT (dĕlt); DEAL'ING. **1.** To give in portions or as one's portion; distribute; apportion. **2.** To bestow; deliver, as blows. — *v. i.* **1.** To contend (*with*); to strive or treat (*with*) in opposition; as, to *deal* with difficulties; *deal* with sin. **2.** To have to do, be concerned, or be occupied (*with* or *in*); as, he *deals* with important affairs; they *deal* in politics. **3.** To do a distributing or retailing business (*in*). — *n.* Act of dealing; hence: **a** Apportionment. **b** An act of buying and selling; a bargain. *Colloq.* **c** A secret arrangement, as in political bargains. *Cant, U. S.*

deal, *n.* A board of fir or pine, cut to any of several specified sizes; also, the wood.

deal'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who deals, as the player who distributes the cards. **2.** A trader; esp., one who buys and sells goods without altering their condition; as, a retail *dealer*.

deal'ing, *n.* **1.** Intercourse; traffic; — usually in *pl.* **2.** Method of business or manner of conduct.

dean (dēn), *n.* **1.** In a cathedral church, or any church having a chapter of canons, the head of the chapter. **2.** Any of certain college supervisors of junior students. *Eng.* **3.** The chief administrative officer, under the president, of a college or university faculty or department. The dean often has supervision of the conduct and studies of the students. **4.** The chief or senior of a body of men, as of a diplomatic corps; — so called by courtesy.

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dean'er-y (dēn'ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* **-ERIES** (-ĭz). Office, jurisdiction, or official residence of a dean.
dean'ship, *n.* The office, position, or rank of dean.
dear (dēr), *a.* [3] **1.** Highly valued or esteemed; loved; — in forms of address merely an expression of politeness; as, *dear* sir. **2.** Costly; expensive; high-priced; also, marked by high prices; as, to sell in the *dearest* market. **3.** Heartfelt; earnest; as, his *dearest* wish. — **Syn.** See COSTLY. — *n.* A dear one; darling. — *adv.* Dearly; at a high price; fondly. — **dear'ly**, *adv.* [8] — **dear'ness**, *n.* [8].
dearth (dûrth), *n.* Scarcity which renders dear; want; lack; esp., famine.
death (dĕth), *n.* **1.** Total cessation of life, as in animals or plants; act or fact of dying; as, a painless *death*. **2.** Personified [*often cap.*]. The destroyer of life; as, "There is a Reaper, whose name is *Death*" (*Longfellow*). **3.** State of being dead; as, with eyes closed in *death*. **4.** Anything so dreadful as to be like death; as, his imprisonment was *death* to him. **5.** Total privation or loss; extinction; annihilation; as, the *death* of a language. **6.** Murder; bloodshed; as, a man of *death*. **7.** Cause or occasion of loss of life.
Syn. DEATH, DECEASE, DEMISE. **Death** is the general word for the termination of any form of existence; **decease** is the legal term; in ordinary use it is slightly euphemistic or rhetorical; **demise** refers esp. to the death of a sovereign or an illustrious person; of ordinary persons it is grandiloquent. *Decease* and *demise* apply only to human beings.
death'bed' (-bĕd'), *n.* The bed in which a person dies; hence, closing hours of life; last sickness.
death cup. A common very poisonous mushroom.
death'less, *a.* Not subject to death; immortal.
death'like', *a.* [4] Like death; deathly.
death'ly, *a.* [3] **1.** Deadly; mortal. **2.** Like death. — *adv.* Deadly; as, *deathly* pale.
death's'-head' (dĕths'hĕd'), *n.* A human skull as the emblem of death.
death'watch' (dĕth'wŏch'), *n.* The guard set over a criminal before his execution.
de-bar' (dē-bär'), *v. t.*; **-BARRED'** (-bärd'); **-BAR'RING.** To cut off from entrance, as if by a bar; to exclude; deny; — usually with *from*.
de-bark' (-bärk'), *v. t. & i.* To disembark. — **de'bar-ka'tion** (dē'bär-kā'shŭn), *n.*
de-base' (dē-bās'), *v. t.* [1] To reduce to a lower state or grade of worth, dignity, purity, etc.; degrade; depreciate. — **de-bas'er** (-bās'ẽr), *n.* [8].
de-base'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of debasing; state of being debased.
de-bat'a-ble (-bāt'ā-b'l), *a.* [4] Liable to be debated; disputable; as, a *debatable* question.
de-bate' (-bāt'), *v. i.* [1] To dispute; hence, to deliberate; consider; to discuss or examine by argument. — *v. t.* To strive to maintain by reasoning; dispute; discuss the arguments on both sides of (a question). — **Syn.** See DISCUSS. — *n.* Contention in words or arguments; discussion; controversy. — **de-bat'er** (-bāt'ẽr), *n.* [8].
de-bauch' (-bôch'), *v. t.* To lead away from purity, virtue, or excellence; corrupt; seduce. — *n.* **1.** An act or occasion of debauchery. **2.** Debauchery. — **-er**, *n.* — **de-bauched'** (-bôcht'), *p. a.* [4]
deb'au-chee' (dĕb'ô-shē'), *n.* One given to debauchery.
de-bauch'er-y (dē-bôch'ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* **-ERIES** (-ĭz). **1.** Excessive indulgence of the sensual appetites. **2.** Corruption of fidelity; seduction from virtue.
de-ben'ture (dē-bĕn'tūr), *n.* A writing or certificate serving as a voucher for a debt.
de-bil'i-tate (-bĭl'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [1] To weaken.
de-bil'i-tat'ed (-tāt'ĕd), *p. a.* [4] Enfeebled.
de-bil'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). Weakened or feeble condition: weakness; feebleness.
deb'it (dĕb'ĭt), *n.* *Bookkeeping.* An entry, in an account, of something owed; also, the left-hand, or debtor, side of an account. Cf. CREDIT. — *v. t.* To charge with, or as, a debt.
deb'o-nair' (dĕb'ô-nâr'), *a.* [4] **1.** Of good disposition; kindly. **2.** Affable and courteous; characterized by grace and light-heartedness.
de-bouch' (dē-bōōsh'), *v. i.* **1.** *Mil.* To march out from a confined spot, as a wood, into open ground. **2.** To emerge; issue.
‖ **dé'bris'** (dā'brē'), *n.* [F.] **1.** Rubbish, esp. such as results from destruction; ruins. **2.** *Geol.* Accumulation of detached fragments.
debt (dĕt), *n.* **1.** That which is due from one to another; obligation; liability. **2.** A sin; trespass.
debt'or (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who owes a debt. **2.** The debit side of an account, or an entry there made.
‖ **dé'but'** (dā'bū'; dē-bū'), *n.* [F.] A beginning; hence, a first appearance before the public, as of an actor; entrance into society.
‖ **dé'bu'tant'** (dā'bū'tänt'; dĕb'ū'tänt'), *n. masc.*, ‖ **dé'bu'tante'** (-tänt'; -tänt'), *n. fem.* [F.] One making a début.
dec'ade (dĕk'ād), *n.* A group of ten; esp., a period of ten years.
de-ca'dence (dē-kā'dĕns; dĕk'ā-), *n.* A falling away; decay; decline.
de-ca'den-cy (-sĭ), *n.* Decadence.
de-ca'dent (dē-kā'dĕnt; dĕk'ā-), *a.* [4] Characterized by decadence. — *n.* One that is decadent.
dec'a-gon (dĕk'ā-gŏn), *n.* A polygon, esp. a plane polygon, of ten angles and ten sides. — **de-cag'o-nal** (dē-kăg'ô-năl), *a.*
dec'a-gram (dĕk'ā-grăm), *n.* A metric measure of weight equal to 10 grams, or 0.3527 oz.
dec'a-gramme, *n.* Var. of DECAGRAM.
dec'a-he'dron (-hē'drŏn), *n.; pl.* E. **-DRONS** (-drŏnz), L. **-DRA** (-drā). A polyhedron of ten faces. — **dec'a-he'dral** (-drăl), *a.*
dec'a-li'ter (dĕk'ā-lē'tẽr), *n.* [6] A metric measure of volume containing 10 liters, or 2.64 gals.
Dec'a-logue (-lŏg), *n.* [*Sometimes l. c.*] The Ten Commandments.
dec'a-me'ter (dĕk'ā-mē'tẽr), *n.* [6] A metric measure of length equal to 10 meters, or 32.809 ft.
de-camp' (dē-kămp'), *v. i.* **1.** To break up a camp, esp. secretly. **2.** To depart suddenly; run away; — generally disparaging or humorous.
de-cant' (dē-kănt'), *v. t.* To pour off gently, as liquor, so as not to roil.
de'can-ta'tion (dē'kăn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of decanting.
de-cant'er (dē-kăn'tẽr), *n.* A vessel used to decant liquors, or to receive decanted liquors.
de-cap'i-tate (-kăp'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [1] To behead.
de-cap'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of decapitating; fact of being decapitated.
dec'a-pod (dĕk'ā-pŏd), *a.* Having ten feet or legs. — *n.* One of an order (*Decapoda*) of crustaceans which includes the shrimps, lobsters, crabs, etc.
de-car'bon-ize (dē-kär'bŭn-īz), *v. t.* [1] To deprive of carbon. — **de-car'bon-i-za'tion**, *n.*
dec'a-stere (dĕk'ā-stēr), *n.* A metric measure of capacity containing 10 cu. meters, or 13.08 cu. yd.
dec'a-syl'la-ble (dĕk'ā-sĭl'ā-b'l). *n.* A line of ten syllables. — **dec'a-syl-lab'ic** (-sĭ-lăb'ĭk), *a.*
de-cay' (dē-kā'), *v. i.* **1.** To pass gradually from a sound or prosperous state to one of imperfection, adversity, or dissolution; decline; fail; as, the *decay* of trade or of a town. **2.** To decrease in numbers, volume, or intensity, or in health or vigor; as, the *decay* of one's powers. **3.** To rot. — **Syn.** Deteriorate, decline, decompose, putrefy, rot. — *n.* **1.** Gradual failure; corruption; rottenness. **2.** Ruin; dilapidation. **3.** A decline in health; a disease.

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de-cease' (dē-sēs'), *n.* Death. — **Syn.** See DEATH. — *v. i.* To die.

de-ceased' (dē-sēst'), *a.* Dead; esp., lately dead. — **the deceased**, the dead person.

de-ce'dent (dē-sē'dĕnt), *n.* A deceased person; — chiefly in legal use.

de-ceit' (-sēt'), *n.* An attempt to deceive; disposition to deceive; a trick; fraud. — **Syn.** Double-dealing, dissimulation; craft, artifice, cunning, deception, deceitfulness; duplicity, guile.

de-ceit'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* [4] Full of deceit; fraudulent; insincere. — **Syn.** Deceptive, misleading. See FALLACIOUS. — **-ful-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ful-ness**, *n.* [8].

de-ceive' (-sēv'), *v. t.* [1] To lead into error; impose upon; mislead. — **de-ceiv'er**, *n.* [8].

De-cem'ber (-sĕm'bẽr), *n.* The 12th and last month of the year, having 31 days.

de'cen-cy (dē'sĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being decent in words or behavior; modesty. **2.** That which is decent, or proper.

de-cen'ni-al (dē-sĕn'ĭ-ăl), *a.* Consisting of ten years; happening every ten years; as, a *decennial* celebration. — **de-cen'ni-al**, *n.*

de'cent (dē'sĕnt), *a.* [3] **1.** Suitable in words, behavior, etc.; becoming; fit; modest; as, *decent* conduct; *decent* language. **2.** Moderate, but competent; hence, respectable; fairly good; as, a *decent* fortune. — **de'cent-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

de-cen'tral-ize (dē-sĕn'trăl-īz), *v. t.* [1]. To deprive of centralization; — esp. said of authority. — **de-cen'tral-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

de-cep'tion (-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of deceiving; fact of being deceived. **2.** That which deceives or is intended to deceive; fraud. — **Syn.** See DECEIT.

de-cep'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [4] Tending to deceive. — **Syn.** See FALLACIOUS. — **-ly**, *a.* — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

dec'i-are' (dĕs'ĭ-âr'; dĕs'ĭ-ăr'), *n.* A metric measure of surface equal to $\frac{1}{10}$ are, or 10 sq. meters, or 11.96 sq. yd.

de-cide' (dē-sīd'), *v. t. & i.* [1] To determine; settle; conclude.

de-cid'ed (-sīd'ĕd), *p. a.* [4] **1.** Free from ambiguity; clear. **2.** Free from doubt or wavering; determined. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

Syn. DECIDED, DECISIVE. **Decided** denotes, as applied to things, that which is definite or beyond mistake, doubt, or question; as applied to persons, it characterizes one that is resolute or determined; as, a *decided* success, a *decided* character. **Decisive** is usually applied to things to imply finality or conclusiveness; as, a *decisive* victory.

de-cid'u-ous (-sĭd'ū-ŭs), *a.* **1.** *Bot. & Zoöl.* Falling off at maturity, or at certain seasons, as the antlers of deer, or leaves, fruits, etc. **2** *Bot.* Having leaves of this type; — opposed to *evergreen*. **2.** Transitory; fleeting.

dec'i-gram (dĕs'ĭ-grăm), *n.* A metric weight, equal to .1 gram, or 1.5432 grains.

dec'i-gramme, *n.* Var. of DECIGRAM.

dec'i-li'ter (-lē'tẽr), *n.* [6] A metric measure of volume, containing .1 liter.

dec'i-mal (dĕs'ĭ-măl), *a.* Numbered or proceeding by tens, each unit being ten times the unit next smaller. — **decimal fraction**, a fraction in which the denominator is some power of 10, usually signified by a point or dot (**decimal point**) placed at the left of the numerator, as $.2 = \frac{2}{10}$, $.25 = \frac{25}{100}$. — **d. system**, a system of decimal notation. — *n.* A decimal fraction. — **dec'i-mal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

dec'i-mate (-māt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To take the tenth part of. **2.** To select by lot and punish with death every tenth man of; as, to *decimate* a regiment for mutiny. **3.** To destroy a considerable part of; as, a tribe *decimated* by disease.

dec'i-ma'tion (-mā'shŭn), *n.* Act of decimating; state of being decimated.

dec'i-me'ter (dĕs'ĭ-mē'tẽr), *n.* [6] A metric measure of length, equal to .1 meter, or 3.937 in.

de-ci'pher (dē-sī'fẽr), *v. t.* **1.** To translate from secret characters, or ciphers, into intelligible terms. **2.** To find out the meaning of; make out, as words partly obliterated. — **-a-ble**, *a.* [8].

de-ci'sion (-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of deciding; settling by a judgment; settlement; conclusion. **2.** A report of a conclusion, esp. of legal determination of a question or cause; as, a *decision* of the Supreme Court. **3.** Quality of being decided; ready determination (see in *Syn.*).

Syn. DECISION, DETERMINATION, RESOLUTION. **Decision** is the power or habit of promptly and definitely deciding, esp. on a course of action; as, *decision* of character. **Determination** implies adherence with a fixed, sometimes obstinate, purpose to a course of action once settled on; as, a man of dogged *determination*. **Resolution** implies constancy and courage, esp. in the face of difficulty or danger; as, he fought with *resolution*.

de-ci'sive (-sī'sĭv), *a.* [4] **1.** Able to decide a question; final; conclusive. **2.** Marked by prompt decision. — **Syn.** See DECIDED. — **de-ci'sive-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **de-ci'sive-ness**, *n.* [8].

dec'i-stere (dĕs'ĭ-stēr), *n.* A metric measure of capacity equal to .1 cu. meter.

deck (dĕk), *v. t.* **1.** To dress; array; adorn. **2.** To furnish with a deck, as a vessel. — *n.* **1.** One of the platforms extending from side to side of a ship or part of a ship and forming a covering for the space below and also serving as a floor. **2.** A flat space or floor likened to a ship's deck. **3.** A pack of playing cards.

de-claim' (dē-klām'), *v. i. & t.* To speak or deliver rhetorically; make, or utter in, a formal speech; harangue. — **de-claim'er**, *n.* [8].

dec'la-ma'tion (dĕk'lă-mā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or art of declaiming. **2.** A set speech or harangue.

de-clam'a-to-ry (dē-klăm'ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to declamation. **2.** Pretentiously rhetorical.

dec'la-ra'tion (dĕk'lă-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of declaring. **2.** That which is declared or proclaimed, or the instrument containing it.

de-clar'a-tive (dē-klăr'ă-tĭv), **-a-to-ry** (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Making declaration; explanatory; affirmative.

de-clare' (-klâr'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To make known explicitly and plainly; proclaim (see in *Syn.*). **2.** To make declaration of; assert; affirm; as, he *declares* the story is false. **3.** To make full statement of (goods, etc., subject to duties, etc.) as being in one's possession or ownership. — **to declare one's self**, to avow one's opinion; to show openly what one thinks or is.

Syn. DECLARE, ANNOUNCE, PROCLAIM. **To declare** is to make known explicitly and plainly, esp. publicly; as, to *declare* one's intentions. **To announce** is to declare by anticipation or to make known publicly, esp. for the first time; as, to *announce* the arrival of a guest. **To proclaim** is to announce with wide publicity; as, to *proclaim* peace.

— *v. i.* To make a declaration; proclaim one's self.

de-clen'sion (-klĕn'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Descent; declination; decline. **2.** Act of declining; refusal. **3.** *Gram.* Inflection of nouns, adjectives, etc., according to the grammatical cases; also, the inflectional class of a word that is declined by cases; as, a noun of the first *declension*.

de-clin'a-ble (-klīn'ă-b'l), *a.* That can be declined.

dec'li-na'tion (dĕk'lĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of declining; as: deviation or swerving; decay or decline; refusal. **2.** *Astron.* The angular distance of any object north or south from the celestial equator. **3.** The angle made by the magnetic needle with the true north and south line.

de-cline' (dē-klīn'), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To draw toward a close or extinction; fail; diminish; decay; as,

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the day *declines; declining* strength. **2.** To bend downward; hang down; as, to *decline* the head. **3.** To turn away; refuse; reject; as, to *decline* with thanks. — *v. t.* **1.** To bend downward; depress. **2.** To put or turn aside; to refuse; reject. **3.** *Gram.* To inflect (a noun or adjective).

Syn. DECLINE, REFUSE agree in expressing the opposite of *consent*. **Decline** is the more courteous term; **refuse** is more positive, often implying decided, even ungracious, rejection of what is offered; as, he *declined* the invitation; to *refuse* an offer of help.

— *n.* **1.** A falling off; diminution or decay; also, the period when a thing nears extinction. **2.** a A gradual sinking and wasting away. b Any wasting disease; esp., pulmonary consumption.

de-cliv'i-ty (-klĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Deviation from the horizontal; gradual descent; slope. **2.** A descending surface; slope; — opposed to *acclivity*.

de-coc'tion (-kŏk'shŭn), *n.* An extract got from a substance by boiling it in water.

‖ **dé'col'le-té'** (dā'kŏ'l'-tā'), *a.* [4] [F.] **1.** Leaving the neck and shoulders uncovered. **2.** Wearing a décolleté gown.

de'com-pose' (dē'kŏm-pōz'), *v. t. & i.* [1] To separate into the constituent parts; to resolve into original elements or into simpler compounds; rot; decay. — **de'com-pos'a-ble** (-pōz'ă-b'l), *a.* [8].

de-com'po-si'tion (dē-kŏm'pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act or process of decomposing; decomposed state; decay.

de'com-pound' (dē'kŏm-pound'), *a. Bot.* Having divisions themselves compound; — said of leaves.

dec'o-rate (dĕk'ŏ-rāt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To deck; adorn; embellish. **2.** To award a decoration of honor to.

dec'o-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of adorning; decorating. **2.** An embellishment; ornament. **3.** A mark or badge of honor, as a medal.

Decoration Day. = MEMORIAL DAY. *U. S.*

dec'o-ra-tive (dĕk'ŏ-rā-tĭv), *a.* [4] Suited to decorate; adorning. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

dec'o-ra'tor (-rā'tẽr), *n.* One who decorates; an artist or artisan whose business is the decoration, esp. the interior decoration, of houses.

de-co'rous (dē-kō'rŭs; dĕk'ŏ-rŭs), *a.* [4] Suitable to a character, or to the time, place, and occasion; proper. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

Syn. Decent, fitting, seemly; sober. — DECOROUS, DEMURE, SEDATE, STAID. That is **decorous** which is proper and becoming in manners or conduct. **Demure** implies an affectation of decorum or modesty, often with a suggestion of coyness. **Sedate** implies composure and soberness of character or speech. **Staid** implies a still more settled gravity.

de-co'rum (dē-kō'rŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -RUMS (-rŭmz), L. -RA (-ră). **1.** Propriety of manner or conduct; dignity; seemliness. **2.** A seemly and fitting act. — **Syn.** Decency; fitness; modesty, propriety.

de-coy' (dē-koi'), *n.* **1.** A place into which wild fowl, esp. ducks, are enticed. **2.** Anything intended to lead into a snare; lure; bait; esp., a fowl, or likeness of one, used to entice birds within gunshot. **3.** One employed to lead a person into a position where he may be swindled or the like. — *v. t.* To lead into danger by artifice; entice.

de-crease' (-krēs'), *v. i. & t.* [1] To diminish gradually, in size, degree, number, duration, etc., or in strength or quality.

Syn. DECREASE, DIMINISH, DWINDLE agree in the idea of lessening. **Decrease** commonly suggests a process going on in that which grows less; **diminish** often suggests a lessening by taking something away; as, a flood, the cold, the length of the autumn days, *decreases*; the army was *diminished* by disease. **Dwindle** implies becoming smaller and smaller, usually to insignificance; as, the society *dwindled* away to nothing.

de-crease' (dē-krēs'; dē'krēs), *n.* A becoming less; gradual diminution; amount of diminution.

de-cree' (dē-krē'), *n.* An authoritative order or decision determining what is done, or is to be done; edict; law; ordinance. — *v. t. & i.* [1] To command authoritatively; appoint by decree; ordain.

de-crep'it (-krĕp'ĭt), *a.* [4] Broken down with age; infirm; worn-out. — **Syn.** See WEAK.

de-crep'i-tude (-ĭ-tūd), *n.* Decrepit state.

de-cri'al (dē-krī'ăl), *n.* A crying down; decrying.

de-cry' (-krī'), *v. t.* [2] To cry down; censure as faulty, mean, or worthless. — **Syn.** Discredit, run down, belittle, undervalue, depreciate, disparage. — **de-cri'er**, *n.* [8].

de-cum'bent (-kŭm'bĕnt), *a. Bot.* Reclining on the ground, but with ascending apex or extremity; — said of stems or shoots.

ded'i-cate (dĕd'ĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To set apart and consecrate; devote solemnly; as, to *dedicate* a church. **2.** To devote, as one's self, to a duty or service. **3.** To inscribe by way of compliment, as a book. — **ded'i-ca'tor** (-kā'tẽr), *n.* [8].

Syn. DEDICATE, DEVOTE, CONSECRATE. To **dedicate** is to give up to (or as if to) sacred or serious uses; to **devote** is to dedicate solemnly and (esp.) exclusively; as, to *dedicate* one's powers to a cause. To **consecrate** is to set apart as itself sacred or exalted; as, to *consecrate* a church or a king.

ded'i-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of dedicating. **2.** An address, as to a patron or friend, prefixed to a book or the like.

ded'i-ca-to-ry (dĕd'ĭ-kă-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* Constituting, or serving as, a dedication.

de-duce' (dē-dūs'), *v. t.* [1] To obtain or arrive at, as an opinion or a truth, by reasoning; derive; infer; — with *from* or *out of*. — **Syn.** See INFER.

de-duc'i-ble (-dūs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* That can be deduced.

de-duct' (-dŭkt'), *v. t.* To take away in numbering or calculating; subtract.

Syn. DEDUCT, SUBTRACT. **Deduct** applies specifically to amounts or quantities; **subtract**, to numbers; as, *deduct* a dollar from the bill; *subtract* 50 from 72.

de-duc'tion (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of deducing; — opp. to *induction*. **2.** Act of deducting, or taking away; subtraction. **3.** That which is deducted; abatement. **4.** That which is deduced; inference; conclusion.

de-duc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to deduction.

deed (dēd), *n.* **1.** That which is done; act; action; as, good *deeds*. **2.** Illustrious act; exploit; feat; as, "knightly *deeds*." **3.** A sealed instrument in writing, duly executed and delivered, containing some transfer, bargain, or contract. **4.** Performance; action, esp. as contrasted with words; as, "We live in *deeds*, not words." — **in deed**, in fact; in truth. See INDEED. — *v. t.* To convey, or transfer, by deed (see *n.*, def. 3). *U. S.*

deem (dēm), *v. t. & i.* To think; esteem; suppose.

deep (dēp), *a.* [3] **1.** Extending comparatively far below the surface; of great, or a specified, perpendicular dimension (measured downward). **2.** Extending far back, or a specified distance, from the front or outer part. **3.** Hard to comprehend; profound; — opposed to *shallow* or *superficial*; as, a *deep* subject; mysterious. **4.** Serious; grave; also, intense; heavy; profound; as, a *deep* sleep. **5.** Penetrating; sagacious; cunning; as, a *deep* person. **6.** Of colors: strong; intense. **7.** Of low tone; grave; heavy. **8.** Heavy; extreme; excessive; as, *deep* drinking. Also, of persons, acting, feeling, etc., profoundly; as, a *deep* student. **9.** Immersed; absorbed; involved; as, *deep* in debt.

Syn. DEEP, PROFOUND (in figurative uses). As applied to persons or to mental states or processes, **deep** implies the presence or need of penetration or subtlety, sometimes of craft; **profound**, the pres-

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ence or need of thoroughness: as, a *deep* politician, *deep* designs; a *profound* treatise, thinker, etc. As expressing intensity, *profound* is commonly the stronger. *Deep* only is used of sound or color; as, a *deep* voice, a *deep* blue.

deep, *n.* **1.** That which is deep; esp., the sea or ocean. **2.** The middle, or intense, part; as, the *deep* of winter. — *adv.* **1.** To a great depth; profoundly; as, "*deep*-versed in books." **2.** Far on (in time); as, *deep* in the night. — **deep'ly** (dēp'lĭ), *adv.* [8] — **deep'ness**, *n.* [8].

deep'en (dēp'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become deep or deeper.

deer (dēr), *n. sing. & pl.* (see PLURAL, *n.*). Any of numerous ruminant mammals, distinguished chiefly by the peculiar type of horns, called *antlers*, borne by the males and shed and renewed annually. See *Illust.* on opposite page.

de-face' (dē-fās'), *v. t.* [1] To destroy or mar the face or appearance of; disfigure.

de-face'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of defacing; state of being defaced. **2.** That which disfigures.

de fac'to (dē făk'tō). [L.] Actually; in fact; — distinguished from *de jure*.

de-fal'cate (dē-făl'kāt), *v. i.* [1] To embezzle money held in trust. — **def'al-ca'tor** (dĕf'ăl-kā'tẽr), *n.*

def'al-ca'tion (dĕf'ăl-kā'shŭn; dē'făl-), *n.* An abstraction or misappropriation of money, etc., in breach of trust; embezzlement.

def'a-ma'tion (dĕf'ă-mā'shŭn; dē'fă-), *n.* Act of defaming another; calumny; libel; slander.

de-fam'a-to-ry (dē-făm'ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Containing defamation; slanderous; as, *defamatory* words.

de-fame' (-fām'), *v. t.* [1] To harm or destroy the good fame or reputation of; speak evil of maliciously. — **de-fam'er** (-fām'ẽr), *n.* [8].

de-fault' (-fôlt'), *n.* **1.** A failing or failure; neglect to do what duty or law requires. **2.** Fault; offense. — **in default of**, in case of failure or lack of. — *v. i.* **1.** To fail in fulfilling an agreement, obligation, or duty, esp. a financial obligation; specifically, to fail to account properly for property held in trust. **2.** To fail to appear in court; let a case go by default. — *v. t.* To fail to perform or pay. — **de-fault'er**, *n.* [8].

de-fea'sance (-fē'zăns), *n.* A rendering null or void; also, a condition the fulfillment of which renders a contract void.

de-feat' (-fēt'), *v. t.* **1.** To bring to naught; render null and void; frustrate, as hope; as, he *defeated* his own purpose. **2.** To overcome; vanquish; overthrow; as, the army was *defeated*. — *n.* Act of defeating or bringing to naught (plans, hopes, etc.); overthrow, as of an army; — opposed to *victory*.

def'e-cate (dĕf'ē-kāt), *v. i.* [1] To void excrement.

def'e-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of defecating.

de-fect' (dē-fĕkt'), *n.* **1.** Want of something necessary to completeness; deficiency; — opposed to *excess*; as, "Errors have been corrected, and *defects* supplied." **2.** Failing; fault; imperfection; as, a *defect* in timber or metal; a *defect* of memory or judgment. — **Syn.** See BLEMISH.

de-fec'tion (-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* Failure in duty or allegiance; desertion; apostasy; backsliding.

de-fec'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [4] **1.** Incomplete; imperfect; faulty. **2.** *Gram.* Lacking one or more of the usual forms of inflection. — **de-fec'tive-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **de-fec'tive-ness**, *n.* [8].

de-fence'. Var. of DEFENSE.

de-fend' (-fĕnd'), *v. t.* **1.** To repel danger or harm from; protect; uphold; as, to *defend* a town; to *defend* a cause; to *defend* one's self from, or against, one's enemies. **2.** To oppose or resist, as a claim at law; contest, as a suit. — **de-fend'er**, *n.* [8].

Syn. DEFEND, PROTECT, GUARD, PRESERVE. To **defend** is to ward off actual attack or present danger; to **protect** is to shield or secure against either actual or prospective danger; to **guard** is to stand watch over or keep in safety; to **preserve** is to keep, in whatever way, from injury or destruction; as, those in a fortress are *defended* by its guns, *protected* by its walls, and *guarded* against surprise by sentries; one's life may be *preserved* by presence of mind. See ASSERT.

de-fend'ant (dē-fĕn'dănt), *n.* One required to make answer in a legal action.

de-fense' (-fĕns'), *n.* **1.** Act of defending; state of being defended. **2.** That which defends or protects; guard. **3.** Protecting plea; vindication; justification. **4.** *Law.* The defendant's denial, answer, or plea. — **de-fense'less**, *a.* [8].

de-fen'si-ble (-fĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] Capable of being defended, or of offering defense.

de-fen'sive (-sĭv), *a.* **1.** Serving to defend or protect; as, *defensive* armor. **2.** Carried on by resisting attack or aggression; — opposed to *offensive*; as, *defensive* war. **3.** In a state or posture of defense; as, a *defensive* attitude. — *n.* That which defends; a defensive position, as in **to be, or stand, on the defensive**, to be or stand in a defensive state or posture. — **de-fen'sive-ly**, *adv.* [8].

de-fer' (-fûr'), *v. t.*; -FERRED' (-fûrd'); -FER'RING. To put off; postpone; withhold. — *v. i.* To wait; procrastinate.

Syn. DEFER, POSTPONE, PUT OFF, PROCRASTINATE agree in the idea of delaying. **Defer** is the most general term; it implies no more than a putting aside until some future time; as, "Hope *deferred* maketh the heart sick" (*Prov.* xiii. 12). **Postpone** is more definite, and often refers to a particular time; as, the meeting was *postponed* for a week. **Put off** is more colloquial than *postpone;* it often implies disinclination to act at once. To **procrastinate** is to put off habitually, esp. from day to day; as, to *procrastinate* until it is too late.

de-fer', *v. t. & i.* To yield to the opinion or wishes of another, or to authority; — with *to*.

def'er-ence (dĕf'ẽr-ĕns), *n.* Act of deferring; courteous or complaisant regard for another's wishes.

def'er-en'tial (-ĕn'shăl), *a.* [4] Marked by deference.

de-fi'ance (dē-fī'ăns), *n.* **1.** Act of defying; challenge. **2.** Disposition to resist; contempt of opposition. — **to bid defiance to, to set at defiance**, to defy; disregard recklessly or contemptuously.

de-fi'ant (-ănt), *a.* [4] Full of defiance; bold; insolent. — **de-fi'ant-ly**, *adv.* [8].

de-fi'cien-cy (dē-fĭsh'ĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). State of being deficient; inadequacy; defect.

de-fi'cient (-ĕnt), *a.* [4] Lacking some element of completeness; insufficient; defective; incomplete.

def'i-cit (dĕf'ĭ-sĭt), *n.* A falling short, esp. of income; deficiency; as, a *deficit* of a thousand dollars in an account.

de-fi'er (dē-fī'ẽr), *n.* One who defies.

de-file' (dē-fīl'), *v. t & i.* [1] To march off in a line, file by file.

de-file', *n.* A long pass or gorge.

de-file', *v. t.* To make foul; corrupt; tarnish, as reputation. — **de-fil'er** (-fīl'ẽr), *n.* [8].

de-file'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of defiling; state of being defiled; pollution; uncleanness.

de-fin'a-ble (-fīn'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being defined.

de-fine' (-fīn'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To determine the boundaries or limits of; hence, to fix or prescribe clearly and authoritatively; as, to *define* the extent of a country; to *define* the powers of a court. **2.** To fix the meaning of; explain; interpret; as, to *define* words. — **de-fin'er** (-fīn'ẽr), *n.* [8].

def'i-nite (dĕf'ĭ-nĭt), *a.* [4] **1.** Having certain or distinct limits: fixed; as, a *definite* amount; a *definite* period. **2.** Having certain limits in meaning; precise; exact; as, a *definite* word or expression. **3.** Limiting; determining; as, the **definite**

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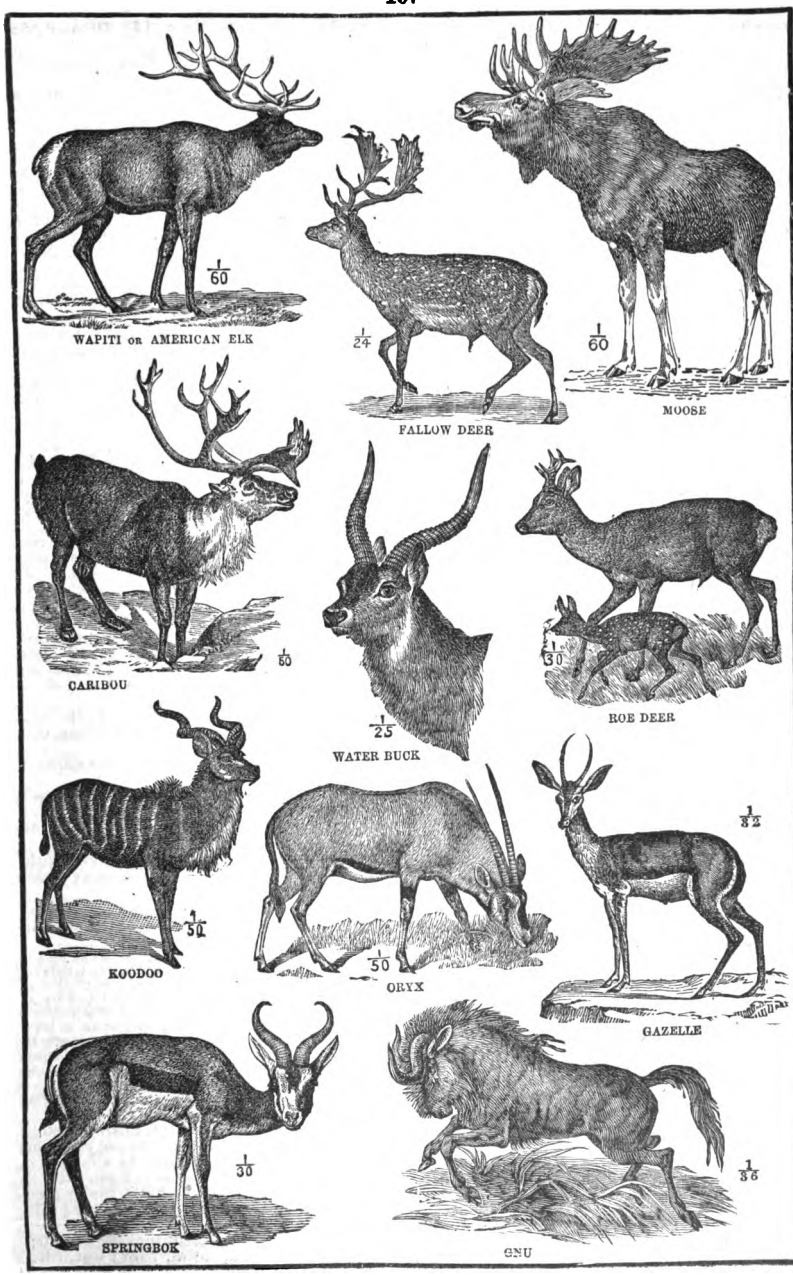

DEER AND ANTELOPES

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article, *Gram.*, the article *the*, used to designate a particular person or thing or class of persons or things. — **def'i-nite-ly** (dĕf'ĭ-nĭt-lĭ), *adv.* [8] — **def'i-nite-ness**, *n.* [8].

def'i-ni'tion (-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of defining; esp., act of making definite or clear; capability of an optical instrument to form sharply defined images. **2.** Distinctness, as of an optical image. **3.** A description of a thing by its properties; an explanation of the meaning of a word or term.

de-fin'i-tive (dĕ-fĭn'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [4] **1.** Determinate; positive; final; express. **2.** Limiting; determining; as, a *definitive* word. — *n.* A word used to define or limit the extent of the signification of a common noun, such as the definite article and some pronouns. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

de-flate' (dē-flāt'), *v. t.* [1] To reduce from inflation by releasing the air or gas. — **de-fla'tion** (-flā'shŭn), *n.*

de-flect' (-dĕkt'), *v. t. & i.* To turn aside; deviate.

de-flec'tion (-flĕk'shŭn), *n.* A turning, or state of being turned, aside; deviation.

de-flow'er (dē-flou'ẽr), *v. t.* To violate or ravish; desecrate; spoil.

de-for'est (-fŏr'ĕst), *v. t.* To clear of forests. — **de-for'est-a'tion** (-fŏr'ĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.*

de-form' (-fôrm'), *v. t.* **1.** To distort; disfigure. **2.** To deprive of beauty, grace, or perfection. — **de-formed'** (-fôrmd'), *p. a.* [4].

def'or-ma'tion (dĕf'ôr-mā'shŭn; dē'fôr-), *n.* Act of deforming; state of being deformed.

de-form'i-ty (dē-fôr'mĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State of being deformed; distortion. **2.** Something that deforms or disfigures; esp., a malformation of some part of the body.

de-fraud' (-frôd'), *v. t.* To deprive of some right, interest, or property, by deceit; cheat; — with *of*. — **Syn.** See CHEAT. — **de-fraud'er**, *n.* [8].

de-fray' (-frā'), *v. t.* To pay or discharge, as a debt, costs, etc. — **de-fray'er**, *n.* [8].

de-fray'al (-ăl), *n.*, **de-fray'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of defraying; payment.

deft (dĕft), *a.* [3] Apt; dexterous; neat in action. — **Syn.** See DEXTEROUS. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

de-funct' (dē-fŭngkt'), *a.* Dead; deceased. — *n.* A dead person; generally, one recently deceased; — usually with *the*.

de-fy' (-fī'), *v. t.* [2] **1.** To provoke to strife; challenge; set at defiance; as, to *defy* an enemy; to *defy* public opinion. **2.** To challenge to do something, usually something considered impossible by the challenger; as, I *defy* you to do it. Hence, of things, to withstand completely; resist successfully; as, that cloth *defies* the hardest wear.

de-gen'er-a-cy (dē-jĕn'ẽr-ă-sĭ), *n.* Act of becoming, or state of being, degenerate; deterioration.

de-gen'er-ate (-ăt), *a.* [4] Having become worse than one's kind, or one's former state; degraded; low. — *n.* One having the characteristics of degeneracy, esp. by birth. — (-āt), *v. i.* [1] To become or grow worse than one's kind, or than one was originally; deteriorate. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

de-gen'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A growing or a being worse; degeneracy; deterioration.

deg'lu-ti'tion (dĕg'lōō-tĭsh'ŭn; dē'glōō-), *n.* Act, process, or power of swallowing.

deg'ra-da'tion (dĕg'rā-dā'shŭn), *n.* Act of degrading; state of being degraded; abasement; disgrace.

de-grade' (dē-grād'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To reduce from a higher to a lower rank or degree; deprive of office, dignity, or position; as, to *degrade* an officer who shows cowardice. **2.** To reduce in character or reputation; lower the physical, moral, or intellectual character of; debase; disgrace; as, vices *degrade* men.

de-grad'ed (dē-grā'dĕd), *p. a.* [4] **Debased; degenerate.**

de-grad'ing (-ĭng), *p. a.* Tending to degrade; debasing.

de-gree' (-grē'), *n.* **1.** A step or station in a series; point or stage of advancement or retrogression; as, to advance by *degrees*. **2.** Relative quantity, quality, or intensity; as, *degrees* of heat and cold. **3.** *Gram.* One of the three grades — positive, comparative, superlative — in comparing an adjective or adverb. **4.** Relative rank; station in life; as, a person of high *degree*. **5.** Academical rank or grade; as, the *degree* of bachelor, master, doctor, etc. **6.** A remove in the chain of relationship; as, a relation in the third *degree*. **7.** *Math.* A 360th part of the circumference of a circle. **8.** One of a series of divisions marked on a mathematical instrument. **9.** *Algebra.* Rank as defined by the sum of exponents; thus, a^2b^3c is a term of the 6th *degree* (the exponent being 1 if not expressed).

de-hisce' (dē-hĭs'), *v. i.* [1] To gape open; to open by dehiscence.

de-his'cence (-hĭs'ĕns), *n.* A gaping open; esp., in *Botany*, the bursting open of fruits, capsules, etc., to discharge their ripened contents.

de-his'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* Characterized by dehiscence.

de-horn' (dē-hôrn'), *v. t.* To deprive of horns.

de'i-fi-ca'tion (dē'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of deifying; state of being deified; apotheosis.

de'i-fy (dē'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [2] To make a god of; treat as an object of supreme regard; as, Julius Cæsar was *deified*; to *deify* success.

deign (dān), *v. i.* To think fit; vouchsafe; condescend; — followed by an infinitive; as, even the dog did not *deign* to bark at him. — *v. t.* To condescend to give or bestow; vouchsafe; as, he stalked away, *deigning* no reply.

deil (dēl), *n.* Devil. *Scot.*

de'ism (dē'ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Belief in a personal God, with disbelief in Christian revelation. **2.** Doctrine that God exists apart from the physical universe. — **de-is'tic** (dē ĭs'tĭk), **-ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*

de'ist, *n.* A believer in deism.

de'i-ty (dē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Divinity; godhead. **2.** A god or goddess. — **the Deity**, God; the Supreme Being.

de-ject' (dē-jĕkt'), *v. t.* To cast down the spirits of; dishearten.

de-ject'ed (-jĕk'tĕd), *p. a.* [4] Cast down; depressed; sad. — **de-ject'ed-ly**, *adv.* [8]. — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

de-jec'tion (-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* Lowness of spirits; depression; melancholy.

‖ **de ju're** (dē jōō'rē). [L.] By right or lawful title.

de-laine' (dē-lān'), *n.* A light woolen, or woolen and cotton, dress fabric.

de-lay' (-lā'), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To put off; postpone; defer; linger; tarry. **2.** To retard; to stop, detain, or hinder for a time.

Syn. DELAY, DETAIN, RETARD agree in the idea of stopping or hindering. **Delay** applies to whatever keeps back or impedes, esp. from completion or arrival at a set or given time; as, *delayed* by an accident. To **detain** is more explicitly to keep from proceeding, often with implication of holding or confining; as, I was *detained* by business. To **retard** (opposed to *accelerate*) is to keep delaying or hindering; it applies esp. to motion; as, to *retard* the motion of a wheel.

— *n.* A putting off or deferring; stop; detention. — **de-lay'er**, *n.* [8].

de'le (dē'lē); *imperative sing.* of L. *delere* to destroy. Erase; remove; — a direction to cancel something in type. It is usually expressed by a form of *d*, thus: ℌ. — *v. t.* [1] To erase; cancel.

de-lec'ta-ble (dĕ-lĕk'tă-b'l), *a.* [4] Highly pleasing; delightful. — **-ness**, *n.* — **-ta-bly**, *adv.* [8].

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de'lec-ta'tion (dē'lĕk-tā'shŭn), *n.* Great pleasure; delight.

del'e-gate (dĕl'ē-gāt), *n.* One sent and empowered to act for another; deputy; representative. — (-gāt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To send as one's representative; commission; depute. **2.** To intrust to another's care or management; commit.

del'e-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of delegating. **2.** One or more persons commissioned to represent others, as in a convention; a body of delegates.

de-lete' (dē-lēt'), *v. t.* [1] To dele.

del'e-te'ri-ous (dĕl'ē-tē'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [4] Hurtful; noxious; pernicious. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.*

de-le'tion (dē-lē'shŭn), *n.* Act of deleting; that which is deleted; extinction.

delf (dĕlf), *n.* Delftware.

delft'ware' (dĕlft'wār'), *or* **delft**, *n.* Pottery made at Delft (formerly *Delf*), in Holland; esp., a kind of brown pottery covered with an opaque, decorated white glaze.

de-lib'er-ate (dē-lĭb'ēr-āt), *a.* [4] **1.** Carefully considered; not sudden or rash; as, a *deliberate* opinion. **2.** Weighing facts and arguments; careful and slow in determining; as, a *deliberate* man. **3.** Not hasty or sudden; slow; as, *deliberate* speech. — **Syn.** See VOLUNTARY. — (-āt), *v. t.* [1] To weigh in the mind; reflect on; ponder. — *v. i.* To take counsel; reflect; also, to weigh matters in deciding. — **de-lib'er-ate-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **de-lib'er-ate-ness**, *n.* [8] — **de-lib'er-a'tor**, *n.* [8].

de-lib'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of deliberating; consideration of the reasons for and against a measure. **2.** Quality or state of being deliberate.

de-lib'er-a-tive (-lĭb'ēr-ā-tĭv), *a.* [4] Pertaining to, or characterized by, deliberation; deliberating.

del'i-ca-cy (dĕl'ĭ-kā-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** A luxury; dainty, as for food. **2.** Nicety or fineness of form, constitution, etc.; tenderness; hence, frailty or weakness; as, the *delicacy* of a thread or a watch. **3.** Nicety of touch; as, the *delicacy* of the painter's stroke; also, quality or state of requiring delicate or tactful management; as, the *delicacy* of a situation. **4.** Nice perception; sensitiveness; as, *delicacy* of taste in art; the *delicacy* of a balance. **5.** Refinement of feeling; consideration; as, *delicacy* in doing a kindness.

del'i-cate (-kĭt), *a.* [4] **1.** Characterized by daintiness, softness, or effeminacy; hence, tender; frail; as, a *delicate* appetite; *delicate* health. **2.** Characterized by nice appreciation or discrimination; exquisitely sensitive; as, a *delicate* ear for music; hence, refined, considerate; as, *delicate* manners. **3.** Hence, of instruments: Showing very slight changes; as, a *delicate* thermometer. **4.** Pleasing to a nice or cultivated taste; as, *delicate* food; hence, of a mild or subtle quality; not strong; as, a *delicate* odor, flavor, or color. **5.** Of a quality opposed to coarse, rough, gross, etc.; fine; graceful; as, a *delicate* thread; *delicate* lace. **6.** Marked by or requiring ingenuity or fine skill; as, a *delicate* operation; a *delicate* situation. — **Syn.** See DAINTY. — **del'i-cate-ly**, *adv.* [8].

del'i-ca-tes'sen (-kā-tĕs'ĕn), *n. pl.* Prepared foods, as cooked meats, preserves, relishes, etc.

de-li'cious (dē-lĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [4] Affording exquisite pleasure; delightful; esp., very pleasing to the taste. — **de-li'cious-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

de-light' (-līt'), *n.* **1.** A state of extreme satisfaction; joy. **2.** Anything that gives delight; an object of delight. — *v. t.* To give delight to; please highly. — *v. i.* To be greatly pleased or rejoiced; — followed by an infinitive, or by *in*.

de-light'ed, *p. a.* [4] Highly pleased; gratified.

de-light'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* [4] Highly pleasing; giving delight. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

de-light'some (-sŭm), *a.* Very pleasing; delightful.

De-li'lah (dē-lī'lȧ), *n.* In the Bible, Samson's mistress, who betrayed him (*Judges* xvi.).

de-lin'e-ate (dē-lĭn'ē-āt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To sketch out; portray. **2.** To set forth in words; describe. — **de-lin'e-a'tor** (-ā'tēr), *n.* [8].

de-lin'e-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A representing, portraying, or describing, as by lines, sketches, etc. **2.** A sketch; verbal description.

de-lin'quen-cy (-lĭŋ'kwĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Failure, omission, or violation, of duty; offense.

de-lin'quent (-kwĕnt), *a.* [4] Failing in, or neglectful of, duty. — *n.* One who is delinquent.

del'i-quesce' (dĕl'ĭ-kwĕs'), *v. i.* [1] To become liquid gradually by absorbing moisture from the air, as do certain salts, acids, and alkalies.

del'i-ques'cence (-kwĕs'ĕns), *n.* Act, state, or process of deliquescing.

del'i-ques'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* Deliquescing; liable to deliquesce.

de-lir'i-ous (dē-lĭr'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* Having a delirium; raving. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

de-lir'i-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -IUMS (-ŭmz), L. -IA (-ȧ). **1.** A more or less temporary state of mental disturbance, characterized by delusions, hallucinations, disordered speech, etc. **2.** Strong excitement; wild enthusiasm; madness.

delirium tremens (trē'mĕnz), violent delirium induced by excessive and prolonged use of intoxicants, and characterized by terrifying hallucinations and by tremor of the hands and tongue.

de-liv'er (dē-lĭv'ēr), *v. t.* **1.** To set at liberty; save; rescue from evil; as, "*deliver* us from evil." **2.** To give or transfer; part with (to); surrender; resign; as, to *deliver* a letter; *deliver* up (or over) a prisoner, money, etc. **3.** To disburden (a woman) of young; — often with *of*. **4.** To give forth in words; utter; hence, to communicate; impart; as, to *deliver* a lecture; *deliver* an opinion. **5.** To give forth in action or exercise; discharge (a blow, etc.). — **Syn.** See RELEASE. — **-er**, *n.* [8].

de-liv'er-ance (-ăns), *n.* **1.** Act of delivering; state of being delivered, as from restraint, peril, etc.; release. **2.** Anything delivered or communicated; esp., an opinion or decision publicly uttered.

Syn. DELIVERANCE, DELIVERY. Deliverance oftener refers to the state of being delivered, delivery, to the act of delivering, from restraint or peril. *Delivery* only is used of transfer or conveyance.

de-liv'er-y (dē-lĭv'ēr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Act of delivering, or being delivered; as: **a** Rescue; release. **b** Parturition. **c** Utterance; manner of speaking. **d** Act or manner of discharging, throwing, or the like. **2.** That which is delivered. — **Syn.** See DELIVERANCE.

dell (dĕl), *n.* A small, retired valley; vale.

Del'phi-an (dĕl'fĭ-ăn), **Del'phic** (-fĭk), *a.* [4] **1.** Pertaining to Delphi in ancient Greece, or its oracle. **2.** Oracular.

del'ta (dĕl'tȧ), *n.* **1.** The fourth letter, Δ, δ, of the Greek alphabet. **2.** Something Δ-shaped; esp., an alluvial deposit at the mouth of a river.

de-lude' (dē-lo͞od'), *v. t.* [1] To lead from truth or into error; impose upon. — **Syn.** Mislead, deceive, cheat, dupe. — **de-lud'er** (-lo͞od'ēr), *n.* [8].

del'uge (dĕl'ūj), *n.* **1.** An overflowing of the land by water; flood, specifically [*cap.*], the great flood in the days of Noah (*Gen.* vii.). **2.** Something that overwhelms, or causes great destruction; as, a *deluge* of words. — *v. t.* [1] To overflow; inundate; overwhelm as with a deluge.

de-lu'sion (dē-lū'zhŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of deluding; state of being deluded, esp. a misleading of the mind. **2.** False belief, misconception.

Syn. DELUSION, ILLUSION agree in the idea of false seeming. Delusion is, in general, a much stronger

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word than illusion. It often carries an implication of being deceived, imposed on, or misled. Further, *delusion* implies a false (often harmful) impression, commonly regarding things themselves real; *illusion*, an ascription of reality (often pleasing) to what exists only in fancy; as, to labor under a *delusion*; *illusions* of fancy, an optical *illusion*.

de-lu'sive (dē-lū'sĭv), *a.* [4] Apt or fitted to delude; deceptive. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

‖ **de luxe'** (dē lŭks'). [F.] Literally, of luxury; sumptuous.

delve (dĕlv), *v. t.* [1] To dig. *Now Chiefly Scot.* — *v. i.* To labor with or as with a spade; to seek laboriously (in books, etc.) for information. — **delv'er**, *n.* [8].

dem'a-gog'ic (dĕm'ȧ-gŏj'ĭk) } *a.* [4] Pertaining
dem'a-gog'i-cal (-gŏj'ĭ-kăl) } to or like a demagogue; factious.

dem'a-gogue (dĕm'ȧ-gŏg), *n.* **1.** A popular leader or orator. *Hist.* **2.** An insincere politician or popular orator or leader who stirs up popular prejudice to gain office or influence.

de-mand' (dē-mănd'), *v. t.* **1.** To ask or call for with authority or peremptorily; claim as due; as, to *demand* payment of a debt; the state *demands* loyalty. **2.** To inquire authoritatively or earnestly; question; as, she *demanded* who we were. **3.** To call for; require; need; as, the case *demands* care. — *v. i.* To make a demand; inquire. — *n.* **1.** Act of demanding; requisition. **2.** Desire to possess; manifested want; a call (for a commodity). **3.** *Economics.* Quantity of an article demanded at a given price. **4.** That which one demands or has a right to demand; claim. — **de-mand'er**, *n.* [8].

de'mar-ca'tion (dē'mär-kā'shŭn), *n.* A marking by bounds; ascertaining and settling of a limit; separation; limitation.

de-mean' (dē-mēn'), *v. t.* To debase, lower, or degrade (one's self).

☞ Though sometimes found in good authors, this word is, according to present usage, colloquial. *Humble, lower, degrade* are more appropriate.

de-mean', *v. t.* To behave or comport (one's self).

de-mean'or (-ẽr), *n.* [5] Behavior; carriage. — **Syn.** See DEPORTMENT.

de-ment'ed (-mĕn'tĕd), *p. a.* Insane; mad.

de-men'ti-a (-shĭ-ȧ), *n.* Insanity, esp. that characterized by more or less apathy or indifference.

de-mer'it (-mĕr'ĭt), *n.* Merit; desert; — now only in a bad sense: that which deserves blame; fault.

de-mesne' (-mān'; -mēn'), *n.* **1.** Possession (of land) as one's own. **2. a** Formerly, an estate or land possessed. **b** Now, a lord's chief manor place, with its adjoining lands.

De-me'ter (-mē'tẽr), *n. Gr. Relig.* Goddess of fruitful soil and of agriculture; — identified by the Romans with Ceres.

dem'i-god' (dĕm'ĭ-gŏd'), *n.* An inferior deity; hero.

dem'i-john (-jŏn), *n.* A large bottle, of glass or earthenware, usually inclosed in wickerwork.

de-mise' (dē-mīz'), *n.* **1.** *Law.* The conveyance of an estate, usually by will or lease. **2.** Decease of a royal or princely person; hence, grandiloquently, decease. — **Syn.** See DEATH. — *v. t. & i.* [1] *Law.* To convey or pass, as an estate, by will or lease; esp., to lease.

‖ **de-mi'-tasse'** (dē-mē'tăs'; *E.* dĕm'ĭ-tăs'), *n.* [F.] A small cup for, or of, black coffee.

de-mo'bi-li-za'tion (dē-mō'bĭ-lĭ-zā'shŭn; dē-mōb'ĭ-), *n.* A demobilizing.

de-mo'bi-lize (-līz), *v. t.* [1] To disband, as troops; change from a war footing to a peace footing.

de-moc'ra-cy (dē-mŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** Government by the people; government in which the supreme power is retained by the people and exercised by representation, as in a republic; — opposed to *aristocracy*. **2.** A **community** or state so governed. **3.** [*cap.*] The principles and policy of the Democratic party, so called; also, that party, or its members. *U. S.*

dem'o-crat (dĕm'ō-krăt), *n.* **1.** An adherent of democracy. **2.** [*cap.*] A member of the Democratic party. *U. S.*

dem'o-crat'ic (-krăt'ĭk), *a.* [4] **1.** Pert. to or of the nature of democracy. **2.** Designating or pert. to a political party called *democratic*, esp. [*cap.*] *U. S. Politics*, one of the two great political parties since 1828. — **dem'o-crat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

de-mol'ish (dē-mŏl'ĭsh), *v. t.* To throw or pull down; hence, to ruin; destroy. — **Syn.** See DESTROY. — **de-mol'ish-er**, *n.* [8].

dem'o-li'tion (dĕm'ō-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of demolishing or state or fact of being demolished.

de'mon (dē'mŏn), *n.* **1.** A supernatural being intermediate between a man and a deity; hence, a familiar spirit or genius. **2.** An evil spirit; devil.

de-mon'e-ti-za'tion (dē-mŏn'ē-tĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of demonetizing; state of being demonetized.

de-mon'e-tize (dē-mŏn'ē-tīz), *v. t.* [1] To deprive of standard value as money.

de-mo'ni-ac (-mō'nĭ-ăk), *n.* One supposedly possessed by an evil spirit.

de-mo'ni-ac (-mō'nĭ-ăk), **de'mo-ni'a-cal** (dē'mō-nī'ȧ-kăl). *a.* [4] **1.** Influenced, produced, or possessed, by a demon. **2.** Pert. to or characteristic of a demon; devilish. — **de'mo-ni'a-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

de-mon'stra-bil'i-ty (dē-mŏn'strȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being demonstrable.

de-mon'stra-ble (dē-mŏn'strȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Capable of being demonstrated. — **-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.* [8].

dem'on-strate (dĕm'ŏn-strāt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To make evident; prove. **2.** To exhibit by way of proof.

dem'on-stra'tion (-strā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of demonstrating; proof. **2.** An expression, as of the feelings, by outward signs; manifestation; show. **3.** An exhibition of military force, or a movement indicating an attack. **4** A procession, mass meeting, or the like, to manifest interest in some public matter.

de-mon'stra-tive (dē-mŏn'strȧ-tĭv), *a.* [4] **1.** Making evident; exhibiting clearly. **2.** *Gram.* Serving to designate or point out the thing referred to or intended; as, a *demonstrative* pronoun or adjective, as *this* or *that*. **3.** Expressing, or apt to express, much; given to the display of feeling or sentiment. — *n. Gram.* A word having a demonstrative function, as a demonstrative pronoun. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

dem'on-stra'tor (dĕm'ŏn-strā'tẽr), *n.* One who makes, or joins in, a demonstration; one who demonstrates.

de-mor'al-i-za'tion (dē-mŏr'ăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of demoralizing; state of being demoralized.

de-mor'al-ize (dē-mŏr'ăl-īz), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To corrupt in morals; pervert or deprave; as, the use of liquor *demoralizes*. **2.** To render untrustworthy in discipline, efficiency, spirit, or the like; as, "the vices of the nobility had *demoralized* the army." **3.** Hence, to disorganize; confuse; as, the market was *demoralized* by bad news.

de-mount'a-ble (dē-moun'tȧ-b'l), *a.* Permitting of removal from the wheel without separation from the tire; — said of a certain form of automobile wheel rim.

de-mul'cent (dē-mŭl'sĕnt), *a.* Softening; mollifying; soothing. — *n. Med.* A substance capable of soothing an inflamed or abraded mucous membrane, or of protecting it from irritation.

de-mur' (-mûr'), *v. i.*; -MURRED' (-mûrd'); -MUR'RING. To scruple or object; take exception. — **Syn.** See HESITATE. — *n.* Objection; scruple.

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de-mure' (dē-mūr'), *a.* [3] **1.** Of sober or serious mien; staid; grave. **2.** Affectedly modest, serious, or grave.— **Syn.** See DECOROUS. — **de-mure'ly**, *adv.* [8] — **de-mure'ness**, *s.* 8].

de-mur'rage (-mŭr'ĕj), *n.* **1.** Detention of a vessel, a railroad car, etc., by the freighter beyond the time allowed for loading, unloading, etc. **2.** Allowance made for such detention.

de-mur'rer (-mûr'ẽr), *n.* One who demurs.

de-mur'rer, *n. Law.* A pleading which, assuming the truth of the matter alleged by an opponent, sets up that it is insufficient in law to entitle him to relief, or that there is some other patent and material defect in the pleadings constituting a legal reason for staying or dismissing the action.

den (dĕn), *n.* **1.** A lair, esp. of a beast of prey; hence, a cavern as a place of resort or concealment. **2.** A squalid place of resort; haunt. **3.** Any snug and private retreat, as for reading.

de-na'ri-us (dē-nā'rĭ-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* **-RII** (-ī). A Roman silver coin, the "penny" of the New Testament; also, a Roman gold coin of the same weight.

Denarius of Julius Cæsar, 44 B. C.

de-na'ture (-nā'tŭr), *v. t.* [1] To change the nature of; to render unfit for eating or drinking, without impairing usefulness for other purposes; as, *denatured* alcohol. — **de-na'tur-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

den'gue (dĕn'gā), *n.* An epidemic disease, chiefly tropical, attended with fever, eruptions, and severe pains.

de-ni'al (dē-nī'ăl), *n.* **1.** Refusal to grant; rejection of a request; an instance of such denying; — the opposite of *compliance;* as, his request met with a stern *denial.* **2.** Refusal to admit the truth, or assertion of the untruth, of a thing stated; contradiction; — the opposite of *affirmation;* as, he met the charge with a flat *denial.* **3.** Refusal to acknowledge; disavowal; disowning; as, the *denial* of Christ by Peter. **4.** A restriction or disappointment; as, a *denial* of one's appetites.

de-ni'er (dē-nī'ẽr), *n.* One who denies.

den'im (dĕn'ĭm), *n.* A coarse cotton drilling.

den'i-zen (dĕn'ĭ-zĕn), *n.* An inhabitant; occupant, as a person, animal, or plant. — **Syn.** See INHABITANT. — *v. t.* To provide with denizens.

de-nom'i-nate (dē-nŏm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [1] To give a name to; call. — *a.* Having a specific name; concrete; thus, *7 feet* is a *denominate* quantity, but 7 is a mere abstract quantity or number.

de-nom'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of denominating. **2.** A name, designation, or title; esp., a general name for a class. **3.** A class or society having a specific name; sect. **4.** One of a series of related units or values denoted by special names; as, the *denominations* of U. S. money ($1, $2, $5, etc.)

de-nom'i-na'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to a denomination, esp. a sect; sectarian.

de-nom'i-na-tive (-nā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Conferring a denomination, or name. **2.** Derived from a substantive or an adjective; as, a *denominative* verb.

de-nom'i-na'tor (-nā'tẽr), *n.* Part of a fraction below the horizontal line. In simple fractions it shows into how many equal parts the unit is divided.

de'no-ta'tion (dē'nō-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A sign or token; designation. **2.** Meaning or signification.

de-note' (dē-nōt'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To mark out plainly; indicate. **2.** To betoken; signify.

‖ **dé-noue'ment** (dā-nōō'mäN; dā'nōō'mäN'), *n.* [F.] **1.** The unraveling or solving of a plot, esp. that of a drama or a romance; catastrophe. **2.** Outcome or solution, as of a situation or a mystery.

de-nounce' (dē-nouns'), *v. t.* [1] To invoke censure on; stigmatize; accuse; as, to *denounce* faults; *denounce* a person; also, to inform against; as, he *denounced* the counterfeiter to the authorities.

dense (dĕns), *a.* [3] **1.** Having its parts crowded together; compact; close; thick; as, a *dense* crowd, forest, smoke, etc. **2.** Of ignorance, etc., impenetrable; hence, of persons, stupid. — **dense'ly**, *adv.* [8] — **dense'ness**, *n.* [8].

den'si-ty (dĕn'sĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being dense; — opposed to *rarity.* **2.** The ratio of mass to bulk or volume; ratio of the mass of any volume of a substance to the mass of an equal volume of some standard substance, as water, or hydrogen or air.

dent (dĕnt), *n.* A slight depression as from a blow or pressure; indentation. — **Syn.** See DINT. — *v. t.* To make a dent on; indent. — *v. i.* To become indented; as, lead *dents* easily.

den'tal (dĕn'tăl), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the teeth or to dentistry. **2.** Articulated with the tip of the tongue applied to the back of the upper front teeth, or to the gum above; — said of certain consonants, as *t, d, n.* — *n.* A dental consonant.

den'tate (-tāt), *a.* Having a toothed margin or toothlike projections; as, a *dentate* leaf.

den'ti-frice (-tĭ-frĭs), *n.* A tooth powder, paste, or wash.

den'tine (-tĭn), *n.* A calcareous material composing the main part of a tooth; ivory.

den'tist (-tĭst), *n.* One whose profession it is to treat the teeth; a dental surgeon.

den'tist-ry (-tĭs-trĭ), *n.* Dentist's art or profession.

den-ti'tion (dĕn-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** The development of teeth; teething. **2.** The number, kind, and arrangement of teeth of an animal.

den'u-date (dĕn'ū-dāt), *v. t.* [1] To denude.

den'u-da'tion (dĕn'ū-dā'shŭn; dē'nū-), *n.* Act of denuding; state of being denuded.

de-nude' (dē-nūd'), *v. t.* [1] To divest of all covering; strip; as, to *denude* one of clothing; in geology, to lay bare (as rocks, etc.) by erosion, or wearing away of overlying material.

de-nun'ci-a'tion (dē-nŭn'sĭ-ā'shŭn; -shĭ-), *n.* **1.** Act of denouncing; announcement, threat, or warning, as of impending evil. **2.** A threat of evil; a public accusation or condemnation.

de-nun'ci-a-tive (-nŭn'shĭ-ā-tĭv; -sĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* [4] Denunciatory; apt to denounce. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

de-nun'ci-a-to-ry (-ā-tō-rĭ), *a.* [4] Pert. to, characterized by, or given to, denunciation; threatening.

de-ny' (dē-nī'), *v. t.* [2] **1.** To declare not to be true; contradict; — opposed to *affirm, allow,* or *admit.* **2.** To disclaim connection with or responsibility for; disown. **3.** To reject as a false conception; as, to *deny* the theory of evolution. **4.** To refuse to grant or gratify, as a request, or one requesting.— **Syn.** Gainsay, dispute, oppose, contest.

de-o'dor-i-za'tion (dē-ō'dẽr-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of deodorizing.

de-o'dor-ize (dē-ō'dẽr-īz), *v. t.* [1] To deprive of odor, esp. offensive odor.— **de-o'dor-iz'er**, *n.* [8].

de-ox'i-dize (-ŏk'sĭ-dīz), *v. t.* [1] To deprive of oxygen; reduce from the state of an oxide.

de-part' (dē-pärt'), *v. i.* **1.** To go forth or away; leave; — opposed to *arrive.* **2.** To pass away; die. **3.** To turn aside; deviate; — with *from.*

de-part'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** A part or subdivision. **2.** A distinct division or course of something, as of action, study, etc.; sphere; province. **3.** A subdivision of business or official duty; esp., a division of governmental administration. **4.** A district, as one under military regulation. — **department store,** a store keeping a great variety of goods arranged in departments.

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de/part-men'tal (dē/pärt-mĕn'tăl), *a.* Pertaining to a department.

de-par'ture (dē-pär'tŭr), *n.* **1.** A departing, or going away; as, *departure* from home. **2.** A setting out or beginning; as, a new *departure*, that is, a change of plan or method. **3.** Death; decease.

de-pend' (-pĕnd'), *v. i.* **1.** To hang down. **2.** To rely for support; to be conditioned or contingent (*on* or *upon*); as, children *depend* on their parents; that *depends* (i. e. on circumstances or some circumstance). **3.** To trust; rely (*on* or *upon*); as, you can *depend* on him.

de-pend'a-ble (-pĕn'dă-b'l), *a.* [4] Trustworthy.

de-pend'ant (-dănt). Var. of DEPENDENT.

de-pend'ence (-dĕns), *n.* **1.** State of being influenced and determined by, or of being conditional on, something else; as, the *dependence* of life upon a proper supply of food. **2.** State of depending; subjection; inability to provide for one's self; as, to live in a state of *dependence*. **3.** Reliance; assured confidence or trust; as, *dependence* upon a leader's skill. **4.** That on which one depends or relies; as, this son was her sole *dependence*.

de-pend'en-cy (-dĕn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** State of being dependent; dependence. **2.** A subject territory, esp. a distinct, often remote, province.

de-pend'ent (-dĕnt), *a.* [4] **1.** Hanging down. **2.** Relying on something else for support; conditioned; subordinate.—*n.* **1.** That which depends; dependency. **2.** One sustained by another, or relying on another for support or favor.

de-pict' (-pĭkt'), *v. t.* **1.** To represent by a picture. **2.** To portray in words; describe.

de-pic'tion (-pĭk'shŭn), *n.* A depicting; description.

de-pic'ture (-tūr), *v. t.* To picture; depict.

de-plete' (dē-plēt'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To empty or unload, as the vessels of the body, by bloodletting or by purgation. **2.** To exhaust, as of strength.

de-ple'tion (-plē'shŭn), *n.* Act of depleting; state of being depleted.

de-plor'a-ble (-plōr'ă-b'l), *a.* [4] To be deplored; sad; grievous. — **de-plor'a-bly**, *adv.* [8].

de-plore' (dē-plōr'), *v. t.* [1] To feel or express deep grief for; lament; mourn.

de-ploy' (dē-ploĭ'), *v. t. & i. Mil.* To extend the front of a body of troops; spread out in front; as, the column *deployed*, or was *deployed* into line.

de-ploy'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of deploying.

de-po'nent (-pō'nĕnt), *n.* **1.** One who testifies under oath, usually in writing. **2.** A deponent verb.—*a. Gram.* Having the passive form but an active meaning, as certain Latin and Greek verbs.

de-pop'u-late (-pŏp'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [1] To deprive of inhabitants, wholly or in part.

de-pop'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of depopulating; state of being depopulated.

de-port' (-pōrt'), *v. t.* **1.** To behave (one's self). **2.** To banish; transport; exile.

de/por-ta'tion (dē/pōr-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of deporting; state of being deported; esp., the removal from a country of an alien considered undesirable, as from disease, poverty, etc.; — distinguished from *transportation* and *extradition*.

de-port'ment (dē-pōrt'mĕnt), *n.* Manner of deporting one's self; behavior; demeanor; bearing. **Syn.** DEPORTMENT, DEMEANOR, BEARING, AIR, MANNER. Deportment applies esp. to one's actions in relation to the external, often conventional, amenities of life; demeanor, rather to one's attitude or behavior with reference to others; as, lessons in *deportment*; a polite *demeanor*. Bearing is more particularly the manner of carrying or conducting one's self; as, a military *bearing*. Air suggests rather look or appearance, considered (esp.) as peculiar, significant, or expressive; as, an *air* of indifference. In the pl., *air* suggests affectation; as, to put on *airs*. Manner denotes characteristic or customary mode of acting, esp. as to attitude, gesture, or address; as, something in the boy's *manner* attracted attention. In the pl., *manner* suggests the outward signs of conformity to the conventions of polite intercourse; as, good *manners*.

de-pose' (dē-pōz'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To remove from a throne or other high station; deprive of office. **2.** To say under oath, esp. by an affidavit. — *v. i.* To bear witness; make deposition.

de-pos'it (-pŏz'ĭt), *v. t.* **1.** To lodge for safe-keeping or as a pledge; intrust; put on deposit in a bank. **2.** To lay down; place; to let fall or throw down (as sediment). — *n.* **1.** Something intrusted to another; esp.: **a** Money lodged with a banker, subject to order. **b** A pledge or security. **2.** That which is deposited, or laid or thrown down. **3.** State of being deposited; as, money on *deposit*.

de-pos'i-ta-ry (-ĭ-tă-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** One receiving a deposit. **2.** Storehouse; depository.

dep/o-si'tion (dĕp/ō-zĭsh'ŭn; dē/pō-), *n.* **1.** Act of deposing, as a sovereign. **2.** Testimony under oath, esp. in writing; evidence. **3.** A depositing; precipitation. **4.** That which is deposited; deposit.

de-pos'i-tor (dē-pŏz'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* One who deposits.

de-pos'i-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** = DEPOSITARY, 1. **2.** Place where anything is deposited, as for storage or sale.

de'pot (dē'pō), *n.* **1.** *Mil.* **a** A place where ammunition, provisions, etc., are kept. **b** A station where recruits are assembled and trained. **2.** A warehouse; storehouse. **3.** A railroad station. *U.S.* — **Syn.** See STATION.

de-prave' (dē-prāv'), *v. t.* [1] To vitiate; corrupt; pervert; — chiefly with reference to morals.

de-praved' (-prāvd'), *p. a.* [4] Characterized by debasement, corruption, or degeneration.

de-prav'i-ty (-prăv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State of being depraved. **2.** A depraved act or practice.

dep're-cate (dĕp'rē-kāt), *v. t.* [1] To express disapproval of. — **dep're-cat'ing-ly**, *adv.* [8].

dep're-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of deprecating; strong expression of disapprobation.

dep're-ca-to-ry (dĕp'rē-kā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Serving to deprecate; hence, seeking to avert disfavor; apologetic; as, a *deprecatory* smile.

de-pre'ci-ate (dē-prē'shĭ-āt), *v. t. & i.* [1] To lessen in price or estimated value; also, to disparage.

de-pre'ci-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of depreciating; state of being depreciated.

de-pre'ci-a-tive (-prē'shĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* [4] Intended or tending to depreciate or express depreciation.

de-pre'ci-a-to-ry (-ā-tō-rĭ), *a.* [4] Tending to depreciate or disparage.

dep're-date (dĕp'rē-dāt), *v. t. & i.* [1] To plunder. — **dep're-da'tor**, *n.* [8].

dep're-da'tion (-dā'shŭn), *n.* Act of depredating; a despoiling or destructive operation; as, the sea makes *depredations* on the land.

de-press' (dē-prĕs'), *v. t.* **1.** To press down; let fall; lower. **2.** To lessen the activity, amount, value, or the like, of; make dull, as trade, etc. **3.** To lower the pitch of, as the voice. **4.** To sadden; cast down. — **Syn.** See OPPRESS.

de-pres'sion (-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of depressing; state of being depressed. **2.** That which is depressed or is made by depressing, as a hollow.

de-pres'sive (-prĕs'ĭv), *a.* [4] Tending to depress.

de-pres'sor (dē-prĕs'ẽr), *n.* One that depresses.

dep'ri-va'tion (dĕp'rĭ-vā'shŭn), *n.* Act of depriving; state of being deprived; privation.

de-prive' (dē-prīv'), *v. t.* [1] To take away from; strip; hinder from possessing; divest, as of a title to property, or an office or dignity.

depth (dĕpth), *n.* **1.** That which is deep; esp., a deep part of the sea, or of any body of water. **2.** The

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innermost part of anything; as, the *depth*, or *depths*, of a forest; also, the mid time of a dark or cold season; as, the *depth* of winter. **3.** Quality of being deep; deepness; also, distance from the point of view, as upward from the surface or backward from the front; as, the *depth* of the sky; the *depth* of a body of troops. **4.** Profoundness; degree of intensity; as, *depth* of knowledge or color. **5.** Lowness of pitch; as, *depth* of sound.

dep'u-ta'tion (dĕp'ū-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of deputing; appointment; delegation. **2.** A person or persons deputed to act in one's behalf; a delegation.

de-pute' (dē-pūt'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To appoint as deputy; delegate. **2.** To assign as to a deputy.

dep'u-tize (dĕp'ū-tīz), *v. t.* [1] To depute.

dep'u-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). One appointed to act for another; a substitute in office; delegate; representative.

de-rail' (dē-rāl'), *v. t.* To cause to run off the rails. — **de-rail'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

de-range' (dē-rānj'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To disarrange; disorder; confuse. **2.** To render insane.

de-ranged' (-rānjd'), *p. a.* [4] Disordered; insane.

de-range'ment (-rānj'mĕnt), *n.* Act of deranging; state of being deranged; esp., mental disorder.

der'by (dûr'bĭ), *n.* A stiff felt hat usually with a dome-shaped crown.

der'e-lict (dĕr'ē-lĭkt), *a.* [4] **1.** Abandoned by the natural owner or guardian. **2.** Unfaithful; neglectful. *Chiefly U. S.* — *n.* A thing voluntarily abandoned, esp. a vessel at sea.

der'e-lic'tion (-lĭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A forsaking; abandonment. **2.** A failure in duty.

de-ride' (dē-rīd'), *v. t.* [1] To laugh at with contempt; mock; taunt. — **Syn.** See RIDICULE. — **de-rid'er** (-rīd'ẽr), *n.* [8].

de-ri'sion (-rĭzh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of deriding; state of being derided; mockery. **2.** An object that is derided. — **Syn.** Scorn, contempt, ridicule.

de-ri'sive (-rī'sĭv), *a.* [4] Expressing, or serving for, derision. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

de-ri'so-ry (dē-rī'sō-rĭ), *a.* [4] Derisive.

de-riv'a-ble (-rĭv'ā-b'l), *a.* That can be derived.

der'i-va'tion (dĕr'ĭ-vā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of deriving anything from a source. **2.** That from which a thing is derived; origin. **3.** Development of a word from its more original elements; also, a statement of the origin and history of a word.

de-riv'a-tive (dē-rĭv'ā-tĭv), *a.* Derived; not radical, original, or fundamental. — *n.* That which is derived.

de-rive' (-rīv'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To receive, as from a source, obtain by descent or transmission; deduce; as, to *derive* instruction from books; to *derive* an estate from one's ancestors. **2.** To trace the origin, descent, or derivation of, as of a word.

der'ma (dûr'mȧ), *n.* The sensitive layer of the skin beneath the epidermis. — **der'mal** (-mȧl), *a.*

der'ma-tol'o-gy (-mȧ-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Science treating of the skin, its structure, functions, and diseases. — **der'ma-tol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

der'mis (dûr'mĭs), *n.* The derma.

der'o-gate (dĕr'ō-gāt), *v. t.* [1] To lessen in value, rank, influence, etc.; detract from. — *v. i.* To take away; detract; — usually with *from*.

der'o-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* Act of derogating; disparagement; detraction; depreciation.

de-rog'a-to-ry (dē-rŏg'ā-tō-rĭ), *a.* [4] Tending to derogate; detracting; — with *from* or *to*. — **-to-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [8] — **-ri-ness**, *n.* [8].

der'rick (dĕr'ĭk), *n.* Any of various hoisting apparatus employing a tackle rigged at the end of a spar or beam.

der'ring do' (dĕr'ĭng dōō'). Daring; desperate courage; — used as an (erroneous) archaism.

der'rin-ger (dĕr'ĭn-jẽr), *n.* A short-barreled pocket pistol, of large caliber.

der'vish (dûr'vĭsh), *n.* A member of any of various Mohammedan orders taking vows of poverty and austerity, and living in monasteries or wandering as friars.

des-cant' (dĕs-kănt'), *v. i.* To discourse with fullness and particularity; discourse at large.

de-scend' (dē-sĕnd'), *v. i.* **1.** To pass or come down from a higher to a lower place, station, scale, etc.; to come or go down; — the opposite of *ascend*. **2.** To make an attack or incursion, esp. suddenly or with violence; as, the troops *descended* upon the town. **3.** To come down, as from a source or stock; fall or pass by inheritance; as, he is *descended* from Puritan ancestors. — *v. t.* To go down upon or along; as, to *descend* a river.

de-scend'ant (dē-sĕn'dănt), *a.* Descendent. — *n.* One who descends, as offspring, however remotely; — opposed to *ancestor* or *ascendant*.

de-scend'ent (-dĕnt), *a.* **1.** Descending; falling. **2.** Proceeding from an ancestor or source.

de-scent' (-sĕnt'), *n.* **1.** Act of descending; change from higher to lower. **2.** Incursion; sudden attack. **3.** Progress downward, as in station, virtue, etc. **4.** Derivation, as from an ancestor; lineage. **5.** Transmission of an estate by inheritance. **6.** Inclination downward; slope; a descending way.

de-scrib'a-ble (-skrīb'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That can be described; capable of description.

de-scribe' (-skrīb'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To represent by words written or spoken; give an account of. **2.** To trace or traverse the outline of, as of a circle. — **Syn.** Set forth, sketch, express; depict, portray. — **de-scrib'er** (-skrīb'ẽr), *n.* [8].

de-scrip'tion (-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or result of describing. **2.** A class; kind; sort. — **Syn.** Account, relation, narrative, narration; definition.

de-scrip'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Serving to describe; characterized by description. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

de-scry' (-skrī'), *v. t.* [2] To spy out or discover by the eye; espy; discern.

des'e-crate (dĕs'ē-krāt), *v. t.* [1] To divert from a sacred purpose; violate; profane. — **-cra'tor**, *n.*

des'e-cra'tion (-krā'shŭn), *n.* Act of desecrating; condition of anything desecrated.

de-sert' (dē-zûrt'), *n.* **1.** Worthiness of reward or punishment; merit or demerit. **2.** That which is deserved; due reward or punishment.

Syn. DESERT, MERIT, WORTH. Desert emphasizes the idea of something due. Merit suggests more, worth most, of intrinsic excellence.

des'ert (dĕz'ẽrt), *n.* **1.** A deserted region; solitary place. **2.** A barren tract almost destitute of moisture and vegetation.

Syn. DESERT, WILDERNESS. A desert is not only relatively uninhabited, but commonly uninhabitable, through barrenness. A wilderness is an unreclaimed, but not necessarily irreclaimable, tract of land; the word often suggests pathlessness.

des'ert, *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to a desert; waste; barren; wild.

de-sert' (dē-zûrt'), *v. t.* **1.** To leave (esp. something which one should stay by); abandon. **2.** *Mil.* To abandon (the service) without leave. — **Syn.** See ABANDON. — *v. i.* To abandon a service without leave. — **de-sert'er**, *n.* [8].

de-ser'tion (-zûr'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of deserting. **2.** State of being forsaken; desolation.

de-serve' (-zûrv'), *v. t.* [1] To earn by service; merit; be entitled to. — *v. i.* To be worthy of recompense. — **de-serv'er**, *n.* [8].

de-serv'ed-ly (-zûr'vĕd-lĭ), *adv.* According to desert.

de-serv'ing (-vĭng), *n.* Desert; merit. — *p. a.* [4] Meritorious; worthy. — **de-serv'ing-ly**, *adv.* [8].

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des'ha-bille' (dĕz'ȧ-bēl'), *n.* See DISHABILLE.

des'ic-cate (dĕs'ĭ-kāt), *v. t. & i.* [1] To dry up; preserve by drying, as fish.—**des'ic-ca'tor**, *n.* [8].

des'ic-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of desiccating; state of being desiccated.

des'ic-ca-tive (dĕs'ĭ-kā-tĭv; dē-sĭk'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [4] Drying up; tending to dry up.

de-sid'er-a'ta (dē-sĭd'ĕr-ē'tȧ), *n., pl.* of DESIDERATUM.

de-sid'er-a'tum (-ā'tŭm), *n.; pl.* -ATA (-tȧ). A thing desired or lacking; a recognized want.

de-sign' (-zīn'), *v. t.* **1.** To intend or purpose. **2.** To draw in outline; sketch. **3.** a To form in idea; to plan or devise; as, to *design* a bridge. b To make a design or pattern for; as, to *design* wall paper. — *v. i.* To produce a plan for anything. — *n.* **1.** A plan or scheme; an idea intended to be expressed in visible form or carried into action; purpose; aim. **2.** A preliminary sketch of something to be executed, as of a picture; a pattern; a plan. **3.** Arrangement of details. **4.** A piece of decorative art considered as to its form, colors, etc. — **Syn.** See INTENTION; PLAN.

des'ig-nate (dĕz'ĭg-nāt; dĕz'-), *v.t.* [1] **1.** To mark out and make known; indicate; show; specify; as, to *designate* a place for a camp. **2.** To name.

des'ig-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of designating. **2.** That which designates; distinctive title.

des'ig-na-tive (dĕz'ĭg-nā-tĭv; dĕz'-), *a.* Serving to designate; pointing out.

des'ig-na'tor (-nā'tĕr), *n.* One who designates.

de-sign'ed-ly (dē-zīn'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* Purposely.

de-sign'er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who designs; contriver. **2.** One who produces original works of art.

de-sign'ing, *n.* Act or art of one who designs. — *a.* [4] Planning; esp., artful; scheming.

de-sir'a-bil'i-ty (-zīr'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being desirable.

de-sir'a-ble (-zīr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Worthy of desire or longing; pleasing; agreeable. — **de-sir'a-ble-ness**, *n.* [8] — **de-sir'a-bly** (-ȧ-blĭ), *adv.* [8].

de-sire' (dē-zīr'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To long for; covet. **2.** To express a wish for; ask.

Syn. DESIRE, WISH, WANT. **Desire** (emphasizing strength or ardor of feeling) is the stronger and more formal term; **wish** (often directed toward the unattainable), the broader; as, we *desire* no war, and *wish* for perpetual peace. **Want** (see LACK) is chiefly colloquial, and often suggests pressing need or craving; as, I *want* work, or food.

— *n.* **1.** Act of desiring; longing. **2.** Anything desired; an object of longing. — **Syn.** Cravi ;, inclination, eagerness, aspiration, longing.

de-sir'ous (-zīr'ŭs), *a.* [4] Feeling, or characterized by, desire; solicitous; covetous.

de-sist' (-zĭst'), *v. i.* To cease to act; stop.

desk (dĕsk), *n.* A table, frame, or case with a sloping or a flat top for the use of writers or readers.

des'o-late (dĕs'ō-lāt), *a.* [4] **1.** Destitute or deprived of inhabitants; deserted; hence, gloomy; as, a *desolate* spot, or house. **2.** Laid waste; in a ruinous or neglected state; as, *desolate* fields. **3.** Left alone; forsaken; as, "the poor and *desolate*." — **Syn.** Desert, uninhabited, lonely, waste. — (-lāt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To make desolate; ravage. **2.** To forsake; leave alone. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.* [8] — **-lat'er** (-lā'tĕr), **-la'tor** (-lā'tĕr), *n.* [8].

des'o-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of desolating; state of being desolated. **2.** A place wasted and forsaken; waste; destruction. **3.** Loneliness; sadness.

de-spair' (dē-spâr'), *v. i.* To be hopeless; give up hope.—*n.* **1.** Loss of hope; hopelessness. **2.** That which is despaired of, or which causes despair.

de-spair'ing, *p. a.* [4] Feeling or expressing despair; hopeless. — **de-spair'ing-ly**, *adv.* [8].

des-patch', **-patch'er**, etc. Vars. of DISPATCH, etc.

des'per-a'do (dĕs'pĕr-ā'dō), *n.; pl.* **-DOES** or **-DOS** (-dōz). A reckless criminal or ruffian.

des'per-ate (dĕs'pĕr-ĭt), *a.* [4] **1.** Beyond or almost beyond hope or cure; causing despair; as, a *desperate* sickness. **2.** Proceeding from, suggested by, or expressing, despair; as, a *desperate* deed. — **Syn.** Despairing, desponding; rash; furious, frantic. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

des'per-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of despairing; state of despair; hopelessness leading to extreme recklessness.

des'pi-ca-ble (dĕs'pĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Fit or deserving to be despised; contemptible; vile. — **Syn.** See CONTEMPTIBLE. — **des'pi-ca-bly**, *adv.* [8].

de-spise' (dē-spīz'), *v. t.* [1] To look down upon with disfavor or contempt; scorn.

Syn. DESPISE, SCORN, DISDAIN. To **despise** is to regard as mean, petty, or contemptible; as, to *despise* meanness, petty adversaries. **Scorn** implies quick, indignant, or profound contempt; as, to *scorn* dishonorable advantage. **Disdain** suggests pride and haughtiness (sometimes unwarrantable), or aversion to what is base; as, he *disdained* the suggestion of surrender.

de-spite' (-spīt'), *n.* **1.** Scorn; contempt· malice. **2.** An act of insult, malice, or defiance.—*v. t.* [1] To despise. — *prep.* In spite of; notwithstanding. — **Syn.** See NOTWITHSTANDING.

de-spite'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* [4] Full of despite; insulting; malicious. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

de-spoil' (dē-spoil'), *v. t.* To strip of belongings; plunder; rob; divest (*of*). — **de-spoil'er**, *n.* [8].

de-spond' (-spŏnd'), *v.i.* To be much disheartened.

de-spond'ence (-spŏn'dĕns), *n.* Despondency.

de-spond'en-cy (-dĕn-sĭ), *n.* Loss of hope and cessation of effort; discouragement; dejection.

de-spond'ent (-dĕnt), *a.* [4] Marked by, or given to, despondency. — **de-spond'ent-ly**, *adv.* [8].

de-spond'ing, *p.a.* [4] Despondent.—**-ly**, *adv.* [8].

des'pot (dĕs'pŏt), *n.* An absolute ruler; tyrant.

des-pot'ic (dĕs-pŏt'ĭk), *a.* [4] Having the character of, or pertaining to, a despot; tyrannical; arbitrary. — **des-pot'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

Syn. AUTOCRATIC, DESPOTIC, TYRANNICAL, TYRANNOUS. **Autocratic** implies assumption or exercise of absolute power or authority; it is not necessarily a term of opprobrium. **Despotic** implies the arbitrary (often imperious) exercise, **tyrannical**, the abuse, of absolute power. **Tyrannous** is more often used of things than of persons.

des'pot-ism (dĕs'pŏt-ĭz'm), *n.* The power, spirit, principles, or government of a despot; tyranny.

des-sert' (dē-zûrt'), *n.* A service of fruits or sweetmeats, or, in the United States, often of pastry or puddings, at the close of a repast.

des'ti-na'tion (dĕs'tĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of destining, or appointing. **2.** The place set for the end of a journey, or to which something is sent.

des'tine (dĕs'tĭn), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To decree beforehand, as by divine will; predetermine; foreordain; as, a man *destined* to become famous. **2.** To appoint (to) or design (for a given end, use, or purpose); as, he was *destined* for the law; also, to be bound; as, a ship *destined* for Boston.

des'ti-ny (-tĭ-nĭ), *n.; pl.* **-NIES** (-nĭz). **1.** That to which any person or thing is destined; lot; doom. **2.** The predetermined course of events, often conceived as a resistless power or agency; fate; as, "who can turn the stream of *destiny*?"

des'ti-tute (-tūt), *a.* [4] Bereft or not in possession (of something needed or desired); lacking; in a condition of extreme want or poverty.

des'ti-tu'tion (-tū'shŭn), *n.* State of being destitute; lack; utter want. — **Syn.** See POVERTY.

des'trer (dĕs'trĕr), **des'tri-er** (dĕs'trĭ-ĕr; dĕs-trē'r), *n.* A war horse. *Archaic.*

de-stroy' (dē-stroi'), *v. t.* **1.** To unbuild; break

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up the structure and organic existence of; demolish. **2.** To kill; slay. **3.** To counteract; nullify. **Syn.** DESTROY, DEMOLISH, ANNIHILATE. **Destroy** is the most general term. That is **demolished** which had possessed a mass or structure; that is **annihilated** which is reduced (really or virtually) to nothing, or of which the collective existence or distinctive form or aspect is destroyed.

de-stroy'er (dē-stroi'ẽr), *n.* One that destroys.

de-struct'i-ble (-strŭk'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] Liable to destruction.

de-struc'tion (-shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of destroying; demolition; ruin. **2.** State of being destroyed. **3.** A destroyer; cause of ruin; as, "the *destruction* that wasteth at noonday" (*Ps.* xci. 6).

de-struc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [4] **1.** Causing destruction; ruinous. **2.** Designed or tending to destroy or clear away; as, *destructive* criticism.

des'ue-tude (dĕs'wē-tūd), *n.* State of disuse.

des'ul-to-ry (dĕs'ŭl-tō-rĭ), *a.* [4] **1.** Jumping, or passing, from one thing to another, without rational connection; aimless; as, *desultory* reading. **2.** Being out of course or by the way; constituting a digression; as, a *desultory* remark. — **Syn.** Rambling, roving, immethodical. See CURSORY. — **-to-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [8] — **-to-ri-ness**, *n.* [8].

de-tach' (dē-tăch'), *v. t.* To part; separate; disunite; disengage. — **de-tach'a-ble**, *a.* [8].

de-tached' (-tăcht'), *p. a.* Separate; unconnected.

de-tach'ment (-tăch'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of detaching; state of being detached. **2.** That which is detached, as troops sent out from the main body.

de-tail' (dē-tāl'; dē'tāl), *n.* **1.** A minute portion; particular; item; — chiefly in *pl.* **2.** *Mil.* Act of detailing; also, the person or body detailed. — **in detail**, item by item; circumstantially. — (dē-tāl'), *v. t.* **1.** To relate in particulars; report minutely and distinctly. **2.** *Chiefly Mil.* To tell off or appoint for a particular service, as an officer.

de-tain' (dē-tān'), *v. t.* To keep back; restrain from proceeding; delay. — **Syn.** See DELAY. — **de-tain'er**, *n.* [8].

de-tect' (-tĕkt'), *v. t.* To discover (something obscure); find out; expose. — **-tect'or**, **-tec'tor**, *n.* [8].

de-tec'tion (-tĕk'shŭn), *n.* A detecting; state of being detected.

de-tec'tive (-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Serving to detect, or used for detection. **2.** Relating to, or characteristic of, detectives or detection. — *n.* One whose occupation it is to detect concealed matters, as crimes.

de-tent' (-tĕnt'), *n.* *Mech.* That which locks or unlocks a movement, as a pawl.

de-ten'tion (-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of detaining; state of being detained. **2.** Confinement; custody.

de-ter' (-tûr'), *v. t.*; -TERRED' (-tûrd'); -TER'RING. To turn aside, discourage, hinder, or prevent by fear of consequences.

de-ter'gent (-tûr'jĕnt), *a.* [4] Cleansing; purging. — *n.* A cleansing substance, as a medicine to cleanse wounds, etc.

de-te'ri-o-rate (-tē'rĭ-ō-rāt), *v. t. & i.* [1] To make or grow worse; impair; degenerate.

de-te'ri-o-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of deteriorating, or state of being deteriorated.

de-ter'mi-na-ble (-tûr'mĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being determined, or definitely ascertained.

de-ter'mi-nate (-nāt), *a.* Having defined limits; fixed, as by a rule; definite; decisive.

de-ter'mi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of determining; state of being determined. **2.** The quality of mind which readily reaches definite conclusions. — **Syn.** Conclusion. See DECISION.

de-ter'mine (-mĭn), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To fix the boundaries or limit of; limit; bound. **2.** To bring to a conclusion; settle; decide, as a legal case. **3.** To resolve or to cause to resolve; decide definitely; as, he *determined* to go; this fact *determined* him to go. **4.** To fix the form or character of beforehand; ordain; regulate. **5.** To obtain knowledge of as to character, location, quantity, etc.; as, to *determine* the exact place. — *v. i.* To come to a decision; decide; resolve.

de-ter'mined (-mĭnd), *p. a.* [4] Decided; resolute.

de-ter'rent (-tĕr'ĕnt; -tûr'ĕnt), *a.* [4] Serving to deter. — *n.* That which deters or prevents.

de-test' (-tĕst'), *v. t.* To hate intensely; abhor; abominate; loathe. — **Syn.** See HATE.

de-test'a-ble (-tĕs'tȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Worthy of being detested; abominable; odious; hateful; execrable. — **-a-ble-ness**, *n.* [8] — **-a-bly**, *adv.* [8].

de'tes-ta'tion (dē'tĕs-tā'shŭn; dĕt'ĕs-), *n.* **1.** Act or feeling of detesting; loathing. **2.** That which is detested.

de-throne' (dē-thrōn'), *v. t.* [1] To depose from a throne. — **de-throne'ment**, *n.*

det'o-nate (dĕt'ō-nāt), *v. i. & t.* [1] To explode with a sudden report.

det'o-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Explosion with a sudden report; as, the *detonation* of guncotton.

de-tour' (dē-tōōr'), *or* F. || **dé'tour'** (dā'tōōr'), *n.* A turning; deviation from a direct course.

de-tract' (dē-trăkt'), *v. t.* To withdraw; subtract; as, the defect *detracts* something from the beauty of the picture. — *v. i.* To take away a part, or something, esp. from one's credit or reputation; to derogate; as, this habit *detracts* from his influence.

de-trac'tion (dē-trăk'shŭn), *n.* A taking away or withdrawing; esp., a taking away from the reputation of another; depreciation; calumny. — **Syn.** Disparagement, derogation; slander, libel, aspersion, defamation, censure.

de-trac'tor (-tẽr), *n.* One who detracts.

det'ri-ment (dĕt'rĭ-mĕnt), *n.* Injury or damage, or that which causes it; mischief; harm.

det'ri-men'tal (-mĕn'tăl), *a.* [4] Hurtful or harmful; injurious. — **det'ri-men'tal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

de-tri'tus (dē-trī'tŭs), *n.* *Geol.* Alluvial material worn off from the exposed surfaces of solid bodies.

Deu-ca'li-on and Pyr'rha (dū-kā'lĭ-ŏn, pĭr'ȧ). *Class. Myth.* A king and queen of Thessaly, the only human pair that survived a great deluge sent by Zeus. They floated in a ship for nine days, came to rest on a mountain, and, in obedience to an oracle, cast behind them stones from which sprang men and women.

deuce (dūs), *n.* **1.** Two; a card or a die with two spots. **2.** A certain tie score in lawn tennis. **3.** Bad luck; the devil; — an expletive.

Deu'ter-on'o-my (dū'tẽr-ŏn'ō-mĭ), *n.* A book of the Old Testament, which contains a repetition of the law of Moses.

dev'as-tate (dĕv'ȧs-tāt), *v. t.* [1] To lay waste; desolate. — **Syn.** Waste, demolish, plunder, pillage. See RAVAGE. — **dev'as-ta'tor** (-tā'tẽr), *n.*

dev'as-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of devastating; state of being devastated.

de-vel'op (dē-vĕl'ŏp), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To lay open or unfold by degrees or in detail; disclose; reveal; as, to *develop* an idea; *develop* a plot. **2.** To open up and expand the possibilities of; as, to *develop* our resources. **3.** To form or expand by or as by a process of growth; as, to *develop* the mind. **4.** *Photog.* To subject to the action of chemicals to bring out the latent image on a sensitized surface; also, to render visible in this way. — *v. i.* **1.** To advance to a more complex form; expand. **2.** To become apparent gradually, as a photographic image. — **de-vel'op-er**, *n.* [8].

de-vel'op-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of developing; also, result of developing, or a developed state;

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as, the *development* of a plan, of an animal from embryo to maturity, of a musical theme, etc.

de'vi-ate (dē'vĭ-āt), *v. i.* [1] To turn aside, as from a course or method; stray; digress; wander.

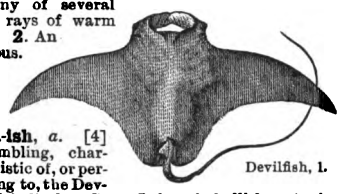
de'vi-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of deviating; turning aside, as from a way, rule, position, etc.

de-vice' (dē-vīs'), *n.* **1.** That which is devised, or formed by design; contrivance; scheme; stratagem. **2.** An emblematic design, esp. one used as a heraldic bearing. **3.** Will; desire. *Obs.*, except in phrases; as, left to his own *devices*.

Syn. DEVICE, CONTRIVANCE, APPLIANCE. Device implies ingenuity or cleverness of invention; contrivance, rather skill in adapting means to end; appliance, utility for a given purpose.

dev'il (dĕv''l), *n.* **1.** [*cap. or l. c.*] In theology, the personal supreme spirit of evil and unrighteousness. **2.** A lesser evil or malignant spirit; fiend; demon. **3.** A human fiend. **4.** Jocosely, a dashing, reckless person. **5.** A wretched fellow; — usually with *poor*. **6.** Any of various machines, as one for tearing or grinding something, as stock for paper. — *v. t.* [7] **1.** To season highly in cooking. **2.** To treat in a devil (sense 6), as rags in making shoddy.

dev'il-fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* (see PLURAL, *n.*, *Note*). **1.** Any of several large rays of warm seas. **2.** An octopus.



Devilfish, 1.

dev'il-ish, *a.* [4] Resembling, characteristic of, or pertaining to, the Devil; diabolical. — **Syn.** Infernal, hellish, satanic, wicked, malicious. — *adv.* Excessively; extremely. *Colloq.* — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

dev'il-ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). Devilish magic or action; reckless or wicked conduct; mischief.

dev'il-try (dĕv''l-trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). Devilry; esp., malicious or wanton mischief.

de'vi-ous (dē'vĭ-ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Out of a straight line; winding; sinuous. **2.** Going out of the right or common course; going astray; wandering. — **de'vi-ous-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **de'vi-ous-ness**, *n.* [8].

de-vise' (dē-vīz'), *v. t. & i.* [1] **1.** To form in the mind by new combinations of ideas, etc.; contrive; invent; scheme. **2.** *Law.* To give by will; — now esp. of real estate. — *n.* **1.** Act of disposing of property by will; — now esp. of real property. **2.** Property devised. — **de-vis'er** (-vīz'ẽr), *n.* [8].

dev'i-see' (dĕv''ĭ-sē'; dē-vīz'ē'), *n.* *Law.* One to whom a devise is made.

de-vi'sor (dē-vī'zŏr), *n.* One who devises property.

de-vi'tal-ize (dē-vī'tăl-īz), *v. t.* [1] To deprive of vitality.

de-void' (dē-void'), *a.* Destitute (of); not in possession; entirely without; — with *of*.

de-voir' (dē-vwär'; -vwŏr'), *n.* Duty; hence, due act of civility or respect; — now in *pl.*

de-volve' (dē-vŏlv'), *v. i.* [1] To pass or be transferred from one person to another, as by succession; to be handed over or down; as, after his death the command *devolved* upon his son.

de-vote' (dē-vōt'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To appropriate or dedicate by a vow; consecrate; also, to doom. **2.** To give up wholly; addict; attach; apply; as, to *devote* one's self to art. — **Syn.** See DEDICATE.

de-vot'ed (-vōt'ĕd), *p. a.* [4] **1.** Consecrated to a purpose; strongly attached. **2.** Dedicated; also, doomed. — **Syn.** See ADDICTED. — **de-vot'ed-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **de-vot'ed-ness**, *n.* [8].

dev'o-tee' (dĕv'ō-tē'), *n.* One zealously devoted, esp. to religious duties and ceremonies.

de-vo'tion (dē-vō'shŭn), *n.* **1.** State of being devoted; zeal; esp., feelings toward God expressed in worship; devoutness. **2.** An act showing devotedness; act of worship; prayer. **3.** Act of devoting; consecration; dedication.

de-vo'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* [4] Pert. to, suited to, or used in, devotion; as, a *devotional* exercise. — **-ly**, *adv.*

de-vour' (-vour'), *v. t.* **1.** To eat up greedily or ravenously; to prey upon. **2.** To seize and destroy, or appropriate greedily or wantonly; consume; waste; annihilate; as, "famine and pestilence shall *devour* him" (*Ezek.* vii. 15). **3.** To take in eagerly by the senses; as, to *devour* a book; to *devour* a thing with the eyes. — **-er**, *n.* [8].

de-vout' (-vout'), *a.* [3] **1.** Devoted to religion or religious feelings, duties, or exercises; pious; religious. **2.** Expressing devotion or piety; as, a *devout* prayer. **3.** Warmly devoted; sincere; as, a *devout* friend. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

dew (dū), *n.* **1.** Moisture condensed on the surfaces of cool bodies, esp. at night. **2.** Fig., something that falls lightly or refreshingly; as, "the golden *dew* of sleep." **3.** An emblem or characteristic of morning, or fresh vigor; as, "the *dew* of his youth."

dew'ber-ry (dū'bĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). Any of certain species of blackberry.

dew'claw' (-klô'), *n.* A short rudimentary digit on the foot of a quadruped, or a claw or hoof terminating such a digit, as the so-called *false hoof* of the deer, etc.

dew'drop' (dū'drŏp'), *n.* A drop of dew.

dew'lap' (-lăp'), *n.* The hanging fold of skin under the neck of various animals, esp. bovines.

dew'y (dū'ĭ), *a.* [3] Of or pert. to dew; hence, suggestive of, consisting of, or moist with, dew.

dex'ter (dĕks'tẽr), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or situated on, the right hand; — opp. to *sinister*. **2.** *Heraldry.* Pertaining to the side of a shield, or escutcheon, at the right of the person wearing it. See ESCUTCHEON, *Illust.*

dex-ter'i-ty (dĕks-tĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Readiness and grace in physical or in mental activity; adroitness. — Syn. Expertness, skill, cleverness, aptness.

dex'ter-ous (dĕks'tẽr-ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Skillful and active physically or mentally; ready. **2.** Done with dexterity; skillful; artful. — **dex'ter-ous-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **dex'ter-ous-ness**, *n.* [8].

Syn. Adept, expert, apt, quick, adroit, deft, clever. — DEXTEROUS, ADROIT, DEFT, CLEVER. Dexterous implies sureness and lightness in manipulation or contrivance, without especially suggesting resistance to be overcome; adroit implies skill and address in handling a situation, esp. in difficulty or danger. *Dexterous* implies expertness; *adroit*, rather nicety of perception or tact. Deft adds to *dexterous* the implication of neatness, esp. in manipulation. While *deft* is rarely figurative, clever has almost wholly transferred its sense of readiness, quickness, from the hand to the head.

dex'tral (-trăl), *a.* Right; — opp. to *sinistral*, or *left*.

dex'trin (-trĭn), *n.* A certain gummy substance formed from starch by heat, acids, or ferments, used as a substitute for gums, for sizing, etc.

dex'trine, *n.* Var. of DEXTRIN.

dex'trous (-trŭs), *a.*, **dex'trous-ly**, *adv.*, **dex'trous-ness**, *n.* = DEXTEROUS, etc.

dey (dā), *n.* **1.** The governor of Algiers (before the French conquest in 1830). **2.** A ruler or pasha of Tunis or Tripoli, as in the 16th century.

di'a-be'tes (-bē'tēz; -tĭs), *n.* A disease attended with a persistent, excessive discharge of urine.

di'a-bol'ic (-bŏl'ĭk) } *a.* [4] **1.** Of or pertain-
di'a-bol'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } ing to the Devil or devils.

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2. Appropriate to devils; devilish. — **di'a-bol'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

di'a-crit'ic (dī'ȧ-krĭt'ĭk), *a.* Diacritical. — *n.* A diacritical mark or point.

di'a-crit'i-cal (-ĭ-kȧl), *a.* Serving to separate or distinguish, as a point or sign applied to a letter to distinguish it in form or sound. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

di'a-dem (dī'ȧ-dĕm), *n.* **1.** A crown; specifically, an ornamental headband or fillet worn by Eastern monarchs. **2.** Regal power or dignity.

di-ær'e-sis, di-er'e-sis (dī-ĕr'ĕ-sĭs), *n.; pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). **1.** *Gram.* The resolution of one syllable into two, esp. by separating a diphthong into its component vowels. **2.** A mark, consisting of two dots [¨], placed over a vowel to indicate its pronunciation in a separate syllable, as in *zoölogy*.

di'ag-nose' (dī'ȧg-nōs'), *v. t. & i.* [1] To ascertain by, or to make, a diagnosis.

di'ag-no'sis (-nō'sĭs), *n.; pl.* -NOSES (-sēz). **1.** Art or act of recognizing disease from its symptoms. **2.** Scientific determination; critical scrutiny, or judgment based on it.

di-ag'o-nal (dī-ăg'ō-nȧl), *a.* **1.** *Geom.* Joining two not adjacent vertices of a rectilinear or polyhedral figure; running across from corner to corner.

Diagonal, 1.

2. Having an oblique direction or extension. **3.** Having diagonal parts or markings. — *n.* **1.** A diagonal right line or plane. **2.** A diagonal direction, row, or arrangement, or a part of a structure placed diagonally. — **di-ag'o-nal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

di'a-gram (dī'ȧ-grăm), *n.* **1.** A drawing composed of lines, or in outline, as for scientific purposes. **2.** Any graphic representation: a scheme, chart, or plan. — *v. t.* [7] To represent by a diagram or put into the form of a diagram.

di'a-gram-mat'ic (-grȧ-măt'ĭk), *a.* [4] Pertaining to a diagram; of the nature of a diagram.

di'al (dī'ȧl), *n.* **1.** An instrument for showing the time of day by the shadow of a style, or gnomon; esp., a sundial. **2.** The graduated face of a timepiece. **3.** A plate or face having a pointer or pointers for indicating something; as, the *dial* of a steam gauge. — *v. t.* [7] To measure with a dial.

di'a-lect (-ȧ-lĕkt), *n.* **1.** Language; tongue; phraseology. **2.** A form of speech marked by local peculiarities; esp., a local form of a language differing from the standard, or literary, form. **3.** The cant or jargon of a class, profession, trade, or the like.

di'a-lec'tal (dī'ȧ-lĕk'tȧl), *a.* Relating or pertaining to a dialect. — **di'a-lec'tal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

di'a-lec'tic (-lĕk'tĭk) } *a.* Pertaining to, or of
di'a-lec'ti-cal (-tĭ-kȧl) } the nature of, a dialect.

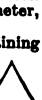
di'a-logue (dī'ȧ-lôg), *n.* **1.** A written composition representing two or more persons as conversing or reasoning; as, Plato's *Dialogues*. **2.** A colloquy or conversation between two or more.

di-am'e-ter (dī-ăm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* **1.** *Geom.* Any chord passing through the center of a figure or body. **2.** The length of a straight line through the center of an object from side to side; width; thickness.

di-am'e-tral (-trȧl), *a.* Pertaining to a diameter, or having the nature of a diameter.

di'a-met'ric (dī'ȧ-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a diameter, or being a diameter. **2.** As remote as possible; opposite; adverse. — **di'a-met'ri-cal**, *a.* — **-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

di'a-mond (dī'ȧ-mŭnd), *n.* **1.** Native crystallized carbon, highly valued as a precious stone when transparent and free from flaws; also, a piece of this material. **2.** A plane figure formed by four equal straight lines bounding two acute and two obtuse angles; a lozenge. **3.** *Playing Cards.* A red lozenge stamped on a card; a card, or (in *pl.*) the suit, so marked. **4.** *Baseball.* The space within the lines connecting the bases. **5.** *Print.* See TYPE.


Diamond, 2.

Di-an'a (dī-ăn'ȧ; *L.* -ä'nȧ), *n.* *Roman Relig.* An ancient Italian goddess worshiped as a deity of the wood and as helper of women in childbirth. Diana became identified with Artemis, and like her was represented as a huntress, and associated with the moon. — **Diana of Ephesus**, the tutelary goddess of ancient Ephesus, primarily a fertility goddess, but identified with the Roman Diana.

di'a-pa'son (dī'ȧ-pā'zŏn), *n.* *Music.* **a** A part sounding the consonance of the octave; concord; harmony. **b** The entire compass of tones. **c** Either of the two chief foundation stops in the organ, — the *open diapason* and the *stopped diapason*.

di'a-per (dī'ȧ-pẽr), *n.* **1.** A fabric of linen, cotton, or the like, usually white and of simple pattern; also, the small uniform pattern of this fabric. **2.** A cloth for an infant's breech.

di-aph'a-nous (dī-ăf'ȧ-nŭs), *a.* [4] Translucent or transparent.

di'a-phragm (dī'ȧ-frăm), *n.* **1.** A dividing membrane or thin partition. **2.** *Anat.* The muscular tendinous partition separating the chest from the abdomen. **3.** A vibrating disk or membrane, as in a telephone. **4.** In an optical instrument, a perforated plate to regulate the amount of light received, or reduce the field of view.

di'a-phrag-mat'ic (-frăg-măt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a diaphragm.

di'ar-rhe'a (dī'ȧ-rē'ȧ), *n.* A morbid purging or looseness of the bowels. — **di'ar-rhe'al** (-ȧl), *a.*

di'ar-rhœ'a (-rē'ȧ), *n.* Var. of DIARRHEA.

di'a-ry (dī'ȧ-rĭ), *n.; pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). A daily record; esp., a book of personal notes or memoranda.

di'a-ton'ic (-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* *Music.* Pert. to or designating a standard major or minor scale of 8 tones to the octave without chromatic modification.

di'a-tribe (dī'ȧ-trīb), *n.* A prolonged discussion; esp., an acrimonious harangue.

dib'ble (dĭb'l), *n.* A pointed implement to make holes in the ground, as for plants. — *v. t.* [1] To plant, or make holes in (soil), with or as with a dibble.

dice (dīs), *n.; pl.* of DIE. Small cubes marked, usually, with spots from one to six, used in gaming; also, gaming with dice. — *v. i.* [1] To play games with dice. — **dic'er** (dīs'ẽr), *n.* [8].

Dice.

dick'er (dĭk'ẽr), *v. i. & t.* To barter. *U. S.* — *n.* A petty bargain, trade, or deal. *U. S.*

dic'ta-phone (dĭk'tȧ-fōn), *n.* A form of phonographic recorder and reproducer for use in the dictation of letters, etc. *Trade-mark Name.*

dic'tate (dĭk'tāt; dĭk-tāt'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To tell or utter so that another may write down. **2.** To utter authoritatively; deliver (a command) to a subordinate; declare with authority; impose. — *v. i.* to practice dictation. — (dĭk'tāt), *n.* A statement delivered with authority; a rule; a command.

dic-ta'tion (dĭk-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of dictating. **2.** That which is dictated.

dic-ta'tor (-tẽr), *n.* **1.** One appointed to exercise, or one exercising, absolute authority in government, esp. in a republic. **2.** Hence, one vested with supreme authority in any line. — **-ship**, *n.*

dic'ta-to'ri-al (dĭk'tȧ-tō'rĭ-ȧl), *a.* [4] Pertaining or suited to, or characteristic of, a dictator. — **Syn.** Autocratic, peremptory. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

dic'tion (dĭk'shŭn), *n.* Choice of words for expression of ideas; mode of verbal expression; as, Milton's flawless *diction*.

dic'tion-a-ry (-shŭ-rĭ), *n.; pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). A book containing the words of a language, or of any system or province of knowledge, usually arranged alphabetically, with their meanings; a lexicon.

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dic'to-graph (dĭk'tŏ-grăf), *n.* A telephonic instrument in which a sound-magnifying device replaces the ordinary mouthpiece. *A trade name.*

dic'tum (-tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. -TA (-tă), E. -TUMS (-tŭmz). An authoritative statement; dogmatic saying; a judicial opinion on a point immaterial to the matter being decided.

did (dĭd), *pret.* of DO.

di-dac'tic (dĭ-dăk'tĭk; dī-), *a.* [4] Fitted or intended to teach; instructive.—**di-dac'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

Di'do (dī'dō), *n. Class. Myth.* A Tyrian princess, reputed founder of Carthage. In Vergil's "Æneid," she entertains Æneas and his followers, falls in love with him, and on his desertion kills herself.

didst (dĭdst). The 2d pers. sing. pret. of DO.

die (dī), *v. i.*; *pret. & p. p.* DIED (dīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DY'ING (dī'ĭng). **1.** To become dead; perish; expire; — said of any living organism; as, to *die* of a fever, old age etc.; *die* by violence, the sword, one's own hand; *die* from a wound; *die* on the cross or scaffold; *die* at the stake; *die* for a cause, for the sake of some one, etc. **2.** To pass out of existence; cease; as, "great deeds cannot *die*." **3.** To sink, faint, or pine away; languish; as, "his heart *died* within him."

die (dī), *n.*; *pl.*, in senses 1 and (usually) 2 and (rarely) 3, DICE (dīs); in 4, DIES (dīz). **1.** One of the small cubes used in gaming. **2.** Any small cubical body. **3.** That which is, or might be, determined by a throw of the die; hazard; chance; as, "the *die* of war." **4.** *Mech.* A metal block or plate (often one of a pair) so shaped as to give a certain desired form or shape to an object by pressure or a blow, as in forging, coining, etc.

di-er'e-sis (dī-ĕr'ĕ-sĭs). Var. of DIÆRESIS.

die'sink'er (dī'sĭŋk'ĕr), *n.* An engraver of dies.

di'et (dī'ĕt), *n.* **1.** Course of living or nourishment; also, what is eaten and drunk habitually; fare. **2.** A course of food selected with reference to a particular state of health; prescribed regimen. — *v. t.* To cause to eat and drink sparingly or by prescribed rules; to regulate the food of. — *v. i.* To eat according to prescribed rules; eat sparingly.

di'et (dī'ĕt), *n.* A formal public assembly; — used as the English name for various legislative assemblies, as for that of the kingdom of Prussia.

di'et-a-ry (-ĕ-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to diet, or to the rules of diet. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A rule of, or a treatise on, diet; also, a fixed allowance of food.

di'e-tet'ic (dī'ĕ-tĕt'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to diet; dietary.

di'e-tet'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Medical or hygienic art relating to diet.

dif'fer (dĭf'ĕr), *v. i.* To be or stand apart; be unlike; be of unlike or opposite opinion; disagree.

Syn. DIFFER WITH, DIFFER FROM. To express divergence of opinion, either *differ with* or *differ from* may be used. To express unlikeness, *differ from* alone is used.

dif'fer-ence (-ĕns), *n.* **1.** State, quality, or measure of being different; dissimilarity or unlikeness, or an instance of such. **2.** Mental discrimination; —in *to make a difference*, that is, to discriminate. **3.** Disagreement in opinion; dissension; hence, cause of dissension; matter in controversy.

Syn. DIFFERENCE, DISTINCTION. Difference denotes an unlikeness or dissimilarity in point of fact; distinction, a difference as constituted or perceived. A *difference* lies in the things compared; a *distinction* is formed in the mind; as, between the negro and the white there is a racial *difference*, but no legal *distinction*.

dif'fer-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [4] **1.** Of various or contrary nature, form, or quality; unlike; dissimilar. **2.** Distinct; separate; other. — **dif'fer-ent-ly**, *adv.* [8].

Syn. DIFFERENT, DIVERSE, VARIOUS. Different (*from*; in England, also *to*) may denote unlikeness of whatever sort. Diverse (cf. DIVERS, which now expresses little more than plurality; as, on *divers* occasions) is stronger, and implies marked difference, or even divergence; as, at *different* times; *diverse* interests, pronunciations. Various commonly lays more stress than *different* on the number of kinds, and often suggests diversified character rather than absolute diversity; as, this mineral occurs in *various* forms.

dif'fer-en'tial (-ĕn'shăl), *a.* [4] Relating to or indicating difference; discriminating.—*n.* A small difference, esp. one between the rates, as of a railroad, over two routes between the same points.—**differential gear**, a device for allowing one rear wheel of an automobile to turn faster than the other, as in rounding a curve.

dif'fer-en'ti-ate (-shĭ-āt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To make or render different; to distinguish or mark; as, the use of fire *differentiates* man from other animals. **2.** To ascertain or state the difference of; discriminate; as, to *differentiate* two varieties of flowers. — *v. i.* **1.** To acquire a distinct and separate character; as, drama *differentiates* into tragedy and comedy. **2.** To recognize or mark the difference; as, to *differentiate* between two species of rose.

dif'fer-en'ti-a'tion (-ē'shŭn), *n.* Act, process, or result of differentiating.

dif'fi-cult (dĭf'ĭ-kŭlt), *a.* [4] **1.** Hard to do or to make; beset with difficulty; also, hard to understand; obscure; as, a *difficult* task, book. **2.** Hard to manage or to please; exacting; as, a *difficult* master, temper.—**Syn.** See HARD.—**-ly**, *adv.* [8].

dif'fi-cul-ty (-kŭl-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being difficult. **2.** A thing hard to do or to understand; as, he overcame all *difficulties*. **3.** Reluctance; objection, demur; as, he made no *difficulty* in granting the request. **4.** Embarrassment of affairs; as, to fall into *difficulties*.

dif'fi-dence (dĭf'ĭ-dĕns), *n.* State or quality of being diffident.—**Syn.** Bashfulness; timidity, hesitation.

dif'fi-dent (-dĕnt), *a.* [4] Wanting confidence, esp. in one's self; not self-reliant; timid; modest; shrinking, bashful. — **dif'fi-dent-ly**, *adv.* [8].

dif-fuse' (dĭ-fūz'), *v. t. & i.* [1] To pour out and cause to spread, as a fluid; cause to flow on all sides; spread; disseminate.

dif-fuse' (-fūs'), *a.* [3] Poured out; widespread; copious; full; of speech or writing, verbose; wordy; prolix. — **dif-fuse'ly**, *adv.* [8]. — **dif-fuse'ness** (-nĕs), *n.*

dif-fus'i-bil'i-ty (dĭ-fūz'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Capacity of being diffused.

dif-fus'i-ble (-fūz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] Capable of diffusing, or of being diffused.

dif-fu'sion (-fū'zhŭn), *n.* Act of diffusing; state of being diffused; a spreading; dispersion; as, *diffusion* of light or knowledge.

dif-fu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [4] Tending to diffuse; marked by diffusion; diffuse. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

dig (dĭg), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* DUG (dŭg) or DIGGED (dĭgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DIG'GING (dĭg'ĭng). **1.** To turn up, or delve in (earth), with a spade, hoe, etc.; pierce, open, or loosen with or as if with a spade; as, to *dig* a garden. **2.** To bring to the surface or get by digging; exhume; as, to *dig* gold. **3.** To form or hollow out by or as by digging; as, to *dig* a cellar. — *v. i.* **1.** To dig anything; delve. **2.** To work hard; drudge. *Colloq.*—*n.* A thrust. *Colloq.*

di-gest' (dĭ-jĕst'; dī-), *v. t.* **1.** To distribute methodically; classify; as, to *digest* laws. **2.** To take in or assimilate mentally; to arrange methodically in the mind; comprehend; as, to *digest* what one reads; to *digest* a plan. **3.** To convert (food) in the stomach or intestines into the form in which it is assimilated by the system.—*v. i.* **1.** To digest food. **2.** To undergo digestion; as, raw eggs *digest* easily.

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di'gest (dī'jĕst), *n.* A body of information or written matter that is digested, or classified.

di-gest'i-bil'i-ty (dĭ-jĕs'tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being digestible.

di-gest'i-ble (dĭ-jĕs'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] Capable of being digested.

di-ges'tion (-jĕs'chŭn), *n.* Act or process of digesting; also, power or faculty of digesting food.

di-ges'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [4] Pertaining to or promoting digestion.

dig'ger (dĭg'ẽr), *n.* One that digs.

dig'it (dĭj'ĭt), *n.* **1.** A finger or toe. **2.** *Math.* Any of the ten figures or symbols, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, by which all numbers may be expressed. Many authorities do not include 0 with the digits.

dig'it-al (-ĭ-tăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling a digit (sense 1) or digits.

dig'i-ta'lis (-tā'lĭs), *n.* The leaves of the purple foxglove, an important drug.

Digitate Leaf.

dig'i-tate (dĭj'ĭ-tāt), *a.* Resembling a finger or fingers, as some leaves.

dig'i-ti-grade (-tĭ-grād'), *a.* Walking on the digits;—opposed to *plantigrade*; as, the cat is a *digitigrade* animal.

dig'ni-fied (dĭg'nĭ-fid), *p. a.* [4] Marked with dignity; stately.

dig'ni-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [2] **1.** To invest with dignity; honor; as, an unselfish purpose *dignifies* his work. **2.** To give a semblance of dignity to; as, a school *dignified* with the name of "college."

dig'ni-ta-ry (-tā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). One exalted in rank or in a position of dignity or honor.

dig'ni-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality of being worthy or honorable; worth; nobleness. **2.** Elevated rank; also, an office, rank, or title of honor. **3.** Nobleness of manner, aspect, or style.

di'graph (dī'grăf), *n.* A group of two letters representing a single simple speech sound, as *ea* in *head* (hĕd), or *th* in *bath*.

di-gress' (dĭ-grĕs'; dī-), *v. i.* To turn aside; deviate, esp. from the main subject of discourse.

di-gres'sion (-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of digressing, or an instance of digressing, as a part of a discourse deviating from its main subject.

di-gres'sive (-grĕs'ĭv), *a.* [4] Digressing, or of the nature of digression. — **-sive-ly**, *adv.* [8].

dike (dīk), *n.* **1.** A ditch; channel dug for water. **2.** A bank of earth thrown up from a ditch; hence, a causeway. **3.** A bank, as of earth, thrown up to form a barrier, line of demarcation, or the like; esp., a levee. **4.** *Geol.* A more or less wall-like body of igneous rock which when molten was forced into a fissure in older rock. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To surround with a dike or dikes. **2.** To drain by a dike or ditch.

di-lap'i-date (dĭ-lăp'ĭ-dāt), *v. t.* [1] To bring (a building) into decay or partial ruin. — *v. i.* To fall into decay or partial ruin.

di-lap'i-dat'ed (-dāt'ĕd), *p. a.* [4] Fallen into partial ruin; decayed. — **Syn.** See RUINED.

di-lap'i-da'tion (-dā'shŭn), *n.* Act of dilapidating; also, condition of being in ruins, disrepair, etc.

di-lat'a-ble (dĭ-lāt'ă-b'l; dī-), *a.* [4] Capable of dilation.

dil'a-ta'tion (dĭl'ă-tā'shŭn; dī'lă-), *n.* Act of dilating; state of being dilated; also, a dilated part.

di-late' (dĭ-lāt'; dī-), *v. t.* [1] To enlarge or extend in bulk or size; expand; as, to *dilate* an orifice. — *v. i.* **1.** To dwell in narration; expatiate; as, to *dilate* upon the report. **2.** To expand.

Syn. DILATE, EXPAND, DISTEND, INFLATE. To dilate (opposed to *contract*) is to widen or enlarge, esp. in diameter; as, to *dilate* the eyes. To expand is to spread or open out; as, the bud is *expanding* into a flower. That is distended which is (lit. or fig.) stretched out by pressure from within; as, a *distended* bladder. That is inflated which is distended with air or gas, or which is (fig.) puffed up or turgid; as, an *inflated* balloon; an *inflated* style. See EXPATIATE.

di-la'tion (dĭ-lā'shŭn; dī-), *n.* Act of dilating; state of being dilated; dilatation.

dil'a-to-ry (dĭl'ă-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* [4] **1.** Designed to cause delay; as, a *dilatory* policy. **2.** Characterized by, or given to, procrastination; tardy; slow; as, be prompt, not *dilatory*. — **Syn.** See SLOW. — **dil'a-to-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **-to-ri-ness**, *n.*

di-lem'ma (dĭ-lĕm'ă; dī-), *n.* **1.** *Logic.* An argument which presents an antagonist with two or more alternatives (or "horns"), but is equally conclusive against him, whichever alternative he chooses. **2.** A vexatious predicament; difficult choice or position. — **Syn.** See PREDICAMENT.

dil'et-tan'te (dĭl'ĕ-tăn'tē; *It.* dē'lĕt-tän'tā), *n.*; *pl.* It. -TANTI (-tē), E. -TANTES (-tēz). A lover of the fine arts; esp., one who follows an art or a branch of knowledge desultorily, or for amusement only.

dil'i-gence (dĭl'ĭ-jĕns; *F.* dē'lē'zhäNs'), *n.* A public stagecoach; — now only of Continental ones.

dil'i-gence (dĭl'ĭ-jĕns), *n.* Quality of being diligent; persevering effort; assiduity.

dil'i-gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [4] **1.** Assiduous; industrious; persevering; not negligent or lazy. **2.** Prosecuted with careful attention and effort; steadily applied; as, *diligent* labor. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

dill (dĭl), *n.* A European herb, the anise of Scripture. Its seeds are used for flavoring pickles, etc.

dil'ly-dal'ly (-ĭ-dăl'ĭ), *v. i.* [2] To loiter or trifle.

di-lute' (dĭ-lūt'; dī-), *v. t.* [1] To make thinner by admixture; weaken by mixing, esp. with water; as, to *dilute* acid. — *a.* [3] Diluted; weak.

di-lu'tion (-lū'shŭn), *n.* Act of diluting, or state of being diluted; something diluted.

di-lu'vi-al (dĭ-lū'vĭ-ăl), **di-lu'vi-an** (-ăn), *a.* [4] Of or pert. to a flood or deluge, esp. the Deluge.

dim (dĭm), *a.*; DIM'MER (-ẽr); DIM'MEST. **1.** Not bright or distinct; obscure; faint; dull. **2.** Of obscure vision; hence, dull of apprehension; obtuse; as, both eye and understanding were *dim*. — **Syn.** See DARK. — *v. t. & i.*; DIMMED (dĭmd); DIM'MING. To render or become dim; dull; obscure; as, time has *dimmed* his sight.

dime (dīm), *n.* A U. S. silver coin, worth ten cents.

di-men'sion (dĭ-mĕn'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Measure in a single line; usually, in *pl.*, measure in length and breadth, or in length, breadth, and thickness; size. **2.** *pl.* Extent; importance; as, a project of large *dimensions*.

di-men'sion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to dimension; having dimensions (usually specified in number); as, three-*dimensional*.

di-min'ish (dĭ-mĭn'ĭsh), *v. t. & i.* To make smaller or less; lessen; reduce in size or importance. — **Syn.** See DECREASE.

di-min'u-en'do (dĭ-mĭn'ū-ĕn'dō; *It.* dē-mē-nwĕn'-), *a. & adv.* *Music.* With gradually diminishing volume; — a direction noted by *Dim.*, or *Dimin.*, or the sign ⟩.

dim'i-nu'tion (dĭm'ĭ-nū'shŭn), *n.* Act of diminishing; state of being diminished; reduction.

di-min'u-tive (dĭ-mĭn'ū-tĭv), *a.* [4] **1.** Expressing diminution, as a word; as, duckling is a *diminutive* word. **2.** Below the average size; very small; little. — **Syn.** See SMALL. — *n.* **1.** *Gram.* A derivative word denoting something small or young of the kind denoted by the primitive; as,

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gosling, lambkin. **2.** A diminutive form or variety. — **di-min'u-tive-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

dim'i-ty (dĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). A kind of cotton fabric with raised stripes.

dim'ly, *adv.* In a dim or obscure manner.

dim'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being dim.

dim'ple (dĭm'p'l), *n.* A slight natural indentation in the body, esp. in the cheek or chin. — *v. i. & t.* [1] To form, or mark with, dimples.

din (dĭn), *n.* Loud, confused, or clanging noise; clamor. — *v. t.;* **DINNED** (dĭnd); **DIN'NING.** To assail, or to utter, with a din; as, to *din* the ears with cries, to *din* orders into one. — *v. i.* To make a din; resound.

dine (dīn), *v. i.* [1] To take dinner. — *v. t.* To give a dinner to; feed.

din'er (dīn'ẽr), *n.* One who dines; a guest at dinner.

ding (dĭng), *v. i. & t.* **1.** To ring, as a bell. **2.** To talk with vehemence, importunity, or reiteration. *Colloq.* — *n.* The noise of dinging.

ding'dong' (dĭng'dŏng'), *n.* The sound of or as of repeated strokes on a metallic body, as a bell.

din'ghy, din'gey (dĭŋ'gĭ), *n.; pls.* **-GHIES, -GEYS** (-gĭz). A small boat, of various kinds.

din'gle (-g'l), *n.* A dell, esp. a small one.

din'gle, *v. t. & i.* [1] To ring.

din'go (-gō), *n.; pl.* **-GOES** (-gōz). A wild dog of Australia. See DOG, *Illust.*

din'gy (dĭn'jĭ), *a.* [3] Dark; dusky; grimy; soiled. — **-gi-ly**(-jĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [8] — **-gi-ness**, *n.* [8].

din'ner (dĭn'ẽr), *n.* The chief meal of the day, or a formal repast or feast answering to this, as one in honor of some person or event.

dint (dĭnt), *n.* **1.** Force; power; — esp. in *by dint of.* **2.** A dent.

Syn. DINT, DENT, INDENTATION. *Dint* and *dent* apply chiefly to surfaces; *indentation*, more to edges. Dint and dent refer to a depression made by a blow. An indentation is a toothlike or angular recess or incision.

— *v. t.* To dent; also, to press or imprint, as a dent.

di-oc'e-san (dī-ŏs'ē-săn), *a.* Of or pert. to or governing a diocese. — *n.* **1.** One in charge of a diocese. **2.** One of the clergy or the people of a diocese.

di'o-cese (dī'ō-sēs; -sēz), *n.* The district in which a bishop has authority.

Di'o-med (dī'ō-mĕd), *or* **Di'o-me'des** (-mē'dēz), *n. Gr. Myth.* **a** One of the Greek warriors before Troy, who helped Ulysses steal the horses of Rhesus and the Palladium. **b** A Thracian king who possessed man-eating mares, the carrying off of which was one of the "labors" of Hercules.

Di'o-ny'sus (-nī'sŭs), *n. Gr. Relig.* An Olympian god, son of Zeus and Semele, originally a god of vegetation; later, the god and giver of the grape and its wine. Cf. BACCHUS.

Di'os-cu'ri (-ŏs-kū'rī), *n. pl. Class. Myth.* The twins Castor and Pollux (or Polydeuces). Castor was mortal; Pollux, immortal. See LEDA.

di-ox'id (dī-ŏk'sĭd). Var. of DIOXIDE.

di-ox'ide (dī-ŏk'sīd; -sĭd), *n.* An oxide having two atoms of oxygen in each molecule.

dip (dĭp), *v. t.;* **DIPPED** (dĭpt) or **DIPT**; **DIP'PING.** **1.** To plunge or immerse, esp. temporarily or partly into or in a liquid or the like. **2.** To take out as by lading; as, to *dip* water from a spring. **3.** To lower and raise quickly, as a flag. — *v. i.* **1.** To immerse one's self, as in a liquid, and emerge quickly. **2.** To drop down, as if into water; sink; as, the sun *dips* below the horizon. **3.** To plunge a ladle or the like into a liquid or other soft substance and remove a part. **4.** To go; to enter; esp. slightly or cursorily; — with *in* or *into;* as, to *dip into* a book. **5.** To incline downward; slope. — *n.* **1.** Act of dipping or immersing. **2.** Inclination downward; pitch; as, the *dip* of a magnetic needle or of a stratum of rock. **3.** A candle made by repeated dipping of a wick in a fat or wax. *Colloq.* **4.** Any liquid preparation into which objects may be dipped, as for cleansing, coloring, etc.

diph-the'ri-a (dĭf-thē'rĭ-ă), *n.* A febrile infectious disease in which the air passages, esp. the throat, become coated with a false membrane.

diph'the-rit'ic (dĭf'thē-rĭt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, diphtheria.

diph'thong (dĭf'thŏng), *n.* **1.** A union of two vowels forming a compound sound pronounced in one syllable, as *ou* in *out*, *oi* in *oil;* — often called a *proper diphthong.* **2.** A vowel digraph, as *ea* in *head;* — often called an *improper diphthong.* **3.** Popularly, either of the ligatures *æ*, *œ*, which now represent simple sounds.

diph-thon'gal (dĭf-thŏŋ'găl), *a.* Pertaining to a diphthong.

di-plo'ma (dĭ-plō'mă), *n.; pl.* E. **-MAS** (-măz), L. **-MATA** (-mă-tă). A writing conferring some privilege, honor, or power; esp., an official record of graduation.

di-plo'ma-cy (-mă-sĭ), *n.; pl.* **-CIES** (-sĭz). **1.** Art of conducting negotiations between nations. **2.** Dexterity in securing advantages; tact.

dip'lo-mat (dĭp'lō-măt), *n.* One employed or skilled in international diplomacy; a diplomatist.

dip'lo-mat'ic (-măt'ĭk), *a.* [4] **1.** Of or pert. to international diplomacy, or the foreign ministers (diplomatic body) at a court or capital. **2.** Characterized by, or skilled in, diplomacy; tactful.

dip'lo-mat'i-cal-ly, *adv.* In a diplomatic manner.

di-plo'ma-tist (dĭ-plō'mă-tĭst), *n.* **1.** A diplomat. **2.** One tactful or crafty in affairs.

dip'per (dĭp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that dips; esp., a ladle for water or other liquid. **2.** Any of various diving birds. **3.** [*cap.*] The group comprising the seven principal stars in the constellation of the Great Bear; — from their arrangement.

dip'so-ma'ni-a (dĭp'sō-mā'nĭ-ă), *n.* A morbid uncontrollable craving for alcoholic liquor.

dip'ter-ous (dĭp'tẽr-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Having two wings. **2.** Of or pertaining to an order of insects (*Diptera*) comprising the true flies, the mosquitoes, etc.

dire (dīr), *a.* [3] Fearful; dreadful; horrible; as, *dire* omens; *dire* necessity.

di-rect' (dĭ-rĕkt'), *a.* [4] **1.** Straight; leading by the shortest way to a point or end. **2.** Straightforward; not swerving from truth and openness. **3.** Express; plain; unambiguous; as, *direct* accusations. **4.** In the line of descent; lineally related, not collaterally; as, a *direct* heir. — **direct current**, *Elec.*, a current flowing in one direction only; — distinguished from *alternating current.* — *adv.* Directly. — *v. t.* **1.** To put a direction or address on, as on a letter. **2.** To direct or point straight to or toward a place; aim. **3.** To show to (any one), as the right way; guide, as by pointing out the way. **4.** To determine the course of; guide; govern; as, to *direct* the work of the schools. **5.** To instruct as a superior; order. — **Syn.** See COMMAND, CONDUCT, GUIDE. — *v. i.* To give direction; point out a course. — **di-rect'er**, *n.* [8].

di-rec'tion (-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of directing; guidance; management; as, the *direction* of a bank. **2.** Instruction; order; command; as, he gave *directions* to the pupils. **3.** The superscription or address, as of a letter. **4.** The line on which anything is moving or aimed to move, or in which anything is lying or pointing; as, the *direction* of a missile, a town, a reform, etc.

di-rect'ly (-rĕkt'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** In a direct manner or line. **2.** Without delay; immediately.

Syn. Immediately, instantly, forthwith, soon,

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by and by. — **Directly, immediately, instantly, instantaneously** (with reference to time). **Directly**, like **immediately**, implies absence of intervening time. Now, however, *directly* (and, to a less degree, *immediately*) has acquired the sense of "soon, before long" (cf. the similar development of *presently, by and by*). **Instantly** implies promptness and absence of interval; **instantaneously**, an imperceptible interval of time between the beginning and end of an action or process.

direct primary, in politics, a primary at wh ch candidates are nominated by direct popular vote.

di-rect'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being direct.

di-rec'tor (dĭ-rĕk'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One that directs; a manager. **2.** One of a body appointed to manage the affairs of a company or corporation.

di-rec'to-rate (-tō-rĕt), *n.* Office of director; a body of directors.

di-rec'to-ry (dĭ-rĕk'tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-ries** (-rĭz). **1.** That which directs; esp., a body of directions or rules. **2.** A book or list containing the names and addresses of the inhabitants of any place, or of classes of them.

dire'ful (dīr'fo͝ol), *a.* [3] Dire; terrible. — **dire'ful-ly**, *adv.* [8].

dire'ly, *adv.* In a dire manner.

dirge (dûrj), *n.* **1.** *R. C. Ch.* The Office for the Dead; also, a psalm sung for a departed soul, or a requiem Mass. **2.** A piece of music, esp. a mournful song, to accompany funeral or memorial rites.

dir'i-gi-ble (dĭr'ĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] That can be directed or steered, as a balloon. — *n.* A dirigible balloon or torpedo.

dirk (dûrk), *n.* A kind of dagger.

dirt (dûrt), *n.* **1.** Any foul substance, as mud, dust, etc. **2.** Loose earth or soil. *Colloq.* **3.** Dirtiness in condition, action, or speech; filth.

dirt'i-ly (dûr'tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a dirty manner.

dirt'i-ness, *n.* State or quality of being dirty.

dirt'y (-tĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Soiled with dirt; unclean. **2.** Of color, sullied; clouded. **3.** Base; sordid; as, a *dirty* deed. **4.** Foggy; stormy; as, *dirty* weather.

Syn. Dirty, foul, filthy, nasty, squalid. Dirty (opposed to *clean*) is the general term for what is sullied or defiled with dirt of any kind. Foul commonly implies offensiveness or disgust. Filthy applies to what is smeared over or polluted with dirt or filth. Nasty applies to what is grossly offensive, esp. to touch or smell; also, often, to what is merely objectionable or disagreeable; as, *nasty* weather. Squalid adds to the idea of dirtiness that of extreme slovenliness or neglect.

— *v. t.* [2] **1.** To foul; soil. **2.** To tarnish; sully.

dis'a-bil'i-ty (dĭs'ə-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-ties** (-tĭz). State of being disabled; absence of competent power, etc.; also, that the existence of which constitutes such a state. — **Syn.** See inability.

dis-a'ble (dĭs-ā'b'l), *v. t.* [1] To render unable or incapable; destroy the force, vigor, or power of action of; disqualify; unfit; incapacitate.

dis-a'bled (-ā'b'ld), *p. a.* [4] Incapable; crippled.

dis-a'ble-ment (-b'l-mĕnt), *n.* Act of disabling, or state of being disabled.

dis'a-buse' (dĭs'ə-būz'), *v. t.* [1] To undeceive; set right; as, to *disabuse* men of superstition.

dis'ad-van'tage (-ăd-văn'tăj), *n.* **1.** That which hinders success, or causes loss or injury; as, to labor under *disadvantages*. **2.** Loss; detriment; injury; prejudice to fame, profit, or other good; as, the story was told to his *disadvantage*. — *v. t.* [1] To injure the interest of.

dis-ad'van-ta'geous (dĭs-ăd'vən-tā'jŭs), *a.* [4] Attended with disadvantage; unfavorable; prejudicial. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

dis'af-fect' (dĭs'ə-fĕkt'), *v. t.* To diminish the affection of; to fill with discontent; as, injustice *disaffected* the employees. — **dis'af-fect'ed**, *p. a.* [4].

dis'af-fec'tion (-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* State of being disaffected; unfriendliness; disloyalty; hostility.

dis'a-gree' (-ə-grē'), *v. i.*; **-greed'** (-grēd'); **-gree'ing.** **1.** To fail to agree; be unlike; as, this story *disagrees* with the other. **2.** To differ in opinion; as, the jury *disagreed*; he *disagreed* with me. **3.** To be unsuited; as, his work *disagrees* with him.

dis'a-gree'a-ble (-ə-b'l), *a.* [4] Exciting repugnance; offensive; unpleasant in temper or mood. — **-a-ble-ness**, *n.* [8] — **-a-bly**, *adv.* [8].

dis'a-gree'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act or state of disagreeing; difference; dissension; discord.

dis'al-low' (-ə-lou'), *v. t.* To refuse to allow; deny the force or validity of; as, to *disallow* a claim.

dis'al-low'ance (-ăns), *n.* Refusal to admit or permit; rejection; disapprobation.

dis'ap-pear' (-ə-pēr'), *v. i.* **1.** To cease to appear; pass from view; vanish. **2.** To cease to be; be lost.

dis'ap-pear'ance (-ăns), *n.* Act of disappearing.

dis'ap-point' (-point'), *v. t.* **1.** To defeat of expectation or hope; balk; as, *disappointed* in a purchase. **2.** To frustrate; foil; defeat; as, to *disappoint* one's purposes. — **dis'ap-point'ed**, *p. a.* [4].

dis'ap-point'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of disappointing; state or emotion of being disappointed; frustration. **2.** That which disappoints.

dis-ap'pro-ba'tion (dĭs-ăp'rō-bā'shŭn), *n.* Act, state, or fact of disapproving; disapproval.

dis'ap-prov'al (-prōōv'ăl), *n.* Disapprobation.

dis'ap-prove' (dĭs'ə-prōōv'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To pass unfavorable judgment on; regard as wrong or unsuitable; censure. **2.** To refuse official approbation to; as, the president *disapproved* the order. — *v. i.* To feel or express disapprobation (*of*).

dis'ap-prov'ing-ly, *adv.* In a disapproving manner.

dis-arm' (dĭs-ärm'), *v. t.* **1.** To deprive of arms or weapons. **2.** To deprive of means or disposition to harm; render harmless.

dis-ar'ma-ment (-är'mə-mĕnt), *n.* Act of disarming; esp., reduction of an army or navy approximately to a peace footing.

dis'ar-range' (dĭs'ə-rānj'), *v. t.* [1] To disturb the arrangement of; disorder.

dis'ar-range'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of disarranging, or state of being disarranged; disorder.

dis'ar-ray' (-ə-rā'), *v. t.* **1.** To throw into disorder. **2.** To strip of personal array; disrobe; undress. — *n.* **1.** Disorder. **2.** Confused or incomplete attire.

dis-as'ter (dĭz-ăs'tẽr), *n.* An unfortunate event; esp., a sudden extraordinary misfortune; calamity.

dis-as'trous (-trŭs), *a.* [4] Attended with disaster; calamitous. — **dis-as'trous-ly**, *adv.* [8].

dis'a-vow' (dĭs'ə-vou'), *v. t.* To refuse to own or acknowledge; disclaim; disown; deny.

dis'a-vow'al (-ăl), *n.* Repudiation.

dis-band' (dĭs-bănd'), *v. t.* To break up the organization of, as of an army. — *v. i.* To disperse; esp., to quit military service by breaking up organization.

dis-band'ment, *n.* Act or fact of disbanding.

dis-bar' (-bär'), *v. t.*; **disbarred'** (-bärd'); **disbar'ring.** *Law.* To deprive of the status and privileges of a member of the bar.

dis'be-lief' (dĭs'bə-lēf'), *n.* Act or state of disbelieving; refusal of assent or credence. — **Syn.** See unbelief.

dis'be-lieve' (-lēv'), *v. t. & i.* [1] To refuse credence to.

dis-bur'den (-bûr'd'n), *v. t.* **1.** To rid of a burden; disencumber. **2.** To put off (a burden); discharge.

dis-burse' (-bûrs'), *v. t.* [1] To pay out; expend.

dis-burse'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of disbursing; also, that which is disbursed.

dis-bur'then (-bûr'th'n), *v. t.* = **disburden.** *Archaic.*

disc (dĭsk), *n.* Var. of disk.

dis-card' (dĭs-kärd'), *v. t.* **1.** *Card Playing.* a To

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reject from the hand (a card or cards) as superfluous. **b** To play (a card, not a trump, of a different suit from the card led). **2.** To cast off as useless; throw or lay aside; turn away; reject.

Syn. DISCARD, REJECT. To *discard* is to put or throw aside or away, esp. as useless or outworn; as, *discarded* clothing; to *reject* is more commonly to repel, or refuse to receive or to employ, something offered; as, to *reject* an offer.

dis-card' (dĭs-kärd', dĭs'kärd), *n. Card Playing.* Act of discarding, or the card or cards discarded.

dis-cern' (dĭ-zûrn'), *v. t.* **1.** To perceive as distinct; to recognize the difference between; as, to *discern* good from evil. **2.** To see by the eye or by the understanding; perceive and recognize; as, to *discern* the truth. — **Syn.** See PERCEIVE. — *v. i.* To make distinction; distinguish; as, to *discern* between sincerity and pretense. — **-er,** *n.* [8].

dis-cern'i-ble (-zûrn'nĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] Capable of being discerned. — **-ness,** *n.* [4] — **-cern'i-bly,** *adv.* [8].

dis-cern'ing, *p. a.* [4] Acute; shrewd.

dis-cern'ment (-zûrn'mĕnt), *n.* Act or faculty of discerning; discrimination; insight.

dis-charge' (dĭs-chärj'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To relieve of a charge, or burden; unload, as a vessel. **2.** To let fly, as an arrow; shoot; fire off, as a gun. **3.** To relieve, as of a debt, responsibility, accusation, etc.; clear; as, to *discharge* a man of his debts. **4.** To send away from service; dismiss, as a servant; release, as a prisoner. **5.** To remove, as a charge or burden; as, to *discharge* a cargo. **6.** To throw off the obligation of, esp. by performance; hence, to perform, as a duty; pay, as a debt. **7.** To give forth; emit; as, a pipe to *discharge* water. — **Syn.** See RELEASE. — *v. i.* To throw off or deliver a load, charge, or burden. — *n.* **1.** Act of discharging; unloading, as of a cargo. **2.** Firing off, as of artillery. **3.** Act of relieving, or state of being relieved, of an obligation or other burden; acquittance. **4.** Act of getting rid of an obligation, liability, etc.; fulfillment, as by payment. **5.** Release or dismissal, as from office or custody; as, the court ordered the *discharge* of the prisoner. **6.** A flowing or issuing out or a rate of flow; emission. **7.** That which is discharged or emitted.

dis-charg'er (-chär'jĕr), *n.* One that discharges.

dis-ci'ple (dĭ-sī'p'l), *n.* A pupil; now esp., a follower who believes in the doctrine of his teacher. **Syn.** DISCIPLE, PUPIL, SCHOLAR, STUDENT. *Disciple*, through the influence of its Biblical sense, has ceased to be an exact synonym for *pupil* or *scholar;* it always implies personal adherence to the views of one's master or teacher. *Pupil* suggests more of the teacher's personal care than *scholar*, which emphasizes the idea of instruction or tuition. *Student* is the general term for those in attendance at a higher institution of learning. See FOLLOWER.

dis-ci'ple-ship, *n.* State or function of a disciple.

dis'ci-plin-a'ri-an (dĭs'ĭ-plĭn-ā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* One who disciplines, esp., excellently or rigorously.

dis'ci-plin-a-ry (-ĕ-rĭ), *a.* [4] Pert. to discipline.

dis'ci-pline (-plĭn), *n.* **1.** The treatment suited to a disciple or learner; education; training; drill. **2.** Subjection to rule; habit of obedience. **3.** Correction; chastisement by way of correction and training; hence, training through suffering. — **Syn.** See EDUCATION. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To develop by instruction and exercise; train. **2.** To accustom to regular and systematic action; drill. **3.** To improve by corrective and penal methods; chastise.

dis-claim' (dĭs-klām'), *v. t.* To disavow any connection with; repudiate; disown.

dis-claim'er (dĭs-klām'ĕr), *n.* Act of disclaiming; a denial or disavowal of claim.

dis-close' (dĭs-klōz'), *v. t.* [1] To lay open or expose to view; reveal; expose; divulge.

dis-clo'sure (dĭs-klō'zhûr), *n.* Act of disclosing or revealing; exposure; thing disclosed.

dis-col'or (dĭs-kŭl'ĕr), *v. t.* [5] To alter the natural color of, esp. for the worse; stain.

dis-col'or-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Alteration of color. **2.** A discolored spot; a stain.

dis-com'fit (-kŭm'fĭt), *v. t.* **1.** To defeat; rout. *Archaic.* **2.** To balk; throw into dejection; disconcert; as, he was *discomfited* by the accusation.

dis-com'fi-ture (-fĭ-tūr), *n.* Act of discomfiting; state of being discomfited; frustration.

dis-com'fort (-fĕrt), *v. t.* To disturb the comfort of; make uneasy; pain. — *n.* **1.** Want of comfort; pain; distress. **2.** That which causes distress or uncomfortableness; an inconvenience.

dis'com-mode' (dĭs'kŏ-mōd'), *v. t.* [1] To incommode; inconvenience.

dis'com-pose' (-kŏm-pōz'), *v. t.* [1] To destroy the composure of; agitate; disarrange; disturb.

dis'com-po'sure (-pō'zhûr), *n.* State of being discomposed.

dis'con-cert' (-kŏn-sûrt'), *v. t.* **1.** To throw into disorder or confusion, as one's plans. **2.** To disturb; confuse; as, the censure *disconcerted* him.

dis'con-nect' (-kŏ-nĕkt'), *v. t.* To undo the connection of; disunite.

dis'con-nect'ed (-nĕk'tĕd), *p. a.* [4] Disjoined; not connected; rambling; disjointed. — **-ly,** *adv.* [8] — **-ness,** *n.* [8].

dis'con-nec'tion (-nĕk'shŭn), *n.* Act of disconnecting, or state of being disconnected.

dis'con-nex'ion. Var. of DISCONNECTION.

dis-con'so-late (dĭs-kŏn'sŏ-lĭt), *a.* [4] **1.** Destitute of consolation; deeply dejected; sad. **2.** Inspiring dejection; cheerless; as, a *disconsolate* wilderness. — **Syn.** Forlorn, melancholy, sorrowful, desolate, woeful, hopeless. — **-ly,** *adv.* [8].

dis'con-tent' (dĭs'kŏn-tĕnt'), *a.* [4] Not content; dissatisfied. — *n.* Want of content; uneasiness; dissatisfaction. — *v. t.* To dissatisfy; displease.

dis'con-tent'ed (-tĕn'tĕd), *p. a.* [4] Dissatisfied; uneasy in mind. — **-ly,** *adv.* [8] — **-ness,** *n.* [8].

dis'con-tent'ment (-tĕnt'mĕnt), *n.* State, fact, or feeling of discontent.

dis'con-tin'u-ance (-tĭn'ū-ăns), *n.* A discontinuing; state of being discontinued; interruption.

dis'con-tin'ue (-tĭn'ū), *v. t. & i.* [1] To interrupt the continuance of; break off; stop; leave off.

dis'con-tin'u-ous (-ū-ŭs), *a.* [4] Not continuous; broken off. — **dis'con-tin'u-ous-ly,** *adv.* [8].

dis'cord (dĭs'kôrd), *n.* **1.** Want of concord or agreement; disagreement. **2.** A combination of musical sounds which strikes the ear harshly because the sounds are not in harmony. **3.** A harsh or confused noise; uproar. — **Syn.** Variance, opposition, clashing, strife, dissonance.

dis-cord'ance (dĭs-kôr'dăns), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being discordant; disagreement. **2.** A discord of sounds.

dis-cord'an-cy (-dăn-sĭ), *n.* Discordance.

dis-cord'ant (-dănt), *a.* [4] Characterized by discord. — **Syn.** Disagreeing, incongruous, contradictory, opposing, contrary, inconsistent, harsh, jarring, irreconcilable. — **dis-cord'ant-ly,** *adv.* [8].

dis'count (dĭs'kount; dĭs-kount'), *v. t.* **1.** To deduct from an account, debt, charge, or the like. **2.** To lend money on, deducting in advance the discount, or allowance for interest; as, to *discount* a promissory note. Cf. DISCOUNT, *n.*, 1 b. **3.** To take into consideration beforehand; diminish by anticipation; as, to *discount* the effect of news. **4.** To make allowance for exaggeration in (a tale, etc.). — (dĭs'kount), *n.* **1.** Act of discounting; esp.: **a** A deduction from a gross sum on an account. **b** A deduction for interest in advancing money on

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or purchasing a bill or note not due. Cf. BANK DISCOUNT. **2.** The rate of interest charged in discounting. — **dis-count'a-ble** (dĭs-koun'tȧ-b'l), *a.* [8].

dis-coun'te-nance (dĭs-koun'tē-nȧns), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To put out of countenance; abash. **2.** To refuse to countenance, or approve.

dis-cour'age (dĭs-kŭr'ăj), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To lessen the courage of; dishearten; deject; as, to *discourage* a person from further effort. **2.** To dishearten one with respect to; deter one from; as, to *discourage* one's efforts.

dis-cour'age-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of discouraging; state of being discouraged, depression. **2.** That which discourages; a deterrent.

dis-course' (dĭs-kōrs'), *n.* **1.** Conversation; talk. **2.** Consecutive speech, written or unwritten; treatise; dissertation. — *v. i.* [1] To express one's self in discourse; speak; converse. — *v. t.* To utter or give forth, as music. — **dis-cours'er**, *n.* [8].

dis-cour'te-ous (-kûr'tē-ŭs; -kōr'tē'yŭs), *a.* [4] Uncivil; wanting in courtesy. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

dis-cour'te-sy (-kûr'tē-sĭ), *n.* Lack of courtesy; incivility.

dis-cov'er (-kŭv'ĕr), *v. t.* **1.** To lay open to view; reveal; as, to *discover* a secret. *Archaic.* **2.** To obtain sight or knowledge of, for the first time, as of a thing already existing, but hitherto not perceived or known; detect; descry. — **dis-cov'er-a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [8] — **-cov'er-er** (-ĕr), *n.* [8].

Syn. DISCOVER, INVENT. One **discovers** what existed before, but had remained unknown; one **invents** by forming combinations either entirely new, or attaining their end by means unknown before; as Newton *discovered* the law of gravitation; Whitney *invented* the cotton gin.

dis-cov'er-y (-ĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-ERIES** (-ĭz). **1.** Act of discovering. **2.** That which is discovered.

dis-cred'it (dĭs-krĕd'ĭt), *n.* **1.** Lack of credit or reputation; disesteem. **2.** Lack of belief or confidence; disbelief. — *v. t.* **1.** To refuse credence to; disbelieve; as, the rumor is *discredited*. **2.** To destroy confidence in; as, the theory is *discredited* by modern science. **3.** To deprive of credit or good repute; bring reproach upon. — **dis-cred'it-a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [8] — **-it-a-bly**, *adv.* [8].

dis-creet' (-krēt'), *a.* [3] Possessed of discernment, esp. in avoiding error or evil; circumspect; prudent. — **Syn.** See CAREFUL. — **dis-creet'ly**, *adv.* [8] — **dis-creet'ness**, *n.* [8].

dis-crep'an-cy (-krĕp'ȧn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-CIES** (-sĭz). State or quality of being discrepant, or an instance of this.

dis-crep'ant (dĭs-krĕp'ȧnt), *a.* [4] Discordant; at variance; disagreeing; contrary; different.

dis-crete' (dĭs-krēt'; dĭs'krēt), *a.* [3] **1.** Separate; distinct. **2.** Composed of distinct parts; discontinuous.

dis-cre'tion (dĭs-krĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Freedom to decide or act; unrestrained exercise of choice or will. **2.** Quality of being discreet, esp. as to matters of propriety and self-control; prudence. — **at discretion**, according to one's judgment or pleasure.

dis-cre'tion-al (-ăl) } *a.* Pert. to discretion;
dis-cre'tion-a-ry (-ȧ-rĭ) } kept back only by discretion.

dis-crim'i-nate (-krĭm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To constitute a difference in or between; differentiate; as, manner *discriminates* a gentleman from the crowd. **2.** To separate by discerning differences; distinguish; as, we learn by experience to *discriminate* good from evil. — *v. i.* **1.** To make a difference or distinction; distinguish. **2.** To make a difference in treatment or favor (of one as compared with others); as, to *discriminate* against a class.

dis-crim'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of discriminating; state of being discriminated. **2.** Quality of being discriminating; acute discernment; penetration; acuteness, acumen.

dis-crim'i-na-tive (-krĭm'ĭ-nȧ-tĭv), *a.* [4] **1.** Distinguishing; distinctive. **2.** Discerning; discriminating; as, a *discriminative* reader.

dis-cur'sive (-kûr'sĭv), *a.* [4] Passing from one thing to another; digressive; desultory. — **Syn.** See CURSORY. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

dis'cus (dĭs'kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* **E.** **-CUSES** (-ĕz), **L.** **DISCI** (dĭs'ī). A heavy circular plate, or quoit, to be thrown or hurled as a trial of strength and skill.

dis-cuss' (dĭs-kŭs'), *v. t.* To examine or investigate by disputation; debate. **2.** To try the quality of by eating or drinking; as, they *discussed* a cold fowl. *Colloq.*

Syn. DISCUSS, ARGUE, DEBATE. To **discuss** is to sift or examine by presenting considerations pro and con; as, Queen Elizabeth could *discuss* poetry with Spenser. To **argue** (the stronger term) is to adduce arguments or reasons in support of one's cause or position; as, he tried to *argue* himself out of his despondency. To **debate** is to argue formally or publicly or (sometimes) to deliberate with one's self; as, the measure was *debated* at length.

dis-cus'sion (dĭs-kŭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of discussing; debate; investigation by arguments.

dis-dain' (-dān'), *n.* A feeling of contempt and aversion; scorn; arrogance; pride. — *v. t.* **1.** To think unworthy; deem unsuitable or unbecoming. **2.** To reject as not deserving one's notice; scorn. — **Syn.** See DESPISE.

dis-dain'ful (-dān'fo͝ol), *a.* [4] Full of or expressing disdain; scornful; contemptuous. — **Syn.** See CONTEMPTUOUS. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

dis-ease' (dĭ-zēz'), *n.* *Med.* Any departure from health presenting marked symptoms; malady; illness; disorder. — *v. t.* [1] To afflict with disease or sickness; disorder; — chiefly in p. p., *diseased*.

dis'em-bark' (dĭs'ĕm-bärk'), *v. t. & i.* To remove or go ashore from on board a vessel; land. — **dis-em'bar-ka'tion** (dĭs-ĕm'bär-kā'shŭn), *n.*

dis'em-bar'rass (dĭs'ĕm-băr'ȧs), *v. t.* To free from embarrassment; clear.

dis'em-bod'y (-ĕm-bŏd'ĭ), *v. t.* [2] To divest of the body or corporeal existence.

dis'em-bogue' (-bōg'), *v. t. & i.* [1] To discharge at the mouth, as a stream; vent.

dis'em-bow'el (-bou'ĕl), *v. t.* [7] To take or let out the bowels of; eviscerate.

dis'en-chant' (-chănt'), *v. t.* To free from enchantment, fascination, or delusion. — **dis'en-chant'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

dis'en-cum'ber (-kŭm'bĕr), *v. t.* To free from encumbrance; disburden.

dis'en-gage' (-gāj'), *v. t.* [1] To release from that with which anything is engaged, engrossed, involved, or entangled; extricate; clear.

dis'en-gage'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of disengaging; fact of being disengaged; freedom.

dis'en-tan'gle (-tăn'g'l), *v. t.* [1] To free from entanglement; disengage; extricate.

dis'es-tab'lish (-ĕs-tăb'lĭsh), *v. t.* To break up (anything established). — **dis'es-tab'lish-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

dis'es-teem' (dĭs'ĕs-tēm'), *n.* Want of esteem; disfavor. — *v. t.* To hold in disesteem; to slight.

dis-fa'vor (dĭs-fā'vĕr), *n.* [5] **1.** Want of favor or favorable regard; disesteem. **2.** State of being regarded unfavorably; as, to fall into *disfavor*. — *v. t.* To withhold or withdraw favor from; regard with disesteem.

dis-fig'ure (-fĭg'ûr), *v. t.* [1] To mar the figure or appearance of.

dis-fig'ure-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of disfiguring, or state of being disfigured. **2.** Something that disfigures (by its presence); a defacement.

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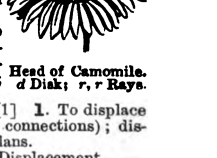
dis-fran'chise (dĭs-frăn'chīz), *v. t.* [1] To deprive of a franchise, as suffrage.
dis-fran'chise-ment (-chĭz-mĕnt), *n.* Act of disfranchising, or state of being disfranchised.
dis-gorge' (-gôrj'), *v. t. & i.* [1] **1.** To discharge by the throat and mouth; vomit. **2.** To give up, esp. unwillingly, something wrongfully held.
dis-grace' (-grās'), *n.* **1.** Condition of being out of favor; as, he was in *disgrace* at court. **2.** State of being dishonored; shame; ignominy; as, the *disgrace* of being a liar. **3.** Cause of dishonor or shame; as, untidiness is a *disgrace*.—*v. t.* [1] **1.** To put out of favor; dismiss with dishonor. **2.** To bring reproach or shame on; dishonor.
dis-grace'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* [4] Bringing or involving disgrace; shameful.—**-ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.* [8].
dis-grun'tle (-grŭn't'l), *v. t.* [1] To put in bad humor; render dissatisfied.
dis-guise' (-gīz'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To change the appearance of so as to conceal or mislead, esp. by an unusual dress. **2.** To hide or obscure by a counterfeit appearance; cloak; conceal; mask; as, to *disguise* one's intentions.—*n.* **1.** A dress put on for concealment or deception. **2.** Any artificial manner assumed for deception. **3.** Any concealment of real by ostensible character; also, that which serves to disguise.—**dis-guis'er** (-gīz'ẽr), *n.* [8].
dis-gust' (-gŭst'), *v. t.* To provoke disgust or strong distaste in; esp., to offend the taste, reason, or sensibilities of.—*n.* Aversion or repugnance produced by something loathsome; loathing. —**Syn.** See ANTIPATHY.—**dis-gust'ing**, *p. a.* [4] —**dis-gust'ing-ly**, *adv.* [8].
dis-gust'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* [4] Disgusting.
dish (dĭsh), *n.* **1.** A vessel, as a platter, plate, or bowl, used for serving food at table. **2.** Something like, or suggestive of, a dish (sense 1) in form. **3.** The food served in a dish; hence, any particular food; as, a dainty *dish*. **4.** The contents or capacity of a dish; a dishful.—*v. t.* **1.** To put into a dish or dishes. **2.** To make concave like a dish.
dis'ha-bille' (dĭs'ȧ-bēl'; -bĭl'), *n.* A loose, negligent garment; state of being dressed in a loose or careless style; as, to be in *dishabille*.
dish'cloth' (dĭsh'klŏth'), *n.* A cloth for washing dishes.
dis-heart'en (dĭs-härt't'n), *v. t.* To discourage; dispirit.
di-shev'el (dĭ-shĕv'ĕl), *v. t.* [7] To permit or cause (the hair) to hang loosely or disorderly; hence, to put in disorder (one's costume, etc.); to ruffle; tousle.
dish'ful (dĭsh'fo͝ol), *n.; pl.* **-FULS** (-fo͝olz). As much as a dish will contain.
dis-hon'est (dĭs-ŏn'ĕst), *a.* [4] **1.** Wanting in honesty or integrity; not trustworthy. **2.** Characterised by fraud; knavish; unjust; as, a *dishonest* act.—**dis-hon'est-ly**, *adv.* [8].
dis-hon'es-ty (-ĕs-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Want of honesty, probity, or integrity. **2.** *pl.* **-TIES.** A dishonest act.
dis-hon'or (-ŏn'ẽr), *n.* [5] The reverse of honor; as: **a** Disgrace; shame; ignominy. **b** Indignity; insult.—*v. t.* **1.** To deprive of honor; disgrace; bring reproach or shame upon. **2.** To refuse to accept or pay (a draft, check, etc.).
dis-hon'or-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [5] **1.** Wanting in honor; disgraceful; base; as, *dishonorable* conduct. **2.** Wanting in honor or esteem; disesteemed; as, a *dishonorable* grave.—**dis-hon'or-a-ble-ness**, *n.* [5, 8]—**dis-hon'or-a-bly**, *adv.* [5, 8].
dis'il-lu'sion (dĭs'ĭ-lū'zhŭn), *n.* Act of freeing from an illusion, or state of being freed therefrom.—*v. t.* To free from illusion.
dis-in'cli-na'tion (dĭs-ĭn'klĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* State of being disinclined; unwillingness; repugnance.
dis'in-cline' (dĭs'ĭn-klīn'), *v. t.* [1] To deprive of inclination; make unwilling.
dis'in-fect' (-fĕkt'), *v. t.* To free from infection; treat with a disinfectant.
dis'in-fect'ant (-fĕk'tȧnt), *n.* A substance for destroying the germs of infectious disease.
dis'in-fec'tion (-shŭn), *n.* Act of disinfecting; purification from infectious matter.
dis'in-gen'u-ous (-jĕn'ū-ŭs), *a.* [4] Not ingenuous; artful.—**-ly**, *adv.* [8]—**-ness**, *n.* [8].
dis'in-her'it (-hĕr'ĭt), *v. t.* To cut off from, or deprive of, an inheritance.
dis-in'te-grate (dĭs-ĭn'tē-grāt), *v. t. & i.* [1] To separate into component parts; reduce to fragments or powder.
dis-in'te-gra'tion (-grā'shŭn), *n.* Act of disintegrating, or state of being disintegrated; esp., the wearing away or falling to pieces of rocks by action of rain, frost, etc.
dis'in-ter' (dĭs'ĭn-tûr'), *v. t.*; DIS'IN-TERRED' (-tûrd'); DIS'IN-TER'RING. To take out of the grave or tomb; exhume.—**dis'in-ter'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*
dis-in'ter-est-ed (dĭs-ĭn'tẽr-ĕs-tĕd), *a.* [4] Not influenced by self-interest; free from selfish motive.—**-ed-ly**, *adv.* [8]—**-ed-ness**, *n.* [8].
dis-join' (-join'), *v. t. & i.* To disunite or prevent the joining of; separate; sunder; disconnect.
dis-joint' (-joint'), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To separate the joints of; separate at the joints. **2.** To break the natural order and relations of; make incoherent; as, a *disjointed* speech.
dis-junc'tive (dĭs-jŭngk'tĭv), *a.* [4] Tending to disjoin.—*n.* A conjunction that expresses an alternative or adversative relation between the words or clauses which it connects, as *either*, *or*, *neither*, *nor*, *although*, etc.—**-ly**, *adv.*
disk (dĭsk), *n.* **1.** A flat circular plate. **2.** *Astron.* The seemingly flat figure of a celestial body, as the moon. **3.** *Bot. & Zoöl.* Any of various disk-shaped structures, as the central portion of the head in daisies, asters, etc.


Head of Camomile. *d* Disk; *r, r* Rays.

dis-like' (dĭs-līk'), *v. t.* [1] To regard with dislike; disapprove.—*n.* Aversion to something uncongenial or offensive; repugnance; distaste.
dis'lo-cate (dĭs'lō-kāt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To displace (esp. a bone from its natural connections); disjoint. **2.** To disarrange, as plans.
dis'lo-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Displacement.
dis-lodge' (dĭs-lŏj'), *v. t.* [1] To drive from a place of rest, hiding, or defense.—**dis-lodg'ment**, *n.*
dis-loy'al (-loi'ăl), *a.* [4] Not loyal; false where allegiance is due; faithless.—**-al-ly**, *adv.* [8].
Syn. DISLOYAL, TRAITOROUS, TREACHEROUS, PERFIDIOUS. One is disloyal who is untrue (it may be only passively) to one's allegiance; one is traitorous who is guilty of actual treason. Of persons, treacherous implies readiness to betray trust; of things, aptness to allure to peril or disaster by false or delusive appearances; as, the *treacherous* ocean, ice, sands. Perfidious implies base and deliberate treachery.
dis-loy'al-ty (-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being disloyal; lack of loyalty; esp., violation of allegiance.
dis'mal (dĭz'măl), *a.*; DIS'MAL-ER; DIS'MAL-EST. Gloomy to the eye or ear; dreary; joyless; as, a *dismal* place or sound.—**dis'mal-ly**, *adv.* [8].
dis-man'tle (dĭs-măn't'l), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To strip of dress or covering. **2.** To strip of furniture and equipments, guns, etc., as a house or a fort.
dis-mast' (-mȧst'), *v. t.* To deprive of masts.
dis-may' (-mā'), *v. t.* To disable with alarm; depress the spirits of; daunt; appall; terrify; frighten.—*n.* Loss of spirit through fear.

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dis-mem'ber (-mĕm'bẽr), *v. t.* To tear limb from limb; to tear or cut in pieces, as a body; divide.
dis-mem'ber-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* A dismembering.
dis-miss' (-mĭs'), *v. t.* **1.** To send away; cause or permit to go. **2.** To send or remove from office, service, etc.; discharge. **3.** To put away; esp., to put out of consideration; as, to *dismiss* idle fears.
dis-miss'al (-ăl), *n.* Act of dismissing; state or fact of being dismissed.
dis-mis'sion (-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Dismissal.
dis-mount' (-mount'), *v. i.* To alight from a horse, camel, or the like. — *v. t.* **1.** To throw or remove from the carriage, or mount; — said esp. of artillery. **2.** To unhorse. **3.** To remove from a mounting, or setting, as a jewel.
dis'o-be'di-ence (dĭs'ō-bē'dĭ-ĕns), *n.* Neglect or refusal to obey; violation of a command or prohibition.
dis'o-be'di-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [4] Neglecting or refusing to obey; refractory. — **-be'di-ent-ly**, *adv.* [8].
dis'o-bey' (-ō-bā'), *v. t. & i.* To refuse or neglect to obey.
dis'o-blige' (dĭs'ō-blīj'), *v. t.* [1] To refuse to oblige; be unaccommodating to.
dis'o-blig'ing (-blīj'ĭng), *p. a.* [4] That disobliges; unaccommodating. — **dis'o-blig'ing-ly**, *adv.* [8].
dis-or'der (dĭs-ôr'dẽr), *n.* **1.** Want of order; confusion; disarray. **2.** Breach of public order; tumult. **3.** Disease; ailment; illness; sickness. — *v. t.* To disturb the order or functions of; confuse; disarrange; derange.
dis-or'der-ly (-lĭ), *a.* [4] Characterized by, or contributing to, disorder; disarranged; confused; unruly; lawless. — *adv.* In a disorderly manner; confusedly. — **dis-or'der-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* [8].
dis-or'gan-i-za'tion (-găn-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of disorganizing, or state of being disorganized.
dis-or'gan-ize (-găn-īz), *v. t.* [1] To destroy the organization or regular system of; throw into disorder; disarrange; as, to *disorganize* a political party.
dis-own' (-ōn'), *v. t.* To refuse to acknowledge as belonging to or concerning one's self; repudiate; disavow. — **Syn.** Disclaim, deny, renounce.
dis-par'age (-păr'ĭj), *v. t.* [1] To dishonor by bringing discredit or reproach upon; speak slightingly of; depreciate. — **dis-par'ag-ing-ly**, *adv.*
dis-par'age-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Diminution of esteem or standing. **2.** Act of speaking slightingly; derogation; detraction.
dis-par'i-ty (dĭs-păr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). Inequality; difference in age, rank, condition, etc.
dis-pas'sion-ate (dĭs-păsh'ŭn-ăt), *a.* [4] Free from passion; not moved by passion; as, *dispassionate* judgments. — **Syn.** Calm, cool, collected, composed; temperate; moderate; impartial; fair. — **dis-pas'sion-ate-ly**, *adv.* [8].
dis-patch' (-păch'), *v. t.* **1.** To send off or away, as a message or messenger. **2.** To send out of the world; put to death; as, the prisoners were *dispatched* without trial. **3.** To dispose of speedily, as business; execute quickly; finish. — **Syn.** Expedite, hasten, accelerate. See KILL. — *n.* **1.** A dispatching; as, the *dispatch* of a message. **2.** Prompt disposal; esp., the speedy finishing up of a business; hence, diligence; haste. **3.** A message dispatched or sent with speed. — **Syn.** Promptness, celerity, speed, hurry. See HASTE. — **dis-patch'er**, *n.* [8].
dis-pel' (-pĕl'), *v. t.*; **-PELLED'** (-pĕld'); **-PEL'LING.** To drive away by scattering; banish; dissipate. **Syn.** DISPEL, DISSIPATE, DISPERSE, SCATTER. To dispel (used only of vague or intangible objects) is to drive away, usually without violence; as, the incident *dispelled* his fears. Dissipate suggests more definitely the idea of vanishing, breaking up, or dissolving; as, to *dissipate* mists, clouds, darkness. Disperse, the more formal word, and scatter, the more vivid, emphasize the idea of separation, or of driving in different directions; as, to *disperse* a crowd; the wind *scattered* the leaves.
dis-pen'sa-ble (dĭs-pĕn'sȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Capable of being dispensed with.
dis-pen'sa-ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). A place where medicines are dispensed, esp. without charge or at a small price.
dis'pen-sa'tion (dĭs'pĕn-sā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of dispensing; distribution; hence, esp., distribution of good and evil by God to man. **2.** That which is dispensed or appointed; esp., a religious system; as, the Christian *dispensation*. **3.** A specific arrangement; provision; as, a *dispensation* of Providence or of nature. **4.** A dispensing with some requirement; exemption; license; as, the marriage required a papal *dispensation*.
dis-pen'sa-to-ry (dĭs-pĕn'sȧ-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). A book of systematic descriptions of drugs.
dis-pense' (dĭs-pĕns'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To deal out; distribute. **2.** To apply, as laws; administer. — *v. i.* To grant dispensation. — to **dispense with**, to permit the neglect or omission of, as a form; hence, to give up or do without, as services, etc.; forgo. — **dis-pens'er**, *n.* [8].
dis-perse' (-pûrs'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To cause to break apart and go different ways; scatter. **2.** To distribute; dispense; disseminate. — **Syn.** See DISPEL. — *v. i.* To separate; hence, be dissipated; vanish.
dis-per'sion (-pûr'shŭn), *n.* Act of dispersing; state of being dispersed.
dis-pir'it (-pĭr'ĭt), *v. t.* To deprive of cheerful spirits; dishearten; discourage. — **-ed-ly**, *adv.*
dis-place' (-plās'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To remove from its place. **2.** To crowd out; take the place of. **3.** To remove from an office or the like, discharge. **Syn.** DISPLACE, MISPLACE, MISLAY. To displace is to put out of the usual or proper place, often by putting (or in order to put) something else in it; to misplace, to put in a wrong place, or (often) to set or fix on an unworthy object; to mislay, to put in a place which one cannot recollect.
dis-place'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of displacing; state of being displaced. **2.** The volume or weight of a fluid, as water, displaced by a floating body.
dis-play' (-plā'), *v. t.* **1.** To unfold; spread out; as, to *display* a flag. **2.** To spread before the view; manifest. **3.** In printing, to make conspicuous by large type or varying length of lines. — **Syn.** See EXHIBIT. — *n.* **1.** An unfolding; exhibition. **2.** Ostentatious show; parade. — **Syn.** See PARADE.
dis-please' (dĭs-plēz'), *v. t.* [1] To incur the disapproval of; be offensive to. — **Syn.** Offend, disgust, vex, annoy, dissatisfy, chafe, anger, provoke, affront. — *v. t.* To give displeasure or offense.
dis-pleas'ure (-plĕzh'ûr), *n.* **1.** The feeling of one who is displeased. **2.** That which displeases; offense; injury. — **Syn.** Distaste, hate, aversion.
dis-port' (-pōrt'), *n.* Sport or diversion. *Archaic.* — *v. t.* To divert or amuse; make merry; — used reflexively, as in *to disport one's self, itself*, etc.
dis-pos'al (-pōz'ăl), *n.* **1.** A disposing; transfer or conveyance of anything, as of property. **2.** Power or authority to dispose of; command; control; — esp. in *at*, or *in*, *the disposal of*.
Syn. DISPOSAL, DISPOSITION. Disposal more commonly emphasizes the idea of disposing of, dealing with, settling (with special reference to the power of so doing); disposition, that of arranging or ordering (with emphasis on the action, esp. regarded as the fulfillment of a plan); as, the *disposal* of one's books (their bestowal or assignment); my books are at your *disposal* (to use as you see fit); the *disposition* of one's library (the ordering of its distribution or destination).
dis-pose' (-pōz'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To arrange; as, the ships were *disposed* in a half circle. **2.** To give a tendency to; incline the mind of; as, this situ-

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ation *disposed* the general to seek peace. — *v. t.* To arrange or settle matters finally; make disposition; as, "Man proposes, but God *disposes*." — **to dispose of**, to get rid of; put out of the way; make over or part with; as, *to dispose of* rubbish or property. — **dis-pos'er** (dĭs-pō'zẽr), *n.* [8].

dis'po-si'tion (dĭs'pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or power of disposing; state of being disposed. **2.** Tendency; inclination; as, a *disposition* in plants to seek the light; a *disposition* among the soldiers to desert. **3.** Natural or prevailing spirit, or temper of mind; as, he has a cheerful *disposition*.

dis'pos-sess' (-pŏ-zĕs'), *v. t.* To put out of possession, esp. of land; eject; oust.

dis'pos-ses'sion (-zĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of dispossessing, or state of being dispossessed.

dis-praise' (dĭs-prāz'), *n.* Act of dispraising; detraction; disparagement.

dis-proof' (-prōōf'), *n.* A proving to be other than is maintained; confutation; refutation.

dis'pro-por'tion (dĭs'prŏ-pōr'shŭn), *n.* Want of proportion, symmetry, or due relation. — *v. t.* To make unsuitable in quantity, form, or fitness.

dis'pro-por'tion-ate (-ĭt), *a.* [4] Not proportioned; unsuitable to something else in bulk, form, value, or extent. — **-ate-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ate-ness**, *n.* [8].

dis-prove' (dĭs-prōōv'), *v. t.* To prove to be false.

dis'pu-ta-ble (dĭs'pū-tā-b'l; dĭs-pūt'ā-b'l), *a.* [4] Liable to be disputed, controverted, or contested.

dis'pu-tant (dĭs'pū-tănt), *a.* [4] Disputing; engaged in controversy. — *n.* One who disputes.

dis'pu-ta'tion (dĭs'pū-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of disputing; controversy; debate.

dis'pu-ta'tious (-shŭs), *a.* [4] Inclined to dispute.

dis-pute' (dĭs-pūt'), *v. i.* [1] To contend in argument; discuss; debate; often, to argue irritably; wrangle. — *v. t.* **1.** To make (something) a subject of disputation; discuss. **2.** To oppose by argument or assertion; controvert; as, to *dispute* assertions. **3.** To contend about; contest; as, to *dispute* possession of the land. — *n.* Verbal controversy; controversial discussion; debate.

Syn. DISPUTE, CONTROVERSY, QUARREL, ALTERCATION, WRANGLE, SQUABBLE, BRAWL, BROIL. A **dispute** is commonly a heated verbal contention; a **controversy**, a contention carried on in writing, or at some length. A **quarrel** is an angry or violent dispute, often ending in strained or severed relations; an **altercation**, a quarrelsome bandying of words. A **wrangle** is an undignified, confused, and noisy, a **squabble**, a childish, unseemly, and petty, altercation. A **brawl** is a noisy quarrel, esp. in a public place; a **broil** is a more general disturbance than a *brawl*.

dis-qual'i-fi-ca'tion (dĭs-kwŏl'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of disqualifying, or state of being disqualified. **2.** That which disqualifies.

dis-qual'i-fy (dĭs-kwŏl'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [2] **1.** To deprive of the qualities necessary for any purpose; render unfit; incapacitate; as, prejudice *disqualifies* a man for judging. **2.** To deprive of some power, right or privilege, as by law; as, to *disqualify* a voter.

dis-qui'et (-kwī'ĕt), *v. t.* To render unquiet; disturb. — *n.* Want of quiet; uneasiness.

dis-qui'e-tude (-ĭ-tūd), *n.* Want of quiet; disquiet.

dis'qui-si'tion (dĭs'kwĭ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A formal inquiry or discussion; an elaborate dissertation.

dis're-gard' (dĭs'rē-gärd'), *v. t.* Not to regard, notice, or observe; hence, to slight as unworthy of regard. — **Syn.** See NEGLECT. — *n.* A disregarding; state of being disregarded; neglect.

dis-rel'ish (dĭs-rĕl'ĭsh), *n.* Want of relish; distaste. — *v. t.* Not to relish; to feel disgust at.

dis're-pair' (dĭs'rē-pâr'), *n.* State of being in need of repair.

dis-rep'u-ta-ble (dĭs-rĕp'ŭ-tā-b'l), *a.* [4] Not reputable; dishonorable; low. — **-ta-bly**, *adv.* [8].

dis're-pute' (dĭs'rē-pūt'), *n.* Loss or want of reputation; discredit; dishonor.

dis're-spect' (-spĕkt'), *n.* Want of respect.

dis're-spect'ful (-fōōl), *a.* [4] Wanting in respect; uncivil. — **dis're-spect'ful-ly**, *adv.* [8].

dis-robe' (dĭs-rōb'), *v. t. & i.* [1] To divest of a robe; undress.

dis-rupt' (-rŭpt'), *v. t. & i.* To break asunder; rend.

dis-rup'tion (-rŭp'shŭn), *n.* Act of rending asunder, or state of being rent asunder.

dis-rup'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [4] Causing disruption.

dis-sat'is-fac'tion (dĭs-săt'ĭs-făk'shŭn), *n.* State of being dissatisfied, unsatisfied, or discontented.

dis-sat'is-fy (-săt'ĭs-fī), *v. t.* [2] To render unsatisfied; displease by lack of something.

dis-sect' (dĭ-sĕkt'), *v. t.* **1.** To divide into separate parts, as an animal or a plant, esp. for examination; anatomize. **2.** To analyze; examine minutely; as, to *dissect* an argument.

dis-sect'ed, *p. a.* Cut into several parts or divisions; as, a *dissected* leaf; a *dissected* plateau, one divided into ridges, as by valleys or gorges.

dis-sec'tion (-sĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of dissecting. **2.** Anything dissected.

dis-sec'tor (-tẽr), *n.* One who dissects.

dis-sem'ble (-sĕm'b'l), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To hide under a false semblance; disguise; mask; as, to *dissemble* one's purposes. **2.** To pass as if unnoticed; ignore; as, it cannot be *dissembled* that his action was unwise. — **Syn.** Hide, conceal, mask, cover, cloak. — *v. i.* To conceal the real fact, intention, or sentiments by pretense. — **-sem'bler** (-blẽr), *n.* [8].

dis-sem'i-nate (-ĭ-nāt), *v. t. & i.* [1] To sow broadcast or as seed; spread abroad; diffuse; disperse; scatter. — **dis-sem'i-na'tor** (-nā'tẽr), *n.*

dis-sem'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* A scattering; dispersion; diffusion.

dis-sen'sion (-sĕn'shŭn), *n.* Disagreement in opinion; contention; discord; quarrel.

dis-sent' (-sĕnt'), *v. i.* To differ in opinion; disagree; — with *from*. — *n.* **1.** Act of dissenting; disagreement. **2.** Nonconformity to an established church, esp. that of England. — **dis-sent'er**, *n.* [8].

dis'ser-ta'tion (dĭs'ẽr-tā'shŭn), *n.* A formal or elaborate argumentative discourse; a disquisition.

dis-sev'er (dĭ-sĕv'ẽr), *v. t. & i.* To sever thoroughly; disunite.

dis'si-dence (dĭs'ĭ-dĕns), *n.* Disagreement; dissent.

dis'si-dent (-dĕnt), *a.* [4] Not agreeing; different. — *n.* One who dissents; a dissenter.

dis-sim'i-lar (dĭ-sĭm'ĭ-lẽr), *a.* [4] Not similar; unlike. — **dis-sim'i-lar-ly**, *adv.* [8].

dis-sim'i-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). Difference in appearance or nature; unlikeness.

dis-sim'u-late (dĭ-sĭm'ū-lāt), *v. t. & i.* [1] To dissemble; feign; pretend.

dis-sim'u-la'tion (dĭ-sĭm'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of dissembling; hypocrisy. — **Syn.** See SIMULATION.

dis-sim'u-la-tive (-sĭm'ū-lā-tĭv), *a.* [4] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, dissimulation.

dis-sim'u-la'tor, *n.* One who dissimulates.

dis'si-pate (dĭs'ĭ-pāt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To break up and drive off; disperse; dispel. **2.** To scatter aimlessly or foolishly; as, to *dissipate* one's energy or wealth. — **Syn.** Squander, waste, lavish. See DISPEL. — *v. i.* **1.** To pass away; vanish; as, the vapors slowly *dissipate*. **2.** To be extravagant, wasteful, or dissolute in pursuit of pleasure.

dis'si-pat'ed (-pāt'ĕd), *p. a.* [4] **1.** Scattered; esp., wasted; as, *dissipated* wealth, ideals. **2.** Characterized by dissipation or dissoluteness; dissolute; intemperate; as, a *dissipated* man, life, pleasure.

dis'si-pa'tion (-pā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of dissipating; state of being dissipated; dispersion; diffusion; as, the *dissipation* of heat; also, wasteful expend-

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iture; as, *dissipation* of property or powers. **2.** Diversion or distraction, esp. in frivolity. **3.** A dissolute course of life; dissoluteness.

dis-so'ci-ate (dĭ-sō'shĭ-āt), *v. t. & i.* [1] To separate; disunite; disjoin.

dis-so'ci-a'tion (-shĭ-ā'shŭn; -sĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of dissociating; state of being dissociated.

dis'so-lu-ble (dĭs'ŏ-lū-b'l; dĭ-sŏl'ū-b'l), *a.* [4] Capable of being dissolved; dissolvable.

dis'so-lute (dĭs'ŏ-lūt), *a.* [4] Loose in morals and conduct; profligate. — **Syn.** Vicious, licentious, rakish. — **-lute-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-lute-ness**, *n.* [8].

dis-so-lu'tion (dĭs'ŏ-lū'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of dissolving or breaking up; disintegration; death.

dis-solv'a-ble (dĭ-zŏl'vȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Capable of being dissolved.

dis-solve' (-zŏlv'), *v. t. & i.* [1] **1.** To separate into component parts; break up; disintegrate; hence, to destroy. **2.** To break the continuity of; disunite; sunder; as, to *dissolve* a partnership. **3.** To cause to pass, or to pass, into solution; as, sugar *dissolved* in water. **4.** To bring or come to an end by dispersion, as an assembly; as, to *dissolve* Parliament. — **Syn.** See ADJOURN.

dis'so-nance (dĭs'ŏ-nȧns), *n.* Discord.

dis'so-nant (-nȧnt), *a.* [4] **1.** Marked by dissonance; discordant. **2.** Disagreeing; incongruous; as, *dissonant* faiths. — **dis'so-nant-ly**, *adv.* [8].

dis-suade' (dĭ-swād'), *v. t.* [1] To divert by persuasion; turn from a purpose.

dis-sua'sion (-swā'shŭn), *n.* Act of dissuading.

dis-sua'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [4] Tending to dissuade.

dis'syl-lab'ic (dĭs'sĭ-lăb'ĭk), *a.* Consisting of two syllables.

dis-syl'la-ble (dĭ-sĭl'ȧ-b'l), *n.* A word of two syllables, as *paper*.

dis'taff (dĭs'tăf), *n.* The staff for holding the bunch of flax, tow, or wool in spinning.

dis'tal (dĭs'tăl), *a.* Remote from the point of attachment or origin; — opposed to *proximal*.

dis'tance (-tȧns), *n.* **1.** The space between two objects; measure of separation in place. **2.** Quality or condition of being distant; remoteness. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To place or keep at a distance. **2.** To outstrip; leave far behind; hence, to surpass greatly.

dis'tant (-tănt), *a.* [4] **1.** Separated; away; as, a town six miles *distant*. **2.** Far off; remote; as, a *distant* city, day, relative, etc. **3.** Reserved or repelling in manners; not cordial. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8]. **Syn.** DISTANT, FAR, REMOTE. Distant is opposed to *close*; it implies separation in space or time. Far is opposed to *near*, and ordinarily applies to what is a long way off. Remote applies to what is far removed, esp. from something regarded as a center or vantage ground. Fig., *distant* implies slightness of connection (so also, esp. in negative phrases, *remote*) or aloofness of manner; as, a *distant* cousin, a *distant* nod; I have n't the *remotest* idea.

dis-taste' (dĭs-tāst'), *n.* **1.** Dislike of food or drink; disrelish. **2.** Aversion; dislike; repugnance.

dis-taste'ful (-fo͝od), *a.* [4] **1.** Unpleasant to the taste. **2.** Displeasing to the feelings; disagreeable. — **Syn.** Nauseous, unsavory, unpalatable. — **-ful-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ful-ness**, *n.* [8].

dis-tem'per (-tĕm'pĕr), *n.* **1.** Ill humor. **2.** Illness; malady; esp., any of various infectious diseases of animals. — *v. t.* To derange or sicken; disorder bodily or mentally; — chiefly in p. p., *distempered*; as, a mind *distempered* by grief.

dis-tend' (-tĕnd'), *v. t. & i.* To stretch out in all directions; expand; enlarge; swell. — **Syn.** See DILATE. — **dis-ten'si-ble** (-tĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [8].

dis-ten'tion, dis-ten'sion (-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* Act of distending, or state of being distended.

dis'tich (dĭs'tĭk), *n.* A group of two lines of verse; couplet.

dis-till', **dis-til'** (dĭs-tĭl'), *v. i.*; **-tilled'** (-tĭld'); **-till'ing.** To drop; trickle. — *v. t.* **1.** To let fall in drops; let fall (drops). **2.** To obtain by or as by distillation; as, to *distill* brandy from wine. **3.** To subject to distillation; as, to *distill* barley.

dis-till'ate (dĭs-tĭl'āt; dĭs'tĭ-lāt), *n.* A product of distillation; specifically, a hydrocarbon distilled from crude petroleum and intermediate between kerosene and gasoline.

dis'til-la'tion (dĭs'tĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of distilling; that which is formed by distilling. **2.** Specifically, the operation of driving off gas or vapor from liquids or solids, as by heat, in a retort and condensing the products in a receiver.

dis-tilled' (dĭs-tĭld'), *p. a.* Subjected to, or produced by, distillation; as, *distilled* water, liquors.

dis-till'er (-tĭl'ẽr), *n.* One that distills.

dis-till'er-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-eries** (-ĭz). Works where distilling is carried on.

dis-tinct' (-tĭŋkt'), *a.* [3] **1.** Distinguished by nature or station; not the same; individual; as, he was charged with three *distinct* offenses; unlike others; distinctive; as, a *distinct* type of mind. **2.** That may be clearly seen or discerned.

dis-tinc'tion (-tĭŋk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of distinguishing; discrimination; also, a difference. **2.** State or quality of being distinguishable or distinct; as, *distinction* of birth or breeding. **3.** A distinguishing quality or mark. **4.** A special recognition, or the mark of such recognition; state of being so recognized; eminence; honor; as, a man of *distinction*. — **Syn.** See DIFFERENCE, REPUTATION.

dis-tinc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [4] Marking distinction; distinguishing. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

dis-tinct'ly (-tĭŋkt'lĭ), *adv.* With distinctness. **Syn.** DISTINCTLY, CLEARLY. **Distinctly** suggests sharpness of definition or freedom from confusion; **clearly**, absence of dimness, or obscurity.

dis-tinct'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being distinct. — **Syn.** Plainness, clearness, precision.

dis-tin'guish (-tĭn'gwĭsh), *v. t.* **1.** To set apart by visible marks; mark off. **2.** To recognize or discriminate (one thing among or from others) by marks, signs, or characteristics. **3.** To perceive clearly; discern, esp. by a physical sense, as sight or hearing. **4.** To make eminent; confer distinction upon. — *v. i.* To make distinctions; discriminate; — commonly with *between*. — **-a-ble**, *a.* [8].

dis-tin'guished (-gwĭsht), *p. a.* [4] Marked; notable; famous, celebrated. — **Syn.** See EMINENT.

dis-tort' (-tôrt'), *v. t.* **1.** To twist out of shape; deform. **2.** To pervert in meaning.

dis-tor'tion (-tôr'shŭn), *n.* Act of distorting; state or condition of being distorted.

dis-tract' (-trăkt'), *v. t.* **1.** To draw (the sight, mind, or attention) to a different object or in different directions; divert. **2.** To agitate by conflicting passions; harass. **3.** To unsettle the reason of; craze. — **dis-tract'ed-ly** (-trăk'tĕd-lĭ), *adv.* [8].

dis-trac'tion (-trăk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of distracting; state of being distracted; confusion; disorder; violent agitation; — esp. in to distraction, that is, to madness; as, she loves him *to distraction*. **2.** That which diverts attention; a diversion.

dis-train' (-trān'), *v. t.* *Law.* To seize as security, as for rent due. — *v. i.* To levy a distress.

dis-traint' (-trānt'), *n.* *Law.* Act of distraining.

‖ **dis'trait'** (dē's'trā'), *a.* [F.] Absent-minded.

dis-traught' (dĭs-trôt'), *p. a.* [4] Distracted.

dis'tress' (-trĕs'), *n.* **1.** Extreme suffering of body or mind; anguish. **2.** That which occasions suffering; misfortune. **3.** *Law.* Seizure and detention of the goods of another as a security. — **Syn.** Affliction, sorrow, grief; pain, torment. — *v. t.* To affect with distress; pain; afflict.

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dis-tress'ful (dĭs-trĕs'fo͝ol), *a.* [4] Full of distress; causing or involving distress.
dis-trib'ute (-trĭb'ūt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To divide among several or many; deal out; allot. **2.** To spread out; as, to *distribute* ink over a pad. **3.** To divide or separate; classify; as, to *distribute* type. — **dis-trib'ut-er**, *n.* [8].
dis'tri-bu'tion (dĭs'trĭ-bū'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of distributing; state of being distributed; arrangement. **2.** That which is distributed. — **Syn.** Apportionment, allotment, division, disposal, diversion.
dis-trib'u-tive (dĭs-trĭb'ū-tĭv), *a.* [4] **1.** Tending or serving to distribute. **2.** *Gram.* Expressing separation among or into individuals or individual groups; as, a *distributive* adjective, as *either*, *every*. — *n.* A distributive word. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].
dis-trib'u-tor (-ū-tẽr), *n.* One that distributes.
dis'trict (dĭs'trĭkt), *n.* **1.** A defined portion of a state, city, etc. **2.** Any portion of territory of undefined extent; region; quarter; tract.
dis-trust' (dĭs-trŭst'), *v. t.* To feel a lack or the absence of trust in; mistrust. — *n.* Lack of trust, as in one's sincerity. — **Syn.** See DOUBT.
dis-trust'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* [4] Wanting confidence or trust; suspicious. — **dis-trust'ful-ly**, *adv.* [8].
dis-turb' (-tûrb'), *v. t.* **1.** To throw into disorder or confusion; stir up; unsettle. **2.** To agitate the mind of; disquiet. **3.** To turn from a regular or designed course; to cause to shift, stop, or go awry; as, nothing *disturbed* the even tenor of his life. **Syn.** Perturb, upset, discompose, agitate. — DISTURB, PERTURB. To disturb is to throw into either physical or mental confusion or disorder; as, do not *disturb* my papers; a piece of *disturbing* intelligence; *perturb* implies stronger agitation or disquietude than *disturb* and is confined to mental disturbance; as, she was *perturbed* by his violence.
dis-turb'ance (-tûr'bŭns), *n.* Act of disturbing; state or fact of being disturbed; uproar; confusion.
dis-turb'er (-bẽr), *n.* One that disturbs; troubler.
dis-un'ion (-ūn'yŭn), *n.* **1.** Termination of union; separation. **2.** Dissension.
dis'u-nite' (dĭs'ū-nīt'), *v. t.* [1] To destroy the unity of; divide. — *v. i.* To part; fall asunder.
dis-use' (dĭs-ūs'), *n.* Cessation of use; desuetude.
dis-use' (-ūz'), *v. t.* [1] To cease to use.
ditch (dĭch), *n.* A trench dug in the earth, as for drainage. — *v. t.* **1.** To dig a ditch in or around, as for drainage or defense. **2.** To throw into a ditch; as, the engine was ditched. *U. S.* — **ditch'er**, *n.* [8].
dit'to (dĭt'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (-ōz). The aforesaid thing; the same (as before); — often contracted to *do.*, or represented by two "turned commas" (‘‘), or small marks. Used in bills, tables, etc., to save repetition. — *adv.* As aforesaid; in the same way.
dit'ty (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-ĭz). A song; a little simple poem, intended to be sung.
di'u-ret'ic (dī'ū-rĕt'ĭk), *a.* [4] Tending to increase the secretion of urine. — *n.* A diuretic medicine.
di-ur'nal (dī-ûr'năl), *a.* **1.** Daily; recurring every day. **2.** Relating to the daytime; — opposed to *nocturnal*. — **Syn.** See DAILY. — **-nal-ly**, *adv.* [8].
di-van' (dĭ-văn'; *commonly* dī'văn), *n.* A cushioned seat, or a large, low sofa or couch.
dive (dīv), *v. i.*; DIVED (dīvd); DIV'ING (dīv'ĭng); *Colloq. pret.*, *chiefly U. S.*, DOVE (dōv). **1.** To plunge into water, esp. headforemost. **2.** To penetrate into anything with the body or hand, esp. hastily or suddenly. **3.** To plunge deeply into any subject, business, etc. — *n.* **1.** Act of one who dives. **2.** A place of low resort. *Chiefly U. S.*
div'er (dīv'ẽr), *n.* One that dives.
di-verge' (dĭ-vûrj'), *v. i.* [1] To extend from a common point in different directions; also, to turn aside to deviate; as, the rays of light *diverge;* the path *diverges* from the road; — opp. to *converge*.
di-ver'gence (dĭ-vûr'jĕns), *n.* Act of diverging; state of being divergent; deviation.
di-ver'gen-cy (-jĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GENCIES (-sĭz). Divergence.
di-ver'gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [4] **1.** That diverges. **2.** Relating to, or characterized by, divergence.
di'vers (dī'vẽrz), *a.* Several; sundry; various; — in *pl.*; as, "We have the *divers* statements of St. Paul and St. James — *divers* but not diverse."
di-verse' (dĭ-vûrs'; dī'vẽrs), *a.* [4] Different; unlike. — **Syn.** See DIFFERENT. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].
di-ver'si-fi-ca'tion (dĭ-vûr'sĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of diversifying, or state of being diversified.
di-ver'si-fy (dĭ-vûr'sĭ-fī), *v. t.* [2] To make diverse, or various, in form or quality; variegate; as, woods and lakes *diversify* the landscape.
di-ver'sion (-shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of diverting. **2.** That which diverts, or amuses; pastime; entertainment.
di-ver'si-ty (-sĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). A state of difference; a difference; a variety; as, the *diversity* of human interests. — **Syn.** See VARIETY.
di-vert' (-vûrt'), *v. t.* **1.** To turn aside (from or to); deflect; as, to *divert* a stream. **2.** To turn away from any occupation; amuse; entertain; as, *diverted* with games. — **Syn.** See AMUSE.
Di'ves (dī'vēz), *n.*; *pl.* -VESES (-ēz). The rich man in the parable of "the rich man and Lazarus" (*Luke* xvi. 19–31). Hence, a rich man; rich worldling.
di-vest' (dĭ-vĕst'), *v. t.* **1.** To unclothe; strip, as of clothes, arms, or equipage. **2.** Fig.: To deprive; dispossess, as of rights.
di-vide' (-vīd'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To part asunder (a whole); separate into parts. **2.** To cause to be separate; keep apart; as, a river *divide* the towns. **3.** To make partition of among a number; apportion; as, the land was *divided* by lot. **4.** To disunite; set at variance; as, the members were *divided* in opinion. — *v. i.* To be separated; undergo division; branch; as, the column of soldiers *divided*. — *n.* A dividing ridge between two drainage areas; a watershed.
div'i-dend (dĭv'ĭ-dĕnd), *n.* **1.** A sum or quantity to be divided and distributed, or the share that falls to each individual. **2.** *Math.* A number or quantity that is to be divided.
di-vid'er (dĭ-vīd'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that divides. **2.** Compasses; — usually in *pl.*
div'i-na'tion (dĭv'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of divining; a foreseeing or foretelling of future events or discovering of hidden knowledge. **2.** An indication of what is future or secret; augury; prediction.
di-vine' (dĭ-vīn'), *a.* [3] **1.** Of or pertaining to God; as, the *divine* will. **2.** Proceeding from God; as, the fiction of the *divine* right of kings. **3.** Addressed or appropriated to God; religious; as, *divine* service. **4.** Of the nature of God; as, "thou seemest human and *divine*"; godlike; heavenly; as, "*divinest* music." — *n.* A priest; clergyman; theologian. — *v. t.* [1] To perceive through reasoning, sympathy, or intuition; detect; surmise. — *v. i.* **1.** To use or practice divination; prophesy. **2.** To feel a foreboding. **3.** To conjecture. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8] — **di-vin'er** (-vĭn'ẽr), *n.* [8]. — **divining rod**, a rod, commonly of witch hazel, used by some as an aid in discovering water or metals under ground.
div'ing (dĭv'ĭng), *p. a.* That dives or is used in diving. — **diving beetle**, any of various beetles that live habitually under water. — **d. bell**, a hollow inverted vessel in which men work under water.
di-vin'i-ty (dĭ-vĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES. **1.** State or quality of being divine; deity. **2.** A deity; a god. **3.** Supernatural power or virtue. **4.** Theology.
di-vis'i-bil'i-ty (dĭ-vĭz'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being divisible.

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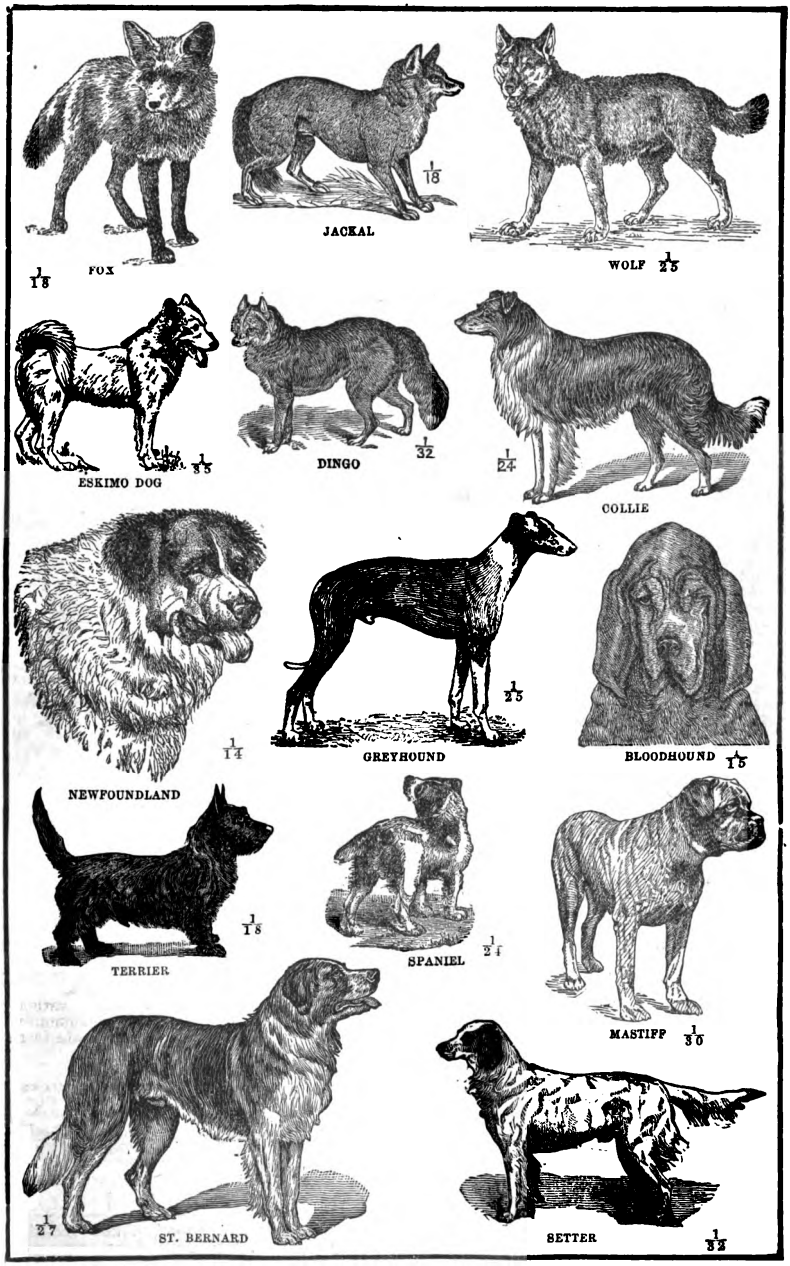

REPRESENTATIVE DOGS

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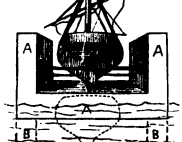
di-vis'i-ble (-vĭz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being divided.
di-vi'sion (-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of dividing; state of being divided. **2.** The portion separated by dividing; section; compartment. **3.** Disunion; dissension; discord. **4.** *Math.* Process of, or rule for, finding how many times one number or quantity is contained in another. The sign of division is ÷, read *divided by*. **5.** *Mil.* Two or more brigades under a general officer. — **Syn.** See PART.
di-vi'sion-al (-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to division or a division.
Di-vi'sor (dĭ-vī'zẽr), *n.* *Math.* The number by which the dividend is divided.
di-vorce' (-vōrs'), *n.* **1.** A legal dissolution of the marriage relation. **2.** Separation; disunion. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To put away or separate by divorce. **2.** To disunite; sunder; put aside
di-vor'cee' (dĭ-vōr'sē'), *n.* A person divorced.
di-vorce'ment (dĭ-vōrs'mĕnt), *n.* Divorce.
di-vulge' (dĭ-vŭlj'), *v. t.* [1] To make public; reveal; disclose; tell; as, to *divulge* a secret.
Dix'ie (dĭk'sĭ), *n.*, *or* **Dix'ie's Land** (-sĭz). **1.** The Southern States of the United States, collectively. **2.** Any of various songs, esp. one by D. D. Emmett, which became a Confederate war song.
diz'zy (dĭz'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Giddy; mentally confused or unsteady. **2.** Causing, or tending to cause, giddiness; as, a *dizzy* height. — *v. t.* [2] To make dizzy. — **-zi-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-zi-ness**, *n.* [8].
do (dō), *n.* *Music.* The first of the syllables used in solmization; — applied to the first tone of the diatonic scale.
do (dōō), *v. t.* or *auxiliary*; *pret.* DID (dĭd); *p. p.* DONE (dŭn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DO'ING (dōō'ĭng). **1.** To bring about; produce, as an effect or result; render; pay; as, to *do* him reverence. **2.** To perform, as an action; execute; transact; as, to *do* one's duty. **3.** To bring to an end by action; finish; — used in the p. p.; as, I have *done* weeping. **4.** To put forth; exert; as, to *do* one's best. **5.** To treat or deal with; as, to *do* one's hair, a room, a mile, etc. **6.** To serve; suit; suffice. *Colloq.* **7.** To put or bring into a form or state; — esp. in: to do to death, to put to death; to do away (often do away with), to put away; to do for, etc.
☞ *Do* is often used to add emphasis; as, but I *do* see; *do* help me. It is often substituted for verbs, to save repetition; as, he thinks as we *do*.
— *v. i.* **1.** To act or behave; conduct one's self. **2.** To fare; prosper; as, how do you *do*? **3.** To act; work; achieve. **4.** To suffice; avail; serve.
dob'bin (dŏb'ĭn), *n.* A farm horse; a gentle family horse; sometimes, a worn-out horse.
doc'ile (dŏs'ĭl), *a.* [4] Disposed to be taught or trained; tractable; easily managed. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].
do-cil'i-ty (dŏ-sĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Tractableness.
dock (dŏk), *n.* Any of various plants of the buckwheat family, usually a weed with long taproots.
dock, *n.* **1.** An artificial basin to receive vessels, having gates to keep in, or shut out, the water. **2.** A slip or waterway, as between two piers, for the reception of ships, sometimes including the piers themselves. — *v. t.* To haul (a ship) into a dock. — *v. i.* To come or go into dock.



Floating Dock, supporting a ship. *A A A* Tanks filled with air; *B B B* Tanks filled with water when the dock is submerged to allow the ship to float in or out.

dock, *n.* The place in court where a prisoner is placed.
dock (dŏk), *n.* The solid part of an animal's tail. — *v. t.* **1.** To cut off, as the end of a thing; clip. **2.** To shorten; deduct from; as, to *dock* one's wages.
dock'age (-ĭj), *n.* **1.** A charge for the use of a dock. **2.** Docking facilities.
dock'et (-ĕt), *n.* **1.** *Law.* An abridged entry of a proceeding in an action, or a register of such entries. **2.** A schedule of matters for action in an assembly. *U. S.* — *v. t.* **1.** To indorse with an abstract of contents, as a letter or a bill. **2.** *Law.* To enter in a docket.
dock'yard' (-yärd'), *n.* A storage place for naval stores and timber, with facilities to repair ships.
doc'tor (dŏk'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One holding the highest degree conferred by a university or college; orig., one competent to teach. **2.** One licensed to practice medicine; a physician or surgeon. — *v. t.* **1.** To treat as a physician does; apply remedies to *Colloq.* **2.** To tamper with; falsify. *Slang.*
doc'tor-ate (-ĕt), *n.* Doctor's degree or rank.
doc'tri-nal (dŏk'trĭ-năl), *a.* [4] Pert. to doctrine.
doc'trine (-trĭn), *n.* That which is taught; a principle, or the body of principles, in any branch of knowledge; tenet; dogma; teaching.
doc'u-ment (-ū-mĕnt), *n.* A writing conveying information, esp. an original or official paper.
doc'u-men'ta-ry (-mĕn'tă-rĭ), *a.* [4] Consisting of, or of the nature of, documents.
ded'der (dĕd'ẽr), *n.* A kind of leafless parasitic plant with yellow or whitish threadlike stem.
dod'der, *v. i.* To shake; tremble; totter; potter.
do-dec'a-gon (dō-dĕk'ă-gŏn), *n.* A polygon of twelve angles and therefore twelve sides.
do'dec-a-he'dron (dō'dĕk-ă-hē'drŏn), *n.*; *pl.* E. -DRONS (-drŏnz), L. -DRA (-drȧ). A solid having twelve plane faces.

Rhombic Dodecahedron.

Do'do-næ'an, **Do'do-ne'an** (dō'dō-nē'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Dodona, in Epirus, the seat of a famous oracle of Zeus.
doe (dō), *n.* The female of the deer, rabbit, etc.
do'er (dōō'ẽr), *n.* One who does; actor; agent.
does (dŭz), *3d pers. sing. pres.* of DO.
doe'skin' (dō'skĭn'), *n.* **1.** The skin of the doe, or a leather made of it. **2.** A soft, firm woolen cloth.
doff (dŏf), *v. t.* To put off, as dress; remove or lift (the headgear); fig., to get rid of.
dog (dŏg), *n.* **1.** A carnivorous domesticated mammal, the type of a family including also the wolves, jackals, and foxes; also, any member of the family. See *Illust.* on page 179. **2.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* Either Canis Major or Canis Minor. **3.** Any of various devices for holding, gripping, or fastening something. — *v. t.*; DOGGED (dŏgd); DOG'GING (dŏg'ĭng). To hunt or track like a hound; to worry as if by dogs.
dog'cart' (-kärt'), *n.* A kind of light one-horse carriage with two seats set back to back.
dog days. A sultry, oppressive period variously placed between early July and early September.
doge (dōj), *n.* The chief magistrate in the former republics of Venice and Genoa.
dog'-ear', *n.* & *v.* = DOG'S-EAR.
dog'fish' (dŏg'fĭsh'), *n.* Any of various species of small sharks.

Spiny Dogfish. 1/18

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dog'ged (dôg'ĕd), *a.* [3] Obstinately persistent. — **dog'ged-ly**, *adv.* [8].

dog'ger-el (-ĕr-ĕl), *a.* Of verse, low in style and often irregular in measure; trivial. — *n.* A sort of loose or irregular verse, esp. burlesque or comic.

dog'gish (-ĭsh), *a.* [4] Like a dog; snarling.

dog'ma (dôg'má), *n.*; *pl.* E. -MAS (-máz), L. -MATA (-má-tá). That which is held as an opinion; tenet; doctrine, esp. one laid down by a church.

dog-mat'ic (dôg-măt'ĭk), **dog-mat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] 1. Of or pertaining to dogma. 2. Characterized by dogmatism. — **-i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

dog'ma-tism (dôg'má-tĭz'm), *n.* Positive assertion in matters of opinion, esp. when unwarranted.

dog'ma-tist (-tĭst), *n.* A dogmatic person.

dog'ma-tize (-tĭz), *v. i.* [1] To speak or write dogmatically.

dog's'-ear' (dôgz'-), *n.* The corner of a leaf, in a book, turned down. — **dog's-eared'** (-ērd'), *a.*

Dog Star. Sirius, the brightest star in Canis Major.

dog'tooth' vi'o-let. A European plant of the lily family, or any of several related American species, bearing a nodding yellow or white flower.

Dogtooth Violet. (½)

dog'trot', *n.* A gentle trot.

dog'wood' (wŏŏd'), *n.* Any of various plants, esp. a tree or shrub with showy flowers in spring.

doi'ly (doi'lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). An ornamental piece of linen, lace, or the like, for a table.

do'ing (dōō'ĭng), *n.* Anything done; hence, conduct; — usually in *pl.*

doit (doit), *n.* A former Dutch coin worth ⅛ cent; hence, a trifle.

dol'drums (dōl'drŭmz), *n. pl.* 1. Dullness; the dumps. 2. *Naut.* A part of the ocean, near the equator, abounding in calms.

dole (dōl), *n.* Grief. *Archaic.*

dole, *n.* 1. A part; share; lot. 2. A distribution, esp. of gifts of charity; also, that which is distributed. — *v. t.* [1] To deal out in small portions; distribute, as a dole.

dole'ful (-fōl), *a.* [3] Full of dole, or grief; sad; gloomy. — **dole'ful-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

doll (dŏl), *n.* A child's puppet or toy baby.

dol'lar (dŏl'ẽr), *n.* 1. a A United States silver coin of the legal value of 100 cents; also, a gold coin (no longer issued) worth 100 cents, the monetary unit of the U. S. (symbol, $). b A bank note, treasury note, or the like, of the legal value of 100 cents. 2. Any of various other coins, as the Mexican peso.

dol'o-mite (-ō-mīt), *n.* *Min.* A carbonate of calcium and magnesium. Much of the common white marble is dolomite

do'lor (dō'lẽr), *n.* [5] Grief; distress; pain. *Poet.*

dol'or-ous (dŏl'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [4] 1. Grievous; painful. 2. Full of grief; sad. — **dol'or-ous-ly**, *adv.* [8].

dol'phin (-fĭn), *n.* 1. Any of various small-toothed

Dolphin. 1. $\frac{1}{45}$

cetaceans, some being commonly called *porpoises*. 2. Either of two ocean fishes noted for the brilliant and changing colors assumed when out of the water and dying.

dolt (dōlt), *n.* A heavy, stupid fellow. — **-ish**, *a.*

do-main' (dō-mān'), *n.* 1. An estate held in possession; landed estate. 2. The territory or region over which dominion is exerted; scope; range.

dome (dōm), *n.* 1. A building; mansion. *Chiefly Poet.* 2. A cupola, esp. one on a large scale.

do-mes'tic (dō-mĕs'tĭk), *a.* [4] 1. Of or pertaining to one's house, home, or family. 2. Of or pertaining to, or made in, one's own country; native; as, *domestic* manufactures, exports. 3. Remaining much at, or devoted to, home. 4. Living in association with man; domesticated; not wild; as, *domestic* animals (as the horse, dog, cow, sheep, etc.). — *n.* A hired household assistant.

do-mes'ti-cate (-tĭ-kāt), *v. t. & i.* [1] To make or become domestic.

do-mes'ti-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of domesticating, or state of being domesticated.

do'mes-tic'i-ty (dō'mĕs-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or character of being domestic.

dom'i-cil (dŏm'ĭ-sĭl), *n. & v.* Var. of DOMICILE.

dom'i-cile (dŏm'ĭ-sĭl), *n.* A dwelling place; residence. — **Syn.** See HABITATION. — *v. t. & i.* [1] To establish in a domicile, or fixed residence; as, many aliens are *domiciled* in America.

dom'i-nance (dŏm'ĭ-nănz), *n.* Quality or state of being dominant.

dom'i-nant (-nănt), *a.* 1. Ruling; prevailing; controlling. 2. *Music.* Based on, related to, or in the key of, the dominant.

Syn. DOMINANT, PREDOMINANT. That is dominant which is thought of as (esp. fig.) ruling or commanding; as, beauty is the *dominant* idea of his work. Predominant emphasizes ascendancy or prevailing influence; as, various subjects no one of which is *predominant*.

dom'i-nant, *n.* *Music.* The fifth note of the scale.

dom'i-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* [1] To control, rule; govern. — *v. i.* To control; predominate.

dom'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of dominating; supremacy; often, arbitrary or insolent sway.

dom'i-na'tor (-nā'tẽr), *n.* One who dominates.

dom'i-ne (dŏm'ĭ-nē; dŏ'mĭ-), *n.* 1. A clergyman; minister, esp. of the Dutch Reformed Church. *Obs.*, except in U. S. 2. = DOMINIE, 1.

dom'i-neer' (dŏm'ĭ-nēr'), *v. i. & t.* To rule insolently or arbitrarily; tyrannize; swagger.

dom'i-neer'ing, *p. a.* [4] That domineers; tyrannical. — **Syn.** See MASTERFUL. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

do-min'i-cal (dō-mĭn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Lord (Jesus Christ) or the Lord's Day (Sunday).

Do-min'i-can (-kăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to St. Dominic or the religious communities named after him. — *n.* *R. C. Ch.* One of an order of preaching friars, founded by St. Dominic.

dom'i-nie (dŏm'ĭ-nĭ; dŏ'mĭ-nĭ), *n.* 1. A schoolmaster. 2. = DOMINE, 1.

do-min'ion (dō-mĭn'yŭn), *n.* 1. Supreme authority; sovereignty; supremacy; as, Mexico fell under the *dominion* of Spain. 2. A territory governed; as, *dominions* of the king, the *Dominion* of Canada.

Dominion Day. In Canada, a holiday, July 1, commemorating the formation of the Dominion.

dom'i-no (dŏm'ĭ-nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NOS or (esp. the pieces for a game) -NOES (-nōz). 1. A masquerade costume consisting of a robe, with adjustable hood, and a light half mask. 2. A kind of mask, esp. a half mask. 3. *pl.* A game played with, usually, flat, oblong pieces dotted on one side after the manner of dice. Also, *sing.*, one of these pieces.

don (dŏn), *n.* 1. [*cap.*] Sir; Mr.; — a title in Spain, now common to all classes. 2. A Spanish nobleman or gentleman. 3. A grand personage.

don, *v. t.*; DONNED (dŏnd); DON'NING. To put on; dress in.

do'nate (dō'nāt), *v. t.* [1] To make a donation of. *Chiefly U. S.* The use of *donate* in a general sense as equivalent to *give* is vulgar.

do-na'tion (dō-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of giving, or that which is given, as a present. — **Syn.** See PRESENT.

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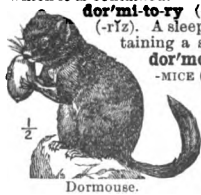
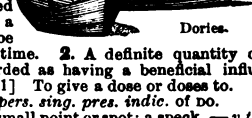
don'a-tive (dŏn'ā-tĭv), *n.* A gift; largess; present. — *a.* [4] Of the nature of, or subject to, donation.
done (dŭn), *p. p.* of DO.
don'jon (dŭn'jŭn ; dŏn'jŏn), *n.* A massive chief tower in medieval castles. See CASTLE, *Illust.*
don'key (dŏŋ'kĭ), *n. ; pl.* -KEYS (-kĭz). 1. The ass. 2. A stupid or obstinate fellow ; an ass. — **donkey engine**, a small auxiliary engine, as for pumping.
do'nor (dō'nŏr), *n.* One who gives, or presents.
don't (dōnt). Colloq. contr. of *do not.* Sometimes used incorrectly for *does n't*, contr. of *does not.*
doom (dōōm), *n.* 1. Judgment; sentence. 2. That to which one is doomed ; destiny or fate, esp. unhappy destiny; hence, ruin; death. — *v. t.* 1. To pronounce judgment upon ; condemn. 2. To destine ; fix ; ordain ; as, *doomed* to disappointment.
dooms'day' (dōōmz'dā'), *n.* 1. The day of the final judgment of mankind. 2. A day of judgment.
door (dōr), *n.* 1. The movable hinged or sliding frame or barrier by which an entrance, as into a house, may be closed. 2. A doorway.
door'keep'er (-kēp'ĕr), *n.* One who keeps or guards a door.
door'post' (-pōst'), *n.* The jamb of a doorway.
door'way' (-wā'), *n.* Passage such as a door closes.
Dor'cas (dōr'kăs), *n.* In the Bible, a Christian woman who made "coats and garments" for the poor. See *Acts* ix. 36–41.
Do'ri-an (dō'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Doric. — *n.* One of a people that invaded Greece, about the 10th century B.C., establishing themselves in Doris, Laconia, etc.
Dor'ic (dŏr'ĭk), *a.* 1. Pertaining to Doris, in ancient Greece, or to the Dorians. 2. Pert. to, or designating, the oldest and simplest of the Greek architectural orders. — *n.* The Doric dialect of Greek.
dor'man-cy (dōr'măn-sĭ), *n.* Dormant state.
dor'mant (-mănt), *a.* [4] Sleeping; asleep, or as if asleep ; hence, inactive; quiescent ; in abeyance.
dor'mer (dōr'mĕr), *n.* A dormer window, or window vertical in a roof; also, the projecting part in which it is contained.

Dormer Window.

dor'mi-to-ry (-mĭ-tō-rĭ), *n. ; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A sleeping room; building containing a series of sleeping rooms.
dor'mouse' (-mous'), *n. ; pl.* -MICE (-mīs'). Any of several small Old World rodents somewhat resembling small squirrels.


Dormouse.

dor'sal (-săl), *a.* Pertaining to, or situated near or on, the back ; — opposed to *ventral.*
do'ry (dō'rĭ), *n. ; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A kind of flat-bottomed boat.


Dories.

dose (dōs), *n* 1. The measured quantity of a medicine to be taken at one time. 2. A definite quantity of anything regarded as having a beneficial influence. — *v. t.* [1] To give a dose or doses to.
dost (dŭst), *2d pers. sing. pres. indic.* of DO.
dot (dŏt), *n.* A small point or spot; a speck. — *v.t.;* DOT'TED, DOT'TING. To mark with or as with dots.
dot, *n.* A woman's marriage portion, or dowry.
dot'age (dōt'ĭj), *n.* Feebleness of mind, esp. in old age; senility.
do'tard (dō'tărd), *n.* A foolish or imbecile person ; esp., one whose mind is impaired by age.
dote (dōt), *v. i.* [1] 1. To be weak-minded, esp. from age. 2. To be foolishly fond; love to excess; — with *on* or *upon.* — **dot'ing-ly**, *adv.* [8].
doth (dŭth), 3d *pers. sing. pres.* of DO. *Archaic.*
dou'ble (dŭb'l), *a.* 1. Twofold; doubled; made or being twice as great, as large, as much, as many, as strong, as valuable, etc. 2. Being in pairs; coupled. 3. Twofold in relation, character, or action; as, a *double* meaning. 4. *Bot.* Having the floral leaves considerably increased beyond the natural number. — **double entry**, a method of bookkeeping in which two entries of every transaction are made in the ledger, one on the debtor and one on the creditor side. — *n.* 1. Twice as much ; twice the number, quantity, value, or the like. 2. The counterpart of another ; duplicate. 3. A sharp turn in running, or in a river. — *adv.* Doubly ; in a pair. — *v. t.* [1] 1. To multiply by two; make twice as great. 2. To make of two thicknesses by bending together; fold. 3. To amount to twice as much as. 4. To pass around or by ; as, to *double* the cape. — *v. i.* 1. To be doubled. 2. To return on one's track.
dou'ble-banked' (-băŋkt'), *a.* Having two banks of rowers, as a boat.
dou'ble-deal'ing, *n., or* **double dealing.** Duplicity. — **dou'ble-deal'er**, *n., or* **double dealer.** [8].
dou'ble-faced' (dŭb''l-fāst'), *a.* [4] Hypocritical.
dou'ble-quick', *a.* Of, or performed in, the fastest time or step in marching, next to a run. — *n.* Double-quick time, step, or march.
dou'blet (-lĕt), *n.* 1. A close-fitting body garment for men, worn in western Europe from about the 15th to the 17th century. 2. One of a pair. 3. A pair.
dou-bloon' (dŭb-lōōn'), *n.* A Spanish gold coin, no longer issued, originally worth about $16, later $5.
dou'bly (dŭb'lĭ), *adv.* In twice the quantity ; to twice the degree ; in a twofold manner ; twice.
doubt (dout), *v. i.* To waver in opinion ; hesitate in belief. — *v. t.* 1. To hold questionable ; be inclined not to believe ; distrust. 2. To be apprehensive of ; fear ; also, to suspect ; surmise. — *n.* 1. Uncertainty of mind arising from insufficient knowledge or evidence ; hesitation ; uncertainty. 2. Uncertainty of condition ; as, to bring one's sincerity in *doubt.* — **doubt'er**, *n.* [8].
Syn. DOUBT, DISTRUST, SUSPICION. **Doubt** implies lack of certainty ; **distrust**, want of confidence ; **suspicion** is more or less hostile distrust, esp. on insufficient evidence; as, his mind was full of *doubt;* they were offended by his *distrust ;* he was uneasy because of his *suspicion* that they *doubted* his loyalty.
doubt'ful (-fōōl), *a.* [4] 1. Admitting of doubt ; not obvious, clear, or certain; as, a *doubtful* title. 2. Of questionable character; as, *doubtful* intentions. 3. Not settled in opinion; undetermined; hesitating ; as, *doubtful* of one's own success. 4. Of uncertain issue or event ; as, the battle continued *doubtful.* — **doubt'ful-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
Syn. DOUBTFUL, DUBIOUS. **Doubtful** is commonly the more positive ; **dubious** implies vagueness, ambiguity, wavering, or suspicion ; as, a *doubtful* expression ; *dubious* prospects, actions.
doubt'less, *a.* Free from doubt. — *adv.* Undoubtedly. — **doubt'less-ly**, *adv.* [8].
douche (dōōsh), *n.* A jet of water or vapor directed upon or into a part of the body ; also, a bath taken by means of a douche.
dough (dō), *n.* 1. Paste of bread, pie, or the like. 2. Something of the consistency of such paste.
dough'boy' (-boi'), *n.* 1. A flour dumpling. *Colloq.* 2. *Mil.* An infantryman. *Slang, U. S.*
dough'nut' (-nŭt'), *n.* A small cake usually sweetened, often made with yeast, fried in deep fat.
dough'ty (dou'tĭ), *a.* [3] Able ; strong ; valiant. *Now Archaic, or somewhat Humorous.* — **dough'ti-ly** (-tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [8] — **dough'ti-ness**, *n.* [8].

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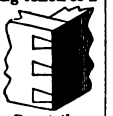
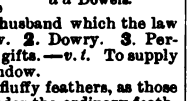
dough'y (dō'ĭ), *a.* [3] Like dough; soft and heavy; pasty; flabby and pale; as, a *doughy* complexion.
Doug'las spruce (dŭg'lăs). A valuable Western timber tree of the pine family.
dour (dōor), *a.* Hard; bold; sour in aspect. *Scot.*
douse (dous), *v. t. & i.* [1] To duck; immerse; also, to drench; as, to *douse* one in, or with, water.
dove (dŏv). Colloquial pret. of DIVE, *v. i.*
dove (dŭv), *n.* A pigeon.
dove'cot' (dŭv'kŏt') } *n.* An elevated box, with
dove'cote' (-kōt'; -kŏt) } compartments, for doves.
dove'tail' (-tāl'), *n. Carpentry.* A flaring tenon or a mortise making an interlocking joint.
— *v. t.* 1. *Carpentry.* a To cut to a dovetail. b To join by dovetails. 2. To fit in or connect strongly or nicely.


Dovetails.

dow'a-ger (dou'ä-jĕr), *n.* 1. A widow who has a title or property that came from her deceased husband. 2. A dignified elderly woman. *Colloq.*
dow'dy (-dĭ), *a.* [3] Shabbily dull; not smart or bright and tidy; as, a *dowdy* bonnet, woman. — Syn. See SLOVENLY. — *n.; pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). A dowdy woman or girl.
dow'el (-ĕl), *n.* A pin fitting into a hole in an abutting piece to prevent motion or slipping.


a a Dowels.

dow'er (-ēr), *n.* 1. That portion of, or interest in, the real estate of a deceased husband which the law gives for life to his widow. 2. Dowry. 3. Personal endowment; natural gifts. — *v. t.* To supply with a dower or dowry; endow.
down (doun), *n.* 1. Soft fluffy feathers, as those of young birds or those under the ordinary feathers of adult birds. 2. A soft hairy outgrowth, as on the face or on a plant.
down, *n.* [*Usually in pl.*] 1. A hill; esp., a hillock of sand cast up by the wind along the shore. 2. A tract of open upland.
down, *adv.* 1. In the direction of gravity; toward or in a lower place or position, or one regarded as lower; below; — opposite of *up*. 2. From a past or remote time or period. 3. From a greater to a less bulk, amount, or strength, or from a thinner to a thicker consistence; as, to boil *down* sirup. 4. On or upon a table or counter; hence, (paid) in cash or on the spot; as, to pay part *down*. — *prep.* In a descending direction along; from a higher to a lower place, on or within; as, to run *down* the hill. — *v. t.* To put or bring down; as, the wrestler *downed* his opponent. *Archaic or Colloq.* — *a.* Downward; descending; sloping; as, a *down* grade. — *n.* A descent; a reverse of fortune; as, the ups and *downs* of life.
down'cast' (-kăst'), *a.* [4] Cast down; directed downward; dejected; as, *downcast* eyes.
down'fall' (-fôl'), *n.* A fall or descent; as, a *downfall* of water; hence, ruin; as, the *downfall* of Rome. — **down'fall'en** (-fôl'n), *a.* [4].
down'heart'ed (-här'tĕd), *a.* [4] Dejected; low-spirited. — **-ed-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ed-ness**, *n.* [8].
down'hill' (-hĭl'), *adv.* Down the slope of a hill; downward. — (doun'hĭl'), *a.* Sloping.
down'right' (doun'rīt'; doun'rīt'), *adv.* Thoroughly; completely; as, to be *downright* scared. — (doun'rīt'), *a.* 1. Directed vertically downward; as, a *downright* blow. 2. Plain; direct; positive; as, to speak in *downright* English. 3. Absolute; thorough; as, a *downright* lie.
down'stairs' (-stârz'), *adv.* Down the stairs; on or to a lower floor. — (doun'stârz'), *a.* Below stairs.
down'trod'den (-trŏd'n), *a.* [4] Trodden down; abused by superior power.
down'ward (-wĕrd), *adv.* 1. From a higher to a lower place, condition, etc.; in a descending course. 2. From an earlier time. — *a.* Descending; inclined downward.
down'wards (-wĕrdz), *adv.* = DOWNWARD.
down'y (doun'ĭ), *a.* [3] 1. Covered with down. 2. Made of or resembling down; downlike; soft.
dow'ry (dou'rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). 1. The money, goods, or estate which a woman brings to her husband in marriage; dot. 2. Gift of nature; talent.
dox-ol'o-gy (dŏk-sŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). A kind of hymn or formula expressing praise to God.
doze (dōz), *v. i.* [1] To sleep lightly; be drowsy or dull. — *n.* A light sleep; drowse.
doz'en (dŭz'n), *n.; pl.* DOZEN (before another noun), DOZENS (-'nz). A collection of twelve objects.
doz'y (dōz'ĭ), *a.* [3] Drowsy.
drab (drăb), *n.* A slatternly woman; strumpet.
drab, *n.* A dull brownish yellow or yellowish gray. — *a.* Of the color of drab.
drab'ble (drăb'l), *v. t. & i.* [1] To draggle.
drachm (drăm), *n.* 1. A drachma. 2. = DRAM.
drach'ma (drăk'mä), *n.; pl.* E. -MAS (-mäz), L. -MÆ (-mē). 1. A small ancient Greek weight of various values. 2. An ancient Greek silver coin weighing a drachma. 3. A monetary unit and silver coin of modern Greece worth 19.3 cents.
draft (drâft), *n.* 1. Act of drawing, or hauling; the thing or quantity drawn; a load. 2. Act of drinking or inhaling, as liquor, smoke, etc.; also, a drink; potion; inhalation. 3. A current of any sort; current of air. 4. A preliminary sketch or outline. 5. A drawing of money from a fund or stock; an order directing the payment of money. 6. Demand; claim; as, a *draft* upon one's strength. 7. The detaching or selecting of individuals from a mass, or those so detached or selected. 8. Depth of water necessary to float a ship, or the depth a ship sinks in water, esp. when laden. 9. *pl.* See DRAUGHTS. — *v. t.* 1. To draw the preliminary sketch or plan of. 2. To draw away; detach for service; select; as, to *draft* men for the army.
drafts'man (drâfts'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN. One who makes mechanical plans or sketches, etc.
draft'y (drâf'tĭ), *a.* [3] Having a draft, or current of air; abounding in drafts; as, a *drafty* room.
drag (drăg), *v. t.*; DRAGGED (drăgd); DRAG'GING (-ĭng). 1. To draw slowly or heavily; haul; as, to *drag* a log. 2. a To dredge or search by means of a drag, grapnel, or the like; as, to *drag* a pond. b To harrow; as, to *drag* a field. 3. To continue tediously; — usually with *on* or *out*; as, to *drag* out a painful existence. — Syn. See DRAW. — *v. i.* 1. To be drawn along on the ground; trail. 2. To move onward heavily or slowly. 3. To hang or lag behind. — *n.* 1. Act of dragging; anything dragged. 2. A kind of heavy harrow, for breaking up ground. 3. A device for dragging along the bottom under water, for dredging, etc. 4. A kind of heavy coach with seats on top. 5. Anything that retards; a clog.
drag'gle (drăg'l), *v. t.* [1] To wet and soil by dragging on the ground or in the wet; drabble. — *v. i.* 1. To be draggled. 2. To follow slowly; straggle.
drag'net' (-nĕt'), *n.* Net to be drawn along the bottom of water or over ground to catch something.
drag'o-man (drăg'ō-măn), *n.; pl.* -MANS (-măNz). An interpreter; — so called in the East.
drag'on (drăg'ŭn), *n.* 1. A fabulous animal, generally a monstrous, crested, winged, scaly reptile. 2. [*cap.*] A northern constellation, near the pole.
dragon fly. Any of several large harmless insects that feed on gnats, mosquitoes, etc. Called also *darning needle.* See INSECT, *Illust.*
dra-goon' (drä-gōōn'), *n.* Orig., a mounted infantryman; now, a cavalryman, usu. heavily equipped.

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drain (drān), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To draw or flow off by degrees; draw off utterly; exhaust; as, to *drain* off water. **2.** To make or become gradually dry or empty; as, to *drain* land, a cup. — *n.* **1.** A draining; as, a *drain* on one's income. **2.** A channel, trench, or the like by which liquid is drained.

drain'age (-ĭj), *n.* **1.** Act or process of draining; that which is drained off. **2.** System of drains.

drain'pipe' (-pīp'), *n.* A pipe for drainage.

drake (drāk), *n.* The male of the duck; a male duck.

dram (drăm), *n.* **1.** **a** A weight; in *apothecaries' weight*, 1-8th of an ounce, or 60 grains (3.888 grams); in *avoirdupois weight*, 1-16th of an ounce, or 27.34 grains (1.77 grams). **b** Short for FLUID DRAM. **2.** A small drink or draft.

dra'ma (drä'mä), *n.* **1.** A composition intended to portray life or character, esp. one designed to be performed on the stage. **2.** Dramatic art, literature, or affairs. **3.** A series of real events having unity and interest like that of the drama.

dra-mat'ic (drä-măt'ĭk), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to the drama; suited to the drama. — **-i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. DRAMATIC, THEATRICAL, MELODRAMATIC. That is **dramatic** which is appropriate to the drama, esp. as suggesting vividly expressive action or gesture, unexpected situations, or a striking outcome; as, the *dramatic* struggle between Pope Gregory and Henry IV. That is **theatrical** which is exaggerated, artificial, or tawdry in its dramatic effect; as, a *theatrical* display of grief. That is **melodramatic** which is sensationally dramatic.

dra-mat'ics, *n. pl.* Dramatic writings; plays.

‖ **dra'ma-tis per-so'næ** (drăm'ä-tĭs pĕr-sō'nē). [L.] The characters or actors in a drama or play.

dram'a-tist (drăm'ä-tĭst), *n.* A playwright.

dram'a-ti-za'tion (-tĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of dramatizing; a dramatized version.

dram'a-tize (-tīz), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To make into a drama, as a story. **2.** To represent dramatically.

dram'shop' (drăm'shŏp'), *n.* A barroom.

drank (drăŋk), *pret.* of DRINK.

drape (drāp), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To cover or adorn with or as with drapery. **2.** To arrange in folds; hang.

dra'per (drā'pẽr), *n.* A dealer in cloths.

dra'per-y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -PERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Cloth, or woolen stuffs in general. **2.** A textile fabric for decoration, esp. hangings, or loose vestments.

dras'tic (drăs'tĭk), *a.* [4] Acting rapidly and violently; extreme in effect; as, a *drastic* remedy.

draught (drăft), *n. & v. t.* See DRAFT, *n. & v. t.*

draughts (drăfts), *n.* Checkers, the game.

drave (drāv). Archaic or dial. pret. of DRIVE.

draw (drô), *v. t.; pret.* DREW (drōō); *p. p.* DRAWN (drôn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRAW'ING. **1.** To pull so as to cause to follow; haul; drag. **2.** To attract; allure; induce. **3.** To inhale; also, to utter or produce with inhalation; heave; as, to *draw* breath or a sigh. **4.** To cause to come out; extract; bring forth; as, to *draw* water, lots, (fig.) oaths from a person, etc. **5.** To deduce or infer, as from premises; as, to *draw* conclusions or an inference; also, to derive or take, as from a source, a fund, etc.; as, to *draw* money from a bank. **6.** To conduct, convey, bring, take, divert, etc., as if by pulling; as, to *draw* one aside; hence, to bring about or bring on; as, to *draw* trouble upon one's self. **7.** To disembowel; as, hanged and *drawn*. **8.** To lengthen, protract, or stretch. **9.** To produce by or as by tracing a pen or pencil over a surface; hence, to picture by words. **10.** To write in due form; as, to *draw* a deed. **11.** To formulate; as, to *draw* comparisons. **12.** To require (such a depth) to float; — of a vessel. **13.** To leave (a contest) undecided.

Syn. DRAW, DRAG, HAUL. **Draw** is the general term for traction of any sort. To **drag** is to *draw* with toil, difficulty, or violence, esp. against resistance; as, to *drag* a coach through the mire. To **haul** is to pull or tug, or (esp.) to transport by drawing; as, to *haul* in a net, to *haul* a load of wood.

to draw (one) out, to lead (one) to speak out freely. — **to d. up.** **a** = DRAW, *v. t.*, 10. **b** To array.

draw (drô), *v. i.* **1.** To move; come or go; lit., to draw one's self; — with prepositions and adverbs of direction; as, to *draw on*, to advance; to *draw* near, etc. **2.** To pull; move something by pulling. **3.** To contract; shrink. **4.** To attract; entice. **5.** To act as a blistering agent; — said of a plaster, poultice, etc. **6.** To be drawn or pulled; admit of being drawn. **7.** To delineate; sketch; practice drawing. **8.** To make a demand for money deposited or due, or for supplies, etc. Also fig.; as, to *draw* upon one's reserve strength. **9.** To sink (to a certain depth) in water when floating. **10.** To produce, or admit of, a draft, or current, as a chimney. — *n.* **1.** Act or process of drawing. **2.** The result of drawing; state of being drawn; a drawn battle, game, etc. **3.** The movable part of a drawbridge. *U. S.* **4.** A ravine. *Western U. S.*

draw'back' (-băk'), *n.* **1.** Money paid back after collection. **2.** Hindrance; objectionable feature.

draw'bridge' (-brĭj'), *n.* A bridge of which all or part is made to be raised, drawn, or moved aside, to admit or hinder passage.

Swing Draw bridge.

draw-ee' (drô-ē'), *n.* The person on whom an order or bill of exchange is drawn.

draw'er (drô'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who draws. **2.** One who issues a draft. **3.** A boxlike receptacle as in a table, arranged to be drawn out. **4.** *pl.* An undergarment for the legs and lower body.

draw'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one that draws. **2.** A picture or representation made by lines or, loosely, by shading or color; sketch. — **drawing knife**, a woodworker's tool used by drawing it toward one. See TOOLS, *Illust.*

draw'ing-room', *n.* A room for the reception of company.

drawl (drôl), *v. t. & i.* To speak in a slow, lengthened tone. — *n.* A drawling utterance. — **-er**, *n.* [8].

dray (drā), *n.* A strong low cart or wagon, without fixed sides.

dray'age (drā'ĭj), *n.* **1.** Use of a dray. **2.** Charge, or sum paid, for the use of a dray.

dread (drĕd), *v. t. & i.* To fear greatly; regard or look forward to with great apprehension; as, to *dread* death. — *n.* **1.** Great fear, esp. of impending evil. **2.** Reverential or respectful fear; awe. **3.** An object of fear or awe; as, he was the *dread* of all. — **Syn.** See FEAR. — *a.* [3] Dreadful.

dread'ful (drĕd'fo͝ol), *a.* [4] **1.** Fearful; inspiring dread; terrible; as, a *dreadful* storm. **2.** Awful; inspiring dread, or reverence; as, *dreadful* majesty. — **Syn.** Frightful, terrific, horrible, horrid. — **-ful-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ful-ness**, *n.* [8].

dread'nought' (-nôt'), *n.* A type of very heavily armed and armored battleship.

dream (drēm), *n.* **1.** A series of thoughts, images, or emotions occurring during sleep; any seeming of reality occurring to one sleeping. **2.** Any experience of waking life suggestive of a dream (sense 1); esp., a visionary creation of the imagination. **Syn.** DREAM, VISION, REVERIE. **Dream** is the general term for the ideas or images present to the mind in sleep; a **vision** is an appearance (commonly thought of as supernatural, mysterious, or symbolic) presenting itself usually to the mind, either in sleep or in an abnormal waking mood. Fig., *dream* suggests vague or idle, commonly happy, anticipation; *vision*, more definite or elaborate fancies. **Reverie** is a waking dream.

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dream (drēm), *v. i.*; DREAMED (drēmd) or DREAMT (drĕmt); DREAM'ING. **1.** To have a dream or dreams. **2.** To indulge in daydreams or reverie. **3.** To conceive (of), esp. as a plan or possibility; as, to *dream* of happiness. — *v. t.* **1.** To have a dream of; as, he *dreamed* that the house burned. **2.** To fancy or think of as if in a dream; as, "Do noble things, not *dream* them." — **dream'er**, *n.* [8].

dream'land' (-lănd'), *n.* An unreal, delightful country such as is sometimes pictured in dreams.

dreamt (drĕmt), *pret. & p. p.* of DREAM.

dream'y (drēm'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Abounding in dreams; given to dreaming. **2.** Like a dream; soft; languid. — **dream'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [8] — **-i-ness**, *n.* [8].

drear (drēr), *a.* [3] Melancholy; gloomy.

drear'y (-ĭ), *a.* [3] Comfortless; dismal; gloomy. — **drear'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [8] — **-i-ness**, *n.* [8].

dredge (drĕj), *n.* **1.** A machine for scooping up or removing mud or wet earth. **2.** A device for dragging over the sea bottom, as to gather shellfish. — *v. t.* [1] To gather with a dredge; to excavate or deepen with a dredge. — **dredg'er** (drĕj'ẽr), *n.* [8].

dredge, *v. t.* To sprinkle (as a roast) with flour, etc.; also, to sift or sprinkle (flour, etc.).

dredg'er, *n.* A box to sprinkle flour, etc.

dreg (drĕg), *n.* Grounds or lees of a liquid; most worthless part of anything; — usually in *pl.*

drench (drĕnch), *v. t.* **1.** To cause to drink; esp., to dose by force. **2.** To wet through and through; soak. — **Syn.** See SATURATE. — *n.* **1.** A draft, or potion, esp. one given to an animal. **2.** Act of drenching. **3.** Something that drenches.

dress (drĕs), *v. t.* **1.** To arrange in exact line, as soldiers; align. **2.** To make ready; prepare (food, lumber, stone, etc.) for use, for the market, etc. **3.** To till, prune, or the like, as land, trees, etc. **4.** To curry (as a horse); comb and brush (the hair); do up. **5.** To clothe; to clothe in formal dress; array; deck. **6.** To treat with remedies, bandages, etc., as a wound. **7.** To rebuke; scold; beat; — often with *down*. — *v. i.* **1.** *Mil.* To form alignment. **2.** To clothe one's self, esp. in formal dress; as, to *dress* for a ball. — *n.* **1.** Act of dressing. **2.** Attire; clothes; costume; esp., fine or distinctive apparel. **3.** A lady's gown.

dress'er (drĕs'ẽr), *n.* One that dresses.

dress'er, *n.* **1.** A bench on which meat, etc., is, or was formerly, dressed. **2.** A chest of drawers, or bureau, with a mirror. *U. S.*

dress'ing, *vb. n.* **1.** Act of one that dresses. **2.** That which is used to dress anything, as an application to a sore, manure for land, sauce for food. **3.** A scolding; castigation; — often with *down*.

dress'mak'er (-māk'ẽr), *n.* A maker of dresses.

dress'y (-ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Attentive to dress. **2.** Of garments, etc., stylish. *Colloq.*

drew (drōō), *pret.* of DRAW.

drib'ble (drĭb''l), *v. i. & t.* [1] **1.** To fall or let fall in drops; trickle. **2.** To slaver; drivel. — *n.* A trickling stream.

drib'blet. Var. of DRIBLET.

drib'let (drĭb'lĕt), *n.* A small piece or quantity.

dried (drīd), *pret. & p. p.* of DRY.

dri'er (drī'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that dries. **2.** A substance mixed with the oil for paints, varnishes, etc., to make it dry more quickly.

dri'er, *compar.*, **dri'est**, *superl.*, of DRY, *a.*

drift (drĭft), *n.* **1.** **a** That which is forced, or urged along, esp. by wind, water, or ice. **b** *Geol.* Material moved from one place and deposited in another, as by a river or glacier. **2.** State of being driven; act or motion of drifting; as, the *drift* of the arctic ice. **3.** **a** Deviation of a ship from her course caused by currents. **b** A slow movement of oceanic surface waters, caused by the wind. **4.** Tendency of an act or process or esp of an argument or the like; purport; also, meaning; aim; as, though his story was confused in detail, its *drift* was clear. — **Syn.** See TENDENCY. — *v. i. & t.* **1.** To float or drive along by or as by water or air; as, the leaves *drift* before the storm. **2.** To heap up by the force of wind; also, to cover, or be covered, with drifts; as, the snow has *drifted* across the road; the road is, or has, *drifted* full.

drift'wood' (-wōōd'), *n.* Wood drifted by water; fig., whatever is drifting or floating as on water.

drill (drĭl), *n.* **1.** An instrument for boring holes in hard substances. **2.** Act or exercise of training soldiers, as in the manual of arms, etc.; hence, art of drilling in anything. **3.** Any exercise, physical or mental, enforced with regularity. — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To pierce or bore with or as with a drill. **2.** To train in the military art, as soldiers. **3.** To instruct or train thoroughly in any art or subject; discipline; hence, to impart (ideas) in this way.

drill, *v. t.* **1.** To sow, as seeds, in drills, or light furrows. **2.** To sow (ground) in drills.

drill, *n.* **1.** An implement for making holes or furrows into which it sows seeds. **2.** A light furrow into which seed is sown, or the row of sown seed.

drill'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that drills.

drill'ing, *n.* A heavy twilled linen or cotton fabric.

drill'ing, *n.* Action of one that drills.

dri'ly (drī'lĭ). Var. of DRYLY.

drink (drĭnk), *v. i.*; *pret.* DRANK (drăngk), formerly DRUNK (drŭngk); *p. p.* DRUNK and (chiefly used as an adjective) DRUNK'EN (-'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRINK'ING. **1.** To swallow (a liquid); imbibe. **2.** To absorb (a liquid); suck up. **3.** To take in through the senses; inhale, hear, see, etc.; as, to *drink* in the beauty of a scene. — *v. t.* **1.** To swallow anything liquid; imbibe. **2.** To drink alcoholic liquors, esp. to excess. — *n.* **1.** Liquid to be swallowed. **2.** Alcoholic liquor. **3.** Excessive drinking; as, he has taken to *drink*. **4.** A potion; draft.

drink'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Suitable for drinking.

drink'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who drinks, esp. habitually of intoxicants; as, a hard *drinker*.

drip (drĭp), *v. i.*; DRIPPED (drĭpt) or DRIPT; DRIP'PING. To let fall in drops. — *v. t.* **1.** To let fall drops of moisture or liquid. **2.** To fall in drops. — *n.* Act of dripping; that which drips.

drip'ping, *vb. n.* **1.** A falling in drops. **2.** That which falls in drops. — **dripping pan**, a pan to catch the dripping from roasting meat.

drive (drīv), *v. t.*; *pret.* DROVE (drōv); *p. p.* DRIV'EN (drĭv''n), *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRIV'ING (drīv'ĭng). **1.** To impel away or onward; to urge or push onward; press forward; as, to *drive* cows; to *drive* a nail. **2.** To urge on and direct the motions of, as horses or a vehicle; hence, also, to convey in a vehicle. **3.** To carry on or through energetically, as a trade. **4.** To urge, press, or bring to a point or state; as, to *drive* one mad. — *v. i.* **1.** To rush and press with violence. **2.** To be forced along; be driven. **3.** To go by, or pass in, a vehicle whose course is wholly or partly under one's direction. **4.** To aim, or tend, to a point; to mean; — usually with *at*; as, What are you *driving* at? — **Syn.** See RIDE. — *n.* **1.** Act of driving; esp., a trip in a vehicle wholly or partly under one's control. **2.** A road esp. for driving. **3.** Urgent pressure of work. **4.** A collection of objects driven, as of floating logs.

driv'el (drĭv''l), *v. i.* [7] **1.** To slaver or slobber like a child or an idiot. **2.** To flow from the mouth like spittle. **3.** To be silly in speech. — *n.* **1.** Slaver or slobber. **2.** Foolish talk. — **-el-er**, *n.* [7, 8].

driv'en (drĭv''n), *p. p.* of DRIVE.

driv'er (drīv'ẽr), *n.* One that drives, as a coachman, an overseer, etc.

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drive'way' (drīv'wā'), *n.* A passage or way along which vehicles or animals are driven.

driz'zle (drĭz'l), *v. i.* [1] To rain in minute drops. — *n.* Fine rain like mist. — **driz'zly** (-lĭ), *a.*

droll (drōl), *a.* [3] Queer, and fitted to provoke laughter; ludicrous from oddity. — **Syn.** Comic, ridiculous, odd, facetious. See LAUGHABLE.

droll'er-y (drōl'ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Something droll; a jest; jesting. **2.** Droll quality; quaint humor.

drom'e-da-ry (drŭm'ẽ-dā-rĭ; drŏm'-), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). Originally, a fleet camel bred esp. for riding; now, more often, the Arabian, or one-humped, camel. See MAMMAL, *Illust.*

drone (drōn), *n.* **1.** The male of bees, esp. the male of the honeybee, which has no sting and gathers no honey. **2.** A sluggard. — *v. i. & t.* [1] To idle.

drone, *v. i. & t.* [1] To make, or sound with, a low, dull, monotonous, murmuring sound; to speak monotonously. — *n.* **1.** A bagpipe, or one of the lowest tubes of a bagpipe, or its tone. **2.** A humming or deep murmuring sound.

drool (drōōl), *v. i.* To drivel.

droop (drōōp), *v. i.* **1.** To sink or hang down, as from exhaustion. **2.** To be dispirited; languish. — *v. t.* To let droop or sink. — *n.* A drooping.

drop (drŏp), *n.* **1.** The quantity of fluid that falls in one spherical mass; liquid globule. **2. a** A small quantity of drink. **b** *pl.* Any medicine measured by drops. **3.** That which resembles a liquid drop, as an earring, a sugarplum, etc. **4.** A sudden fall; descent. **5.** Whatever is arranged to drop or fall from an elevated position; also, a contrivance for lowering something; as: **a** A trapdoor. **b** A curtain which drops in front of a stage. **6.** Depth to which, or distance through which, one drops; as, a *drop* of 20 feet. **7.** An abrupt fall in level. — *v. t.;* DROPPED (drŏpt) or DROPT; DROP'PING. **1.** To let fall in a drop or drops; as, to *drop* medicine. **2.** To let fall like a drop or drops; release to a downward motion. **3.** To let go; dismiss; also, to quit. **4.** To omit (as a letter) in writing or speaking. **5.** To fell or bring down, as by a blow. **6.** To lower, as one's eyes, voice, etc. — *v. i.* **1.** To fall in drops. **2.** To fall, or fall away; sink. **3.** To lower, as the voice. **4.** To come unexpectedly or casually; as, my friend *dropped* in. **5.** To cease; as, the quarrel was allowed to *drop*. **6. a** To move (easily) with the current or tide; as, the boat a *drop* down below the point. **b** To fall to the rear; — with *behind, astern,* or the like. — **drop'per** (-ẽr), *n.* [8].

drop'si-cal (drŏp'sĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] Affected with, or subject to, dropsy; pertaining to dropsy.

drop'sy (drŏp'sĭ), *n.; pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). An unnatural accumulation of serous fluid in the body.

droshk'y (drŏshk'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -IES (-ĭz). A low, four-wheeled, open carriage, used in Russia.

dross (drŏs), *n.* **1.** The scum or refuse matter from molten ore or metal. **2.** Waste; refuse.

drought (drout), *n.* Dryness; want of rain or water.

drouth (drouth). Var. of DROUGHT.

drove (drōv), *n.* **1.** A collection of cattle driven or collected for driving. **2.** Any collection of animals, or a crowd of people, esp. when moving along together. — **Syn.** See FLOCK.

drove, *pret.* of DRIVE.

dro'ver (drō'vẽr), *n.* One who drives domestic animals to market; hence, a dealer in cattle.

drown (droun), *v. i.* To be suffocated in water or other liquid. — *v. t.* **1.** To immerse in water or other liquid, or to kill by so doing. **2.** To overwhelm; overpower; as, cheers *drowned* his voice.

drowse (drouz), *v.i. & t.* [1] **1.** To be or make heavy with sleepiness; doze. **2.** To pass (time) as in drowsing. — *n.* A doze.

drow'sy (drou'zĭ), *a.* [3] Inclined to drowse; dozy. — **-si-ly** (-zĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **-si-ness,** *n.*

drub (drŭb), *v. t.;* DRUBBED (drŭbd); DRUB'BING. To beat, as with a stick; thrash; cudgel. — *n.* A blow with a cudgel; thump.

drudge (drŭj), *v. i.* [1] To perform drudgery. — *n.* One who drudges; servant; hack.

drudg'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Work or toil that is mean, irksome, or distasteful. — **Syn.** See WORK.

drug (drŭg), *n.* **1.** Any substance used medicinally. **2.** A commodity of slow sale, or in no demand. — *v. t.;* DRUGGED (drŭgd); DRUG'GING (drŭg'ĭng). To affect with drugs; esp., to stupefy by a narcotic.

drug'get (-ĕt), *n.* A coarse woolen felt or woven cloth, used as a protective covering for carpets, etc.

drug'gist (-ĭst), *n.* An apothecary.

dru'id (drōō'ĭd), *n.* One of a religious order among the ancient Celts.

dru-id'ic (drōō-ĭd'ĭk), **dru-id'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, the druids.

drum (drŭm), *n.* **1.** A musical instrument having a stretched skin or vellum head or heads, played by beating with a stick or pair of sticks. **2.** The sound of this instrument. **3.** Anything suggestive of a drum, as the tympanum of the ear, a cylindrical part of a machine, etc. — *v. i.;* DRUMMED (drŭmd); DRUM'MING. **1.** To beat or play on a drum. **2.** To beat with the fingers as with drumsticks; make a noise like that of a beaten drum. — *v. t.* **1.** To assemble by or as by beat of drum; to collect; — with *up.* **2.** To expel ignominiously, with beat of drum; — with *out, down,* etc. **3.** To drive or force by reiteration; as, to *drum* a lesson into a class. **4.** To strike or thump as in beating a drum.

drum'lin (-lĭn), *n. Geol.* An elongate or oval hill of glacial drift.

drum major. The marching leader of a band.

drum'mer (drŭm'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who plays the drum, as in a band. **2.** A commercial traveler. *U. S.*

drum'stick' (-stĭk'), *n.* A stick for beating a drum.

drunk (drŭnk), *p. p.* of DRINK. Hence: *a.* [3] Intoxicated with or as with strong drink; inebriated.

drunk'ard (drŭnk'ẽrd), *n.* One who is in the habit of getting drunk.

drunk'en (-'n), *a.* [3] **1.** Overcome by strong drink; drunk. **2.** Pert. to, or characterized by, intoxication. — **-ly,** *adv.* [8] — **-ness,** *n.* [8].

drupe (drōōp), *n.* A fruit consisting of a pulpy, leatherlike, or fibrous outer covering and a woody or bony inner shell, or stone, inclosing a single seed, as in the plum, cherry, and peach.

dru'sy (drōō'zĭ), *a.* [3] Covered with minute crystals; containing cavities lined with crystals.

dry (drī), *a.;* DRI'ER (drī'ẽr), DRI'EST. **1.** Free from moisture; not wet or moist. **2.** Pertaining to or characterized by absence of moisture, etc.; not having the usual supply of liquid; as: **a** Of animals, not giving milk. **b** Thirsty; needing drink. **c** Not shedding, or accompanied by, tears; as, *dry* eyes, sobs. **d** Of commodities, solid, as opposed to liquid. **3.** Not showing emotion or feeling; impassive; as, *dry* wit; a *dry* joker. **4.** Lacking sweetness; — said esp. of wines. **5.** Deficient in interest; dull; as, a *dry* study or sermon.

Syn. Arid, parched; uninteresting, insipid, dull. — DRY, ARID. Dry is the general term for what is destitute of moisture; arid suggests definitely a parched or dried-up condition, esp. with reference to regions or tracts of land; as, *dry* grass; a *dry* season; an *arid* waste, region, etc.

dry battery, *Elec.,* a battery of dry cells. — **d. bridge,** one over a road, railroad, etc., but not over water. — **d. cell,** *Elec.,* a voltaic cell whose contents are made practically solid by the use of some absorbent. — **d. dock,** a dock from which the water may be shut or pumped out. — **d. goods,** textile fabrics;

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— in distinction from *groceries*. *Chiefly U. S.* — **dry measure**, a system of measures of volume for dry or coarse articles. See MEASURES, WEIGHTS, ETC., in Appendix.

dry, *v. t. & i.* [2] To make or become dry.

dry'ad (-ăd), *n.* *Class. Myth.* A wood nymph.

dry'er. Var. of DRIER.

dry'ly (drī'lĭ), *adv.* In a dry manner.

dry'ness, *n.* State or quality of being dry.

dry'-shod', *a.* Having the shoes dry; without wetting the feet.

du'al (dū'ăl), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to two. **2.** Twofold.

du'al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* State of being twofold; any system recognizing two independent principles.

du'al-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Pert. to dualism or duality.

du-al'i-ty (dū-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Dual quality or state.

dub (dŭb), *v. t.;* DUBBED (dŭbd); DUB'BING. **1.** To confer knighthood on. See ACCOLADE. **2.** To invest with any dignity or new character; call; style; as, we *dubbed* him "the doctor"; — now usually jocular. **3.** To rub, or dress smooth, as a timber.

du'bi-ous (dū'bĭ-ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Occasioning doubt; doubtful; as, a *dubious* answer. **2.** Doubtful, or not settled in opinion; doubting; undetermined; as, a *dubious* state of mind. **3.** Of uncertain event or issue; as, in *dubious* battle. **4.** Of questionable character; as, a *dubious* transaction. — **Syn.** See DOUBTFUL. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

du'bi-ta-ble (-tă-b'l), *a.* [4] Liable to be doubted.

du'cal (-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to a duke or dukedom.

duc'at (dŭk'ăt), *n.* A former gold coin worth about $2.28, first coined in Venice in 1284.

duch'ess (dŭch'ĕs), *n.* The wife or widow of a duke; also, a lady who has the sovereignty of a duchy in her own right.

duch'y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* DUCHIES (-ĭz). The territory of a duke or a duchess; a dukedom.

duck (dŭk), *n.* A linen (or sometimes cotton) fabric, finer and lighter than canvas.

duck, *n.* **1.** Any of numerous flat-billed swimming birds of the family including the geese, swans, and mergansers. See BIRD, *Illust.* **2.** A female duck as distinguished from a male, or drake.

duck, *v. t. & i.* **1.** To thrust or plunge momentarily under water or other liquid. **2.** To bow; to bob down, as one's head. **3.** To cringe or to avoid, as a blow, by ducking. *Colloq.* — *n.* A sudden inclination, as of the head; a dip or quick plunge.

duck'bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* A small aquatic monotreme of Australia and Tasmania, having a bill resembling that of a duck. See MAMMAL, *Illust.*

duck'ling, *n.* A young duck.

duct (dŭkt), *n.* **1.** *Anatomy.* A tube or vessel. **2.** Any tube or canal by which a fluid flows.

duc'tile (dŭk'tĭl), *a.* [4] **1.** Capable of being permanently drawn out or hammered thin; — said esp. of metals, as gold. **2.** Easily led; tractable.

duc-til'i-ty (dŭk-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Ductile quality.

dud (dŭd), *n.* An article of clothing; — usually in *pl.*, clothes; esp., old or cast-off clothes. *Colloq.*

dude (dūd), *n.* A dandy; a fop. *Colloq.*

dudg'eon (dŭj'ŭn), *n.* Anger; ill humor; as, in *dudgeon*, in *high dudgeon*, etc.

due (dū), *a.* **1.** Owed or owing as a debt, necessity, or right; inevitable; as, money *due;* death is *due* to all. **2.** Capable of satisfying an obligation; sufficient; as, in *due* time; also, appointed; regular; as, *due* process of law. **3.** Owing or attributable (*to* something); as, death *due* to pneumonia. **4.** Appointed to arrive (at a given time); as, the train is *due* at noon. — *n.* That which is due; as, to pay one's *dues*. — *adv.* Directly; as, *due* east.

due'bill' (dū'bĭl'), *n.* A written acknowledgment of a debt, not payable to order like a promissory note.

du'el (dū'ĕl), *n.* A combat between two persons, fought with deadly weapons by agreement, usually before witnesses (*seconds*) on each side. — *v. i.* [7] To fight in a duel. — **du'el-ist**, *n.* [7, 8].

du-en'na (dū-ĕn'ă), *n.* A governess; chaperon.

du-et' (-ĕt'), *n.* *Music.* A composition for two performers.

dug (dŭg), *pret. & p. p.* of DIG.

dug, *n.* A teat; pap.

dug'out' (-out'), *n.* **1.** Boat made by hollowing out a log. **2.** Rude shelter, as one dug in a hillside.

duke (dūk), *n.* **1.** In some European countries, a sovereign prince, ruler of a duchy. **2.** In Great Britain and some other countries, a nobleman of the highest hereditary rank after that of prince.

duke'dom (-dŭm), *n.* A duchy or the title of a duke.

dul'cet (dŭl'sĕt), *a.* [4] Sweet to the eye, feeling, or, esp., to the ear; melodious.

dul'ci-mer (-sĭ-mĕr), *n.* A musical instrument having wire strings, played with two light hammers.

dull (dŭl), *a.* [3] **1.** Slow of understanding; stupid. **2.** Slow in perception or sensibility; hence, unfeeling; insensible; as, the *dull* clods. **3.** Slow in action; sluggish; as, *dull* trade; hence, heavy; listless; inert. **4.** Furnishing little pleasure or variety; uninteresting; as, a *dull* story; a *dull* day. **5.** Not sharp; as, a *dull* knife. **6.** Not bright or clear to the eye; dim; as, *dull* colors. **7.** Muffled; not clear, as sounds. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become dull. — **dul'ly** (-lĭ), *adv.* [8] — **dull'ness**, *n.* [8].

dull'ard (dŭl'ărd), *n.* A stupid person; a dunce.

dulse (dŭls), *n.* Any of several coarse red seaweeds used as food, as in Scotland and Iceland.

du'ly (dū'lĭ), *adv.* In a due or becoming manner.

du'ma (dōō'mă), *n.* In Russia, a council; specif. [*cap.*], the Russian parliament (since 1905).

dumb (dŭm), *a.* [3] **1.** Destitute of speech; mute; silent. **2.** Dull; stupid. *Colloq. U. S.* — **dumb'ly**, *adv.* [8] — **dumb'ness**, *n.* [8].

Syn. DUMB, MUTE, SPEECHLESS. Dumb and mute are often used interchangeably; as, deaf and *dumb*, deaf *mutes*. *Dumb*, oftener than *mute*, implies lack of the power or ability to speak, esp. as in the case of brute animals and inanimate objects; *mute* emphasizes the fact of silence, from whatever cause; as, *dumb* brutes; *dumb* stones; he stood *mute* before his accusers. Speechless commonly implies deprivation of the power of speech.

dumb'-bell', *n.* A kind of weight used (esp. in pairs) in gymnastic exercise.

dumb'found'. Var. of DUMPOUND.

dumb'-wait'er, *n.* **1.** A portable serving table or stand. **2.** A kind of lift or elevator for dishes, etc.

dum'found' (dŭm'found'), *v. t.* To strike dumb, as with astonishment.

dum'my (dŭm'ĭ), *a.* Fictitious or sham; as, a *dummy* watch. — *n.; pl.* -MIES (-ĭz). **1.** One dumb; hence, one habitually silent and inactive. **2.** Dolt. *Colloq.* **3.** One ostensibly acting for himself, but really acting for another. **4.** A sham; hence, a model or lay figure on which clothing is exhibited.

dump (dŭmp), *n.* A dull, gloomy state of the mind; low spirits; — now only in *pl.* and often humorous.

dump, *v. t.* To drop or throw down; hence, to unload, as coal from a cart by tilting it. — *n.* A place for dumping anything, as rubbish or refuse; also, that which is dumped. *Both Chiefly U. S.*

dump'ish (dŭmp'ĭsh), *a.* [4] Sad; dejected.

dump'ling (-lĭng), *n.* A roundish mass of dough boiled in soup, or as a sort of pudding.

dump'y (dŭm'pĭ), *a.* [3] Short and thick; of relatively low stature.

dun (dŭn), *v. t. & i.;* DUNNED (dŭnd); DUN'NING. To ask or beset for payment; importune. — *n.* **1.** One who duns. **2.** An urgent request for payment.

dun, *a.* Yellowish or grayish brown.

dunce (dŭns), *n.* A stupid person; dullard.

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dune (dūn), *n.* A hill or ridge of drifted sand.
dung (dŭng), *n.* Manure; feces.
dun'geon (dŭn'jŭn), *n.* **1.** A donjon. **2.** A close, dark prison or vault, commonly underground.
dung'hill' (dŭng'hĭl'), *n.* A heap of dung.
‖ **du'o** (dōō'ō), *n.; pl.* It. DUI (-ē), E. DUOS (-ōz). [It.] A duet, esp. instrumental.
du'o-de'cI-mo (dū'ō-dē'sĭ-mō), *a.* Having 12 leaves to a sheet, as a book. — *n.; pl.* -MOS (-mōz). A size (about 5×7½ inches) of a book, or of its pages, resulting from folding each sheet into 12 leaves; also, a book of such size; — often written 12*mo* or 12°.
du'o-de'num (dū'ō-dē'nŭm), *n.* The part of the small intestine next below the stomach.
dupe (dūp), *n.* One who has been deceived or who is easily deceived; a gull. — *v. t.* [1] To deceive; trick; gull. — **Syn.** See CHEAT.
du'plex (dū'plĕks), *a.* Double; twofold.
du'pli-cate (-plĭ-kāt), *a.* Double; twofold; also, that is a counterpart or double of something. — *n.* That which exactly resembles or corresponds to something else; hence, a copy; counterpart.
Syn. DUPLICATE, COPY, FACSIMILE. Duplicate may be used of that which exactly corresponds to, or is the counterpart of, any object; as, a *duplicate* key, book, or bill. A copy is a reproduction of something else, often without exact correspondence; as, he made a rough *copy* of the design. A facsimile is an exact reproduction.
— (-kāt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To double; render double. **2.** To make a duplicate of (something).
du'pli-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of duplicating. **2.** A duplicate; counterpart.
du-plic'I-ty (dū-plĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Doubleness; esp., double-dealing; deceitfulness.
du'ra-bil'I-ty (dū'rȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being durable.
du'ra-ble (dū'rȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Able to endure; lasting; enduring; as, a *durable* cloth. — **Syn.** See LASTING. — **du'ra-ble-ness**, *n.* [8] — **du'ra-bly**, *adv.* [8].
du'ra ma'ter (dū'rȧ mā'tĕr). Often called simply **du'ra.** The tough, fibrous outermost membrane of the brain and spinal cord.
du-ra'men (dū-rā'mĕn), *n.* In a tree, the hard, tough heartwood, which is increased annually from the sapwood.
dur'ance (dūr'ăns), *n.* Imprisonment; duress.
du-ra'tion (dū-rā'shŭn), *n.* State or quality of lasting; continuance.
du'ress (dū'rĕs), *n.* Imprisonment; constraint.
dur'ing (dūr'ĭng), *prep.* In the time of; as long as the action or existence of; as, *during* life. — **Syn.** See PENDING.
durst (dûrst), *pret.* of DARE.
dusk (dŭsk), *a.* [3] Moderately dark; dusky. — *n.* **1.** The darker part of twilight or dawn. **2.** Quality of being, or that which is, dusk; shade; duskiness.
dusk'y (-kĭ), *a.* [3] Somewhat dark, as in color or from lack of light. — **dusk'I-ness**, *n.* [8].
Syn. DUSKY, SWARTHY, TAWNY. Dusky applies to that which is somewhat dark, whether with reference to color or to fading light; as, a *dusky* brown, a *dusky* grove. Swarthy and tawny apply to hue or color only; *swarthy*, to a shade verging on blackness; *tawny*, to a yellowish brown or tan color. *Swarthy* is commonly restricted to the human complexion.
dust (dŭst), *n.* **1.** Fine, dry, powdery particles of earth; hence, any fine powder. **2.** The earthy remains of bodies once alive, esp. of human bodies. *Gen.* iii. 19. **3.** Fig., something worthless, or a low or mean condition; as, to raise him from the *dust*. **4.** A cloud of dust in the air; as, to raise a *dust*. — *v. t.* **1.** To make dusty; soil with dust. **2.** To free from dust; as, to *dust* a table. **3.** To strew or sprinkle as dust; as, to *dust* pepper on food.
dust'er (dŭs'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One that dusts. **2.** A light overgarment to protect clothing from dust.
dust storm. A hot, dry, dust-laden whirlwind moving across an arid region.
dust'y (dŭs'tĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Filled, abounding, or covered, with dust; clouded with dust. **2.** Like dust in color or nature. — **dust'I-ness**, *n.* [8].
Dutch (dŭch), *a.* **1.** German; Teutonic. *Obs.*, except in local, careless, or slang usage. **2.** Of or pertaining to the Netherlands, esp. Holland, or their inhabitants. **3.** Characteristic of the Dutch. — *n.* **1.** The language of the Dutch. **2.** Collective *pl.* Dutch people; — usually with *the*.
Dutch'man (-mȧn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A Dutch person. **2.** *Naut.* A Dutch vessel.
du'te-ous (dū'tē-ŭs), *a.* [4] Fulfilling duty; dutiful; obedient. — **du'te-ous-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **du'te-ous-ness**, *n.* [8].
du'ti-a-ble (-tĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Subject to a duty (TAX).
du'ti-ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* [4] **1.** Performing, or ready to perform, duties; obedient, as to parents. **2.** Controlled by, or proceeding from, a sense of duty; as, *dutiful* respect. — **du'ti-ful-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **du'ti-ful-ness**, *n.* [8].
du'ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Conduct due to parents or superiors, as shown in obedience or submission; respect or an act of respect. **2.** That which is required by one's station or occupation; any assigned service or business; as, the *duties* of a soldier. **3.** That which a person is morally obliged to do or forbear. **4.** A payment to the government, esp. one levied upon the importation, exportation, or consumption of goods.
dwarf (dwôrf), *n.* A person much below the average size; a pygmy; also, an animal or a plant much below the usual size of its kind.
Syn. Dwarf often (though not necessarily) suggests stunted growth; pygmy commonly implies merely diminutive size or insignificance.
— *v. t.* To hinder from growing to the natural size; stunt; hence, to make to seem small in comparison; as, Lincoln *dwarfs* his contemporaries. — *a.* Of less than the usual or normal size; stunted; puny. — **dwarf'ish** (dwôr'fĭsh), *a.* [8].
dwell (dwĕl), *v. i.; pret. & p. p.* DWELT (dwĕlt), less often DWELLED (dwĕld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DWELL'ING. To abide as a resident; live; reside. — **Syn.** See RESIDE. — **to dwell on** *or* **upon**, to continue long on in thought or action; as, *to dwell on* a subject. — **dwell'er** (-ẽr), *n.* [8].
dwell'ing, *n.* Habitation; abode. — **Syn.** See HABITATION.
dwelt (dwĕlt), *pret. & p. p.* of DWELL.
dwin'dle (dwĭn'd'l), *v. i.* [1] To diminish; become less; waste away. — **Syn.** See DECREASE.
dye (dī), *n.* **1.** Color produced by dyeing. **2.** Material for dyeing; dyestuff. — *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* DYED (dīd); DYE'ING. **1.** To stain; color, esp. with dyestuffs. **2.** To impart (a given color) by dyeing. — *v. i.* To take or impart color in dyeing. — **dye'ing** (dī'ĭng), *n.* — **dy'er** (dī'ẽr), *n.* [8].
dye'stuff' (-stŭf'), *n.* A dye; stuff yielding a dye.
dy'ing (dī'ĭng), *p. a.* **1.** In the act of dying; moribund. **2.** Of or pertaining to dying or death.
dyke (dīk). Var. of DIKE.
dy-nam'ic (dī-năm'ĭk; dĭ-), *a.* [4] **1.** *Physics.* **a** Of or pertaining to physical forces or energy; as, the *dynamic* theory of heat. **b** Of or pert. to dynamics; active; — opposed to *static* and *potential*. **2.** Energetic; active; forceful.
dy-nam'I-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] Dynamic. — **dy-nam'I-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].
dy-nam'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Mechanics treating of the motion of bodies and of the action of forces in producing or changing their motion.

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dy'na-mite (dī'nȧ-mīt), *n.* An explosive consisting of nitroglycerin absorbed in a porous material. — *v. t.* [1] To shatter with dynamite. — **dy'na-mit'er** (-mīt'ẽr), *n.* [8].

dy'na-mo (-mō), *n.*; *pl.* **-mos** (mōz). A machine for converting mechanical energy into electrical energy by magneto-electric induction; also, any dynamo-electric machine.

dy'na-mo-e-lec'tric (-ē-lĕk'trĭk) } *a.* Pert. to
dy'na-mo-e-lec'tri-cal (-trĭ-kȧl) } conversion, by induction, of mechanical into electrical energy or vice versa; as a *dynamo-electric* machine.

dy'na-mom'e-ter (dī'nȧ-mŏm'ē-tẽr; dĭn'ȧ-), *n.* An apparatus for measuring force.

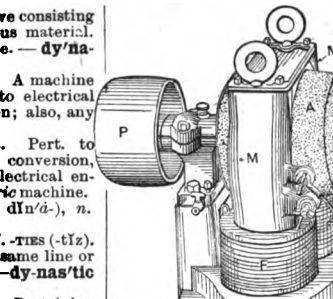
dy'nas-ty (dī'nȧs-tĭ; dĭn'ȧs-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). A race or succession of kings of the same line or family, or their continued lordship.—**dy-nas'tic** (dī-nȧs'tĭk; dĭ-), *a.*

dys'en-ter'ic (dĭs'ẽn-tẽr'ĭk), *a.* [4] Pertaining to or having dysentery.

dys'en-ter-y (dĭs'ẽn-tẽr-ĭ), *n.* An inflammatory disease of the large intestine characterized by griping pains and a discharge of mucus and blood.

dys-pep'si-a (dĭs-pĕp'sĭ-ȧ; -shȧ), *n.* Indigestion.

dys-pep'tic (-tĭk), *a.* [4] Pertaining to or having dyspepsia. — *n.* A person having dyspepsia.



One form of Dynamo *F F* Field Coils; *M M* Field Magnets; *A* Armature; *P* Driving Pulley; *C* Commutator; *B B* Brushes; *H* Brush Holder; *R* Handle to Rocker Arm; *W* Wire conveying current to Field Coils.

E

each (ēch), *a.* *or* *a. pron.* Every (individual of two or more) considered separately.

ea'ger (ē'gẽr), *a.* [4] **1.** Spirited or strenuous; sharply contested, as a fight. **2.** Keenly desirous to pursue, perform, or obtain; ardent; as, *eager* for wealth. - **ea'ger-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

ea'gle (ē'g'l), *n.* **1.** Any of various large diurnal birds of prey of the falcon family. See BIRD, *Illust.* **2.** A gold coin of the U. S., of the value of ten dollars; — from the eagle on the reverse. There are also a gold **double eagle** ($20), **half eagle** ($5), and **quarter eagle** ($2.50). **3.** An eagle-shaped object or figure, esp. as an emblem or standard.

ea'glet (ē'glĕt), *n.* A young eagle.

ear (ēr), *n.* **1.** The organ of hearing. **2.** The external ear of man and most mammals. **3.** The sense or act of hearing; also, a refined or acute sense of hearing; as, he has no *ear* for music. **4.** That which resembles an ear, as the tufts on the heads of most owls. **5.** Attention, esp. favorable attention; audience; as, "lend me your *ears*."

ear, *n.* The fruiting spike of any cereal (as Indian corn, or maize, rye, etc.), including the kernels, or grains. — *v. t.* To put forth ears.

ear'drum' (ēr'drŭm'), *n.* A thin membrane closing externally the cavity of the middle ear, like the head of a drum; the tympanum.

eared (ērd), *a.* Having ears; as, long-*eared*.

earl (ûrl), *n.* In the United Kingdom, a nobleman next below a marquis. The rank of earl corresponds to that of *count* in other European countries, and the wife of an earl is called *countess*.

earl'dom (-dŭm), *n.* The rank or dignity of an earl; domain of an earl.

ear'ly (ûr'lĭ), *adv.* In a time or position near the beginning of a period or a series; betimes.

Syn. That which happens early precedes, that which happens soon follows, the point of time referred to; as, come *early* (in advance of a set time); come *soon* (shortly after the present time). — *a.* [3] Coming early; of remote past time. — **ear'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* [8].

ear'mark' (ēr'märk'), *n.* A mark of identification on the ear; any mark of identification.

earn (ûrn), *v. t.* To merit, or to acquire, by labor or performance, as wages. — **Syn.** See OBTAIN.

ear'nest (ûr'nĕst), *n.* **1.** Something of value given by a buyer to a seller, to bind the bargain. **2.** Something given beforehand as a pledge.

ear'nest (ûr'nĕst), *n.* An aroused and intent mental state; — chiefly in the phrase *in earnest*. — *a.* [4] **1.** Characterized by, or proceeding from, an intense and serious state of mind. **2.** Important; not trivial; as, "Life is real, life is *earnest*" (*Longfellow*). — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

Syn. EARNEST, SERIOUS, SOBER, GRAVE, SOLEMN. Earnest implies restrained eagerness coupled with sincerity; as, an *earnest* preacher. Serious implies an appearance of thought or reflection; sober implies staidness, or the absence of exhilaration; grave implies sobriety or austerity, as if from weighty interests; solemn suggests extreme or impressive gravity.

earn'ing (ûr'nĭng), *n.* Act or process of earning, or what is earned; esp., *pl.*, money earned.

ear'shot' (-shŏt'), *n.* Hearing distance.

earth (ûrth), *n.* **1.** The globe or planet which we inhabit; the world. **2.** The land, as a mere solid surface, in distinction from the air or water. **3.** The softer part of the land, in distinction from rock; soil or dirt. **4.** The hole of a burrowing animal. **5.** *Chem.* Any of several difficultly reducible metallic oxides, as alumina.

earth'en (ûr'th'n), *a.* Made of earth or clay.

earth'en-ware' (-wâr'), *n.* Vessels, ornaments, etc., of baked clay, esp. the coarser kinds.

earth'i-ness (-thĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being earthy.

earth'ly (-lĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Of, like, or pertaining to, the earth, or to man's existence on the earth; not heavenly or spiritual. **2.** Possible; as, of what *earthly* use is it? — **-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* [8].

earth'quake' (-kwāk'), *n.* A trembling of the earth's surface, due chiefly to faulting of rocks and volcanic explosions.

earth'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* Any of numerous worms found in damp soil.

earth'y (ûr'thĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Consisting of or resembling earth. **2.** Of or pertaining to the earth; terrestrial; esp., worldly. **3.** Gross; unrefined.

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ear trumpet. A trumpet-shaped instrument to aid a person who is hard of hearing.

ear'wig' (ēr'wĭg'), *n.* Any of numerous harmless beetle-like insects, popularly supposed to creep into the human ear.

Earwig. Enlarged.

ease (ēz), *n.* **1.** State of being comfortable; freedom from pain, effort, trouble, etc.; as, *ease* of body. **2.** Freedom from constraint, formality, difficulty, etc.; liberty; naturalness, as of manner. **Syn. Ease, comfort.** Ease implies freedom or relaxation from toil or strain; comfort, such positive well-being as results in quiet enjoyment. — *v. t. & i.* [1] **1.** To free from anything that pains, disquiets, or oppresses; relieve; as, to *ease* one of a burden. **2.** To render less painful or oppressive; alleviate; as, to *ease* a pain. **3.** To lessen the pressure or tension of, as by slackening, lifting, or shifting; as, to *ease* a bolt. — **Syn.** Disburden, assuage, allay, mitigate, soothe.

ea'sel (ē'zĕl), *n.* A frame to hold a painter's canvas upright, or on which to stand a picture.

ease'ment (ēz'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** That which gives ease. **2.** *Law.* Any of several rights which one person may have in the land of another.

eas'i-ly (ēz'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In an easy manner; readily.

eas'i-ness (-nĕs), *n.* Condition of being easy.

east (ēst), *n.* **1.** The direction of sunrise; accurately, that point where the center of the sun is seen to rise at the equinox. **2.** [*cap.*] Regions, countries, or peoples, lying to the east; esp., the Asiatic countries; the Orient. — *a.* Toward or at the east; also, from the east, as a wind. — *adv.* Eastward.

East'er (ēs'tẽr), *n.* An annual church festival commemorating Christ's resurrection, occurring on a Sunday between March 21 and April 26; also, the festival day.

east'er-ly, *a. & adv.* Situated, directed, or moving toward the east; of winds, blowing from the east.

east'ern (ēs'tẽrn), *a.* **1.** [*cap.*] Pertaining to, or characteristic of, the East; Oriental. **2.** East or easterly. — **Eastern Church,** the Christian church prevailing in Russia, Greece, Servia, Roumania, etc.

east'ern-er (-tẽr-nẽr), *n.* A native or inhabitant of the east, esp. [*cap.*] of the eastern part of the U. S.

East'er-tide' (ēs'tẽr-tīd'), *n.* The period from Easter to Ascension Day, or, sometimes, to Whitsunday, or to Trinity Sunday.

east'ward (ēst'wẽrd), *adv.* Toward the east; in the direction of east from some point or place. — *a.* Moving or looking toward the east; in an eastern part. — **east'ward-ly,** *adv. & a.* [8].

east'wards (-wẽrdz). Var. of **eastward.**

eas'y (ēz'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** At ease; free from trouble, pain, care, anxiety, constraint, etc.; as, an *easy* mind; *easy* manners. **2.** Causing, or attended with, little difficulty or discomfort; as, an *easy* task. **3.** Of persons, moods, etc.: **a** Not difficult to influence; tractable. **b** Not harsh or exacting; lenient. **4.** Supportable with ease; not burdensome or oppressive; as, *easy* terms; an *easy* fit. **5.** Giving ease, freedom from care, or comfort; as, *easy* circumstances.

eat (ēt), *v. t.; pret.* **ate** (āt); *p. p.* **eat'en** (ēt'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **eat'ing.** **1.** To take in through the mouth as food; ordinarily, to chew and swallow, as solid food. **2.** To devour; consume; destroy, as by eating; hence, to ravage; as, the flames *ate* up the building; the locusts *ate* the country clean. **3.** To consume gradually; waste away; corrode; as, the waves *eat* the rocks; the acid *eats* the metal. **4.** To gnaw, perforate, or bore into; as, the timber is *eaten* by worms. — *v. i.* **1.** To take food or a meal; hence, to board. **2.** To wear or waste away; corrode; rust. — **eat'er,** *n.* [8].

eat'a-ble (ēt'ā-b'l), *a.* Fit to be eaten; edible. — *n.* Something fit to be eaten; — usually in *pl.*

eaves (ēvz), *n. pl.* Projecting lower edges of a roof.

eaves'drop' (ēvz'drŏp'), *v. i.* To listen secretly. — **-drop'per** (-ẽr), *n.* [8] — **-drop'ping,** *n.*

ebb (ĕb), *n.* **1.** Flowing back of the tide toward the sea; — opposed to *flood.* **2.** Low state; decline; decay; as, his fortunes were at the lowest *ebb.* — **ebb and flow,** alternate ebb and flood of, or as of, the tide. — *v. i.* **1.** To flow back; return, as of a tide toward the ocean; — opposed to *flow.* **2.** To decrease; wane; decline; sink; as, his *ebbing* fortunes.

ebb tide, the reflux of tide water; the outgoing tide; — opposed to *flood tide.*

eb'on (ĕb'ŭn), *a.* [4] Consisting of or like ebony; esp., black; dark. — *n.* Ebony. *Poetic.*

eb'on-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [1] To make black, or stain black, in imitation of ebony. — **-ized** (-īzd), *p. a.*

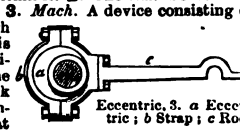
eb'on-y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* **-onies** (-ĭz). A hard, heavy wood, generally black, yielded by various trees of Asia and Africa; also, any tree yielding this wood.

e-bul'lience (ē-bŭl'yĕns) } *n.* A boiling up or
e-bul'lien-cy (-yĕn-sĭ) } over; effervescence.

e-bul'lient (ē-bŭl'yĕnt), *a.* Boiling up, or causing such action; hence, manifesting excitement.

eb'ul-li'tion (ĕb'ŭ-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act or state of boiling or bubbling up; agitation or excitement.

ec-cen'tric (ĕk-sĕn'trĭk), *a.* [4] **1.** Not having the same center; — opposed to *concentric.* **2.** Deviating from the center, or from the line of a circle, as an orbit. **3.** Deviating from stated methods, usual practice, or established forms; irregular; odd; as, *eccentric* action. — **Syn.** Singular, peculiar, erratic, whimsical. See **strange.** — *n.* **1.** A circle not having the same center as another contained in some measure within it. **2.** One that is eccentric, as in conduct. **3.** *Mach.* A device consisting of a disk through which a shaft is keyed eccentrically so that the disk gives a crank motion to an encircling strap that gives a reciprocating motion to an attached rod.



Eccentric, 3. *a* Eccentric; *b* Strap; *c* Rod.

— **ec-cen'tri-cal-ly,** *adv.* [8].

ec'cen-tric'i-ty (ĕk'sĕn-trĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* **-ties** (-tĭz). State of being eccentric; oddity.

Ec-cle'si-as'tes (ĕ-klē'zĭ-ăs'tēz), *n.* A certain book of the Old Testament.

ec-cle'si-as'tic (-ăs'tĭk), *a.* **Ecclesiastical.** — *n.* A clergyman; priest.

ec-cle'si-as'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to the church or its organization; not secular.

ech'o (ĕk'ō), *n.; pl.* **-oes** (-ōz). **1.** Repetition of a sound due to the reflection of the sound waves. **2.** [*cap.*] The personification of echo; esp., *Gr. Myth.*, a nymph, daughter of Air and Earth, who, for love of Narcissus, pined away until nothing was left of her but her voice. **3.** Any repetition, as of the style or thought of another: also, one who repeats another's words, ideas, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To send back or repeat (a sound). **2.** To repeat or imitate, as words or thoughts. — *v. i.* To give an echo.

é'clair' (ā'klĭr'), *n. Cookery.* A small oblong glazed or frosted cake with a cream filling.

é'clat' (ā'klä'), *n.* **1.** Ostentation. **2.** Brilliancy of success or effort; glory.

ec-lec'tic (ĕk-lĕk'tĭk), *a.* **1.** Selecting; choosing from various sources or systems. **2.** Consisting of what is selected; as, an *eclectic* magazine. — *n.* One who follows a selective method.

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ec-lec'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* The use of an eclectic method; an eclectic method or system.

e-clipse' (ē-klĭps'), *n.* **1.** *Astron.* The interposition of a dark celestial body between a luminous

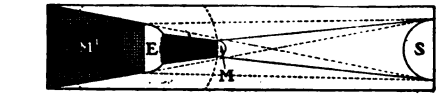

Diagram of Eclipses, showing the Sun, *S*, Earth, *E*, and Moon, the latter being at *M* in a Solar, and at *M*[1] in a Lunar, Eclipse.

one and the eye, or the passing of a luminous body into the shadow of another body. **2.** An obscuration; esp., a temporary one; as, an *eclipse* of one's powers. — *v. t.* [1] To cause obscuration of.

e-clip'tic (ē-klĭp'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to an eclipse or the ecliptic. — *n.* *Astron.* That great circle of the celestial sphere which is the apparent path of the sun or of the earth as seen from the sun.

ec'logue (ĕk'lŏg), *n.* A poem in which shepherds are introduced conversing; bucolic; idyl.

e'co-nom'ic (ē'kō-nŏm'ĭk; ĕk'ō-), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to economy (in any sense) or economics.

e'co-nom'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, economy; avoiding waste; frugal; thrifty. — **Syn.** See FRUGAL. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

e'co-nom'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The science that investigates the production, distribution, and consumption of wealth, or the material means of satisfying human desires; political economy.

e-con'o-mist (ē-kŏn'ō-mĭst), *n.* **1.** A manager, esp. a frugal one; one who economizes money, time, labor, etc. **2.** One versed in economics.

e-con'o-mize (-mīz), *v. t.* [1] To manage with economy; to use prudently, frugally, or the like. — *v. i.* To expend prudently; be frugal.

e-con'o-my (-mĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-MIES** (-mĭz). **1.** The management of affairs, as of a house, community, estate, etc., esp. as to disbursement. **2.** Thrifty administration; also, an act or means of saving; disposition or ability to save. **3.** The system by which anything is managed or operated; organization; as, the *economy* of nature.

‖ **e'cru** (ā'krōō; ĕk'rōō), *a.* [F.] Having the pale brown color of raw silk, linen, or the like.

ec'sta-sy (ĕk'stă-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-SIES** (-sĭz). **1.** State of being beyond all reason and self-control, as when given over to an engrossing emotion. **2.** Hence: **a** A mystic, prophetic, or poetic trance. **b** State of overmastering feeling; rapture.

ec-stat'ic (ĕk-stăt'ĭk), *a.* [4] Pertaining to, or in a state of, ecstasy. — **ec-stat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

ec'u-men'i-cal (ĕk'ū-mĕn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* General; universal; usually, *Eccl.*, pertaining to or representing the whole church.

ec'ze-ma (ĕk'zē-mă), *n.* An inflammatory itching disease of the skin.

ed'dy (ĕd'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-DIES** (-ĭz). A current of air or water running contrary to the main current, esp. one moving circularly; a whirlpool. — *v. i.* & *t.* [2] To move as an eddy, or as in an eddy.

e'del-weiss (ā'dĕl-vīs), *n.* A small Alpine plant of the aster family densely covered with white hairs.

E'den (ē'd'n), *n.* The garden where Adam and Eve first dwelt; paradise. See *Gen.* ii. 8.

e-den'tate (ē-dĕn'tāt), *a.* **1.** Destitute of teeth. **2.** Belonging to the edentates. — *n.* Any of an order of mammals, some toothless, consisting of the sloths, armadillos, and anteaters.

edge (ĕj), *n.* **1.** The thin cutting side of the blade of an instrument. **2.** Sharpness; hence, keenness, as of passion or language; penetrating force. **3.** Brink, crest, or the like, as of a cliff. **4.** Any sharp terminating border; margin; as, the water's *edge*. — **Syn.** Rim, brim. See BORDER. — *v. t.* & *i.* [1] **1.** To furnish with an edge. **2.** To move along edgeways; advance by repeated slight movements; as, to *edge* one's way through a crowd.

edge'ways' (-wāz') } *adv.* With the edge towards
edge'wise' (-wīz') } or foremost; on, by, or with, the edge; as if by the edge.

edg'ing (ĕj'ĭng), *n.* That which forms an edge or border, as lace or embroidery trimming.

ed'i-ble (ĕd'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Fit to be eaten as food; eatable. — *n.* Anything edible.

e'dict (ē'dĭkt), *n.* A public notice issued by official or state authority; the proclamation of a law or rule of conduct made by competent authority.

ed'i-fi-ca'tion (ĕd'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of edifying; state of being edified.

ed'i-fice (ĕd'ĭ-fĭs), *n.* A building; structure; esp., a large or elegant building. — **Syn.** See BUILDING.

ed'i-fy (ĕd'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [2] To instruct and improve, esp. morally, spiritually, or religiously; teach.

ed'it (ĕd'ĭt), *v. t.* To superintend or direct the publication of; revise for publication.

e-di'tion (ē-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** The form in which a literary work or group of works is published. **2.** All the copies of a work published at one time.

ed'i-tor (ĕd'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* One who edits (a book, etc.).

ed'i-to'ri-al (-tō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or sanctioned by, an editor. — *n.* An article in a newspaper or magazine giving the views of the editor; a leading article.

ed'u-cate (ĕd'ū-kāt), *v. t.* [1] To develop and cultivate mentally or morally; train; instruct; teach.

ed'u-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of educating; the imparting or acquiring of knowledge, skill, or development of character, as by study or discipline. **2.** The sum of the qualities acquired through instruction and training.

Syn. EDUCATION, TRAINING, DISCIPLINE, BREEDING. *Education* is the general and formal word for schooling; *training* suggests exercise or practice to gain skill, endurance, or ease of performance; *discipline* suggests severe and systematic training, esp. with a view to right conduct or prompt and effective action; *breeding* implies training in the amenities and courtesies of life.

ed'u-ca'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to education. — **ed'u-ca-tive** (ĕd'ū-kā-tĭv), *a.* [4].

ed'u-ca'tor (ĕd'ū-kā'tẽr), *n.* One who educates.

e-duce' (ē-dūs'), *v. t.* [1] To draw forth; elicit.

eel (ēl), *n.* Any of numerous voracious, elongated, snakelike fishes with smooth slimy skin and no pelvic fins. See FISH, *Illust.*

eel'grass' (ēl'grăs'), *n.* An aquatic plant with very long narrow leaves, abundant in shallow bays.

e'en (ēn), *adv.* Even; — a contraction.

e'er (ĕr; ār), *adv.* Ever; — a contraction.

ee'rie } (ē'rĭ), *a.* **1.** Affected with fear, as of
ee'ry } ghosts; timid. **2.** Serving to inspire fear, as of ghosts; weird; uncanny. — **Syn.** See WEIRD.

ef-face' (ĕ-fās'), *v. t.* [1] To rub out, strike out, or erase (anything impressed or inscribed on or as on a surface). — **Syn.** Blot out, obliterate. See ERASE.

ef-face'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Process of effacing; state of being effaced.

ef-fect' (-fĕkt'), *n.* **1.** That which is produced by an agent or cause; immediate result. **2.** Purport; intent; as, to this *effect*. **3.** State or fact of being operative; execution; performance; as, to give *effect* to, to take *effect*, etc. **4.** Reality; fact; as, "no other in *effect* than what it seems." **5.** *pl.* Goods; personal estate. — *v. t.* **1.** To produce; do; make; as, to *effect* an entrance. **2.** To bring about; execute; as, they *effected* their purpose.

Syn. EFFECT, ACCOMPLISH, ACHIEVE agree in the

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idea of carrying out to a proposed end. To effect is to bring about, often in the face of resistance or obstacles; as, the passage was *effected* by force. To accomplish is to complete, often by perseverance or skill; as, to *accomplish* a plan. Achieve commonly suggests an enterprise or undertaking of difficulty or importance; as, some *achieve* greatness.

ef-fec'tive (ĕ-fĕk'tĭv), *a.* [4] Able to produce an effect; active; efficient; operative. — **ef-fec'tive-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **ef-fec'tive-ness**, *n.* [8].

ef-fec'tu-al (-tū-ăl), *a.* [4] Producing, or able to produce, an intended effect. — **-al-ly**, *adv.* [8].

ef-fem'i-na-cy (-fĕm'ĭ-nă-sĭ), *n.* Womanish quality, as softness or weakness, unbecoming a man.

ef-fem'i-nate (-nāt), *a.* [4] Having womanlike traits to an inappropriate degree; wanting in manliness. — **Syn.** See FEMALE. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

ef'fer-vesce' (ĕf'ẽr-vĕs'), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To bubble and hiss, as fermenting liquors. **2.** To exhibit liveliness or exhilaration; be gay, merry, etc.

ef'fer-ves'cence (-vĕs'ĕns), *n.* Action or state of effervescing.

ef'fer-ves'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [4] Effervescing.

ef-fete' (ĕ-fēt'), *a.* [3] Worn out; exhausted.

ef'fi-ca'cious (ĕf'ĭ-kā'shŭs), *a.* [4] Productive of, or powerful to produce, the effect intended. — **ef'fi-ca'cious-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

ef'fi-ca-cy (ĕf'ĭ-kă-sĭ), *n.* Power to produce effects; efficient action.

ef-fi'cien-cy (ĕ-fĭ'shĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or degree of being efficient; efficient power or action.

ef-fi'cient (-ĕnt), *a.* [4] **1.** Productive of effects; effective. **2.** Characterized by energetic and useful activity; as, an *efficient* officer. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

ef'fi-gy (ĕf'ĭ-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-GIES** (-jĭz). An image or representation, esp. of a person.

ef-flu'vi-um (ĕ-flōō'vĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* **-VIA** (-ă). An exhalation or odor, esp. one that is noxious or offensive.

ef'fort (ĕf'ŏrt; -ẽrt), *n.* **1.** Exertion of power, physical or mental. **2.** A production, as of oratory. **Syn.** Endeavor, attempt, essay, trial; labor, toil, exertion. — EXERTION, EFFORT. Exertion is in general the active (often vigorous or laborious) exercise of any power or faculty; effort commonly suggests a single action (often with a definite object in view) rather than continued activity; as, to be wearied by *exertion*, to make a supreme *effort*.

ef-front'er-y (ĕ-frŭn'tẽr-ĭ), *n.* Impudent transgression of the bounds of duty or decorum; shameless boldness.

ef-ful'gence (ĕ-fŭl'jĕns), *n.* Splendor; radiance.

ef-ful'gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [4] Diffusing a flood of light; shining; splendid; radiant. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

ef-fu'sion (ĕ-fū'zhŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of pouring out or forth. **2.** That which is poured out or forth; esp., an unrestrained utterance.

ef-fu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [4] Unduly emotional or demonstrative. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

eft (ĕft), *n.* A newt.

egg (ĕg), *v. t.* To urge (on).

egg, *n.* **1.** The oval or roundish body, covered with a shell or firm membrane, laid by birds and many reptiles; esp., in common usage, that of the domestic hen. **2.** Something egglike, as in form.

Hen's Egg (Diagrammatic Section). *a* Tread; *b* White Yolk; *c* Yolk Membrane; *d* Yellow Yolk; *e* Shell; *f* Albumen or White; *gg* Treadle; *i* Air Space.

egg'nog' (ĕg'nŏg'), *n.* A drink of eggs beaten up with sugar, milk, and wine or spirits.

egg'plant' (-plănt'), *n.* A plant allied to the potato, producing a large ovoid edible fruit; also, the fruit.

e'gis (ē'jĭs), *n.* Variant of ÆGIS.

eg'lan-tine (ĕg'lăn-tĭn), *n.* The sweetbrier.

e'go-ism (ē'gō-ĭz'm; ĕg'ō-), *n.* Excessive love and thought of self; — opp. to *altruism*. — **e'go-ist**, *n.*

e'go-tism (-tĭz'm), *n.* The practice of too often using the word *I*; hence, self-praise.

e'go-tist (-tĭst), *n.* One who speaks much of himself or his own deeds or affairs.

e'go-tis'tic (-tĭs'tĭk) } *a.* [4] Addicted to or
e'go-tis'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } manifesting egotism. — **e'go-tis'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

e-gre'gious (ĕ-grē'jŭs; -jĭ-ŭs), *a.* [4] Remarkable for bad quality; flagrant; gross. — **e-gre'gious-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **e-gre'gious-ness**, *n.* [8].

e'gress (ē'grĕs), *n.* **1.** Act of going out, or leaving; power to leave; exit. **2.** A way of exit; outlet.

e'gret (ē'grĕt), *n.* **1.** Any of various herons which during the breeding season bear long plumes (the aigrettes of commerce). **2.** An aigrette.

E-gyp'tian (ĕ-jĭp'shăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Egypt or the Egyptians. — *n.* **1.** A native of Egypt. **2.** The language of the ancient Egyptians.

eh (ā; ē), *interj.* An expression of inquiry or slight surprise.

ei'der (ī'dẽr), *n.*, *or* **eider duck**. Any of several large northern sea ducks. The female lines the nest with very soft down plucked from her body.

eight (āt), *a.* Seven plus one; being one more than seven; as, *eight* boys; *eight* were present. — *n.* **1.** The number greater by a unit than seven. **2.** A symbol denoting eight units, as 8 or viii. **3.** Something having as an essential feature eight units or members, as a playing card marked with 8 pips.

eight'een' (ā'tēn'; ā'tĕn'), *a.* Eight plus ten; as, *eighteen* ships. — *n.* **1.** The number greater by a unit than seventeen. **2.** A symbol denoting eighteen units, as 18 or xviii.

eight'eenth' (ā'tēnth'; ā'tĕnth'), *a.* Next in order after the seventeenth; also, constituting one of eighteen equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by eighteen; an eighteenth part. **2.** An eighteenth unit or object.

eighth (ātth), *a.* Next in order after the seventh; also, constituting one of eight equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by eight; an eighth part. **2.** An eighth unit or object.

eight'i-eth (ā'tĭ-ĕth), *a.* Next in order after the seventy-ninth; constituting one of eighty equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by eighty; an eightieth part. **2.** An eightieth unit or object.

eight'y (ā'tĭ), *a.* Eight times ten; fourscore; as, *eighty* years; *eighty* were present. — *n.* **1.** The number equal to the sum of eight tens. **2.** A symbol representing eighty units, as 80 or lxx.

ei'ther (ē'thẽr; ī'thẽr), *a.* & *pron.* **1.** Each of two; the one and the other. **2.** One of two; the one or the other. — *conj.* A disjunctive connective, used: **a** Before two or more words or phrases indicated as coördinate alternatives, and joined by the correlative *or*; as, *either* he is busy *or* he is away. **b** After an alternative to emphasize an expressed or implied negation; as, nor you, *either*.

e-jac'u-late (ē-jăk'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [1] To throw out, as an exclamation; utter by a brief, sudden impulse.

e-jac'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* An ejaculating; an ejaculated utterance, as of exclamation.

e-jac'u-la-to-ry (-lă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Like, or of the nature of, an ejaculation, or sudden utterance.

e-ject' (ē-jĕkt'), *v. t.* To throw, push, or drive out.

e-jec'tion (-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* Act of ejecting; state of being ejected; ejected matter. — **e-jec'tor**, *n.* [8].

e-ject'ment (ē-jĕkt'mĕnt), *n.* An ejecting; ejection.

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eke (ēk), *v. t.* [1] To add to, or piece out, by a laborious, inferior, or scanty addition; — with *out*; as, to *eke* out a scanty supply.
eke (ēk), *adv. & conj.* Also; too. *Archaic.*
e-lab'o-rate (ē-lăb'ō-rāt), *a.* [4] Wrought out with great care or detail; complicated. — (-rāt), *v. t.* [1] To produce with labor; work out in detail or with painstaking care. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
e-lab'o-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of elaborating; improvement by successive operations.
E-laine' (ē-lān'), *n.* Any of several ladies in Arthurian romance; esp., one the story of whose unrequited love for Lancelot is told by Tennyson.
e-lapse' (ē-lăps'), *v. i.* [1] To pass away, as time.
e-las'tic (ē-lăs'tĭk), *a.* [4] **1.** Springing back; springy; of solids, capable of recovering size and shape after deformation. **2.** Of temperaments, etc., able to recover quickly; buoyant. — *n.* Fabric made elastic by the use of India rubber; also, India rubber in cords, strings, or bands, or such a piece of it. — **e-las'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].
e'las-tic'i-ty (ē'lăs-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Elastic quality.
e-late' (ē-lāt'), *v. t.* [1] To fill with elation.
e-la'tion (ē-lā'shŭn), *n.* A lifting up of the mind or spirit by success, or hope of success; exaltation.
el'bow (ĕl'bō), *n.* **1.** The joint or bend of the arm. **2.** Any bend like an elbow. — *v. t. & i.* To hit, jostle, or force with or as with the elbows.
eld (ĕld), *n. Obs. or Poetic.* **1.** Age; esp., old age. **2.** Antiquity; old times.
eld'er (ĕl'dẽr), *a.* Older; born, made, or having come into being, before another; prior; senior; as, an *elder* title. — **Syn.** See OLD. — *n.* **1.** A senior; — chiefly in *pl.*; as, to heed one's *elders*. **2.** One who by reason of his age is a chief, ruler, or judge; as, "he sitteth among the *elders*" (*Prov.* xxxi. 23); hence, one holding a church office appropriate to the dignity which age confers.
el'der (ĕl'dẽr), *n.* A shrub, of the honeysuckle family, bearing broad clusters of white or pink flowers, and black or red drupes, or berries.
el'der-ber'ry (-bĕr'ĭ), *n.* The berry of the elder.
eld'er-ly (-lĭ), *a.* [4] Somewhat old; advanced beyond middle age; also, of or pertaining to later life.
eld'est (-dĕst), *a.* Oldest. See OLD, *a.*, comparison.
El Do-ra'do (ĕl dō-rä'dō); *pl.* **-DOS** (-dōz). An imaginary place abounding in gold, located by the 16th-century Spaniards in South America.
e-lect' (ē-lĕkt'), *a.* **1.** Chosen; picked. **2.** Chosen to an office, but not inducted. **3.** *Theol.* Chosen by election. — **Syn.** See SELECT. — *n.* **1.** One chosen or set apart. **2.** *Theol.* One who is elect; — now only as a collective; as, the *elect*. — *v. t.* **1.** To choose; select. **2.** To select for an office by vote.
e-lec'tion (ē-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of choosing; selection; choice. **2.** A choosing by vote, as to an office. **3.** *Theol.* Divine choice; esp., predestination of individuals as objects of mercy and salvation.
e-lec'tion-eer' (-ēr'), *v. i.* To work for, or in behalf of, a person, ticket, or the like, in an election.
e-lec'tive (ē-lĕk'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Appointed or bestowed by election, as an office. **2.** Exerting a power of choice; choosing; as, an *elective* act. **3.** Pertaining to, or consisting in, choice; electoral; as, the *elective* principle in government. — *n.* A study or course of study which a student may choose from several alternatives. *U. S.*
e-lec'tor (-tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who elects, or has the right to elect. **2.** Formerly, in the Holy Roman Empire, a prince entitled to vote for the emperor. **3.** One of the persons chosen, by popular vote, to a body (the "electoral college") which elects the president and vice president. *U. S.*
e-lec'to-ral (-tō-răl), *a.* Pertaining to election, electors, or an elector; consisting of electors.
e-lec'to-rate (-tō-rāt), *n.* The whole body of persons entitled to vote in an election, or any distinct class or division of them; also, an electoral district.
e-lec'tric (ē-lĕk'trĭk) } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to elec-
e-lec'tri-cal (-trĭ-kăl) } tricity; consisting of, containing, producing, or produced or operated by, electricity. **2.** Designating any of several fishes capable of giving an electric shock; as, the *electric* eel (not a true eel), etc. — **e-lec'tri-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].
e-lec-tri'cian (ē-lĕk-trĭsh'ăn), *n.* **1.** One versed in the science or uses of electricity. **2.** One who makes, repairs, or sets up electric machinery, etc.
e-lec-tric'i-ty (ē-lĕk-trĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** The agency or force to which are due numerous physical phenomena, as the electric spark, lightning, electromagnetism, etc. **2.** Electrical science.
e-lec'tri-fi-ca'tion (ē-lĕk'trĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of electrifying; state of being electrified.
e-lec'tri-fy (ē-lĕk'trĭ-fī), *v. t.* [2] **1.** To charge or shock with electricity. **2.** To equip for using electric power; as, to *electrify* a railway. **3.** To excite suddenly and violently; thrill.
e-lec'tro-cute (ē-lĕk'trō-kūt), *v. t.* [1] To execute (a criminal) by electricity.
e-lec'tro-cu'tion (-kū'shŭn), *n.* An electrocuting.
e-lec'trode (ē-lĕk'trōd), *n.* Either terminal of an electric source; esp., either conductor by which the current enters or leaves an electrolyte.
e-lec-trol'y-sis (ē-lĕk-trŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* Chemical decomposition by the action of the electric current; subjection to such decomposition.
e-lec'tro-lyte (ē-lĕk'trō-līt), *n.* A compound decomposable, or subjected to decomposition, by an electric current.
e-lec'tro-mag'net (-măg'nĕt), *n.* A core of magnetic material, in practice soft iron, surrounded by a coil of wire through which an electric current is passed to magnetize it by induction. — **-mag-net'ic** (-măg-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* — **-mag'net-ism**, *n.*
e-lec'tro-mo'tive (-mō'tĭv), *a.* Producing, or tending to produce, electricity or an electric current.
e-lec'tron (ē-lĕk'trŏn), *n.* One of those particles (having about one thousandth of the mass of a hydrogen atom) projected from the cathode of a vacuum tube as the cathode rays and from radioactive substances as the beta rays. Electrons are all of one kind, so far as known, and probably are the ultimate constituents of all atoms.
e-lec'tro-plate' (ē-lĕk'trō-plāt'), *v. t.* To plate, as with silver, by electrolysis. — *n.* Ware produced by this process.
e-lec'tro-scope (-skōp), *n.* An instrument to detect the presence of electricity, the kind of electricity if present, etc., by attraction and repulsion.
e-lec'tro-type (ē-lĕk'trō-tīp), *n.* A facsimile plate for printing made by electroplating a wax impression; also, a print from such a plate. — *v. t.* To make an electrotype or electrotypes of. — **e-lec'tro-typ'er** (-tīp'ẽr), *n.* [8] — **e-lec'tro-typ'ing**, *n.*
el'ee-mos'y-na-ry (ĕl'ē-mŏs'ĭ-nā-rĭ; ē-lē'ē-mŏs'-), *a.* **1.** Relating or devoted to charity or alms. **2.** Given in charity or alms. **3.** Supported by charity.
el'e-gance (ĕl'ē-găns) } *n.*; *pl.* **-GANCES** (-găn-sĕz),
el'e-gan-cy (-găn-sĭ) } **-GANCIES** (-sĭz). **1.** State or quality of being elegant. **2.** That which is elegant.
el'e-gant (-gănt), *a.* [4] **1.** Marked by niceties of manner, dress, or the like; as, *elegant* society. **2.** Characterized by grace, propriety, and refinement; as, an *elegant* vase. **3.** Neat or simple and apt; as, an *elegant* analysis. **4.** Keenly appreciative of what is elegant. — **Syn.** Tasteful, polished, refined, handsome; richly ornamental. The use of *elegant* in the sense of fine, excellent, as in "an *elegant* steak," is vulgar. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].
e-le'gi-ac (ē-lē'jĭ-ăk; ĕl'ē-jī'ăk), *a.* **1.** Pertaining

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to, or of the nature of, elegies; mournful. **2.** Used in, or suited to, elegies; as, *elegiac* verse.

el'e-gy (ĕl'ē-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). A mournful or plaintive poem; a funeral song.

el'e-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** One of the simple substances (generally earth, air, fire, and water) formerly erroneously believed to compose the physical universe. **2.** **a** One of the four elements (*def.* 1) in its natural form; as, the watery *element*, or water. **b** *pl.* Conditions of weather viewed as activities of the elements, now usually implying violent weather. **c** One of the four elements viewed as a natural habitat; as, water is the *element* of fishes; hence, the sphere suited to any person or thing. **3.** A substance not separable into substances different from itself, at least by ordinary chemical processes, as carbon, copper, gold, iron, lead, mercury, nitrogen, oxygen, silver, sulphur, tin, etc. Eighty-two such elements are now recognized. Every material substance consists of one or more elements. **4.** One of the constituent parts or principles of anything. **5.** *pl.* **a** The fundamental principles of any system in philosophy, science, or art; rudiments; as, the *elements* of grammar. **b** The bread and wine used in the Eucharist.

el'e-men'tal (-mĕn'tăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Pertaining to, ruling, or animating, the elements or an element (see ELEMENT, 1, 2); pertaining to the phenomena of physical nature in general. **2.** Pertaining to rudiments, or first principles; elementary. **3.** Forming a constituent part. — **el'e-men'tal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

el'e-men'ta-ry (ĕl'ē-mĕn'tā-rĭ), *a.* [4] **1.** Of or pertaining to an element or elements; consisting of a single element. **2.** Pertaining to, or treating of, the first principles of anything; introductory.

el'e-phant (ĕl'ē-fănt), *n.* Any of various well-known mammals, of Africa and India, having long tusks and the snout prolonged into a prehensile proboscis. They are the largest existing land animals. See HOOFED ANIMALS, MAMMAL, *Illust.*

el'e-phan'tine (-făn'tĭn; -tīn), *a.* [4] Like, or suggestive of, an elephant; hence, huge; heavy.

el'e-vate (ĕl'ē-vāt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To lift up; raise. **2.** To raise in rank or station; exalt; ennoble. **3.** To exhilarate; raise the spirits of. — **Syn.** See RAISE.

el'e-vat'ed (-vāt'ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Raised up. **2.** Exalted; sublime; lofty; dignified; as, an *elevated* style.

el'e-va'tion (-vā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of elevating; state of being elevated; height; exaltation. **2.** An elevated place. **3.** Height above sea level. **4.** A drawing of a building (or other object) that shows its vertical or upright parts, as distinguished from the ground plan, etc. — **Syn.** See HEIGHT.

el'e-va'tor (ĕl'ē-vā'tēr), *n.* One that raises anything; as: **a** A contrivance, as an endless chain with buckets, for raising grain to a loft. **b** A cage or platform for conveying persons, goods, etc., to or from different levels; a lift. **c** A building for elevating, storing, and discharging grain.

e-lev'en (ē-lĕv'n), *a.* One more than ten; as, *eleven* men; *eleven* were present. — *n.* **1.** The sum of ten and one. **2.** A symbol representing eleven units, as 11 or xi. **3.** *Sports.* Eleven players forming a team or side, as in cricket or football.

e-lev'enth (-nth), *a.* **1.** Next after the tenth. **2.** Constituting one of eleven equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by eleven; an eleventh part. **2.** An eleventh unit or object.

elf (ĕlf), *n.*; *pl.* ELVES (ĕlvz). **1.** A mythical being, esp. a sprite; fairy. **2.** An elflike human being.

elf'in (ĕl'fĭn), *a.* [4] Pertaining to or resembling elves; produced or ruled by elves. — *n.* An elf.

elf'ish (-fĭsh), *a.* [4] Of, pert. to, or like, elves; mischievous; impish. — **elf'ish-ly**, *adv.* [8].

E'li (ē'lī), *n.* In the Bible, a high priest of Israel, in whose care Samuel was trained. See 1 *Sam.* i. 25.

e-lic'it (ē-lĭs'ĭt), *v. t.* To draw out or forth; educe; as, to *elicit* truth by discussion; to draw or entice forth; evoke; as, to *elicit* a reply.

e-lide' (ē-līd'), *v. t.* [1] To cut off or omit, as a syllable, usually the final one.

el'i-gi-bil'i-ty (ĕl'ĭ-jĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being eligible; fitness; as, the *eligibility* of a candidate.

el'i-gi-ble (ĕl'ĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.* Fitted or qualified to be chosen. — *n.* One that is eligible. — **-gi-bly**, *adv.*

E-li'jah (ē-lī'jă), *n.* In the Bible, a great prophet of the 6th century B. C. See 1 & 2 *Kings.*

e-lim'i-nate (ē-lĭm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To throw out; expel; exclude; as, to *eliminate* errors. **2.** To ignore as unimportant or inapplicable; as, *eliminating* him from the argument. **3.** To cause (an unknown quantity) to disappear from an equation.

e-lim'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of eliminating; state of being eliminated.

E-li'sha (-lī'shă), *n.* In the Bible, a great prophet, disciple and successor of Elijah. 1 & 2 *Kings.*

e-li'sion (ē-lĭzh'ŭn), *n.* An eliding or cutting off, as of a vowel or syllable, a passage in a book, etc.

‖ **é'lite'** (ā'lēt'), *n.* [F.] A choice or select body; the flower; as, the *élite* of society.

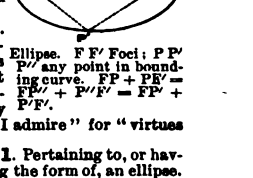
e-lix'ir (ē-lĭks'ēr), *n.* **1.** A supposed essence or substance with the power to prolong life indefinitely, sought by the alchemists. **2.** An aromatic, sweetened, alcoholic preparation of a drug.

E-liz'a-be'than (ē-lĭz'ă-bē'thăn), *a.* Pertaining to Queen Elizabeth (1533–1603) or her times.

elk (ĕlk), *n.* **1.** The largest existing deer of Europe and Asia, having broad palmate antlers. See DEER AND ANTELOPE, *Illust.* **2.** In America, the wapiti.

ell (ĕl), *n.* A measure, chiefly for cloth, now little used, varying from 27 to 48 inches.

el-lipse' (ē-lĭps'), *n.*; *pl.* -LIPSES (-sĕz). A plane curve which is the path of a point the sum of whose distances from two fixed points (foci) is constant.



Ellipse. F F′ Foci; P P′ any point in bounding curve. FP + PF′ = F′P″ + P″F′ = FP′ + P′F′.

el-lip'sis (ē-lĭp'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LIPSES (-sēz). *Gram.* Omission of a word or words obviously understood, but necessary to make the construction grammatically complete; as in "virtues I admire" for "virtues *that* I admire."

el-lip'tic (ē-lĭp'tĭk) } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or having the form of, an ellipse.
el-lip'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } **2.** *Gram.* Pertaining to ellipsis; having a part omitted. — **el-lip'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

elm (ĕlm), *n.* **1.** Any of various well-known shade trees. See TREE, *Illust.* **2.** The hard, tough wood of the elm. — **elm beetle**, any of several beetles that feed on the leaves of the elm.

el'o-cu'tion (ĕl'ō-kū'shŭn), *n.* The art of public speaking or reading, esp. with reference to the graces of intonation, gesture, etc.; style or manner of speaking or reading in public.

Syn. ELOCUTION, ORATORY. Elocution emphasizes external graces of delivery, esp. of voice, sometimes also of gesture; oratory suggests persuasive or elaborate public speech.

el'o-cu'tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to elocution.

el'o-cu'tion-ist, *n.* One versed in elocution; esp., a professional reciter or reader.

e-lon'gate (ē-lŏn'gāt), *v. t. & i.* [1] To lengthen; extend. — (-gāt), *a.* — **-gat'ed** (-gā'tĕd), *p. a.*

e'lon-ga'tion (ē'lŏn-gā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of elongating. **2.** That which lengthens out; continuation.

e-lope' (ē-lōp'), *v. i.* [1] To run away from one's spouse or home with a lover. — **e-lop'er**, *n.* [8].

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e-lope'ment (ē-lōp'mĕnt), *n.* Act of eloping.
el'o-quence (ĕl'ō-kwĕns), *n.* Discourse characterized by force, art, and persuasiveness; also, the art or power of employing such discourse.
el'o-quent (-kwĕnt), *a.* [4] Expressing or able to express one's self eloquently; marked by eloquence. — **el'o-quent-ly**, *adv.*
El'sa (ĕl'sȧ), *n.* See LOHENGRIN.
else (ĕls), *a., pron.* Other; other one. When used with *anybody, everybody, some one*, etc., in the possessive, *else* usually takes the *'s*; as in, somebody *else's*; no one *else's*. — *adv.* 1. In a different manner, place, time, or respect; as, to go somewhere *else*; how *else* can he do it? 2. In another or a contrary case; otherwise; as, he must have seen it, *else* he could not describe it.
else'where' (-hwĕr'), *adv.* In or to another place.
e-lu'ci-date (ē-lū'sĭ-dāt), *v. t.* [1] To make clear or manifest; illustrate. — **Syn.** See EXPLAIN.
e-lu'ci-da'tion (-dā'shŭn), *n.* A making clear; act of elucidating, or that which elucidates.
e-lude' (ē-lūd'), *v. t.* [1] To avoid by dexterity or stratagem; evade; baffle; as, to *elude* a blow, danger, pursuit, etc. — **Syn.** See EVADE.
e-lu'sion (ē-lū'zhŭn), *n.* Act of eluding; evasion.
e-lu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [4] Tending to elude; adroitly evading; of ideas, etc., not easily understood or defined; baffling. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
e-lu'so-ry (ē-lū'sō-rĭ), *a.* [4] Elusive; evasive.
elves (ĕlvs), *n., pl.* of ELF.
elv'ish (ĕl'vĭsh), *a.* [4] 1. Elfin. 2. Elfish; esp., mischievous.
E-ly'sian (ē-lĭzh'ăn; ē-lĭz'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to Elysium; delightful.
E-ly'si-um (-ĭ-ŭm), *n. Class. Myth.* 1. The dwelling place of happy souls after death. 2. Any similarly conceived place or state of delight; a paradise.
el'y-trum (ĕl'ĭ-trŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -TRA (-trȧ). One of the anterior pair of wings in some insects, protecting the posterior pair.
em (ĕm), *n.* 1. The letter *m*. 2. The space in a line occupied by the letter *m*; hence, a unit to measure printed matter.
e-ma'ci-ate (ē-mā'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* [1] To cause to lose flesh so as to become very lean.
e-ma'ci-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Process of emaciating; emaciated condition.
em'a-nate (ĕm'ȧ-nāt), *v. i.* [1] To issue forth from a source.
em'a-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* 1. Act of emanating. 2. That which emanates; efflux.
e-man'ci-pate (ē-măn'sĭ-pāt), *v. t.* [1] To set free, esp. from bondage; liberate. — **-pa'tor**, *n.* [8].
e-man'ci-pa'tion (-pā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of freeing; liberation; release; freedom.
e-mas'cu-late (-măs'kŭ-lāt), *v. t.* [1] To deprive of virile power or masculine vigor or spirit; weaken. — (-lĭt), *a.* [4] Deprived of virility or vigor.
e-mas'cu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of emasculating; state of being emasculated.
em-balm' (ĕm-bȧm'), *v. t.* 1. To treat (a dead body), as with aromatic oils, etc., so as to prevent decay. 2. To preserve as if with balm; keep in remembrance. — **em-balm'er**, *n.* [8].
em-bank' (-băŋk'), *v. t.* To protect or confine by a bank or banks, as of earth.
em-bank'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* 1. Act of embanking. 2. A raised structure of earth, gravel, etc., to retain or hold back water, carry a roadway, etc.
em'bar-ca'tion. Var. of EMBARKATION.
em-bar'go (-bär'gō), *n.; pl.* -GOES (-gōz). 1. An edict of a government prohibiting the departure or entry of ships of commerce at a port or ports. 2. Any prohibition imposed by law on commerce. — *v. t.* To lay an embargo on, as on ships.
em-bark' (ĕm-bärk'), *v. t. & i.* 1. To put or go on shipboard for a voyage. 2. To engage, enlist, or invest (as persons, money, etc.) in any affair; as, be slow to *embark* in hazardous undertakings.
em'bar-ka'tion (ĕm'bär-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of embarking; as, the *embarkation* of troops.
em-bar'rass (ĕm-bär'ăs), *v. t.* 1. To confuse; disconcert; nonplus; as, laughter may *embarrass* a speaker. 2. To impede; complicate; as, business is *embarrassed* by hostile laws. 3. To involve in financial difficulties; as, a man (or his business) is *embarrassed* when he cannot pay his debts.
em-bar'rass-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Embarrassed condition; that which embarrasses.
em-bas'sa-dor (-bă'sȧ-dēr). Var. of AMBASSADOR.
em'bas-sy (ĕm'bă-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). 1. Function or position of an ambassador; the sending of ambassadors. 2. An ambassador and his suite. 3. The residence or office of an ambassador.
em-bat'tle (ĕm-băt'l), *v. t.* [1] To arrange in order of battle; to prepare for battle.
em-bed' (-bĕd'), *v. t.* To lay or inclose in surrounding matter.
em-bel'lish (-bĕl'ĭsh), *v. t.* 1. To make beautiful or elegant, as by ornaments; decorate; adorn. 2. Hence, to set out with fanciful enlargements; to heighten, as a story.
em-bel'lish-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* 1. Act of embellishing. 2. That which embellishes; ornament.
em'ber (ĕm'bĕr), *n.* A lighted coal smoldering in ashes; *pl.*, smoldering ashes.
em'ber, *a. R. C. & Eng. Ch.* Designating, or pertaining to, certain days (**ember days**) in each season, set apart for fasting and prayer.
em-bez'zle (ĕm-bĕz'l), *v. t.* [1] To appropriate (property) fraudulently to one's own use. — **Syn.** See STEAL. — **em-bez'zler** (-lẽr), *n.* [8].
em-bez'zle-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of embezzling.
em-bit'ter (-bĭt'ẽr), *v. t.* To make bitter or more bitter.
em-bla'zon (-blā'z'n), *v. t.* To depict (heraldic bearings); hence, to display brilliantly or conspicuously. — **em-bla'zon-ry** (-rĭ), *n.*
em'blem (ĕm'blĕm), *n.* A visible sign of an idea; symbol.
Syn. EMBLEM, SYMBOL, TOKEN imply a significant representation. An **emblem** is a visible object representing another by a natural suggestion, or by a habitual or recognized association; as, the dove is an *emblem* of peace. A **symbol** may be entirely arbitrary or conventional (as in algebra, astronomy, etc.); as a synonym for *emblem*, *symbol* often suggests profounder significance; as, the universe is a *symbol* of God. A **token** is a symbol which serves esp. as a memorial or a guarantee; as, the gift is sent as a *token* of my respect.
em'blem-at'ic (-ăt'ĭk) } *a.* Pertaining to an
em'blem-at'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } emblem; symbolic.
em-bod'i-ment (ĕm-bŏd'ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* An embodying; state of being embodied; thing embodying or embodied.
em-bod'y (-ĭ), *v. t.* [2] 1. To give a body to, as a spirit; incarnate. 2. Hence, to render concrete and definite; as, to *embody* ideas in words. 3. To cause to become a body or part of a body; incorporate; as, to *embody* a treaty in a law.
em-bold'en (-bōl'd'n), *v. t.* To make bold.
‖ **em'bon-point'** (ăN'bôN'pwĂN'), *n.* [F.] Plumpness of person; stoutness.
em-bos'om (ĕm-bŏŏz'ŭm), *v. t.* 1. To take into the bosom; cherish. 2. To inclose; shelter closely.
em-boss' (-bŏs'), *v. t.* 1. To ornament with bosses or raised work. 2. To raise in relief from a surface; as, a name *embossed* on paper. — **-er**, *n.* [8].
em-bow'er (-bou'ẽr), *v. t. & i.* To shelter or seclude, as in a bower; as, a cottage *embowered* with roses.

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em-brace' (-brās'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To clasp in the arms. **2.** To encircle; inclose; as, walls *embrace* the town. **3.** To take up; accept; adopt, as a religion, opinions, etc. **4.** To include as parts of a whole; comprehend; as, his books *embrace* many subjects. — *v. i.* To join in an embrace. — *n.* An encircling with the arms; clasp; hug.

em-bra'sure (-brā'zhŭr), *n.* **1.** A splay of a door or window. **2.** *Fort.* An opening in a wall for cannon, with sides flaring outward.

em'bro-ca'tion (ĕm'brō-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of moistening and rubbing (a diseased part) with a lotion, as liniment; also, the liquid or lotion so used.

em-broid'er (ĕm-broid'ĕr), *v. t. & i.* To ornament or make ornamentally with the needle. — **-er,** *n.* [8].

em-broid'er-y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* **-ERIES** (-ĭz). **1.** Needlework to enrich fabrics, etc.; art of embroidering. **2.** Ornamentation, esp. by contrasted figures and colors.

em-broil' (-broil'), *v. t.* To confuse or stir up by discord; involve in difficulties by strife.

em-broil'ment, *n.* Act of embroiling; state of being embroiled; uproar; commotion; quarrel.

em'bry-o (ĕm'brĭ-ō), *n.; pl.* **-os** (-ōz). **1.** An animal in the earliest stages of development, as before hatching from an egg. **2.** The rudimentary plant contained in the seed. **3.** A beginning or undeveloped stage of anything. — *a.* Rudimentary; undeveloped.

em'bry-on'ic (-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to an embryo.

e-meer' (ā-mēr'). Var. of **EMIR.**

e-mend' (ē-mĕnd'), *v. t.* To free from faults; esp., to correct (a literary work). — **Syn.** See **MEND.**

e'men-da'tion (ē'mĕn-dā'shŭn; ĕm'ĕn-), *n.* A mending; correction, esp. of a literary text.

e'men-da'tor (-tĕr), *n.* One who emends.

e-mend'a-to-ry (ē-mĕn'dā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to emendation.

em'er-ald (ĕm'ĕr-ăld), *n.* **1.** A gem: **a** A variety of beryl, of various shades of green. **b** The Oriental emerald, a green variety of transparent corundum. **2.** *Printing.* See **TYPE.** — *a.* Of a rich green color, like that of the emerald.

e-merge' (ē-mûrj'), *v. i.* [1] To rise from or as from an enveloping fluid; come out into view; as, the sun *emerged* from behind the clouds.

e-mer'gence (ē-mûr'jĕns), *n.* Act of emerging.

e-mer'gen-cy (ē-mûr'jĕn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* **-CIES** (-sĭz). An unforeseen occurrence or condition calling for immediate action; exigency.

e-mer'i-tus (-mĕr'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* Retired without change of rank from active duty because of age, infirmity, or long service; — esp. of a clergyman or professor.

e-mer'sion (ē-mûr'shŭn), *n.* Act of emerging.

em'er-y (ĕm'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* A very hard dark mineral used, esp. powdered or crushed, for polishing and grinding metals, stones, and glass. It is a variety of corundum.

e-met'ic (ē-mĕt'ĭk), *a.* Tending to cause vomiting. — *n.* An emetic agent.

em'i-grant (ĕm'ĭ-grănt), *a.* Removing from one country to another. — *n.* One who emigrates.

Syn. EMIGRANT, IMMIGRANT. **Emigrant** (so also *emigrate* and *emigration*) is used with reference to the country *from* which, **immigrant** (so also *immigrate* and *immigration*), with reference to the country *into* which, migration is made. The former marks the going out from a country, the latter the entrance into it.

em'i-grate (-grāt), *v. i.* [1] To remove from one country or state to another.

em'i-gra'tion (-grā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of emigrating. **2.** A body of emigrants; emigrants collectively.

em'i-nence (ĕm'ĭ-nĕns), *n.* **1.** That which is eminent; a height; as, a house standing on an *eminence.* **2.** An elevated station; high rank; distinction; as, a man of *eminence.* **3.** [*cap.*] A title of honor, now applied only to cardinals.

em'i-nen-cy (ĕm'ĭ-nĕn-sĭ), *n.* State of being eminent; eminence; elevation; distinction.

em'i-nent (-nĕnt), *a.* [4] **1.** Lofty; prominent. **2.** Being above others by birth, merit, talent, or virtue; distinguished. **3.** Conspicuous; evident; as, *eminent* fairness or success. — **-ly,** *adv.* [8].

Syn. EMINENT, DISTINGUISHED, CELEBRATED, ILLUSTRIOUS. One is **eminent** who stands high as compared with others, esp. in his own calling; **distinguished,** who has received conspicuous public recognition; **celebrated,** who is widely and favorably spoken of (implying less discriminating judgment than *distinguished*); **illustrious,** who has achieved high prestige, as from splendid attainments or services.

eminent domain, the sovereign power or right to take property for a necessary public use, reasonable compensation being made.

e-mir' (ā-mēr'; ĕ'mēr), *n.* An Arabian chieftain or ruler; also, a title given to the descendants of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima; also, a Turkish title of certain officials.

em'is-sa-ry (ĕm'ĭ-sā-rĭ), *n.; pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). An agent employed to advance certain interests or to gain information; esp., a secret agent.

e-mis'sion (ē-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of emitting. **2.** That which is emitted; discharge; emanation.

e-mit' (ē-mĭt'), *v. t.; -MIT'TED; -MIT'TING.* **1.** To throw or give out or off. **2.** To issue, as currency.

em'met (ĕm'ĕt), *n.* An ant. *Archaic.*

e-mol'lient (ē-mŏl'yĕnt; -ĭ-ĕnt), *a.* Softening; making supple. — *n.* A softening or soothing application to allay soreness, etc.

e-mol'u-ment (-ŭ-mĕnt), *n.* Profit from office, employment, or labor; perquisites, fees, or salary.

e-mo'tion (ē-mō'shŭn), *n.* A feeling of joy, grief, fear, hate, love, awe, etc.

e-mo'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or characterized by, emotion; easily moved; as, an *emotional* nature. **2.** Appealing to or arousing emotion; as, an *emotional* play.

e-mo'tion-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Emotional character; tendency to, or cultivation of, morbid emotion.

em-pale', **em-pan'el,** etc. Vars. of **IMPALE,** etc.

em'per-or (ĕm'pĕr-ĕr), *n.* The sovereign or monarch of an empire.

em'pha-sis (ĕm'fă-sĭs), *n.; pl.* **-SES** (-sēz). **1.** In reading or speaking, a force or stress of utterance given to important words or syllables. **2.** Special impressiveness of expression or weight of thought; as, to dwell on a subject with great *emphasis.*

em'pha-size (-sīz), *v. t.* [1] To give emphasis to.

em-phat'ic (ĕm-făt'ĭk), *a.* [4] **1.** Uttered with emphasis; forcibly expressive; as, an *emphatic* tone or word. **2.** Impressive; striking; as, an *emphatic* gesture. **3.** Marked by emphasis of voice, gesture, or language; — of persons. — **-i-cal-ly,** *adv.* [8].

em'pire (ĕm'pīr), *n.* **1.** **a** A group of nations or states under a single sovereign power; as, the British *Empire.* **b** A state including broad territories and various peoples; as, the Russian *Empire;* or having its ruler styled *emperor;* as, the (former) French *Empire.* **2.** Imperial organization, rule, or domain; hence, dominion; as, "Westward the course of *empire* takes its way" (*Berkeley*).

Empire Day. May 24, Queen Victoria's birthday, celebrated in the British Empire.

em-pir'ic (ĕm-pĭr'ĭk), *n.* One who follows an empirical method; quack; charlatan. — *a.* Empirical.

em-pir'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Pertaining to, or founded on, experiment or experience. **2.** Depending on observation alone, without due regard to science and theory; as, *empirical* remedies. — **em-pir'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* [8].

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em-pir'i-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Method or practice of an empiric, esp. in medicine; hence, quackery.

em-place'ment (-plās'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Space in a fortification assigned to a gun or group of guns. **2.** The gun platform, parapet, and accessories.

em-ploy' (-ploi'), *v. t.* **1.** To make use of; use; as, to *employ* the mind; to *employ* a medicine in curing a disease. **2.** To occupy; devote; as, to *employ* time advantageously. **3.** To give employment or work to; as, to *employ* a hundred men.
Syn. Employ emphasizes the idea of service to be rendered; hire, of wages to be paid.
— *n.* State of being employed; employment.

em-ploy-ee' (ĕm-ploi-ē'), *n.* One employed by another, as a clerk, workman, etc.

em-ploy'er (ĕm-ploi'ẽr), *n.* One who employs another or others.

em-ploy'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of employing; state of being employed; as, the *employment* of men; he has steady *employment*. **2.** That which engages or occupies; occupation; as, he is pleased with his new *employment*.—**Syn.** Work, business, trade, profession. See OCCUPATION.

em-po'ri-um (-pō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -RIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -RIA (-ȧ). A place of trade; commercial center; often, esp., a principal center of trade.

em-pow'er (-pou'ẽr), *v. t.* To give power to.

em'press (ĕm'prĕs), *n.* The consort of an emperor; a female sovereign of an empire.

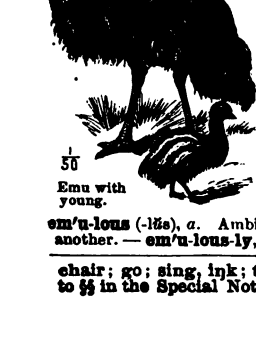
em-prise' (ĕm-prīz'), *n.* Enterprise; adventure; esp., one of a chivalrous nature. *Archaic.*

emp'ti-ness (ĕmp'tĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of being empty.

emp'ty (-tĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Containing nothing; without contents; vacant; as, an *empty* box, house, etc. **2.** Without substance, effect, sense, feeling, sincerity, etc.; as, *empty* pleasure, dreams, words, etc.
Syn. EMPTY, VACANT, BLANK. That is **empty** (opposed to *full*) which has nothing in it; that is **vacant** (opposed to *occupied*) which has been, or is intended to be, occupied; as, an *empty* (never *vacant*) bucket, stomach; *empty*-handed; a *vacant* (it may be, also, *empty*) lot, house; cf. an *empty* room (without furniture), a *vacant* room (without inmates). That (esp. a surface) is **blank** which is free from writing or marks of any kind, or which has vacant spaces that are left to be filled in.
— *v. t. & i.* [2] To make or become empty; of a river, or the like, to discharge (itself).

em-pyr'e-al (ĕm-pĭr'ē-ăl; ĕm'pĭ-rē'ăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the empyrean; celestial; as, "the *empyreal* blue." **2.** Composed of or resembling elemental fire; as, *empyreal* clouds.

em'py-re'an (ĕm'pĭ-rē'ăn), *n.* The highest heaven, anciently supposed to be composed of a kind of refined fire. — *a.* Empyreal.


Emu with young.

e'mu (ē'mū), *n.* An Australian bird with rudimentary wings, the largest bird after the ostrich, to which it is closely related.

em'u-late (ĕm'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [1] To strive to equal or excel (another); vie with; rival.

em'u-la'tion (-lā'-shŭn), *n.* Endeavor to equal or excel; rivalry.
— **Syn.** See COMPETITION.

em'u-la-tive (ĕm'ū-lā-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to emulation; rivaling; as, an *emulative* person or effort.

em'u-la'tor (ĕm'ū-lā'-tẽr), *n.* One who emulates.

em'u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* Ambitious to equal or excel another. — **em'u-lous-ly**, *adv.* [8].

e-mul'si-fy (ē-mŭl'sĭ-fī), *v. t.* [2]. To convert into an emulsion; form an emulsion with.

e-mul'sion (-shŭn), *n.* A liquid preparation of the color and consistency of milk, or one in which minute particles, esp. of a liquid, remain in suspension as the fat globules do in milk.

en-a'ble (ĕn-ā'b'l), *v. t.* [1] To make able; give (one) power, strength, or ability (to be or do something); as, courage *enables* one to succeed.

en-act' (-ăkt'), *v. t.* **1.** To make into an act or law; decree. **2.** To act the part of; represent.

en-act'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of enacting; state of being enacted. **2.** Thing enacted; law; decree.

en-am'el (-ăm'ĕl), *v. t.* [7] **1.** To lay enamel on; decorate with enamel; as, to *enamel* an iron bedstead or a bathtub. **2.** To form a glossy surface like enamel on; as, to *enamel* leather, paper, etc.
— *n.* **1.** A glassy composition, usually opaque, for coating the surface of metal, glass, or pottery. **2.** Any of various enamel-like varnishes, etc. **3.** The very hard outer layer or surface of the teeth. — **en-am'el-er** [7, 8].

en-am'or (-ăm'ẽr), *v. t.* [5] To inflame with love; charm; captivate.

‖ **en bloc.** [F.] In a block; as a whole; — used specifically of gasoline engines in which a single casting does for all the cylinders.

en-camp' (ĕn-kămp'), *v. i. & t.* To form, or form into, a camp. — **en-camp'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

en-case' (-kās'). Var. of INCASE.

en-caus'tic (-kôs'tĭk), *a. Fine Arts.* Prepared by heat; having decorations burned in, as pottery.

en-chain' (-chān'), *v. t.* **1.** To bind with, or hold in, chains; fetter. **2.** To hold fast; confine.

en-chant' (-chănt'), *v. t.* **1.** To act on by charms; lay under a spell; bewitch. **2.** To delight greatly; charm. — **-er**, *n.* [8] — **-chant'ing-ly**, *adv.* [8].

en-chant'ment (-chănt'mĕnt), *n.* Act of enchanting; state of being enchanted; that which enchants.
— **Syn.** Spell, charm, fascination, witchery.

en-chant'ress (-chăn'trĕs), *n.* A sorceress; also, a fascinating woman.

en-chase' (-chās'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To give a setting to, as a gem. **2.** To chase or ornament by embossing.

en-cir'cle (-sûr'k'l), *v. t.* [1] To circle, or form a circle, about; surround.

en-close', en-clo'sure. Vars. of INCLOSE, etc.

en-co'mi-um (-kō'mĭ-ŭm), *n.* High praise.

en-com'pass (-kŭm'pȧs), *v. t.* To surround. — **en-com'pass-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

en'core' (ăn'kôr'; ăn'kōr'), *adv. & interj.* Once more; again; — used as a call for a repetition of a part of a play, concert, etc. — (*pron.* ăn'kôr'; ăn'kōr), *n.* The demand for repetition, as by applause; also, the repetition.

en-core' (ăn-kôr'; ăn'kōr), *v. t.* [1] To call for a repetition of or from.

en-coun'ter (ĕn-koun'tẽr), *v. t. & i.* To meet, esp. in opposition or with hostile intent. — *n.* A meeting, esp. with hostile purpose; a combat; battle.

en-cour'age (ĕn-kŭr'ĕj), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To inspire with courage, spirit, or hope; inspirit. **2.** To give help or patronage to, as an industry; foster.

en-cour'age-ment (-ĕj-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** State of being encouraged. **2.** That which encourages.

en-cour'ag-ing (-ĕ-jĭng), *p. a.* [4] Giving hope or courage; inspiriting. — **-cour'ag-ing-ly**, *adv.* [8].

en-croach' (-krōch'), *v. i.* To enter gradually or by stealth into the rights of another; trespass; intrude; as, to *encroach* on a neighbor's land; — also used fig.; as, the sea is *encroaching* upon his land.

en-croach'ment, *n.* Act or process of encroaching.

en-crust' (-krŭst'), *v. t.* To incrust.

en-cum'ber (-kŭm'bẽr), *v. t.* **1.** To impede in motion or action; retard; embarrass; as, his movements were *encumbered* by his heavy coat. **2.** To render

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awkward, obstructive, or disagreeable, by superfluous parts, etc.; as, a house *encumbered* with useless furniture. **3.** To place a burden on, as a debt or legal claim; as, his property is *encumbered* with debts. — **Syn.** Load, burden; embarrass.

en-cum'brance (-brăns), *n.* **1.** That which encumbers. **2.** *Law.* A claim or lien on an estate.

en-cyc'lic (-sĭk'lĭk; -sī'klĭk), *a.* Encyclical.

en-cyc'li-cal (-sĭk'lĭ-kăl; -sī'klĭ-), *a.* Sent to many persons or places; general. — *n.* An encyclical letter, esp. from the Pope.

en-cy'clo-pæ'di-a (-sī'klō-pē'dĭ-ȧ), *n.*, **-pæ'dic** (-dĭk), *a.* Vars. of ENCYCLOPEDIA, ENCYCLOPEDIC.

en-cy'clo-pe'di-a, *n.* A work in which the branches of learning are treated in separate articles.

en-cy'clo-pe'dic (-pē'dĭk), *a.* Pertaining to an encyclopedia; embracing a wide range of subjects.

end (ĕnd), *n.* **1.** A limit or boundary; esp., an extreme region or part; as, the *ends* of the earth. **2.** Extreme or last point or part; conclusion; as, the *end* of a road; *end* of a sermon. **3.** Issue; result; also, final state; as, "the *end* of that man is peace." **4.** Death; destruction; as, the *end* of the world. **5.** The object aimed at in any effort; purpose; aim. **6.** That which is left; remnant; scrap. — **Syn.** See INTENTION. — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To bring or come to an end; finish. **2.** To form or be at the end of. **3.** To destroy; die. — **Syn.** See CLOSE.

en-dan'ger (ĕn-dān'jẽr), *v. t.* To bring into danger.

en-dear' (-dēr'), *v. t.* To make or hold dear, or beloved. — **en-dear'ing-ly**, *adv.* [8].

en-dear'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of endearing; that which endears; caress.

en-deav'or (-dĕv'ẽr), *v. t. & i.* [5] To strive to achieve or reach; try; attempt. — **Syn.** See TRY. — *n.* A systematic or continuous attempt; an effort; a trial. — **en-deav'or-er**, *n.* [5, 8].

en-dem'ic (-dĕm'ĭk), *a.* Peculiar to a district or particular locality, or class of persons; as, an *endemic* disease. — *n.* That which is endemic.

end'ing (ĕn'dĭng), *n.* **1.** Termination; conclusion; also, death. **2.** *Gram.* The final syllable or letter of a word, esp. when inflectional.

en'dive (ĕn'dĭv; -dīv), *n.* An herb related to chicory. Its leaves are used for salads.

end'less (ĕnd'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Without end or ends; boundless; of time, eternal; of space, infinite. **2.** Continuous by reason of the ends being united; as, an *endless* chain. — **Syn.** See ETERNAL. — **end'less-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **end'less-ness**, *n.* [8].

en'do-gen (ĕn'dō-jĕn), *n.* *Bot.* Any of an obsolete class of seed plants so named on the theory that the growth of the stem proceeded from within.

en-dorse' (ĕn-dôrs'), *v. t.*, **en-dorse'ment**, *n.*, etc. See INDORSE, etc.

en-dow' (-dou'), *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with a permanent source of income; as, to *endow* a college. **2.** To furnish with anything of the nature of a gift, as a quality or faculty, as, man is *endowed* with reason.

en-dow'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of endowing. **2.** Property with which a person or an institution is endowed. **3.** Talents; gifts; — usually in *pl.*

en-due' (ĕn-dū'), *v. t.* [1] To endow; indue; as, a man *endued* with great strength.

en-dur'a-ble (ĕn-dūr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being endured.

en-dur'ance (-ăns), *n.* **1.** State, quality, or act of enduring. **2.** Ability to endure.

en-dure' (-dūr'), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To continue in existence; last; as, such a condition cannot long *endure*. **2.** To remain firm, as under trial; to suffer or bear up patiently. — *v. t.* **1.** To remain firm under; sustain; as, to *endure* trouble. **2.** To put up with; tolerate; as, to *endure* a nuisance. — **Syn.** Abide, stand, tolerate, suffer. See BEAR.

end'ways' (ĕnd'wāz'), **end'wise'** (-wīz'), *adv.* **1.** On end; as, poles set *endways*. **2.** With the end forward; as, carry the log *endways*.

En-dym'i-on (ĕn-dĭm'ĭ-ŏn), *n.* *Gr. Myth.* A beautiful youth beloved by the moon goddess, Selene.

en'e-ma (ĕn'ē-mȧ; ē-nē'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. **-MAS** (-mȧz), L. **ENEMATA** (ē-nĕm'ȧ-tȧ). *Med.* A liquid injected into the rectum.

en'e-my (ĕn'ē-mĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-MIES** (-mĭz). **1.** One who is hostile to another; hence, whatever does injury to one; as, laziness is an *enemy* to success. **2.** A military foe.

Syn. ENEMY, FOE imply hostility (often personal), and are now practically synonymous, *foe* being chiefly poetical or rhetorical.

en'er-get'ic (ĕn'ẽr-jĕt'ĭk), *a.* [4] Having or showing energy; active; forcible; forceful; vigorous; as, an *energetic* man, measure, etc. — **-i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

en'er-gize (ĕn'ẽr-jīz), *v. i.* [1] To put forth energy. — *v. t.* To impart energy to.

en'er-gy (ĕn'ẽr-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-GIES** (-jĭz). Power to act; vigor; force of action; as, a man of *energy*.

en'er-vate (ĕn'ẽr-vāt), *v. t.* [1] To deprive of nerve, force, strength, or courage.

en'er-va'tion (ĕn'ẽr-vā'shŭn), *n.* Action or process of enervating; state of being enervated.

en-fee'ble (ĕn-fē'b'l), *v. t.* [1] To make feeble; weaken. — **en-fee'ble-ment**, *n.*

en'fi-lade' (ĕn'fĭ-lād'), *n.* A firing along a trench, a line of troops, etc.; a raking fire. — *v. t.* [1] To rake, or be in a position to rake, with gun fire.

en-fold' (ĕn-fōld'), *v. t.* Enwrap. = INFOLD.

en-force' (-fôrs'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To force; compel; as, to *enforce* obedience. **2.** To put in force or effect, as a law. **3.** To lay stress upon; emphasize. — **Syn.** See EXECUTE.

en-force'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being enforced.

en-force'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act or process of enforcing; compulsion.

en-fran'chise (-frăn'chīz), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To set free. **2.** To endow with a franchise; admit to citizenship.

en-fran'chise-ment (-chĭz-mĕnt), *n.* Act of enfranchising; state of being enfranchised; specif.: **a** Releasing from slavery or custody. **b** Admission to political rights, esp. the right to vote.

en-gage' (-gāj'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To put under pledge; pledge, as by a promise. **2.** To betroth. **3.** To secure or bespeak (services, etc.). **4.** To win and attach; draw; as, "good nature *engages* everybody to him." **5.** To employ the attention and efforts of; as, to *engage* one in conversation. **6.** To enter into contest with; also, to join or interlock (weapons). **7.** *Machinery.* To come into gear with; interlock with. — *v. i.* **1.** To promise or pledge one's self. **2.** To embark in a business; to take a part; as, to *engage* in controversy. **3.** To enter into conflict. **4.** *Machinery.* To interlock and interact.

en-gaged' (ĕn-gājd'), *p. a.* **1.** Occupied; employed. **2.** Pledged; esp., betrothed.

en-gage'ment (-gāj'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of engaging; state of being engaged; as: **a** Betrothal. **b** Hostile encounter. **c** *Machinery.* State of being in gear. **2.** An occupation, obligation, or enterprise. **3.** An appointment. — **Syn.** See BATTLE.

en-gag'ing (-gāj'ĭng), *p. a.* [4] Attracting the attention or affections; attractive. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

en-gen'der (-jĕn'dẽr), *v. t.* **1.** To beget. **2.** To bear; bring forth; occasion, excite.

en'gine (ĕn'jĭn), *n.* **1.** Any mechanical instrument. **2.** A machine for converting physical force, as heat, into mechanical power. **3.** A locomotive.

en'gi-neer' (-jĭ-nēr'), *n.* **1.** One skilled in engineering. Cf. CIVIL ENGINEER. **2.** One who manages a stationary or a locomotive engine. **3.** One of a corps of men in the army or navy who perform engineering work, as in building forts, etc.

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en'gi-neer', *v. t.* **1.** To lay out or manage as an engineer; as, to *engineer* a road. **2.** To guide the course of; manage; as, to *engineer* a bill through Congress.

en'gi-neer'ing, *n.* The art and science by which the mechanical properties of matter are utilized in structures and machines. Cf. CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Eng'lish (ĭŋ'glĭsh), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, England or its inhabitants or citizens. **2.** In, or belonging to, the English language. — *n.* **1.** *pl.* The people of England. **2.** The language of the English, and of the people of the U. S. and most of the British colonies. **3.** See TYPE. — *v. t.* To translate into English.

Eng'lish-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A native-born or a naturalized citizen of England.

en-graft' (ĕn-grăft'), *v. t.* To graft; ingraft.

en-grain' (-grān'). Var. of INGRAIN, *v. t.*

en-grave' (-grāv'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To carve figures, letters, or devices on. **2.** To form by incisions, as on wood, stone, or metal, esp. for printing. **3.** To impress deeply; as, to *engrave* a thought upon the mind. — **en-grav'er** (-grāv'ẽr), *n.* [8].

en-grav'ing (-ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or art of producing incised or raised figures on metal, wood, etc. **2.** An engraved plate or block. **3.** An impression from an engraving; a print.

en-gross' (-grōs'), *v. t.* **1.** To copy or write in a large hand; to write a fair copy of, as of a decree. **2.** To take the whole of; absorb; monopolize. — **en-gross'er**, *n.* [8] — **en-gross'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

en-gulf' (-gŭlf'), *v. t.* To swallow up as in a gulf; plunge into or as into a gulf.

en-hance' (-hăns'), *v. t. & i.* [1] To advance, augment, or elevate; heighten; intensify.

en-hance'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Increase; advance.

E'nid (ē'nĭd), *n.* The unjustly suspected but patient wife of Geraint, a knight of the Round Table.

e-nig'ma (ē-nĭg'mȧ), *n.* **1.** An obscure or inexplicable saying; riddle. **2.** Anything inexplicable. **Syn.** ENIGMA, RIDDLE, CONUNDRUM. An *enigma* hides its meaning under obscure or ambiguous allusions; a *riddle* commonly involves paradoxical or contradictory statements, and is definitely proposed to be guessed; a *conundrum* is properly a riddle depending on a play on words.

e'nig-mat'ic (ē'nĭg-măt'ĭk; ēn'ĭg-), **e'nig-mat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Relating to or resembling an enigma; obscure; puzzling. — **-i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

en-join' (ĕn-join'), *v. t.* **1.** To command; charge. **2.** To forbid; prohibit. — **Syn.** See COMMAND.

en-joy' (-joi'), *v. t.* **1.** To take pleasure in. **2.** To have and use with satisfaction. — **en-joy'er**, *n.* [8].

en-joy'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being enjoyed, or of giving joy. — **en-joy'a-bly**, *adv.* [8].

en-joy'ment (ĕn-joi'mĕnt), *n.* Act or state of enjoying anything; possession and use; as, the *enjoyment* of an estate; that which gives pleasure.

en-kin'dle (-kĭn'd'l), *v. t. & i.* [1] To kindle.

en-lace' (-lās'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To bind, encircle, or cover, with lace; enfold. **2.** To entangle; entwine.

en-large' (-lārj'), *v. t. & i.* [1] To increase in quantity, capacity, dimensions, or extent; extend; expand. — **Syn.** See INCREASE.

en-large'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** An enlarging; state of being enlarged. **2.** That which enlarges or is enlarged; *Photog.*, an enlarged photograph.

en-light'en (-līt'n), *v. t.* To shed the light of truth and knowledge upon; to instruct; also, to give insight to. — **en-light'en-er**, *n.* [8].

en-light'en-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of enlightening; state of being enlightened.

en-list' (-lĭst'), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To enter on a list; enroll. **2.** To engage for military or naval service. **3.** To engage one's support and aid in behalf of, as if by enrolling; as, to *enlist* in a cause.

en-list'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of enlisting; state of being enlisted. **2.** The writing by which an enlisted man is bound.

en-liv'en (-lĭv''n), *v. t.* **1.** To give life, action, or motion to; quicken. **2.** To give spirit or vivacity to; animate. — **en-liv'en-er**, *n.* [8].

en'mi-ty (ĕn'mĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being hostile; hatred; ill will; animosity. — **Syn.** See HOSTILITY.

en-no'ble (ĕ-nō'b'l; ĕn-nō'-), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To make noble; elevate; dignify. **2.** To raise to the nobility.

en-no'ble-ment, *n.* Act of ennobling; noble rank.

en'nui' (ăn'nwē'; ăŋ-nwē'), *n.* A feeling of weariness and dissatisfaction from want of occupation or lack of interest; tedium.

E'noch (ē'nŭk), *n.* In the Bible, a patriarch who "walked with God." See *Gen.* v. 24.

e-nor'mi-ty (ē-nôr'mĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Extreme or monstrous wickedness; an atrocious offense or crime.

e-nor'mous (-mŭs), *a.* **1.** Exceeding the usual rule, norm, or measure; monstrous. **2.** Greatly exceeding the usual size, number, or degree; immense. — **e-nor'mous-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8]. **Syn.** Prodigious, stupendous, gigantic, colossal, excessive, immense, huge, vast. — ENORMOUS, IMMENSE, HUGE, VAST. That is *enormous* which is excessive, abnormal, or inordinate in size or degree; that is *immense* which exceeds ordinary measurements and standards; as, a fortress of *enormous* strength; an *immense* height, sea. *Huge* commonly suggests bulk; *vast*, extent.

e-nough' (ē-nŭf'), *a.* Satisfying desire; giving content; adequate; sufficient. — **Syn.** Satisfactory, ample. See ADEQUATE. — *adv.* In a degree or quantity that satisfies; sufficiently; hence, tolerably. — *interj.* Short for *it is enough*, denoting sufficiency. — *n.* A sufficiency; an adequate quantity; as, "*Enough* is as good as a feast."

e-now' (ē-nou'), *a. & adv.* Enough. *Archaic.*

en-quire', **en-quir'y**, etc. Vars. of INQUIRE, etc.

en-rage' (-rāj'), *v. t.* [1] To fill with rage; madden.

en-rap'ture (-răp'tŭr), *v. t.* [1] To transport, or delight beyond measure; fascinate.

en-rich' (ĕn-rĭch'), *v. t.* **1.** To make rich or richer. **2.** To ornament; adorn. **3.** To fertilize.

en-rich'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of enriching; that which enriches.

en-rol' (-rōl'). Var. of ENROLL.

en-roll' (-rōl'), *v. t.* To insert in a roll, list, or catalogue; hence, to record; also, to enlist (one's self).

en-roll'ment, **en-rol'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of enrolling; registration. **2.** A writing in which anything is enrolled.

‖ **en' route'** (ăn' rōōt'). [F.] On the way or road.

en-sconce' (ĕn-skŏns'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To shelter, as with a fort; conceal. **2.** To establish snugly.

en-shrine' (-shrīn'), *v. t.* [1] To inclose in a shrine; to cherish as sacred. — **-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

en-shroud' (-shroud'), *v. t.* To shroud.

en'si-form (ĕn'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* Sword-shaped, as a leaf.

en'sign (-sĭn), *n.* **1.** A flag; banner; esp., a national flag or banner. **2.** Badge of office, rank, or power. **3.** *a* In the British army, prior to 1871, the standard bearer of a company or regiment. *b* A commissioned officer in the U. S. navy, corresponding to second lieutenant in the army. * See NAVY.

en'sign-cy (-sĭ), *n.* Rank or office of ensign.

en'si-lage (-sĭ-lĭj), *n.* Preservation of green fodder (as cornstalks) by compressing it in a silo; also, silage.

en-slave' (ĕn-slāv'), *v. t.* [1] To make a slave or slaves of.

en-slave'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of enslaving; state of being enslaved; bondage.

en-snare' (-snār'), *v. t.* [1] = INSNARE.

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en-sue' (ĕn-sū'), *v. i. & t.* [1] To follow; pursue; come afterward or as a consequence; as, the *ensuing* year; silence *ensued*. — **Syn.** See FOLLOW.

en-sure' (-shōōr'), *v. t.* [1] = INSURE.

en-tab'la-ture (-tăb'lȧ-tūr), *n. Arch.* The wall resting on the capitals of the columns and consisting of the architrave, frieze, and cornice. See COLUMN.

en-tail' (-tāl'), *v. t.* **1.** To settle or bestow, as land or an estate, on a person and his descendants so that it cannot be bequeathed at pleasure by any one possessor. **2.** To impose or carry as a necessary accompaniment or result; as, the printing of a book *entails* much expense. — *n.* An entailing; something, as an estate, entailed; also, the rule by which the descent is fixed.

en-tan'gle (-tăn'g'l), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To tangle. **2.** To involve; insnare; hence, to perplex; bewilder.

en-tan'gle-ment, *n.* Act of entangling; state of being entangled; that which entangles.

en'ter (ĕn'tẽr), *v. i.* **1.** To go, or come in, to a place or condition. **2.** To consider or treat fully, as in discussion; — with *into*; as, to *enter* into the merits of a case. **3.** To make a beginning; engage; start; as, to *enter* into business; also, to gain admission; as, to *enter* upon a career. **4.** To make one's self a party; — with *into*; as, to *enter* into a treaty. **5.** To form a constituent part; become a part or partaker; as, copper *enters* into the composition of brass. — *v. t.* **1.** To come or go into; penetrate; of time, to pass within the limits of; as, to *enter* a new period. **2.** To make a beginning in; take up; begin; as, to *enter* the legal profession. **3.** To become a member of; join; as, to *enter* a club. **4.** To cause to go (into), or to be admitted; insert; enroll; record; as, to *enter* a boy in a school, or a name in a list. **5.** *Law.* To place in regular form before the court, usu. in writing; as, to *enter* a judgment.

en-ter'ic (ĕn-tẽr'ĭk), *a. Anat.* Intestinal.

en'ter-prise (ĕn'tẽr-priz), *n.* **1.** That which is, or is to be, undertaken; project; esp., a bold or arduous attempt; undertaking; venture. **2.** Readiness to engage in bold or arduous projects.

en'ter-pris'ing (-prīz'ĭng), *p. a.* [4] Having a disposition for enterprise; having initiative.

en'ter-tain' (-tān'), *v. t.* **1.** To give hospitable reception or maintenance to. **2.** To receive and take into consideration; admit, as a proposal. **3.** To keep in the mind; harbor, as a grudge. **4.** To amuse; divert. — **Syn.** See AMUSE. — *v. i.* To receive, or provide entertainment for, guests. — **-er**, *n.*

en'ter-tain'ing, *p. a.* [4] Affording entertainment; amusing; pleasing. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

en'ter-tain'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of entertaining; reception; esp., act of receiving as host. **2.** State of being entertained. **3.** That which entertains, or diverts, or that with which one is entertained. — **Syn.** Amusement, diversion, pastime, sport.

en-thral' (ĕn-thrôl'). Var. of ENTHRALL.

en-thrall' (-thrôl'), *v. t.* **1.** To hold in thrall; enslave. **2.** To charm; hold spellbound. — **-ment**, *n.*

en-throne' (-thrōn'), *v. t.* [1] To seat on or as on a throne; to invest with sovereignty. — **-ment**, *n.*

en-thu'si-asm (-thū'zĭ-ăz'm), *n.* Great eagerness on behalf of a cause or a subject; fervor.

en-thu'si-ast (-ăst), *n.* One filled with enthusiasm.

Syn. ENTHUSIAST, FANATIC, ZEALOT, BIGOT. An *enthusiast* is a person of keen and ardent interests; the term sometimes implies enthusiasm at the expense of judgment; as, the dreams of an *enthusiast*. A *fanatic* is an extreme or unreasonable enthusiast, esp. in matters of religious belief or opinion. A *zealot* is a fanatical devotee or partisan. A *bigot* is obstinately, often blindly, devoted to his own (esp. religious) beliefs or opinions; as compared with *fanatic* and *zealot*, *bigot* implies dogged intolerance rather than misguided zeal.

en-thu'si-as'tic (-ăs'tĭk), *a.* [4] Filled with enthusiasm; zealous; ardent. — **-ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

en-tice' (-tīs'), *v. t.* [1] To draw on by exciting hope or desire; lure; allure. — **en-tic'ing-ly**, *adv.* [8].

en-tice'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of enticing; state of being enticed. **2.** That which entices. — **Syn.** Allurement, attraction, temptation, seduction.

en-tire' (-tīr'), *a.* **1.** Complete in all parts; whole; full and perfect. **2.** Complete in one piece; continuous; one and undivided; unbroken. — **Syn.** Total, perfect. See WHOLE. — *n.* Entirety; the whole. — **en-tire'ly**, *adv.* [8] — **en-tire'ness**, *n.* [8].

en-tire'ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). State of being entire; completeness; also, that which is entire.

en-ti'tle (ĕn-tī't'l), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To give a title to; hence, to dignify by an honorary designation; style; call. **2.** To give a right or title to; qualify for; as, an officer's knowledge *entitles* him to command.

en'ti-ty (ĕn'tĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). Something that has a real existence; being; existence.

en-tomb' (-tōōm'), *v. t.* To deposit in or as in a tomb; bury.

en'to-mol'o-gy (ĕn'tō-mŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-GIES** (-jĭz). Zoölogy that treats of insects. — **-mo-log'i-cal** (-mō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **-mol'o-gist** (-mŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.*

en'trails (ĕn'trālz), *n. pl.* Intestines; viscera.

en'trance (-trăns), *n.* **1.** Act of entering; ingress; esp., the entering *into* or *upon* (duties, an office, etc.). **2.** Means or place for entering, as a door, gate, etc. **3.** Power or permission to enter; entrée.

en-trance' (ĕn-trăns'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To put into a trance. **2.** To enrapture. — **-tranc'ing-ly**, *adv.*

en'trant (ĕn'trănt), *n.* One that enters; beginner.

en-trap' (ĕn-trăp'), *v. t.* To catch in or as in a trap.

en-treat' (-trēt'), *v. t.* To ask earnestly; beseech. — **Syn.** See BEG. — *v. i.* To make entreaty; plead.

en-treat'y (-trēt'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TREATIES** (-Iz). Act of entreating; earnest petition; supplication.

en'trée' (ăn'trā'), *n.* [F.] **1.** Entrance. **2.** *Cookery.* A dish usually served between the fish and roast.

en-trench' (ĕn-trĕnch'). Var. of INTRENCH.

en-trust' (ĕn-trŭst'). Var. of INTRUST.

en'try (ĕn'trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TRIES** (-trĭz). **1.** Act of entering; entrance. **2.** Act of making or entering a record, or an item entered. **3.** That by which entrance is made; a vestibule, hallway, or the like. **4.** The taking possession of lands or tenements by entering or setting foot on them. **5.** The presentation by a ship's officer of the required papers, at the customhouse, to procure license to land goods.

en-twine' (ĕn-twīn'), **en-twist'** (-twĭst'), *v. t.* [1] To twine or twist together or round.

e-nu'mer-ate (ē-nū'mẽr-āt), *v. t.* [1] To count or name over; number; count. — **-a'tor** (-ā'tẽr), *n.* [8].

e-nu'mer-a'tion (ē-nū'mẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of enumerating.

e-nun'ci-ate (ē-nŭn'shĭ-āt; -sĭ-āt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To announce; declare. **2.** To utter articulately; pronounce. — **e-nun'ci-a'tor** (-ā'tẽr), *n.* [8].

e-nun'ci-a'tion (-shĭ-ā'shŭn; -shĭ-), *n.* **1.** Act or manner of enunciating. **2.** Announcement.

en-vel'op (ĕn-vĕl'ŭp), *v. t.* To wrap up or in.

en've-lope (ĕn'vĕ-lōp), **en-vel'op** (ĕn-vĕl'ŭp; ĕn'vĕ-lōp), *n.* That which envelops, surrounds, or wraps; a wrapper; cover, esp. of a letter, etc.

en-vel'op-ment (ĕn-vĕl'ŭp-mĕnt), *n.* Act of enveloping; state of being enveloped; a covering.

en-ven'om (-vĕn'ŭm), *v. t.* To taint with venom; poison; imbue with bitterness or hate.

en'vi-a-ble (ĕn'vĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Fitted to excite envy.

en'vi-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [4] Feeling envy; jealously pained by the excellence or good fortune of another; — with *of*, *at*, or *against*. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

Syn. ENVIOUS, JEALOUS. One is **envious** who discontentedly desires or covets the good fortune or attainments of others; one is **jealous** who suspects

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and resents the diversion to another (esp. to a rival) of what one loves or prizes as one's own.

en-vi'ron (ĕn-vī'rŭn), *v. t.* To surround; envelop.

en-vi'ron-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of environing; state of being environed. **2.** That which environs; surrounding conditions, influences, or forces.

en-vi'rons (ĕn-vī'rŭnz), *n. pl.* The parts or places that surround another place; suburbs.

en'voy (ĕn'voi), *n.* **1.** One dispatched on an errand or mission; messenger. **2.** A postscript to a poem, essay, or book; esp., a short stanza concluding certain metrical forms, as to point a moral.

en'vy (ĕn'vĭ), *n.; pl.* **-vies** (-vĭz). **1.** A feeling of discontent and ill will at another's excellence or good fortune. **2.** An object of envious notice; as, his dog is the *envy* of the neighborhood. — *v. t.* [2] **1.** To feel envy at or toward; be envious of; as, to *envy* a person. **2.** To feel envy on account of; begrudge; as, to *envy* a person his good fortune. **3.** To long after; covet; as, a power to be *envied*.

Syn. Envy, covet, grudge. To envy is to be discontented at another's possessing what one would like for one's self; to covet is to long unduly to have as one's own what belongs to another; to grudge is to grant unwillingly or to acquiesce in reluctantly; as, I *envy* no man's happiness; I *covet* no man's gold; I *grudge* no man's pleasures. — *v. i.* To be filled with envious feelings.

en-wrap' (ĕn-răp'). Var. of INWRAP.

en'zyme (ĕn'zim), *n.* A soluble ferment, as pepsin.

E'o-cene (ē'ō-sēn), *a.* Pertaining to or designating the earliest principal subdivision of the Tertiary.

E-o'li-an (ē-ō'lĭ-ăn). Var. of ÆOLIAN.

e'on (ē'ŏn), *n.* A period of existence; age; esp., an immeasurable space of time; eternity.

ep'au-let (ĕp'ô-lĕt), *n.* A shoulder ornament, chiefly military or naval.

e-phem'er-al (ē-fĕm'ĕr-ăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Beginning and ending in a day; existing only a day. **2.** Short-lived. — **Syn.** See TRANSIENT.

E-phe'sian (ē-fē'zhăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Ephesus, in Asia Minor. — *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Ephesus. **2.** *pl.* The Epistle to the Ephesians, in the New Testament.

eph'od (ĕf'ŏd), *n.* In Jewish antiquity, an official garment for the high priest.

ep'ic (ĕp'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to that kind of poetry which celebrates in the form of a continuous story the achievements of one or more heroes or demigods, as in the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey." — *n.* An epic poem or an epiclike composition.

ep'i-ca'lyx (ĕp'ĭ-kā'lĭks), *n.* *Bot.* An involucre which resembles an exterior calyx.

ep'i-cure (-ĭ-kūr), *n.* One devoted to dainty and luxurious enjoyments, esp. of the table.

ep'i-cu-re'an (-kū-rē'ăn), *a.* **1.** [*cap.*] Pertaining to Epicurus, or to his philosophy. **2.** Devoted to luxurious enjoyments; esp., pertaining to good eating. — *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] A follower of Epicurus. **2.** One given to epicurean indulgence.

ep'i-dem'ic (-dĕm'ĭk), *a.* [4] Common to, or affecting at the same time, many in a community; general. — *n.* **1.** An epidemic disease. **2.** A similarly general attack of anything, as of fear.

ep'i-der'mis (-dûr'mĭs), *n.* Outer layer of the skin.

ep'i-glot'tis (-glŏt'ĭs), *n.* A thin plate of elastic cartilage in front of the glottis, which folds back over and protects the latter during swallowing.

ep'i-gram (ĕp'ĭ-grăm), *n.* **1.** A short poem treating pointedly of a single thought or event, and now usually ending with a witticism, and often satirical. **2.** A witty thought tersely expressed; also, concise and pointed expression.

ep'i-gram-mat'ic (-gră-măt'ĭk), **-mat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] Suited to, characterized by, or of the nature of, epigram. — **-i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

ep'i-lep'sy (ĕp'ĭ-lĕp'sĭ), *n.* A nervous disease characterized by fits, occurring at intervals.

ep'i-lep'tic (-lĕp'tĭk), *n.* One having epilepsy. — *a.* Pertaining to, having, or of the nature of, epilepsy.

ep'i-logue (ĕp'ĭ-lŏg), *n.* **1.** The conclusion of a discourse. **2.** A speech or short poem recited by an actor after a play.

Ep'i-me'theus (-mē'thūs; -thē-ŭs), *n.* See PANDORA.

E-piph'a-ny (ē-pĭf'ă-nĭ), *n.; pl.* **-nies** (-nĭz). A church festival celebrated January 6th, commemorating the coming of the Magi to Jesus.

ep'i-phyte (ĕp'ĭ-fīt), *n.* A plant, as a moss, lichen, etc., growing on other plants but deriving the moisture for its development from the air; air plant.

e-pis'co-pa-cy (ē-pĭs'kō-pā-sĭ), *n.* **1.** Government of the church by bishops, priests, and deacons. **2.** State of being a bishop; episcopal rank. **3.** = EPISCOPATE, 2 & 3.

e-pis'co-pal (-păl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to bishops; governed by bishops. **2.** [*cap.*] Episcopalian. — **e-pis'co-pal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

e-pis'co-pa'li-an (-pā'lĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to bishops, or government by bishops; episcopal; specifically [*cap.*], of or pert. to the Protestant Episcopal Church. — *n.* One who belongs to an episcopal church or adheres to episcopal church government; *U. S.* [*cap.*], a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. — **E-pis'co-pa'li-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

e-pis'co-pate (-pāt), *n.* **1.** A bishopric. **2.** The collective body of bishops. **3.** Bishop's term of office.

ep'i-sode (ĕp'ĭ-sōd), *n.* **1.** In narration, a digression, separable from the main subject, but naturally arising from it. **2.** A prominent occurrence or incidental experience; as, an *episode* in one's life.

e-pis'tle (ē-pĭs'l), *n.* **1.** A letter addressed to one or more persons. **2.** [*Usually cap.*] One of the letters from the Apostles, included in the New Testament.

e-pis'to-la-ry (-tō-lĕ-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Pert. or suitable to letters. **2.** Contained in, or carried on by, letters.

ep'i-taph (ĕp'ĭ-tăf), *n.* An inscription on or at a tomb or grave in memory of the one buried there.

ep'i-thet (ĕp'ĭ-thĕt), *n.* An adjective expressing some quality or attribute considered appropriate to the person or thing described; as, a *just* man.

Syn. Epithet, adjective are often used interchangeably. More properly an *epithet* is an *adjective* regarded as fitly or aptly describing its noun.

e-pit'o-me (ē-pĭt'ō-mē), *n.; pl.* **-omes** (-mēz). **1.** A brief statement of the contents of a literary work; an abstract. **2.** A compact representation of anything. — **Syn.** Synopsis, syllabus, compendium.

e-pit'o-mize (-mīz), *v. t.* [1] To make an epitome of; abridge; summarize.

ep'i-zo-ŏt'ic (ĕp'ĭ-zō-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* Of the nature of a disease which attacks many animals at the same time; — corresponding to *epidemic* as applied to diseases of man. — *n.* An epizoötic disease; esp., an influenza among horses.

ep'och (ĕp'ŏk; ē'pŏk), *n.* **1.** Any event or time of an event marking the beginning of a relatively new development; as, the Declaration of Independence marks an *epoch* in American history. **2.** A period characterized by a distinctive development or by memorable events; as, the period of the Civil War is an important *epoch* in our history.

Syn. Epoch, era, age. An epoch is properly the starting point of a new period, esp. as marked by striking events; an era is a period extending from an *epoch* and characterized esp. by a new order of things. But *epoch* and *era* are often used with little distinction. Age is used esp. of a period dominated by some central figure or clearly marked feature; as, the Elizabethan *age*.

e'qua-bil'i-ty (ē'kwă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ; ĕk'wă-), *n.* Quality or condition of being equable.

e'qua-ble (ē'kwă-b'l; ĕk'wă-), *a.* Uniform; even;

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not varying; as, an *equable* style; tranquil: as, an *equable*, or even, temper. — **-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.* [8]

e'qual (ē'kwăl), *a.* **1.** Exactly the same or equivalent in measure, amount, number, degree, value, quality, etc. **2.** Uniform; equable; as, an *equal* motion. **3.** Evenly balanced or proportioned; as, an *equal* battle. **4.** Adequate; hence, having competent power or means; as, *equal* to the task. — **Syn.** See IDENTICAL. — *n.* One having the same or a similar age, station, talents, or other quality or condition. — *v. t.* [7] To have the same quantity, value, degree, rank, or the like, with.

e-qual'i-ty (ē-kwŏl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). Character or condition of being equal. The mathematical sign of equality is =, read *equals*.

e'qual-i-za'tion (ē'kwăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of equalizing; state of being equalized.

e'qual-ize (ē'kwăl-īz), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To make equal. **2.** To make uniform; as, to *equalize* motion.

e'qual-ly (-ĭ), *adv.* In an equal manner or degree.

e'qua-nim'i-ty (ē'kwā-nĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Evenness of mind; composure; calmness; serenity.

e quate' (ē-kwāt'), *v. t.* [1] To make equal, or to represent as equal or equivalent, as two propositions; put into the form of an equation.

e-qua'tion (ē-kwā'shŭn; -zhŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of making equal; state of being equal. **2.** *Math.* An expression of equality between two magnitudes or operations, with the sign = between them.

e-qua'tor (-tŏr), *n.* **1.** An imaginary great circle on the earth, everywhere equally distant from the poles. **2.** *Astron.* The great circle of the celestial sphere, in the same plane as the earth's equator.

e'qua-to'ri-al (ē'kwā-tō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or near, the equator.

eq'uer-ry (ĕk'wĕr-ĭ; ē-kwĕr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* **-RIES** (-ĭz). An officer of princes or nobles, charged with the care of their horses.

e-ques'tri-an (ē-kwĕs'trĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to horses or horsemen, or horsemanship. **2.** Being on horseback; mounted; of a statue or a portrait, representing a person as on horseback. — *n.* One who rides on horseback; a rider.

e-ques'tri-enne' (-ĕn'), *n.* A female equestrian.

e'qui-an'gu-lar (ē'kwĭ-ăn'gū-lăr), *a.* Having equal angles.

e'qui-dis'tant (-dĭs'tănt), *a.* Equally distant.

e'qui-lat'er-al (-lăt'ĕr-ăl), *a.* Having all the sides equal. — *n.* An equilateral figure, or one of its sides. — **e'qui-lat'er-al-ly**, *adv.* [8].

e'qui-li'brate (ē'kwĭ-lī'brāt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To balance, as two scales. **2.** To be balanced with; counterbalance. — **e'qui-li'bra-tor** (-lī'brā-tŏr), *n.* [8].

e'qui-li-bra'tion (-lĭ-brā'shŭn), *n.* Act of keeping a balance; state of being balanced.

e'qui-lib'ri-um (-lĭb'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* Balance between opposing forces, influences, actions, etc.

Equilibrium. 1 Stable; 2 Unstable; 3 Neutral; *g* Center of Gravity.

e'quine (ē'kwīn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a horse.

e'qui-noc'tial (ē'kwĭ-nŏk'shăl), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the equinoxes, or to the time of equal day and night (see EQUINOCTIAL LINE, below). **2.** Pertaining to the regions or climate of the equinoctial line; in or near that line. **3.** Pertaining to the time when the sun's position coincides with either equinoctial point. — **equinoctial line**, the celestial equator (= EQUATOR, 2). When the sun is on it night and day are equal all over the world. — **e. points**, the two points where the celestial equator and ecliptic cross, called specifically, *vernal point* and *autumnal point*. — *n.* **1.** The equinoctial line. **2.** An equinoctial storm.

e'qui-nox (ē'kwĭ-nŏks), *n.* **1.** The time when the sun's center crosses the celestial equator, about March 21 or September 22. See EQUINOCTIAL POINTS.

e-quip' (ē-kwĭp'), *v. t.*; **E-QUIPPED'** (-kwĭpt'); **E-QUIP'PING.** **1.** To furnish for service; fit out. **2.** To dress; array. — **Syn.** See FURNISH.

eq'ui-page (ĕk'wĭ-pāj), *n.* **1.** Furniture or outfit, as of a camp, an army, or a soldier. **2.** A carriage with its horses, liveried servants, etc.; hence, a carriage.

e-quip'ment (ē-kwĭp'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of equipping; state of being equipped. **2.** Anything used in equipping.

e'qui-poise (ē'kwĭ-poiz), *n.* **1.** Equality of weight or force; hence, equilibrium. **2.** Counterpoise.

eq'ui-se'tum (ĕk'wĭ-sē'tŭm), *n.; pl.* E. **-TUMS** (-tŭms), L. **-TA** (-tă). *Bot.* Any of various perennial herbs, the horsetails, or scouring rushes, with hollow, grooved, and jointed stems.

eq'ui-ta-ble (ĕk'wĭ-tă-b'l), *a.* [4] Possessing or exhibiting equity; fair; just; reasonable. — **eq'ui-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* [8] — **eq'ui-ta-bly**, *adv.* [8].

eq'ui-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). **1.** State or quality of being equal or fair; fairness. **2.** *Law.* An equitable claim or right. — **Syn.** See JUSTICE.

e-quiv'a-lence (ē-kwĭv'ă-lĕns), *n.* Condition or fact of being equivalent.

e-quiv'a-len-cy (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.* Equivalence.

e-quiv'a-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* Equal in worth, power, effect, meaning, etc. — **Syn.** See IDENTICAL. — *n.* Something equivalent. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

e-quiv'o-cal (-ō-kăl), *a.* **1.** Having two or more significations equally applicable; ambiguous; as, *equivocal* words; hence, suspicious; dubious; as, *equivocal* actions. **2.** Uncertain as an indication or sign; doubtful; as, an *equivocal* test. — **-ly**, *adv.*

e-quiv'o-cate (-kāt), *v. i.* [1] To use equivocal language with the purpose of misleading.

Syn. To **equivocate** is properly to say one thing and mean another; to **prevaricate** is to evade the truth, esp. by shuffling or quibbling.

e-quiv'o-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Use of equivocal expressions, esp. so as to mislead; prevarication.

e-quiv'o-ca'tor (-kā'tŏr), *n.* One who equivocates.

e'ra (ē'rā), *n.* **1.** A point of time from which a series of years is reckoned; epoch. **2.** A period of time reckoned from a given date as a basis; as, the Christian *Era*, computed from the birth of Christ. **3.** A period of time during which certain influences, social conditions, or the like, prevail; epoch; as, the *era* of Alexander. — **Syn.** See EPOCH.

e-rad'i-ca-ble (ē-răd'ĭ-kă-b'l), *a.* That can be eradicated.

e-rad'i-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [1] To pluck up by the roots; hence, to destroy utterly; extirpate. — **Syn.** See EXTERMINATE.

e-rad'i-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* An eradicating.

e-rase' (ē-rās'), *v. t.* [1] To rub or scrape out, as written characters, etc.; efface. — **e-ras'er**, *n.* [8].

Syn. ERASE, EXPUNGE, CANCEL, EFFACE, OBLITERATE imply removal or deletion. To **erase** is to rub or scratch out. To **expunge** is to strike or blot out something wholly, so that it becomes as if it had never existed. To **cancel** is, literally, to cross out by lines. To **efface** is to make indistinct or illegible. **Obliterate** is a stronger synonym for *efface*; as, to *erase* a word; to *expunge* a name; to *cancel* a check; to *efface* an inscription; to *obliterate* all trace.

e-ra'sure (ē-rā'shŭr), *n.* Act of erasing; an instance of erasing.

ere (ār), *prep. & conj.* **1.** As a preposition: Before; as, he was stirring *ere* daybreak. **2.** As a conjunction: **a** Before; as, "Sir, come down *ere* my child die." **b** Sooner than; rather than; as, "I will be thrown into Etna . . . *ere* I will leave her."

Er'e-bus (ĕr'ē-bŭs), *n.* *Gr. Myth.* The gloomy space through which the souls pass to Hades.

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e-rect' (ē-rĕkt'), *a.* [3] **Upright; not leaning, bent, or prone**; as, to stand *erect*. — *v. t.* **1.** To raise and place in an upright position. **2.** To raise, as a building; construct. Hence, *Machinery*, to put together for use; set up. **3.** To set up or establish; found; institute; as, "to *erect* a new commonwealth." — **e-rect'ly**, *adv.* [8] — **e-rect'ness**, *n.* [8] — **e-rec'tor** (-tẽr), *n.* [8].

e-rec'tile (-rĕk'tĭl), *a.* Capable of being erected or of rising upright.

e-rec'tion (ē-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of erecting; state of being erected. **2.** Anything erected.

ere-long' (ãr'lŏng'), *adv.* Before long; soon.

er'e-mite (ĕr'ē-mīt), *n.* **A hermit; religious recluse.**

ere-while' (ãr'hwīl'), *adv.* Some time ago; a little while before; heretofore. *Archaic.*

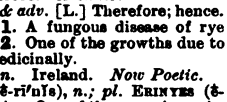
‖ **er'go** (ûr'gō), *conj. & adv.* [L.] Therefore; hence.

er'got (ûr'gŏt), *n.* **1.** A fungous disease of rye and other cereals. **2.** One of the growths due to this disease, used medicinally.

E'rin (ē'rĭn; ĕr'ĭn), *n.* Ireland. *Now Poetic.*

E-rin'ys (ē-rĭn'ĭs; ē-rī'nĭs), *n.; pl.* ERINYES (ē-rĭn'ĭ-ēz). *Gr. Religion.* One of the avenging spirits, snaky-haired women who pursue evildoers and inflict madness.

erl'king' (ûrl'kĭng'), *n.* In German and Scandinavian folklore, a personification of a spirit or natural power supposed to work mischief and ruin, esp. to children.



Ermine in Winter Pelage. (½)

er'mine (ûr'mĭn), *n.* **1.** Any of several species of weasels of northern regions, which assume a pure white coat in winter, except for the black tip of the tail; also, the fur when white. **2.** The office or functions of a judge, whose state robe (in European countries), lined with ermine, is emblematic of purity.

e-rode' (ē-rōd'), *v. t.* [1] To eat into or away; corrode; to wear away, as land by the action of water; to form (as a valley) by such action.

E'ros (ē'rŏs), *n. Gr. Myth.* The god of love; — equivalent to the Latin god Cupid.

e-ro'sion (ē-rō'zhŭn), *n.* Act of eroding; state of being eroded.

e-ro'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [4] That erodes; eroding.

e-rot'ic (ē-rŏt'ĭk), *a.* [4] Amorous; amatory.

err (ûr), *v. i.* To go astray; fall into error.

er'rand (ĕr'ănd), *n.* **1.** A special business intrusted to a messenger; a commission; also, one's purpose in going anywhere. **2.** A trip to carry a message or do some special business.

er'rant (-ănt), *a.* [4] **1.** Wandering, esp. for adventure or on errands of chivalry; as, a knight-*errant;* hence, adventurous; chivalric; as, *errant* deeds. **2.** Erring; as, *errant* conceptions.

er-ra'ta (ĕ-rā'tȧ), *n., L. pl.* ERRATUM.

er-rat'ic (ē-răt'ĭk), *a.* [4] **1.** Having no fixed course; wandering; irregular. **2.** Eccentric; queer; as, an *erratic* person. **3.** *Geol.* Designating, or pertaining to, material, as masses of stone or gravel, transported from their original resting places by water, ice, etc. — **Syn.** See STRANGE. — **-ly**, *adv.*

er-ra'tum (ĕ-rā'tŭm), *n.; L. pl.* **-TA** (-tȧ). An error or mistake in writing or printing.

er-ro'ne-ous (ē-rō'nē-ŭs), *a.* [4] Containing error; incorrect. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

er'ror (ĕr'ẽr), *n.* **1.** Belief in what is untrue, state of holding such belief, or an instance of it. **2.** A moral offense; fault. **3.** An act involving a departure from truth or accuracy; a mistake.

Syn. ERROR, MISTAKE, BLUNDER. An error is a deviation from that which is right or correct: as, an *error* in spelling, an *error* of judgment. **Mistake** implies misunderstanding or inadvertence; it expresses less severe judgment than *error;* as, he made a *mistake* in suspecting the judge. **Blunder** is harsher than *mistake* or *error;* it commonly implies ignorance or stupidity, sometimes blame.

erst (ûrst), *adv. Archaic.* **1.** First; in the first place. **2.** Erstwhile.

erst'while' (ûrst'hwīl'; ûrst'hwīl'), *adv.* **At a time past; formerly.** *Archaic.* — *a.* **Former.**

e-ruct' (ē-rŭkt'), **e-ruc'tate** (ē-rŭk'tāt), *v. t. & i.* To eject, as wind, from the stomach; belch, as a volcano. — **e-ruc-ta'tion** (ē'rŭk-tā'shŭn), *n.*

er'u-dite (ĕr'ōō-dīt), *a.* [4] Characterized by extensive reading or knowledge; learned; scholarly.

er'u-di'tion (-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Learning; state of being erudite. — **Syn.** See LEARNING.

e-rupt' (ē-rŭpt'), *v. i.* To burst forth; **break out.** — *v. t.* To cause to burst forth, as lava.

e-rup'tion (ē-rŭp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of bursting out or forth; as: **a** Ejection of lava, etc., from a volcano. **b** A violent commotion; outbreak. **2.** That which bursts forth. **3.** A rash, as on the skin.

e-rup'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Attended by, or inclined to, eruption.

er'y-sip'e-las (ĕr'ĭ-sĭp'ē-lăs), *n.* An acute, infectious disease marked by inflammation of the skin and mucous membranes.

E'sau (ē'sô), *n.* In the Bible, the elder son of Isaac and Rebekah, who sold his birthright to his brother Jacob. *Gen.* XXV. 25–34.

es'ca-drille' (ĕs'kȧ-drĭl'), *n.* [F.] In the French army, a division of the flying corps comprising a personnel of aviators, mechanics, etc., with equipment, for maintaining six aëroplanes in active service.

es'ca-lade' (ĕs'kȧ-lād'), *n.* A mounting by ladders, esp. in attacking a fortified place. — *v. t.* [1] To scale by means of ladders.

es'ca-la'tor (ĕs'kȧ-lā'tẽr), *n.* A moving stairway or incline arranged like an endless belt so that the steps or treads ascend or descend continuously.

es-cal'op, es-cal'lop (ĕs-kŏl'ŭp; ĕs-kăl'-), *n.* **The** scallop or its shell.

es'ca-pade' (ĕs'kȧ-pād'), *n.* **1.** Act of escaping from confinement or control; runaway excursion. **2.** An adventure involving the breaking loose from restraint or rules of propriety; prank.

es-cape' (ĕs-kāp'), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To get away, as by flight; as, to *escape* from prison. **2.** To issue from confinement or inclosure of any sort; as, gas *escapes.* **3.** To avoid a threatened ill; to pass safely through peril; as, they *escaped* safely to land. — *v. t.* **1.** To issue from (one) involuntarily; as, a sigh *escaped* him. **2.** To get or be out of the way of; succeed in averting; avoid; elude; as, to *escape* an enemy; *escape* disease. **3.** To fail of (notice); fail of being noticed or recalled by (a person); as, his hint *escaped* me. — *n.* **1.** Act of escaping; evasion of harm or notice; deliverance from evil; also, means of escape; as, a fire *escape.* **2.** Something that has escaped. **3.** Leakage; outflow.

es-cape'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* The contrivance in a timepiece through which the wheels impart the impulse to the pendulum or balance.

One Form of Escapement.

es-cheat' (ĕs-chēt'), *n. Law.* Reversion of land to the crown, or to the state in the U. S., by failure of persons legally entitled to hold the same. — *v. i. Law.* To revert or pass by escheat.

es-chew' (-chōō'), *v. t.* To avoid; shun.

es'cort (ĕs'kôrt), *n.* **1.** A person or body of persons accompanying or attending another or others for protection, or as a mark of honor or courtesy. **2.** Protection, care, or safeguard on a journey.

es-cort' (ĕs-kôrt'), *v. t.* To attend with a view to guard or to show civility. — **Syn.** See ACCOMPANY.

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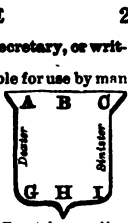
es'cri-toire' (ĕs'krĭ-twär'), *n.* A secretary, or writing desk.

es'cu-lent (ĕs'kū-lĕnt), *a.* Suitable for use by man as food; edible.

es-cutch'eon (ĕs-kŭch'ŭn), *n.* *Heraldry.* The surface, usually a shield, on which armorial bearings are depicted.



Escutcheon, *Her.* *A B C* dexter, middle, and sinister chief points, respectively; *G H I* dexter, middle, and sinister base points, respectively.

es'ker (ĕs'kĕr), *n.* *Geol.* A narrow ridge of gravelly and sandy drift deposited by a stream in association with glacier ice.

Es'ki-mo (ĕs'kĭ-mō), *n.*; *pl.* -MOS (-mōz). One of a race whose main habitat is the Arctic coasts of America. Eskimos have short to medium stature, yellow complexion, straight eyes, and prominent cheek bones. — **Eskimo dog**, one of a breed of large dogs used by the Eskimos.

e-soph'a-gus (ē-sŏf'ā-gŭs), *n.* The tube that leads from the pharynx to the stomach; gullet.

es'o-ter'ic (ĕs'ō-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* [4] Designed for, and understood by, the initiated only; secret; private.

es-pe'cial (ĕs-pĕsh'ăl), *a.* Distinguished among others of the same class or kind; special; particular. — **es-pe'cial-ly**, *adv.* [8].

Es'pe-ran'to (ĕs'pĕ-rän'tō), *n.* An artificial language, intended to be universal.

es-pi'al (ĕs-pī'ăl), *n.* Act of espying or spying; notice; discovery.

es'pi-o-nage (ĕs'pĭ-ō-nāj; ĕs-pī'-), *n.* The practice of spying on others, or the employment of spies.

es'pla-nade' (ĕs'plā-nād'), *n.* Any clear, level space, esp. one for public walks or drives.

es-pous'al (ĕs-pouz'ăl), *n.* 1. *pl.* "The plighting of troth" between a man and a woman; a wedding; also, a betrothal ceremony. 2. Act of espousing, or taking up as a supporter; adoption.

es-pouse' (-pouz'), *v. t.* [1] 1. To marry. 2. To adopt, as a cause or a theory.

es-py' (ĕs-pī'), *v. t.* [2] To catch sight of; descry; spy; discern; discover; detect.

es-quire' (ĕs-kwīr'), *n.* 1. Originally, a shield bearer; esp., in chivalry, a candidate for knighthood attendant on a knight. 2. A man of the English rank of gentry next below a knight. 3. [*cap.*] A title of courtesy, now written after the surname (usually in form *Esq.*) with no title (as *Mr.*, *Dr.*) prefixed; — in the U. S., used esp. with the names of lawyers and justices of the peace.

es'say (ĕs'ā), *n.* 1. An effort; trial; attempt. 2. A literary composition dealing with its subject from a more or less limited or personal standpoint.

es-say' (ĕ-sā'), *v. t.* To exert one's power or faculties on; attempt; endeavor; test. — **Syn.** See TRY.

es'say-ist (ĕs'ā-ĭst), *n.* A writer of essays.

es'sence (-ĕns), *n.* 1. That which makes a thing what it is; a necessary constituent; element as, the *essence* of belief is faith. 2. A spiritual or immaterial being; as, "fanciful speculations on spiritual *essences*." 3. A substance having in a high degree the qualities or virtues of a plant, drug, etc., from which it is extracted; as, *essence* of mint. 4. Perfume, or the volatile matter constituting it.

es-sen'tial (ĕ-sĕn'shăl), *a.* [4] 1. Having the character of an essence. 2. Most important; indispensable. — **Syn.** See NEEDFUL. — *n.* That which is essential; first or constituent principle; as, the *essentials* of religion. — **es-sen'tial-ly**, *adv.* [8].

es-tab'lish (ĕs-tăb'lĭsh), *v. t.* 1. To put on a firm basis; settle; found. 2. To make a national or state institution of (a church). — **Syn.** See FIX.

es-tab'lish-ment (-lĭsh-mĕnt), *n.* 1. Act of establishing; state or fact of being established; esp., permanent arrangement or constitution; organization. 2. That which is established; as: a A permanent civil, military, or commercial force or organization. b Permanent place of residence or business; esp. a residence, including grounds, furniture, servants, etc. c Household.

es-tate' (-tāt'), *n.* 1. State or condition of being; as, of man's *estate*. 2. Social standing or rank; as, a person of high *estate*. 3. A social or political class. In England, historically, there are three estates, the lords spiritual, lords temporal, and commons, but practically only two, the lords and commons. 4. A person's property in lands or tenements or both; loosely, fortune; possessions.

es-teem' (-tēm'), *v. t.* 1. To appreciate the worth of; to value; as, her poems are highly *esteemed*. 2. To set a high value on; prize; as, honesty is *esteemed* by all. 3. To consider; think; hold (a thing to be so and so); as, he is *esteemed* an honest man. — *n.* 1. Opinion of merit or value; estimation. 2. High estimation; great regard.

es'ter (ĕs'tĕr), *n.* *Chem.* A compound which may be regarded as formed by replacement of the acid hydrogen of an acid by a hydrocarbon radical.

Es'ther (ĕs'tĕr), *n.* *Bible.* 1. A Jewess who delivered her people. See MORDECAI. 2. A book of the Old Testament.

es-thete', **es-thet'ic**, etc. Vars. of ÆSTHETE, etc.

es'ti-ma-ble (ĕs'tĭ-mă-b'l), *a.* [4] 1. That may be estimated. 2. Worthy of esteem or respect; deserving good opinion. — **es'ti-ma-bly**, *adv.* [8].

es'ti-mate (-māt), *v. t.* [1] 1. To form an opinion of; gauge; judge. 2. To fix the worth, size, etc., of, esp. roughly; appraise. 3. To calculate approximately, as the cost of work, space to be filled, etc. **Syn.** — ESTIMATE, VALUE, APPRECIATE. To *estimate* is to place an (indeterminate) value on; to value is to prize or estimate highly; to *appreciate* is to exercise a nice perception of worth or value; as, you *estimate* his worth too highly; he *values* the vase chiefly for its associations, though he *appreciates* its excellence.

— (-mĭt), *n.* 1. A valuing or rating, esp. from incomplete data. 2. A statement by one who wishes to do certain work of the amount for which he will do it. 3. A judgment or opinion; as, to form an *estimate* of a person's character.

es'ti-ma'tion (ĕs'tĭ-mā'shŭn), *n.* 1. Act of estimating. 2. Result of estimating; a rough judgment or calculation. 3. Favorable opinion; esteem; as, they hold him in high *estimation*.

es-trange' (-trānj'), *v. t.* [1] 1. To cause to be strange; to keep at a distance; withdraw; as, "Edward, long *estranged* from his native realm." 2. To make indifferent or hostile; alienate; as, to *estrange* a man from his friend.

es-trange'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of estranging; state of being estranged.

es-tray' (-trā'), *n.* *Law.* Any valuable animal, not wild, found wandering from its owner.

es'tu-a-ry (ĕs'tŭ-ā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A narrow arm of the sea at the lower end of a river where tide and current meet; a firth.

et'a-mine (ĕt'ā-mēn), *n.* A light textile fabric, like a fine bunting.

et cet'er-a, *or* **et cet'er-a** (ĕt sĕt'ĕr-ā). Others of the like kind; and so on; and so forth; — sometimes written as one word; usually abbr., *etc.* or *&c.*

etch (ĕch), *v. t.* 1. To produce, as designs, on metal, glass, etc., by lines eaten in by a corrosive, as nitric acid. 2. To subject to etching, as a plate. — *v. i.* To practice etching.

etch'ing, *vb. n.* The art or process by which designs or pictures are etched; a picture or design that is etched, or that is made by impression from an etched plate.

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E-te'o-cles (ē-tē'ō-klēz), *n. Gr. Myth.* A son of Œdipus and Jocasta, and king of Thebes.

e-ter'nal (ē-tûr'năl), *a.* **1.** Of infinite duration; everlasting; as, life *eternal*. **2.** Incessant; perpetual; — implying tediousness, monotony, or the like; as, *eternal* nonsense.

Syn. Ceaseless, unceasing, incessant everlasting, endless, interminable; imperishable. — ETERNAL, EVERLASTING, ENDLESS. Eternal, as used of duration, strictly implies absence of either beginning or end, commonly as the result of inherent quality; everlasting, though often interchangeable with *eternal*, more often applies to future duration alone, and is less often thought of as implying essential quality; as, the *eternal* God; *everlasting* life. Endless applies to length as well as duration, and conveys least implication of inherent quality; as, an *endless* succession of waves.

— *n.* [*cap.*] (With *the*) God. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

e-ter'ni-ty (ē-tûr'nĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Character or quality of being eternal; infinite duration. **2.** Condition which begins at death; immortality. **3.** Seeming endlessness; an age, or very long time.

e'ther (ē'thēr), *n.* **1.** The upper regions of space or the rarefied element supposed to fill them; — often spelt *æther*. **2.** A medium supposed to fill all space, even that occupied by fluids and solids, and to transmit light waves, electric waves, etc. **3.** A volatile liquid, got by distilling alcohol with sulphuric acid, chiefly used as an anæsthetic.

e-the're-al (ē-thē'rē-ăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Heavenly; celestial; as, *ethereal* spirits. **2.** Formed of ether; hence, exceedingly light or delicate; as, *ethereal* form, manner, thought, etc. **3.** Pert. to, containing, or resembling, ether (sense 3). — **-al-ly**, *adv.* [8].

e-the're-al-ize (ē-thē'rē-ăl-īz), *v. t.* [1] To render ethereal or spiritlike; spiritualize.

e'ther-ize (ē'thēr-īz), *v. t.* [1] To render insensible with ether. — **e'ther-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

eth'i-cal (ĕth'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to moral action, motive, or character; also, treating of moral feelings or conduct; moral. — **-ly**, *adv.*

eth'ics (-ĭks), *n.* **1.** Science of moral duty; broadly, science of the ideal human character. **2.** Moral principles, quality, or practice.

E'thi-op (ē'thĭ-ŏp), *n.* An Ethiopian.

E'thi-o'pi-an (-ō'pĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Ethiopia, or its inhabitants. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or designating, a negro or blackamoor. — *n.* **1.** A native of Ethiopia. **2.** A negro; blackamoor.

E'thi-op'ic (-ŏp'ĭk), *a.* Ethiopian. — *n.* The language of the Semitic conquerors of Abyssinia.

eth'nic (ĕth'nĭk) } *a.* Pertaining or peculiar to
eth'ni-cal (-nĭ-kăl) } race; pertaining to groups of mankind discriminated by common customs and characters. — **eth'ni-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

eth-nol'o-gy (-nŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* The science which treats of races and peoples, their origin, distribution, relations, and peculiarities. — **eth'no-log'i-cal** (ĕth'nō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **eth-nol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

eth'yl (ĕth'ĭl), *n. Chem.* The radical of alcohol and ether. Ordinary alcohol is ethyl hydroxide.

et'i-quette (ĕt'ĭ-kĕt), *n.* The system of conventional forms required by good breeding, or to be observed in official or social life.

E-tru'ri-an (ē-trōō'rĭ-ăn), *a.* & *n.* Etruscan.

E-trus'can (ē-trŭs'kăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Etruria or its inhabitants. — *n.* A native of Etruria; also, the language of the Etruscans.

Et'tarre' (ĕ'tär'), *n.* See PELLEAS, SIR.

‖**é'tude'** (ā'tüd'), *n.* [F.] A study; *Music*, a piece for practice of some special point of technique.

et'y-mo-log'i-cal (ĕt'ĭ-mō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to etymology. — **-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

et'y-mol'o-gist (ĕt'ĭ-mŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* A student of etymology.

et'y-mol'o-gy (ĕt'ĭ-mŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-GIES** (-jĭz). **1.** The origin or derivation of a word as shown by its analysis or by referring it to an earlier form or word; also, an account of such origin or derivation. **2.** Branch of philology dealing with etymologies.

Et'zel (ĕt'sĕl), *n.* In German legend, a wise king representing the historical Attila. See KRIEMHILD.

eu'ca-lypt (ū'kă-lĭpt), *n.* A eucalyptus.

eu'ca-lyp'tus (-lĭp'tŭs), *n.*; *pl.* **-TI** (-tī). Any of various trees of the myrtle family, including the most important timber trees of Australia.

Eu'cha-rist (ū'kă-rĭst), *n.* The sacrament of the Lord's Supper; the Communion; also, the consecrated elements, esp. the bread.

eu'chre (ū'kĕr), *n.* **1.** A certain game at cards. **2.** Failure to take three tricks in a hand at euchre by a player who made the trump. — *v. t.* [1] To defeat in a hand at euchre (an opponent who named the trump); hence, *Slang*, to defeat by scheming.

eu-gen'ics (ū-jĕn'ĭks), *n.* The science of improving offspring, esp. that of the human race.

eu'lo-gist (ū'lŏ-jĭst), *n.* One who eulogizes.

eu'lo-gis'tic (-jĭs'tĭk) } *a.* [4] Of, pert. to, or char-
eu'lo-gis'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } acterized by, eulogy.

eu-lo'gi-um (ū-lō'jĭ-ŭm), *n. pl.*; E. **-UMS** (-ŭmz), L. **-GIA** (-ă). A eulogy; also, eulogy.

eu'lo-gize (ū'lŏ-jīz), *v. t.* [1] To speak or write in strong commendation of; praise.

eu'lo-gy (-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-GIES** (-jĭz). A composition, esp. an oration, in commendation of something, as of the character of a deceased person; praise.

eu'nuch (ū'nŭk), *n.* A castrated male person, orig. one in charge of a harem or employed in a palace as chamberlain; hence, formerly, a chamberlain.

eu'phe-mism (ū'fĕ-mĭz'm), *n.* A figure of speech in which an inoffensive word or expression is substituted for one considered unpleasant; as "passing away" for "dying."

eu'phe-mis'tic (-mĭs'tĭk), *a.* [4] Pertaining to euphemism; softened in expression.

eu-phon'ic (ū-fŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to euphony; euphonious.

eu-pho'ni-ous (ū-fō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* [4] Pleasing or sweet in sound; smooth-sounding. — **-ous-ly**, *adv.* [8].

eu'pho-ny (ū'fŏ-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-NIES** (-nĭz). A pleasing or sweet sound; the effect produced by words uttered so as to please the ear.

eu'phu-ism (ū'fŭ-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The affected style of conversation and writing fashionable in the time of Queen Elizabeth. **2.** Affectation of speech; high-flown diction. — **-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* [4].

eu-re'ka (ū-rē'kă), *interj.* "I have found (it)!" — an exclamation attributed to Archimedes on finding a method of determining (by specific gravity) the purity of the gold in Hiero's crown.

Eu-ro'pa (ū-rō'pă), *n. Class. Myth.* A Phœnician princess, whom Zeus, in the form of a white bull, carried off, swimming with her to Crete.

Eu'ro-pe'an (ū'rō-pē'ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Europe or its people. — **European plan**, in hotels, the plan of furnishing lodging, leaving to the guest the option of taking in the hotel such meals as he chooses. Cf. AMERICAN PLAN. — *n.* A native of Europe.

Eu-ryd'i-ce (ū-rĭd'ĭ-sē), *n.* See ORPHEUS.

Eu-sta'chi-an (ū-stā'kĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to the **Eustachian tube**, a tube between the ear and the pharynx.

Eu-ter'pe (ū-tûr'pē), *n. Myth.* The Muse of music.

e-vac'u-ate (ē-văk'ū-āt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To empty. **2.** To discharge, as from the bowels; void. **3.** To withdraw from; quit (a country, town, fort, etc.); — said of an army, leader, etc.

e-vac'u-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of evacuating. **2.** That which is evacuated.

e-vade' (ē-vād'), *v. t.* & *i.* [1] To get away from by artifice; escape from cleverly; slip away; elude.

Syn. EVADE, ELUDE. To evade is to escape or avoid,

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often by skill, dexterity, or contrivance; to elude (implying less of volition), to slip away from or baffle, often slyly, cunningly, or adroitly; as, he *evaded* a direct answer; the right word *eludes* me.

ev'a-nes'cence (ĕv'ȧ-nĕs'ĕns), *n.* **1.** Act or fact of vanishing. **2.** Quality of being evanescent.

ev'a-nes'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [4] Liable to vanish or pass away like vapor; vanishing; fleeting; as, *evanescent* dreams, fashions. — Syn. See TRANSIENT.

e-van'gel (ē-văn'jĕl), *n.* **1.** The message, or "good news" of salvation through Christ; hence [*cap.*], any one of the four Gospels. **2.** Good news.

e'van-gel'ic (ē'văn-jĕl'ĭk; ĕv'ăn-jĕl'ĭk), *a.* Evangelical.

e'van-gel'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Contained in, or relating to, the four Gospels. **2.** Belonging to, agreeable to, or contained in, the gospel, or the teachings in the New Testament; as, *evangelical* doctrines. **3.** Attached to that interpretation of Christianity which emphasizes man's fallen condition, the atonement of Christ, election, necessity of new birth, and redemption through faith; as, *evangelical* churches, in distinction from Unitarian, Universalist, etc. — *n.* One holding evangelical principles. — **-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

e-van'gel-ism (ē-văn'jĕl-ĭz'm), *n.* Preaching or spreading of the gospel.

e-van'gel-ist (-ĭst), *n.* **1.** A bringer of the gospel: **a** [*cap.*] A writer of any of the four Gospels. **b** A preacher of the gospel: (1) In the early church, a traveling missionary or teacher. (2) In modern times, a traveling preacher; a revivalist.

e-van'gel-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to evangelists; evangelical.

e-van'gel-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of evangelizing; state of being evangelized.

e-van'gel-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.* [1] To instruct in the gospel; convert to Christianity.

e-vap'o-rate (ē-văp'ō-rāt), *v. i.* [1] To pass off in vapor or change to vapor, as a fluid; hence, to pass off like vapor, or without effect; as, his courage *evaporated*. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to evaporate; as, the sun *evaporates* water. **2.** To expel moisture from, as by heat, leaving the solid portion; as, to *evaporate* fruit. — **e-vap'o-ra'tor** (-rā'tẽr), *n.* [8].

e-vap'o-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act, change, or process of evaporating. **2.** Result of evaporating.

e-va'sion (ē-vā'zhŭn), *n.* Act of evading, esp. of evading an argument, charge, or interrogation; also, a means of evading; a subterfuge.

e-va'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [4] Tending to, or marked by, evasion; elusive. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

eve (ēv), *n.* **1.** Evening. *Poetic.* **2.** The evening before a holiday, a saint's day, etc.; as, Christmas *Eve;* also, the period just before some (more or less) important event; as, on the *eve* of the battle.

Eve (ēv), *n.* In the Bible, the wife of Adam, and the mother of mankind. *Gen.* iii. 20.

e'ven (ē'v'n), *n.* Evening. *Poetic.*

e'ven, *a.* [3] **1.** Without elevation or depression; level. **2.** Free from inequality, irregularity, or fluctuation; uniform; as, *even* motion; equable; calm; as, an *even* temper. **3.** Hence: Fair; equitable; impartial; as, an *even* bargain; we are *even*. **4.** Equal in size, number, or quantity; as, *even* shares. **5.** In the same plane, or in line (*with*); as, snow *even* with the eaves. **6.** Of numbers, not odd; divisible by two without a remainder. — Syn. See LEVEL. — *adv.* **1.** In an even manner; evenly. **2. a** Precisely; just; as, *even* so. **b** Fully; quite; as, faithful *even* to the end. **c** Of time: just; at the very time; as, *even* now. **3.** As an intensive particle: **a** Emphasizing identity; as, I have debated *even* in my soul. **b** Serving to indicate what might not be expected; as, his work is admired *even* by his enemies. — *v. t. & i.* To make, be, or become, even; level.

eve'ning (ēv'nĭng), *n.* The latter part and close of the day and early part of darkness or night.

e'ven-ly, *adv.* In an even manner, spirit, etc.

e'ven-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being even.

e-vent' (ē-vĕnt'), *n.* **1.** The fact of taking place; occurrence; as, in the *event* of his death, his wife will receive the insurance. **2.** That which happens; any incident, esp. one of importance or note; as, the *events* of the past year. **3.** The consequence of anything; result; conclusion; as, "He then took his aim . . . and the multitude awaited the *event* in breathless silence."

e-vent'ful (ē-vĕnt'fo͝ol), *a.* [4] Full of events; also, momentous. — **-ful-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.*

e'ven-tide' (ē'v'n-tīd'), *n.* Evening. *Archaic.*

e-ven'tu-al (ē-vĕn'tū-ăl), *a.* **1.** Belonging to, or determined by, the outcome or issue; ultimate; as, *eventual* success. **2.** Dependent on events; contingent; as, he offered him a share of the *eventual* proceeds, if he would help. — Syn. See LAST.

e-ven'tu-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). The coming as a consequence; a contingency.

e-ven'tu-al-ly (ē-vĕn'tū-ăl-ĭ), *adv.* In the event; finally.

e-ven'tu-ate (ē-vĕn'tū-āt), *v. i.* [1] To result.

ev'er (ĕv'ẽr), *adv.* **1.** At all times; always. **2.** At any time; as, seldom if *ever*. **3.** In any case; at all.

ev'er-glade (-glād), *n.* A low tract of swampy land.

ev'er-green' (-grēn'), *a. Bot.* Remaining verdant through the winter, or retaining leaves unwithered until the next season. — *n.* **1.** An evergreen plant. **2.** *pl.* Twigs and branches of evergreen plants.

ev'er-last'ing (ĕv'ẽr-lăs'tĭng), *a.* **1.** Lasting forever. **2.** Continuing long or indefinitely; hence, wearisome from repetition. — Syn. Endless, unceasing, continual, incessant. See ETERNAL. — *n.* **1.** Eternal duration; eternity. **2.** [*cap.*] (With *the*) God. **3.** Any of various plants whose flowers dry without losing form or color. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

ev'er-more' (-mōr'; ĕv'ẽr-mōr'), *adv.* Forever.

ev'er-y (ĕv'ẽr-ĭ), *a. & a. pron.* Each (one), without exception, of a group; as, his *every* word. — every other, each alternate; as, *every other* day.

ev'er-y-bod'y (-bŏd'ĭ), *n.* Every person.

ev'er-y-day' (-dā'; -dă'), *a.* Used or fit for, or coming, every day; usual; as, *everyday* affairs.

ev'er-y-thing' (-thĭng'), *n.* All that pertains to the subject under consideration; all things.

ev'er-y-where' (-hwâr'), *adv.* In every place; in all places; hence, in every part; thoroughly.

e-vict' (ē-vĭkt'), *v. t. Law.* To put out or dispossess (a person) by legal process, or by virtue of a paramount right; eject; as, to *evict* a tenant.

e-vic'tion (ē-vĭk'shŭn), *n.* An evicting.

ev'i-dence (ĕv'ĭ-dĕns), *n.* **1.** State of being evident; clearness. **2.** That which makes evident; proof. — *v. t.* [1] To render evident or clear.

ev'i-dent (-dĕnt), *a.* [4] Clear to the vision or understanding; satisfactory to the judgment. — Syn. Plain, obvious, manifest. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

e'vil (ē'v'l), *a.* **1.** Injurious or mischievous: not good; as, an *evil* beast, weed, etc. **2.** Bad morally; wicked; vicious; as, *evil* conduct, words, etc. **3.** Producing or threatening pain, injury, or calamity; calamitous; as, *evil* days, *evil* tidings. **4.** Arising from bad character, actual or imputed; as, he has acquired an *evil* name. — Syn. See BAD. — *n.* **1.** Anything impairing happiness or welfare; affliction; misfortune; — opposed to *good*. **2.** Moral badness or offense; wickedness; sin. — *adv.* In an evil manner; badly. — **e'vil-ly**, *adv.* [8].

e-vince' (ē-vĭns'), *v. t.* [1] To show clearly; make evident. — Syn. See EXHIBIT.

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e-vis'cer-ate (ĕ-vĭs'ĕr-āt), *v. t.* [1] To disembowel.
e-voke' (ĕ-vōk'), *v. t.* [1] To call forth.
ev'o-lu'tion (ĕv'ō-lū'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An unfolding; hence, a process of developing something contained or implied in something else; as, the *evolution* of the flower from the bud, or the butterfly from the caterpillar; a development, esp. of a train of events, as leading up to a definite end or result; specifically, the development of a race, species, etc. **2.** A thing evolved. **3.** A prescribed movement, or one of a series; as, the *evolutions* of troops or of a flying machine. **4.** A process of exposing or freeing (something from that in which it is contained); also, the product of such a process; as, the *evolution* of gas from limestone. — **ev'o-lu'tion-al** (-ăl), **ev'o-lu'tion-a-ry** (-ā-rĭ), *a.*
ev'o-lu'tion-ist, *n.* One who holds a doctrine or theory of evolution.
e-volve' (ē-vŏlv'), *v. t.* [1] To exhibit or produce by evolution; develop; deduce. — *v. i.* To become open, disclosed, or developed; unfold.
ewe (ū), *n.* The female of the sheep.
ew'er (ū'ĕr), *n.* A kind of wide-mouthed pitcher or jug, esp. one to hold water for the toilet.
ex-ac'er-bate (ĕg-zăs'ĕr-bāt), *v. t.* [1] To render more violent or bitter; irritate. — **ex-ac'er-ba'tion** (-bā'shŭn), *n.*
ex-act' (ĕg-zăkt'), *a.* [4] **1.** Strict; undeviating; rigorous. **2.** Marked by agreement with fact or a standard; precise or correct. **3.** Capable of great nicety; as, *exact* instruments. — **Syn.** See CORRECT. — *v. t.* **1.** To require peremptorily; compel to yield or furnish; hence, to extort; — usually with *from* or *of*; as, to *exact* a ransom from a person. **2.** To call for; require; as, gray hairs *exact* reverence. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
ex-ac'tion (-zăk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of exacting; hence, extortion. **2.** That which is exacted.
ex-act'i-tude (-tĭ-tūd), *n.* Quality of being exact.
ex-ac'tor (-zăk'tĕr), *n.* One who exacts.
ex-ag'ger-ate (-zăj'ĕr-āt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To enlarge beyond the truth; overstate. **2.** To enlarge beyond the normal; as, an *exaggerated* development.
ex-ag'ger-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of exaggerating; state of being exaggerated; overstatement.
ex-ag'ger-a-tive (-ā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to exaggerate; involving exaggeration; as, an *exaggerative* person or statement.
ex-ag'ger-a'tor (-ā'tĕr), *n.* One who exaggerates.
ex-alt' (ĕg-zôlt'), *v. t.* **1.** To elevate; dignify; glorify. **2.** To lift up with joy, pride, or success; elate; stimulate (powers, imagination, etc.)
ex'al-ta'tion (ĕg'zôl-tā'shŭn), *n.* An exalting; state of being exalted; elevation.
ex-am'i-na'tion (ĕg-zăm'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of examining; state of being examined; investigation. **Syn.** EXAMINATION, INQUIRY, INQUISITION, INVESTIGATION, INSPECTION. **Examination** is the general term for testing or searching; an **inquiry** is a search for truth or information conducted by (or as by) questioning; an **inquisition** is (usually) a judicial inquiry, and often suggests severity or even hostility; as, the *examination* of a witness, an entrance *examination*; a police *inquiry*; the Spanish *Inquisition*. An **investigation** is a searching inquiry often to determine a given point; an **inspection**, an official examination; as, an *investigation* of a bankrupt's accounts; an *inspection* of troops.
ex-am'ine (ĕg-zăm'ĭn), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To inquire or search into; investigate. **2.** To interrogate closely, as in a judicial proceeding; try or test, as by question, as a student. — **ex-am'in-er**, *n.* [8].
ex-am'ple (-zăm'p'l; -zäm'p'l), *n.* **1.** One or a portion taken to show the quality of all; a sample. **2.** Something to be followed; pattern. **3.** A precedent; parallel case. **4.** A warning case, esp. of punishment; as, to make an *example* of a person. **5.** An instance illustrating a rule or precept; esp., a problem to be solved, as in algebra.
Syn. EXAMPLE, SAMPLE, SPECIMEN, INSTANCE. An **example** is a typical, representative, or illustrative case; a **sample** is a part of a thing designed to show the quality of the whole; as, the building is an *example* of Colonial architecture; *samples* of butter. A **specimen** is commonly representative of a class of things rather than of an individual object; but *sample* and *specimen* are often used without distinction; as, *specimens* of gold ore. **Instance** applies only to illustrative facts, cases, or occurrences, never to objects as such; as, the plot to murder Cæsar is a notable *instance* of conspiracy.
ex-as'per-ate (ĕg-zăs'pĕr-āt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To excite the anger of; irritate; nettle. **2.** To aggravate. — **Syn.** See IRRITATE.
ex-as'per-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of exasperating; state of being exasperated; great irritation.
Ex-cal'i-bur (ĕks-kăl'ĭ-bŭr), *n.* The name of two famous swords of King Arthur.
ex'ca-vate (ĕks'kă-vāt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To hollow out by cutting or digging; to cut or dig out, as earth. **2.** To form by hollowing, as a cellar. **3.** To expose by digging; as, to *excavate* a buried city. — **ex'ca-va'tor** (-vā'tĕr), *n.* [8].
ex'ca-va'tion (-vā'shŭn), *n.* Act of excavating; a cavity formed by excavating.
ex-ceed' (ĕk-sēd'), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To go or be beyond the limit of; overdo; as, to *exceed* one's authority. **2.** To be greater than or superior to; surpass. **Syn.** EXCEED, EXCEL, SURPASS, OUTDO. **Exceed** commonly suggests a going beyond in quantity or extent; **excel** implies superiority in quality or action; as, his cruelties *exceed* belief; woman *excels* in beauty, man in strength. **Surpass** applies oftener to quality than quantity; it implies comparison with a definite object; as, they *surpass* us in dexterity. To **outdo** is to surpass (esp.) in performance; as, to *outdo* his former deeds.
ex-ceed'ing, *a.* Extraordinary. — *adv.* In a very great degree. *Archaic.* — **ex-ceed'ing-ly**, *adv.* [8].
ex-cel' (ĕk-sĕl'), *v. t. & i.*; **-celled'** (-sĕld'); **-cel'ling.** To go beyond or surpass, esp. in good qualities. — **Syn.** See EXCEED.
ex'cel-lence (ĕk'sĕ-lĕns), *n.* **1.** Quality of being excellent; great merit. **2.** An excellent quality; a virtue. **3.** [*Usually cap.*] Excellency (sense 2).
ex'cel-len-cy (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-cies** (-sĭz). **1.** Excellence; virtue; worth. **2.** [*Usually cap.*] A title of honor given to certain high dignitaries.
ex'cel-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [4] Very good of its kind; first-class; hence, of great worth; eminently good. — **ex'cel-lent-ly**, *adv.* [8].
ex-cel'si-or (ĕk-sĕl'sĭ-ôr), *a.* More lofty; still higher; ever upward; — motto of the State of New York. — *n.* A material of curled shreds of wood used for stuffing, packing, etc.
ex-cept' (-sĕpt'), *v. t.* To take or leave out (anything) from a number or a whole as not belonging to it; exclude; omit. — *v. i.* To take exception; object. — *prep.* With exclusion of; excepting. **Syn.** EXCEPT, BUT. **Except** marks exclusion more pointedly than **but**; as, I have finished all the letters *except* one (or *but* one).
— *conj.* Unless; if it be not so that.
ex-cept'ing, *prep. & conj.* With exception of; excluding; except.
ex-cep'tion (ĕk-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of excepting; exclusion. **2.** That which is excepted, or taken out, from others. **3.** Objection; hence, disapproval; complaint; as, to take *exception* to an act.
ex-cep'tion-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* [4] Liable to exception. — **Syn.** See EXCEPTIONAL.
ex-cep'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* [4] Forming an exception; rare; hence, superior. — **-al-ly**, *adv.* [8].
Syn. EXCEPTIONAL, EXCEPTIONABLE are often con-

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fused. That is exceptional which is an exception, or out of the ordinary; that is exceptionable to which exception may be taken, and which is therefore objectionable; as, an *exceptional* opportunity; *exceptionable* conduct.

ex'cerpt (ĕk-sûrpt), *n.* An extract; a selected or copied passage.

ex-cess' (ĕk-sĕs'), *n.* **1.** State of exceeding or going beyond limits; that which exceeds what is usual or proper; as, an *excess* of spirits; guilty of *excesses* in war. **2.** Undue indulgence; intemperance. **3.** The amount or degree by which one thing or number exceeds another. — *a.* More than or above the usual or specified amount.

ex-ces'sive (-sĕs'ĭv), *a.* [4] Characterized by or showing excess; very great. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

Syn. EXCESSIVE, EXORBITANT, INORDINATE, EXTRAVAGANT, IMMODERATE. Excessive is the general term for what goes beyond just measure or amount. Exorbitant applies to that (esp. price, charges, etc.) which is grossly excessive; inordinate, often to the exceeding of ordinary rules or limits; as, an *exorbitant* charge; *inordinate* desires. That is extravagant which passes the bounds of use or propriety, or which is prodigal in expenditure; as, *extravagant* habits, *extravagant* praise. Immoderate often implies lack of restraint, esp. in the feelings or their expression; as, *immoderate* zeal, laughter.

ex-change' (ĕks-chānj'), *n.* **1.** Act of giving or taking one thing in return for another regarded as an equivalent. **2.** a Process of settling accounts by exchanging bills of exchange. b Amount paid for the collection of a draft, check, etc. c Interchange of the money of two countries, with allowance for difference in value. **3.** Act of substituting one thing for another; also, act of giving and receiving reciprocally; as, an *exchange* of views; *exchange* of prisoners in war. **4.** A place where things or services are exchanged; esp.: a The place where brokers, merchants, or others meet to do business; as, a stock *exchange*, cotton *exchange*, etc. b A headquarters or central office; as, a telephone *exchange*. — *v. t.* [1] To part with, give, or transfer to another for an equivalent or for something else. — *v. i.* To make an exchange, or to pass in exchange. — **ex-change'a-ble**, *a.* [8].

ex-cheq'uer (-chĕk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** [*Often cap.*] In the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the department of state in charge of the national revenue; hence, the national banking account or purse. **2.** A treasury, esp. of a nation. **3.** Pecuniary resources; purse; finances.

ex-cise' (-sīz'), *n.* An inland duty levied on the manufacture, sale, or consumption of commodities within the country.

ex-cise' (ĕk-sīz'), *v. t.* [1] To cut out or off.

ex-cise'man (-măn), *n.* An officer who collects excise taxes and enforces excise laws. *British.*

ex-ci'sion (-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* Act or operation of cutting out or off; hence, destruction; extirpation.

ex-cit'a-bil'i-ty (-sīt'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being readily excitable.

ex-cit'a-ble (-sīt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Capable of being excited; easily stirred up. — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

ex-cit'ant (-ănt), *a.* Tending to excite; exciting. — *n.* Something that excites.

ex'ci-ta'tion (ĕk'sĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of exciting; state of being excited; excitement; specif., production of a magnetic field in a dynamo or the like.

ex-cite' (ĕk-sīt'), *v. t.* [1] To call or stir to activity in any way; esp., to move to strong emotion; rouse; stimulate; agitate. — **ex-cit'ed-ly**, *adv.* [8].

ex-cite'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of exciting; state of being excited. **2.** That which excites.

ex-cit'er (-sīt'ẽr), *n.* One that excites.

ex-claim' (-klām'), *v. i. & t.* To cry out, utter, or speak in strong or sudden emotion.

ex'cla-ma'tion (ĕks'klȧ-mā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of exclaiming; a sharp utterance of strong feeling. **2.** *Punctuation.* A sign [!] by which outcry is marked; — called also exclamation point.

ex-clam'a-to-ry (ĕks-klăm'ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Containing, expressing, using, or pertaining to, exclamation; as, an *exclamatory* phrase or person.

ex-clude' (ĕks-klōōd'), *v. t.* [1] To shut out; refuse enjoyment, consideration, or inclusion, to; as, to *exclude* air; to *exclude* a person from a society.

ex-clu'sion (-klōō'zhŭn), *n.* Act of excluding; state of being excluded; debarring; rejection.

ex-clu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [4] **1.** Able to prevent entrance; enjoyed to the exclusion of others; as, *exclusive* privileges or circles. **2.** Inclined to exclude outsiders; as, an *exclusive* club. **3.** Not taking into the account; — opposed to *inclusive*. — **Syn.** See SELECT. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

ex'com-mu'ni-cate (ĕks'kŏ-mū'nĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [1] To cut off, or shut out, from communion with the church, by ecclesiastical sentence.

ex'com-mu'ni-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of excommunicating.

ex-co'ri-ate (ĕks-kō'rĭ-āt), *v. t.* [1] To flay; skin.

ex-co'ri-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of excoriating; state of being excoriated.

ex'cre-ment (ĕks'krĕ-mĕnt), *n.* Waste discharged from the body, esp. from the alimentary canal; fecal matter. — **ex'cre-men'tal** (-mĕn'tăl), *a.*

ex-cres'cence (ĕks-krĕs'ĕns), *n.* An outgrowth; esp., an abnormal outgrowth, as a wart.

ex-cres'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [4] Forming an outgrowth, esp. an abnormal or useless outgrowth; superfluous.

ex-crete' (-krēt'), *v. t.* [1] To separate and eliminate or discharge (waste or harmful material) from the blood or tissues; as, sweat is *excreted* from the skin.

ex-cre'tion (-krē'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of excreting. **2.** That which is excreted.

ex'cre-to-ry (ĕks'krĕ-tō-rĭ; ĕks-krē'-), *a.* Pert. to, or serving for, excretion; as, *excretory* organs.

ex-cru'ci-ate (ĕks-krōō'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* [1] To inflict agonizing pain on; torture; rack.

ex-cru'ci-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Agony; torture.

ex-cul'pate (ĕks-kŭl'pāt; ĕks'kŭl-), *v. t.* [1] To relieve of blame; declare free from guilt.

ex'cul-pa'tion (ĕks'kŭl-pā'shŭn), *n.* Act of exculpating; that which exculpates; excuse.

ex-cul'pa-to-ry (ĕks-kŭl'pȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Clearing, or tending to clear, from blame or a charge of guilt.

ex-cur'sion (-kûr'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A going forth; expedition; sally. **2.** A journey chiefly for recreation; pleasure trip. **3.** Deviation; hence, a digression. — **Syn.** See JOURNEY.

ex-cur'sion-ist, *n.* One who goes on an excursion.

ex-cur'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [4] Digressive; wandering.

ex-cus'a-ble (-kūz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be excused.

ex-cuse' (-kūz'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To offer excuse for; apologize for; as, to *excuse* one's self for delay. **2.** To serve as excuse for; justify; as, ignorance of the law *excuses* no one. **3.** To pardon (a fault); forgive; overlook. **4.** To release (from an obligation or duty); as, to *excuse* a pupil from reciting.

Syn. EXCUSE, PARDON, FORGIVE, CONDONE. One excuses (either as a superior or as an equal) small faults, omissions, or neglects; one pardons (as a superior, or by an act of mercy or generosity) serious faults, crimes, or offenses; as, he readily *excused* my oversight; the prisoner was *pardoned*. *Pardon* is often used as a conventional term of courtesy for *excuse*; as, *pardon* my interruption. Forgive applies to offenses against one's self, and emphasizes more strongly than *pardon* the element of personal feeling; as, *forgive* your enemies. To condone is to forgive tacitly, or to overlook failings; as, to *condone* a falsehood.

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ex-cuse' (ĕks-kūz'), *n.* **1.** Act of excusing. **2.** Reason offered for being excused; apology. **3.** That which excuses. — **Syn.** See APOLOGY.

ex'e-cra-ble (ĕk'sĕ-krȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Deserving execration. **2.** Bad; wretched. — **-bly**, *adv.* [8].

ex'e-crate (-krāt), *v. t.* [1] To curse; call down evil upon; hence, to detest utterly; abominate.

ex'e-cra'tion (-krā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of execrating; a curse. **2.** That which is execrated.

ex'e-cute (ĕk'sĕ-kūt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To follow out or through to the end; complete; perform; as, to *execute* a plan, design, etc. **2.** To produce by carrying out a design; as, a picture *executed* by an unknown artist; also, to perform, as music. **3.** To give effect to; do what is provided or required by; as, to *execute* a decree. **4.** To put to death in conformity to a legal sentence.

Syn. EXECUTE, ADMINISTER, ENFORCE. To **execute** is to carry out or into effect; to **administer**, to manage or direct the process of execution; to **enforce**, to bring about the execution of something; as, to *execute* a warrant; to *administer* a charity; to *enforce* the laws.

ex'e-cut'er (ĕk'sĕ-kūt'ĕr), *n.* One who executes.

ex'e-cu'tion (ĕk'sĕ-kū'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of executing, or carrying into effect or to completion. **2.** Act, manner, or style of making a work of art, of performing on a musical instrument, etc. **3.** Effective, esp. destructive, action; as, their guns did great *execution*. **4.** The infliction of capital punishment.

ex'e-cu'tion-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who puts to death, esp. in conformity to legal warrant.

ex-ec'u-tive (ĕg-zĕk'ū-tĭv), *a.* Designed or fitted for, or pertaining to, execution, or carrying into effect; as, *executive* talent; qualified for, or pertaining to, the execution of the laws or the conduct of affairs; as, *executive* power; an *executive* officer; *executive* duties. — *n.* **1.** Executive branch of a government. **2.** Any person charged with administrative or executive work.

ex-ec'u-tor (ĕg-zĕk'ū-tĕr; *in sense* 1, ĕk'sĕ-kū'tĕr), *n.* **1.** An executer. **2.** One named in a person's will as the one who is to execute it, or see that its provisions are carried out.

ex-ec'u-to-ry (ĕg-zĕk'ū-tō-rĭ), *a.* Executive.

ex-ec'u-trix (-trĭks), *n.*; *pl.* L. **-trices** (-trī'sēz), E. **-trixes** (-trĭk'sĕz). A woman executor.

ex'e-ge'sis (ĕk'sĕ-jē'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* **-geses** (-sēz). Explanation or interpretation; esp., critical explanation of Scripture. — **ex'e-get'ic** (-jĕt'ĭk), *a.*

ex-em'plar (ĕg-zĕm'plȧr), *n.* **1.** One that serves as a model or pattern; esp., an ideal model. **2.** An example; specimen. — **Syn.** See PATTERN.

ex'em-pla-ry (ĕg'zĕm-plȧ-rĭ; ĕg-zĕm'plȧ-rĭ), *a.* [4] **1.** Serving as a pattern; deserving imitation. **2.** Serving as a warning; monitory; as, *exemplary* damages. — **ex'em-pla-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [8].

ex-em'pli-fi-ca'tion (ĕg-zĕm'plĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of exemplifying; an example.

ex-em'pli-fy (-zĕm'plĭ-fī), *v. t.* [2] To show or illustrate by example; illustrate.

ex-empt' (-zĕmpt'), *a.* Free or released from some liability to which others are subject; excepted. — *v. t.* To release from some liability or obligation; grant immunity to.

ex-emp'tion (-zĕmp'shŭn), *n.* Act of exempting; state of being exempt; immunity; privilege.

ex'er-cise (ĕk'sĕr-sīz), *n.* **1.** Act or exercising; a putting into action, use, or practice; as, the *exercise* of religion, wit, one's trade or calling, etc. **2.** Exertion for the sake of training or improvement; also, that which gives practice, training, etc.; as, physical *exercise*; a musical *exercise*. **3.** Performance, as of an office, ceremony, or the like; as, graduating *exercises*. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To employ actively; use; train; exert repeatedly; as, to *exercise* the fingers, the judgment, authority, etc. **2.** To practice in order to develop. **3.** To occupy the attention and effort of; task; worry; as, he is greatly *exercised* over his failure. — *v. i.* To drill; take exercise. — **ex'er-cis'er** (-sĭz'ĕr), *n.*. [8].

ex-ert' (ĕg-zûrt'), *v. t.* To put forth, as strength, ability, etc.; put in vigorous action. — **to exert one's self**, to exercise one's powers; strive.

ex-er'tion (-zûr'shŭn), *n.* Act of exerting; exercise of any power; effort. — **Syn.** See EFFORT.

‖ **ex'e-unt** (ĕk'sĕ-ŭnt). [L.] They go out.

ex'ha-la'tion (ĕks'hȧ-lā'shŭn; ĕk'sȧ-), *n.* Act of exhaling; also, that which is exhaled; emanation.

ex-hale' (ĕks-hāl'; ĕgz-), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To breathe out; emit, as vapor. **2.** To draw out; evaporate; as, the sun *exhales* the dew. — *v. i.* **1.** To rise or pass off as vapor. **2.** To emit breath or vapor.

ex-haust' (ĕg-zôst'), *v. t.* **1.** To draw or drain off completely; as, to *exhaust* the air from an incandescent lamp bulb. **2.** To empty by drawing out the contents; esp., to create a vacuum in; as, to *exhaust* the lungs. **3.** To use up completely; tire or wear out; as, to *exhaust* one's strength, patience, or money. **4.** To develop completely or discuss thoroughly; as, to *exhaust* a subject. — **Syn.** See TIRE. — *n.* **1.** The escape of the working fluid, as steam, from an engine cylinder at the end of the stroke. **2.** Material exhausted, as from an engine. — **ex-haust'i-ble** (-zĕs'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [8].

ex-haust'i-bil'i-ty (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being exhaustible; capability of being exhausted.

ex-haus'tion (-zŏs'chŭn), *n.* Act or process of exhausting; state of being exhausted.

ex-haus'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [4] Serving or tending to exhaust; hence, thorough. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

ex-hib'it (-zĭb'ĭt), *v. t.* To hold forth or present to view; show; display; manifest.

Syn. EXHIBIT, DISPLAY, EXPOSE, EVINCE agree in the idea of presenting more or less prominently to view. To **exhibit** is to show so as to invite notice; to **display** is to exhibit conspicuously or ostentatiously; to **expose** is to display openly (esp.) something hitherto concealed. To **evince** is to reveal (esp.) the presence of some quality; as, to *exhibit* one's skill; to *display* one's wealth; to *expose* one's ignorance; to *evince* great learning.

— *v. i.* To make a public exhibition. — *n.* **1.** An article, or articles, exhibited; display. **2.** A document identified in court for use as evidence. — **Syn.** See EXHIBITION. — **-it-er**, **-i-tor** (-ĭ-tĕr), *n.*

ex'hi-bi'tion (ĕk'sĭ-bĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of exhibiting. **2.** That which is exhibited; also, any public show; a display, as of works of art.

Syn. EXHIBITION, EXHIBIT, EXPOSITION. An **exhibition** is a public display, esp. of objects of art, commerce, etc. An **exhibit** is an object or objects displayed in an *exhibition*. **Exposition** is often used for *exhibition*, esp. where the display is large; as, an art *exhibition*; the Panama Pacific *Exposition*.

ex-hil'a-rant (ĕg-zĭl'ȧ-rănt), *a.* [4] Exciting joy, mirth, or pleasure. — *n.* That which exhilarates.

ex-hil'a-rate (-rāt), *v. t.* [1] To make merry; enliven; cheer.

ex-hil'a-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act of exhilarating; state of being exhilarated; high spirits.

ex-hort' (ĕg-zôrt'), *v. t. & i.* To incite by words or advice; urge strongly, as to a good deed; hence, to advise; warn; caution. — **ex-hort'er**, *n.* [8].

ex'hor-ta'tion (ĕk'sŏr-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or practice of exhorting; incitement to that which is good. **2.** Language used in exhorting; advice; counsel.

ex-hor'ta-tive (ĕg-zôr'tȧ-tĭv), **ex-hor'ta-to-ry** (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to exhortation.

ex-hume' (ĕks-hūm'), *v. t.* [1] To dig out of the ground; disinter. — **ex'hu-ma'tion**, *n.*

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ex'i-gence (ĕk'sĭ-jĕns), *n.* Exigency.
ex'i-gen-cy (ĕk'sĭ-jĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). State or quality of being exigent; urgent want; a case demanding immediate action or remedy; as, an unforeseen *exigency;* the *exigencies* of the day.
ex'i-gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [4] Requiring immediate aid or action; pressing; critical; exacting.
ex'ile (ĕk'sīl), *n.* **1.** Forced separation or expulsion from one's native country; banishment. **2.** One expelled from his country; also, one who abandons his home.—*v. t.* [1] To banish or expel from one's own country or home; drive away. —**Syn.** See BANISH.
ex-ist' (ĕg-zĭst'), *v. i.* **1.** To have being; to be; as, the world has *existed* for ages; salt *exists* in the ocean. **2.** To continue to be; to live; as, tyranny cannot long *exist* where there is free education.
ex-ist'ence (-zĭs'tĕns), *n.* **1.** Continuance in life; life; as, human *existence.* **2.** Continued or repeated manifestation; actual occurrence; as, the *existence* of a state of war. **3.** That which exists; as, "an *Existence* more exalted than man."
ex-ist'ent (-tĕnt), *a.* Having being or existence.
‖ **ex'it** (ĕk'sĭt). [L.] He (or she) goes out, or retires from the scene; as, *exit* Macbeth.
ex'it, *n.* **1.** Departure of a player from the stage. **2.** Any departure; death. **3.** A passage out.
ex'o-dus (ĕk'sō-dŭs), *n.* **1.** A going out; esp. (the **Exodus**), the journey of the Israelites from Egypt under Moses; hence, any large migration. **2.** [*cap.*] The second book of the Old Testament.
‖ **ex of-fĭ'ci-o** (ĕks ō-fish'ĭ-ō); *pl.* EX OFFICIIS (-ĭs). [L.] From office; by virtue of an office.
ex'o-gen (ĕk'sō-jĕn), *n. Bot.* Any of an obsolete class of seed plants, of which the stem grows by annual outside rings.
ex-og'e-nous (ĕk-sŏj'ĕ-nŭs), *a.* Growing from or on the outside; growing by addition to the exterior.
ex-on'er-ate (ĕg-zŏn'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* [1] To relieve, as of a charge; clear; free from blame; absolve.
ex-on'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of exonerating; state of being exonerated.
ex-or'bi-tance (-zôr'bĭ-tăns), *n.*; *pl.* -TANCES (-sĕz). An exorbitant action, procedure, state, quality; esp., excessiveness of demands, charges, prices, etc.
ex-or'bi-tant (-tănt), *a.* [4] Going beyond established limits of right or propriety; grossly excessive. —**Syn.** See EXCESSIVE. —**-ly,** *adv.* [8].
ex'or-cise (ĕk'sôr-sīz), *v. t.* [1] To drive off (an evil spirit) by adjuration; hence, to deliver from an evil spirit. — **ex'or-cis'or,** *n.* [8].
ex'or-cism (ĕk'sôr-sĭz'm), *n.* Act or process of exorcising; also, a formula used in exorcising.
ex'or-cize, *v. t.*, **-cīz'er,** *n.* Vars. of EXORCISE, etc.
ex-or'di-um (ĕg-zôr'dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -DIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -DIA (-ȧ). A beginning; introduction, esp., of a discourse, treatise, etc.
ex'o-ter'ic (ĕk'sō-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* [4] External; public; easily comprehended; — opposed to *esoteric.*
ex-ot'ic (ĕg-zŏt'ĭk), *a.* Introduced from a foreign country; foreign. — *n.* An exotic thing.
ex-pand' (ĕks-pănd'), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To lay open by extending; open wide. **2.** To make to occupy more space; dilate; distend; — opposed to *contract.* **3.** To express in greater detail; develop, as an argument. — **Syn.** See DILATE.
ex-panse' (ĕks-păns'), *n.* That which is expanded or its extent; spread; a wide extent.
ex-pan'si-ble (-păn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] Capable of being expanded.
ex-pan'sion (-shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of expanding; state of being expanded; enlargement. **2.** Extent of expansion; an expanded thing or part.
ex-pan'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [4] Having a capacity or tendency to expand; also, of wide expanse; wide-extending. — **-ly,** *adv.* [8] — **-ness,** *n.* [8].
ex-pa'ti-ate (ĕks-pā'shĭ-āt), *v. i.* [1] To enlarge in discourse or writing; to be copious in discussion or description; as, he *expatiated* on her charms. **Syn.** To **expatiate** is to wander at will over, or discourse copiously upon, a subject; to **dilate** is to enlarge upon a subject.
ex-pa'ti-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of expatiating.
ex-pa'tri-ate (ĕks-pā'trĭ-āt), *n.* An exile. — (**-āt**), *v. t.* To exile.
ex-pa'tri-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of expatriating, or state of being expatriated.
ex-pect' (-pĕkt'), *v. t.* To look for (mentally); look forward to; to look for with some confidence.
ex-pect'an-cy (-tăn-sĭ), *n.* **1.** Act or state of expecting; expectation. **2.** That which is expected, or that from which something is expected.
ex-pect'ant (-tănt), *a.* Expecting; having expectations; prospective. — **ex-pect'ant-ly,** *adv.* [8].
ex'pec-ta'tion (ĕks'pĕk-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or state of expecting; anticipation; as, in *expectation* of a guest. **2.** That which is expected. **3.** The prospect of anything good to come, esp. [*pl.*] of property or rank; as, he has *expectations.*
ex-pec'to-rant (ĕks-pĕk'tō-rănt), *a.* Promoting discharges of mucus, etc., from the lungs or throat. — *n.* An expectorant drug or medicine.
ex-pec'to-rate (-rāt), *v. t. & i.* [1] To eject or discharge from the trachea or lungs, as phlegm, by coughing, or hawking, and spitting.
Syn. The use of **expectorate** for **spit** is common among those who regard the latter word as indelicate, but is contrary to good usage.
ex-pec'to-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act of expectorating, or that which is expectorated.
ex-pe'di-ence (-pē'dĭ-ĕns), *n.* Expediency.
ex-pe'di-en-cy (-pē'dĭ-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or condition of being expedient; fitness. **2.** Cultivation of expedient methods; subordination of moral principle to what is politic or advantageous.
ex-pe'di-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [4] Fit or suitable to the end in view; advisable under the circumstances; as, it is *expedient* for us to go. — *n.* That which is expedient; means devised in an exigency; shift; as, the general had exhausted every *expedient.*
ex'pe-dite (ĕks'pē-dit), *v. t.* [1] To hasten the process or progress of; facilitate; quicken; dispatch; as, to *expedite* the passage of the tariff bill.
ex'pe-di'tion (-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Efficient promptness; dispatch; speed; as, to carry mail with *expedition.* **2.** An important journey or excursion for a particular purpose, as for war, trade, or exploration; also, the body of persons, etc., making such an excursion. — **Syn.** See HASTE.
ex'pe-di'tious (-dĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [4] Characterized by efficiency and rapidity; speedy; as, *expeditious* measures; *expeditious* traveling. — **Syn.** See PROMPT. — **-ly,** *adv.* [8] — **-ness,** *n.* [8].
ex-pel' (ĕks-pĕl'), *v. t.*; -PELLED' (-pĕld'); -PEL'LING. **1.** To drive or force out or away; eject; as, to *expel* air from a bellows. **2.** To cut off from membership in, or from the privileges of, an institution or society; as, to *expel* a student from college. — **Syn.** Exile, banish. See BANISH.
ex-pend' (-pĕnd'), *v. t.* To lay out, put forth, or distribute so as to use up or consume; spend.
ex-pend'i-ture (-pĕn'dĭ-tūr), *n.* Act of expending; disbursement; expense.
ex-pense' (-pĕns'), *n.* **1.** That which is expended; outlay; hence, charge; cost; as, the *expenses* of war. **2.** A source of expenditure; as, his automobile is a great *expense* to him. — **Syn.** See PRICE.
ex-pen'sive (-pĕn'sĭv), *a.* [4] Occasioning expense; costly. — **Syn.** See COSTLY. — **ex-pen'sive-ly,** *adv.* [8] — **-sive-ness,** *n.* [8].
ex-pe'ri-ence (-pē'rĭ-ĕns), *n.* **1.** The actual living

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through an event or events; actual **enjoyment** or suffering; as, to know by *experience*. **2.** Skill or practical wisdom gained by personal knowledge, feeling, or action; as, a man of *experience*. **3.** Something experienced; as, an unpleasant *experience*. — *v. t.* [1] To have the lot or fortune of; undergo; feel; as, to *experience* seasickness.

ex-pe'ri-enced (-ënst), *p. a.* [4] Having experience; esp., made skillful or wise by experience.

ex-per'i-ment (-pĕr'ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** A trial made to confirm or disprove something doubtful; practical test; proof; as, an *experiment* in bread making. **2.** The conducting of a test or of tests; experimenting; as, scientific knowledge is advanced by *experiment*. — **Syn.** See TRIAL. — *v. i.* To make experiment. — **ex-per'i-ment-er**, *n.* [8].

ex-per'i-men'tal (-mĕn'tăl), *a.* **1.** Relating to, or based on, experience, esp. personal experience, as distinct from theory. **2.** Of the nature of, pertaining to, or founded on, experiment; as, *experimental* science. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

ex-pert' (-pûrt'), *a.* [3] Knowing and ready from much practice; clever. — **Syn.** Adroit, dexterous, proficient, facile, ready. See SKILLFUL. — **ex-pert'ly**, *adv.* [8] — **ex-pert'ness**, *n.* [8].

ex'pert (ĕks'pûrt), *n.* An expert or experienced person; hence, a specialist.

ex'pi-ate (-pĭ-āt), *v. t.* [1] To atone for, as a sin.

ex'pi-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of expiating; atonement; expiatory sacrifice. — **Syn.** See PROPITIATION.

ex'pi-a-to-ry (ĕks'pĭ-ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Having power or intended to make expiation; atoning.

ex'pi-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of expiring; esp., the act or process of emitting air from the lungs; a breathing out. **2.** A coming to a close; end.

ex-pir'a-to-ry (ĕk-spīr'ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or employed in, expiration of air from the lungs.

ex-pire' (ĕk-spir'), *v. t.* [1] To breathe out; emit from the lungs. — *v. i.* **1.** To emit the breath. **2.** To die. **3.** To come to an end; cease.

ex-plain' (ĕks-plān'), *v. t.* To make plain; clear of obscurity; expound.

Syn. EXPLAIN, EXPOUND, INTERPRET, ELUCIDATE. To explain, the most general term, is to make plain or intelligible; to expound is to set forth, esp. learnedly, elaborately, or dogmatically; to interpret is to bring out the meaning of something, esp. by sympathetically entering into it; to elucidate is to throw light on, esp. by clear or luminous exposition or illustration; as, to *explain* a meaning; to *expound* a theory; to *interpret* foreign words, or a character; to *elucidate* an obscure reference.

— *v. i.* To give an explanation. — **-a-ble**, *a.* [8].

ex'pla-na'tion (ĕks'plă-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of explaining. **2.** That which explains.

ex-plan'a-to-ry (ĕks-plăn'ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Serving to explain; as, *explanatory* notes.

ex'ple-tive (ĕks'plē-tĭv), *a.* Filling up; hence, superfluous; redundant; — used esp. of words and phrases. — *n.* Something added merely as a filling, as a word, letter, or syllable; also, an oath.

ex'pli-ca-ble (-plĭ-kă-b'l), *a.* That can be explained.

ex'pli-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Explanation.

ex-plic'it (ĕks-ɪ lĭs'ĭt), *a.* [4] Distinctly stated so as to leave nothing to be implied; express; unequivocal; outspoken; as, an *explicit* reply. — **ex-plic'it-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **ex-plic'it-ness**, *n.* [8].

ex-plode' (ĕks-plōd'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To drive from notice and acceptance, as a theory. **2.** To cause to burst noisily; detonate, as powder. — *v. i.* To burst or burst forth violently and noisily.

ex-ploit' (-ploit'), *n.* A deed or act; esp., a heroic act; a deed of renown. — **Syn.** See FEAT. — *v. t.* **1.** To utilize; get the value out of; as, to *exploit* a mine. **2.** To draw an illegitimate profit from; as, to *exploit* a business, or workers.

ex'ploi-ta'tion (ĕks'ploi-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of exploiting. **2.** Selfish or unfair utilization.

ex'plo-ra'tion (-plō-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act of exploring.

ex-plore' (-plōr'), *v. t.* [1] To search through or range over for discovery, as new countries or seas. — **ex-plor'er** (-plōr'ẽr), *n.* [8].

ex-plo'sion (ĕks-plō'zhŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of exploding; a violent bursting or expansion, with noise. **2.** A violent outburst of feeling.

ex-plo'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [8] **1.** Pertaining to, operated by, or suited to cause, explosion. **2.** Characterized in pronunciation by a slight explosion of breath, as the consonants *p*, *b*, *t*, *d*, *k*, *g*. — *n.* **1.** An explosive agent, as gunpowder. **2.** An explosive consonant; a stop. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

ex-po'nent (-pō'nĕnt), *n.* **1.** *Algebra.* A symbol written above another symbol and on the right, denoting how many times the latter is taken as a factor; thus, a^3 means $a \times a$. **2.** One who expounds or explains, or that which explains; as, an *exponent* of Jefferson's democracy. **3.** One who or that which stands as a type or index; as, he is the *exponent* of his party. — **-nen'tial** (ĕks'pō-nĕn'shăl), *a.*

ex-port' (ĕks-pōrt'; ĕks'pōrt), *v. t.* To carry or send abroad in the way of commerce. — **-er**, *n.* [8].

ex'port (ĕks'pōrt), *n.* **1.** Act of exporting; exportation. **2.** That which is exported; — chiefly in *pl.*

ex'por-ta'tion (-pōr-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of exporting.

ex-pose' (ĕks-pōz'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To lay open, as to attack, danger, test; to deprive of, or leave without, shelter, protection, or care; hence, to subject to any action or influence; as, to *expose* a photographic plate to the action of light. **2.** To lay open to, or set out for, inspection; disclose; as, to *expose* goods for sale. — **Syn.** See EXHIBIT.

‖ **ex'po'sé'** (ĕks'pō'zā'), *n.* [F.] An exposure of something discreditable.

ex'po-si'tion (ĕks'pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** An explanation in detail; interpretation, as of the meaning or purpose of a writing, law, or the like. **2.** A public exhibition; as, the Paris *Exposition*. — **Syn.** See EXHIBITION.

ex-pos'i-tor (ĕks-pŏz'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* One that expounds.

ex-pos'i-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing exposition, or explanation.

ex-pos'tu-late (-pŏs'tū-lāt), *v. i.* [1] To reason earnestly with a person in friendly protest against something that he has done, or intends to do; to remonstrate. — **Syn.** See REMONSTRATE.

ex-pos'tu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of expostulating; remonstrance; earnest and kindly protest.

ex-po'sure (-pō'zhûr), *n.* **1.** Act of exposing; state of being exposed; as, *exposure* to cold. **2.** Position as to points of compass, influences of climate, etc.; as, the house has a southern *exposure*.

ex-pound' (-pound'), *v. t.* **1.** To set forth, as a theory. **2.** To interpret; as, to *expound* the Scriptures. — **Syn.** See EXPLAIN. — **ex-pound'er**, *n.* [8].

ex-press' (-prĕs'), *a.* **1.** Directly and distinctly stated; definite; explicit; as, an *express* statement. **2.** Specific; as, his *express* purpose. **3.** Dispatched with special speed; specially quick or direct; as, an *express* train. **4.** Of, pertaining to, or controlling an express; as, an *express* company. **5.** Exact; precise; as, "the *express* image of his person." — *adv.* Expressly; by express. — *n.* **1.** A messenger or a dispatch specially sent. **2.** A company or system for the transportation of parcels, money, or goods. — *v. t.* **1.** To press or press out, as fruit or its juice. **2.** To delineate; represent; make known, esp. by words. **3.** To make known the opinions or feelings of; — used reflexively; as, to *express* one's self freely. **4.** To represent by a sign or symbol; as, the sign = *expresses* equality. **5.** To send by express. — **-press'i-ble** (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* [8].

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ex-press'age (ĕks-prĕs'ĕj), *n.* The carrying of parcels by express; the charge for such carrying.
ex-pres'sion (-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or product of pressing or squeezing out. **2.** Act or process of representing, esp. by language. **3.** That which expresses a thought, feeling, or quality; esp., a significant word or phrase; as, a common *expression*. **4.** Manner, means, or act of expressing, or representing; esp., expressive utterance or exposition of thoughts or ideas; as, to read with *expression*.
ex-pres'sive (-prĕs'ĭv), *a.* [4] **1.** Serving to express; indicative; as, words *expressive* of his feelings. **2.** Full of expression; as, *expressive* eyes. — **ex-pres'sive-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
ex-press'ly, *adv.* **1.** In an explicit manner; as, he said *expressly* not to do it. **2.** For the particular purpose; as, he came *expressly* to see you.
ex-pul'sion (-pŭl'shŭn), *n.* Act of expelling; state of being expelled; a driving or forcing out.
ex-pul'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Having the power, or serving, to expel.
ex-punge' (-pŭnj'), *v. t.* [1] To blot out, as with a pen; rub out; cancel. — **Syn.** See ERASE.
ex'pur-gate (ĕks'pŭr-gāt), *v. t.* [1] To clear or cleanse, as a book, by taking out what is thought to be objectionable. — **ex'pur-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.*
ex'qui-site (ĕks'kwĭ-zĭt), *a.* [4] **1.** Exciting intense delight or admiration by reason of rare beauty, excellence, or perfection; as, an *exquisite* vase, view, flower, etc. **2.** Keen; intense; as, *exquisite* pain or pleasure. **3.** Keenly appreciative; delicate; as, *exquisite* taste. — **Syn.** See DAINTY. — *n.* One overnice in dress, etc.; a fop. — **ex'qui-site-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **ex'qui-site-ness**, *n.* [8].
ex'tant (ĕks'tănt), *a.* In existence or still existing; not destroyed, lost, or out of use; as, *extant* writings.
ex-tem'po-ra'ne-ous (ĕks-tĕm'pŏ-rā'nē-ŭs), *a.* Unpremeditated; extemporary, as a speech. — **ex-tem'po-ra'ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
ex-tem'po-ra-ry (-rā-rĭ), *a.* Composed, performed, or uttered on the spur of the moment; impromptu, as a speech. — **-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **-ri-ness**, *n.*
ex-tem'po-re (-rē), *adv.* Without previous study or meditation; extemporaneously; as, to speak *extempore*. — *a.* Extemporary; extemporaneous.
ex-tem'po-rize (-rīz), *v. t. & i.* [1] To do, make, speak or perform extempore, or offhand; improvise. — **ex-tem'po-riz'er** (-rīz'ĕr), *n.* [8].
ex-tend' (ĕks-tĕnd'), *v. t.* **1.** To stretch or draw out; hence, to lengthen in space or time; as, to *extend* a road; to *extend* a visit. **2.** To straighten out, as a limb; — opposed to *flex*. **3.** To enlarge; expand, as a surface, or as power, etc. **4.** To hold out or reach forth; as, to *extend* the hand, sympathy, etc. — *v. i.* To stretch or stretch out; reach.
ex-ten'si-ble (-tĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] Capable of being extended; extensile.
ex-ten'sile (-sĭl), *a.* [4] Capable of being extended.
ex-ten'sion (-shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of extending; state of being extended. **2.** That property of a body by which it occupies a portion of space.
ex-ten'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [4] Having wide extent; wide; comprehensive; far-reaching; as, an *extensive* view. — **ex-ten'sive-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
ex-ten'sor (-sŏr), *n.* A muscle that serves to extend or straighten a limb or part; — opposed to *flexor*.
ex-tent' (-tĕnt'), *n.* **1.** Space or amount to which a thing is extended; hence, compass; size; length. **2.** Degree; measure; proportion.
ex-ten'u-ate (-tĕn'ū-āt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To diminish; weaken; as, hunger *extenuates* the body. **2.** To treat or represent (a fault, crime, or the like) as less than it appears; excuse.
ex-ten'u-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of extenuating; state of being extenuated.
ex-te'ri-or (-tē'rĭ-ĕr), *a.* **1.** External; outward; as, the *exterior* part of a sphere. **2.** Being or occurring without; external; as, objects *exterior* to the earth. — *n.* The outward part of a thing; the outside.
ex-ter'mi-nate (-tûr'mĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [1] To destroy utterly; annihilate. — **-na'tor** (-nā'tĕr), *n.* [8].
Syn. EXTERMINATE, EXTIRPATE, ERADICATE. To exterminate is to destroy utterly; to extirpate implies a violent and intentional rooting out; eradicate implies a less violent uprooting than *extirpate*; as, to *exterminate* (or *extirpate*) a species, a vice; to *eradicate* a disease, a fault.
ex-ter'mi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of exterminating; total destruction.
ex-ter'nal (-tûr'năl), *a.* Outward; exterior; visible; superficial. — **Syn.** See OUTER. — *n.* Something external. — **ex-ter'nal-ly**, *adv.* [8].
ex-tinct' (-tĭŋkt'), *a.* **1.** Extinguished; gone out; as, an *extinct* volcano. **2.** No longer living or active; obsolete; nonexistent; as, an *extinct* species.
ex-tinc'tion (-tĭŋk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of extinguishing; state of being extinguished. **2.** Destruction; suppression.
ex-tin'guish (-tĭŋ'gwĭsh), *v. t.* To put out, as a light or fire; hence, to cause to die out; destroy; obscure. — **ex-tin'guish-a-ble**, *a.* — **-er**, *n.* [8].
ex-tin'guish-ment, *n.* Act of extinguishing; state of being extinguished.
ex'tir-pate (ĕks'tĕr-pāt), *v. t.* [1] To pluck up by or as by the stem or root; eradicate. — **Syn.** See EXTERMINATE. — **ex'tir-pa'tor** (-pā'tĕr), *n.*
ex'tir-pa'tion (-pā'shŭn), *n.* Act of extirpating; eradication; total destruction.
ex-tol' (ĕks-tōl'; -tŏl'), *v. t.*; -TOLLED' (-tōld'; -tōld'); -TOL'LING. To elevate by praise; laud; glorify.
ex-tort' (-tôrt'), *v. t.* To obtain (something, as money or a confession) from a person by force, threats, violence, etc.; wring; exact. — **ex-tort'er**, *n.* [8].
ex-tor'tion (-tôr'shŭn), *n.* Act of extorting. — **Syn.** Oppression, rapacity, exaction, overcharge.
ex-tor'tion-ate (-ĭt), *a.* Marked by extortion; oppressive; exorbitant.
ex-tor'tion-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who practices extortion.
ex'tra (ĕks'trà), *a.* or *adv.* Beyond what is due, usual, or necessary; additional; as, *extra* pay; hence, superior; better or larger than the ordinary; as, *extra* corn or apples. — *n.* **1.** Something in addition to what is due, expected, or usual; an added charge or fee. **2.** An edition of a newspaper other than a regular one.
ex-trʌct' (ĕks-trăkt'), *v. t.* **1.** To draw out or forth; as, to *extract* a tooth; hence, to deduce; as, to *extract* wisdom from one's experiences. **2.** To withdraw by expression, distillation, etc.; as, to *extract* perfume from flowers. **3.** To select, as a passage from a book. — **ex-trʌct'a-ble**, *a.* [8].
ex'trʌct (ĕks'trăkt), *n.* **1.** Something extracted; esp., something prepared by decoction, or the like. **2.** A selection from a writing; a quotation.
ex-trʌc'tion (ĕks-trăk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of extracting, or drawing out. **2.** Origin; descent; birth.
ex-trʌc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Of the nature of an extract.
ex-trʌc'tor (-tĕr), *n.* One that extracts.
ex'tra-di'ta-ble (ĕks'trà-dī'tà-b'l), *a.* Subject, or liable, to extradition; also, making liable to extradition; as, an *extraditable* offense.
ex'tra-dite (ĕks'trà-dīt), *v. t.* [1] To make or procure extradition of.
ex'tra-di'tion (-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Surrender of an alleged criminal by one state to another; surrender of a prisoner by one authority to another.
ex-tra'dos (ĕks-trā'dŏs), *n.* The exterior curve of an arch. See ARCH, *Illust.*
ex-tra'ne-ous (ĕks-trā'nē-ŭs), *a.* Not belonging to, or dependent on, a thing; not essential. — **Syn.** See EXTRINSIC. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

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ex-trac'di-na-ry (ĕks-trăk'dĭ-nĕ-rĭ), *a.* [4] **1.** Beyond what is common or ordinary; uncommon; remarkable. **2.** Employed on a special service, as an ambassador. — **-na-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [8].

ex-trav'a-gance (-trăv'ă-găns), *n.*; *pl.* **-GANCES** (-găn-sĕz). The quality, or an instance, of being extravagant, esp. in the expenditure of money.

ex-trav'a-gan-cy (-găn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-CIES** (-sĭz). Extravagance.

ex-trav'a-gant (-gănt), *a.* [4] **1.** Excessive; unrestrained; as, *extravagant* acts. **2.** Profuse in expenditure; prodigal; as, an *extravagant* man. **3.** Excessively high; exorbitant; as, an *extravagant* price. —**Syn.** See EXCESSIVE. —**trav'a-gant-ly**, *adv.* [8].

ex-trav'a-gan'za (-găn'zä), *n.* A wildly irregular musical or dramatic composition.

ex-treme' (-trēm'), *a.* [3] **1.** Utmost; most remote; as, the *extreme* point reached by exploration. **2.** Last; final; as, *extreme* unction. **3.** Greatest in degree; such as cannot be exceeded; as, *extreme* grief, punishment. **4.** Very great; hence, excessive; immoderate; radical; as, *extreme* opinions, fashions, etc — *n.* **1.** The utmost point; extremity. **2.** Utmost limit; highest degree; hence, an extreme case; esp., *pl.*, things removed as far as possible from each other, as in position, nature, or condition; as, *extremes* meet. **3.** An excessive degree, measure, step, or the like; as, to go to *extremes*. **4.** *Math.* The first or the last term of a proportion or series. — **ex-treme'ly**, *adv.* [8]. — **extreme unction**, *R. C. Ch.*, the sacrament of anointing in the last hours.

ex-trem'ist (-trēm'ĭst), *n.* A supporter of extreme measures; one who holds extreme opinions.

ex-trem'i-ty (-trĕm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). **1.** The utmost limit, point, or part. **2.** A limb of the body, or, esp., the end part of a limb; — chiefly in *pl.*, the hands and feet. **3.** Highest degree; most intense form; as, the *extremity* of bodily pain. **4.** Utmost point of adversity, suffering, danger, pain, or the like; as, a city reduced to *extremity* by a siege. **5.** An extremely severe act or measure; — usually in *pl.*; as, to resort to *extremities*.

ex'tri-ca-ble (ĕks'trĭ-kă-b'l), *a.* That may be extricated.

ex'tri-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [1] To free, as from difficulties; disentangle.

ex-tri-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* An extricating or disentangling; disentanglement.

ex-trin'sic (ĕks-trĭn'sĭk), *a.* Not in or of a body; belonging to what is foreign to, or outside of, that which is under consideration; external; unessential. — **ex-trin'si-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

Syn. That is **extrinsic** (opposed to *intrinsic*) which is not inherent or essential; that is **extraneous** which is more definitely or concretely external or foreign; as, *extrinsic* advantages of birth; to separate gold from *extraneous* matter.

ex-trude' (-trōōd'), *v. t. & i.* [1] To press out.

ex-tru'sion (-trōō'zhŭn), *n.* Act of extruding.

ex-u'ber-ance (ĕgz-ū'bĕr-ăns), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being exuberant; copious supply. **2.** An instance of exuberant action, growth, or the like.

ex-u'ber-an-cy (-ăn-sĭ), *n.* Exuberance.

ex-u'ber-ant (-ănt), *a.* Characterized by abundance or superabundance. — **ex-u'ber-ant-ly**, *adv.* [8].

ex'u-da'tion (ĕks'ū-dā'shŭn), *n.* Act of exuding; that which is exuded.

ex-ude' (ĕks-ūd'; ĕgz-), *v. t. & i.* [1] To discharge from a body through pores or incisions, as sweat.

ex-ult' (ĕg-zŭlt'), *v. i.* To be in high spirits; rejoice exceedingly; triumph. — **ex-ult'ing-ly**, *adv.* [8].

ex-ult'ant (-zŭl'tănt), *a.* [4] Characterized by or expressing exultation. — **ex-ult'ant-ly**, *adv.* [8].

ex'ul-ta'tion (ĕk'sŭl-tā'shŭn; ĕg'zŭl-), *n.* Act of exulting.

eye (ī), *n.* **1.** The organ of sight or vision. **2.** a Vision; as, he has a keen *eye*; often, trained vision; as, an *eye* for the beautiful. b Look; glance; as, to make *eyes* at one; close regard; hence, oversight; watch; as, keep an *eye* on him; discernment; judgment; estimation; as, a crime in the *eye* of the law. **3.** Something like, or suggestive of, the organ of sight; as: the bull's-eye of a target, a bud of a plant, the hole through a needle, etc. — *v. t.*; **EYED** (īd); **EY'ING** (ī'ĭng) or **EYE'ING.** To view; esp., to watch narrowly.

Horizontal section of Right Human Eyeball, seen from above. Somewhat enlarged. *a b* Conjunctiva; *c* Cornea; *d* Sclerotic; *e* Choroid; *f* Ciliary Muscle; *g* Ciliary Process; *h* Iris; *i* Suspensory Ligament; *k* Posterior Aqueous Chamber between *h* and *i*; *l* Anterior Aqueous Chamber; *m* Crystalline Lens; *n* Vitreous Humor; *o* Retina; *p* Yellow Spot; *q* Center of Blind Spot; *r* Artery of Retina in the center of the Optic Nerve.

eye'ball' (ī'bôl'), *n.* The ball, or globe, of the eye.

eye'brow' (ī'brou'), *n.* The arch or ridge over the eye; also, the hair growing on this ridge.

eyed (īd), *a.* Having eyes or eyelike spots.

eye'glass' (ī'glăs'), *n.* **1.** A lens of glass or rock crystal used to correct defects of vision; — when used singly commonly called a *monocle*; in pairs, *eyeglasses* or *pince-nez*. **2.** An eyepiece.

eye'lash' (ī'lăsh'), *n.* The fringe of hair that edges the eyelid; also, a single hair of this fringe.

eye'less (ī'lĕs), *a.* Without eyes; blind.

eye'let (ī'lĕt), *n.* **1.** A small hole to receive a cord. **2.** A metal ring used to line an eyelet hole.

eye'lid' (ī'lĭd'), *n.* The lid or cover of the eye.

eye'piece' (ī'pēs'), *n.* The lens, or combination of lenses, at the eye end of an optical instrument.

eye'serv'ant (ī'sûr'vănt), *n.* One who does his duty only when watched. —**eye'serv'ice** (-vĭs), *n.*

eye'sight' (ī'sīt'), *n.* Sight; view; observation.

eye'sore' (ī'sōr'), *n.* A thing offensive to the sight.

eye'stone' (ī'stōn'), *n.* A small calcareous body, inserted in the eye to remove a foreign substance.

eye'tooth' (ī'tōōth'), *n.* An upper canine tooth.

eye'wink'er, *n.* An eyelash.

eye'wit'ness (ī'wĭt'nĕs), *n.* One who sees something done or happen and can testify to it.

ey'rie, ey'ry (ā'rĭ; ē'rĭ). Vars. of AERIE.

E-ze'ki-el (ē-zē'kĭ-ĕl; -zēk'yĕl), *n.* **1.** A great Hebrew prophet of the 6th century B. C. **2.** A certain book of the Old Testament.

Ez'ra (ĕz'rä), *n.* **1.** A great Hebrew prophet of the 5th century B. C. **2.** A certain book of the Old Testament.

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fa (fä), *n.* The fourth of the syllables used in solmisation; — applied to the fourth tone of the diatonic scale.

fa-ba'ceous (*fá*-bā'shŭs), *a.* Belonging to an immense family of plants (*Fabaceæ*, or bean family), the fruit of which is a true pod, or legume.

fa'ble (fā'b'l), *n.* **1.** A fictitious narrative or statement; untruth. **2.** A story with a moral, esp. one in which animals speak and act like human beings. — *v. t.* [1] To fabricate; invent, as a story.

fab'ric (fāb'rĭk), *n.* **1.** A structure. **2.** Texture. **3.** Cloth woven or knit from fibers.

fab'ri-cate (-rĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To construct; manufacture. *Archaic.* **2.** To invent (a fiction, tale, etc.); devise falsely, as a lie. — **Syn.** See FASHION, *v. t.* — **fab'ri-ca'tor** (-kā'tẽr), *n.* [8].

fab'ri-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A fabricating. **2.** That which is fabricated. — **Syn.** See FICTION.

fab'u-list (fāb'ū-lĭst), *n.* One who invents fables.

fab'u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* **1.** Feigned, as a fable; fictitious. **2.** Like a fable, esp. in exaggeration; astonishing. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

fa-çade' (*fá*-sād'), *n. Arch.* Front of a building; esp., the principal front.

face (fās), *n.* **1.** The front part of the head; of man, the part of the head including from forehead to chin. **2.** Expression; look. **3.** Boldness; effrontery; as, he had the *face* to charge double the proper price. **4.** Presence; view; as, to flee from the *face* of an enemy. **5.** The physical features of a country. **6.** The surface of anything; front. **7.** Any bounding plane of a polyhedron. **8.** The exact amount expressed on a note, bond, etc.

Syn. FACE, COUNTENANCE, VISAGE. **Face** is the simple and direct word; **countenance** is more elevated, and often retains the implication of looks or expression. **Visage** is now chiefly poetical; it often emphasizes outward appearance.

— **in the face of.** **a** In the immediate presence of. **b** In opposition to; in defiance of; despite. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To confront impudently. **2.** To meet in front; oppose firmly; resist; as, to *face* danger. **3.** To stand with the face toward; as, the house *faces* the east. **4.** To cause to present a face, as in a certain direction; as, to *face* one to the right. **5.** To cover with anything, as for ornament or protection; put a face or facing on. — **to face down**, to put down by bold or impudent opposition; as, "He *faced* men *down*." — **to f.** (a thing) **out**, to persist boldly or impudently in an assertion or in a line of conduct. — *v. i.* To present a face (in a certain direction).

face card. *Playing Cards.* King, queen, or knave.

fac'et (fās'ĕt), *n.* A little face; esp., one of the small plane surfaces of a cut gem, as a diamond.

fa-ce'tious (*fá*-sē'shŭs), *a.* Given to, or characterized by, pleasantry; jocose; jocular. — **Syn.** See WITTY. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

fa'cial (fā'shăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the face.

fac'ile (fās'ĭl), *a.* **1.** Easily done; not difficult. **2.** Ready; fluent; as, a *facile* pen. — **fac'ile-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **fac'ile-ness**, *n.* [8].

fa-cil'i-tate (*fá*-sĭl'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [1] To make easy or less difficult.

fa-cil'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). **1.** Quality of being easily done; ease. **2.** Readiness from skill or practice; dexterity; as, he writes with great *facility*. **3.** That which facilitates any action; aid; as, *facilities* for trade, study, travel, etc.

fac'ing (fās'ĭng), *n.* **1.** A covering in front, for ornament or protection; exterior covering. **2.** A lining near the edge of a garment.

fac-sim'i-le (făk-sĭm'ĭ-lē), *n.* An exact copy or likeness. — **Syn.** See DUPLICATE.

fact (făkt), *n.* **1.** A thing done or that comes to pass; event; occurrence; act; circumstance. **2.** The quality of being actual or real; as, a question of *fact*. **3.** The statement of a thing done or existing.

fac'tion (făk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A combination or clique in a state, political party, etc. **2.** Party in general; party tumult. — **Syn.** See COMBINATION.

fac'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* [4] Characterized by faction.

fac'tious (-shŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Given to faction, or dissension; seditious. **2.** Due to, or characterized by, faction. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

fac-ti'tious (făk-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [4] Artificial; not natural; as, a *factitious* taste or demand. — **fac-ti'tious-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **fac-ti'tious-ness**, *n.* [8].

fac'tor (făk'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who does business for another; agent; esp., a commission merchant. **2.** *Math.* Any of the quantities which, multiplied together, form a product. **3.** One of the elements that contribute to produce a result; as, courtesy is a *factor* of success. — *v. t.* To resolve into factors.

fac'to-ry (făk'tŏ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). **1.** A trading station where factors reside and transact business. **2.** A building, or collection of buildings, for the manufacture of goods; manufactory.

fac-to'tum (făk-tō'tŭm), *n.* One employed to do all kinds of work.

fac'ul-ty (făk'ŭl-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). **1.** Ability to act or do. **2.** Special endowment; knack; talent; as, a *faculty* for writing verse. **3.** One of the powers of mind or sense; as, in possession of one's *faculties*. **4.** A department of learning or instruction in a university. **5.** The teachers in a university or college. *Chiefly U. S.*

fad (făd), *n.* A hobby; craze.

fade (fād), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To grow weak; decay; wither. **2.** To lose freshness or brightness; grow dim. **3.** To vanish. — *v. t.* To cause to fade.

fade'less, *a.* Unfading. — **-less-ly**, *adv.* [8].

fæ'cal, fæ'ces. Vars. of FECAL, FECES.

fag (făg), *v. i.*; FAGGED (făgd); FAG'GING (făg'ĭng). **1.** To labor to weariness; drudge. **2.** To act as a fag. — *v. t.* **1.** To tire by labor; exhaust. **2.** To use or treat as a fag. — **Syn.** See TIRE. — *n.* In English schools, a boy who performs certain services for another of a higher form; a drudge.

fag'-end', *n.* The end of a web of cloth, of a rope, etc.; an end of poorer quality; remnant.

fag'got. Var. of FAGOT.

fag'ot (făg'ŭt), *n.* A bundle of sticks or twigs, as for fuel or a fascine.

Fah'ren-heit (fä'rĕn-hit), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Fahrenheit thermometer (abbr. *F.*), so graduated that the freezing point of water is at 32° above 0°, and the boiling point at 212° above.

fail (fāl), *v. i.* **1.** To be wanting; fall short; come to an end; as, the streams *fail*; the crops *fail*. **2.** To lose vigor, resources, etc.; become weaker. **3.** To be found wanting; fall short. **4.** To become bankrupt or insolvent. — *v. t.* To be wanting to; disappoint; desert. — *n.* Failure. *Rare*, except in *without fail*.

fail'ing, *vb. n.* A falling short; failure; fault.

fail'ure (fāl'ŭr), *n.* **1.** A failing; default; deficiency. **2.** Omission to perform; as, *failure* to keep a promise. **3.** Want of success; state of having failed. **4.** Breaking down; decline; decay; as, the *failure* of sight or memory. **5.** A becoming insolvent or bankrupt. **6.** One that has failed.

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fain (fān), *a.* **1.** Well-pleased; glad. **2.** Relatively contented; constrained. — *adv.* With joy; gladly; as, "*Fain* would I woo her."

faint (fānt), *a.* [3] **1.** Lacking in courage or spirit; timorous; as, a *faint* heart. **2.** Lacking strength; weak; languid. **3.** Lacking distinctness; hardly perceptible; as, a *faint* color or sound. — *n.* Act or state of fainting; swoon. — *v. i.* **1.** To sink into dejection; lose courage or spirit. **2.** To swoon; — often with *away*. **3.** To decay; grow dim. — **faint'ly**, *adv.* [8] — **faint'ness**, *n.* [8].

faint'-heart'ed (fānt'här'tĕd), *a.* [4] Cowardly.

fair (fâr), *a.* [3] **1.** Pleasing to the eye; beautiful. **2.** Free from spots, specks, dirt, or imperfection; unblemished. **3.** Distinct; legible, as writing. **4.** Characterized by frankness, honesty, or impartiality; open; just. **5.** Open to legitimate pursuit; — chiefly in *fair game*. **6.** Light; blond; as, *fair* skin. **7.** Without marked merit or defect; average; middling; as, a *fair* crop. **8.** Not stormy; favorable; also, clear; cloudless; — said of the sky, weather, etc. **9.** Unobstructed; clear; as, a *fair* view. — **Syn.** Just, equitable, impartial. — **fair copy**, a perfect copy of a document. — *f.* **play**, equitable or impartial treatment; a fair and equal chance; justice. — *adv.* In a fair manner.

fair, *n.* **1.** A gathering of buyers and sellers at a stated season. **2.** A festival, and sale of fancy articles, etc., esp. for charity. **3.** A competitive exhibition of wares, etc.; as, an agricultural *fair*.

fair'ly, *adv.* In a fair manner; justly, plainly, etc.

fair'ness, *n.* State or quality of being fair.

fair'-spo'ken (-spō'kĕn), *a.* [4] Using fair speech; uttered with fairness; courteous; plausible.

fair'y (fâr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **FAIRIES** (-ĭz). An imaginary supernatural being, supposed to assume a human form (usually diminutive), and to meddle in human affairs; a fay. — *a.* Of or like fairies.

fair'y-land' (fâr'ĭ-lănd'), *n.* The abode of fairies.

faith (fāth), *n.* **1.** Firm belief or trust (in a person, thing, doctrine, statement, etc.); as, *faith* in God; *faith* in medicine. **2.** Recognition of spiritual realities and moral principles as supreme. **3.** That which is believed; esp., a system of religious beliefs; as, the Christian *faith*. **4.** Fidelity; loyalty.

faith'ful (-fŏl), *a.* [4] **1.** Firm in adherence to promises and other engagements. **2.** True in affection or allegiance. **3.** Worthy of confidence; accurate, as a story. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.*

faith'less, *a.* [4] **1.** Not believing. **2.** False to promises; disloyal. **3.** False to duty or service. — **faith'less-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

Syn. FAITHLESS, INCONSTANT, FICKLE. Faithless, the strongest term, commonly suggests deception or treachery; inconstant implies changeableness and instability; fickle implies also capriciousness.

fake (fāk), *v. t.* [1] To do, make, or work upon in some way, esp. so as to invent fictitiously, falsify, or the like. — *v. i.* To practice faking anything. — *n.* Any person or thing not what it ostensibly is. *All Colloq. or Slang.*

fak'er (fāk'ĕr), *n. Slang.* One who fakes; as: **a** A peddler at fairs, etc. **b** A fraud; petty swindler.

fa-kir' (fä-kēr'; fä'kēr), *n.* A dervish; loosely, esp. in India, a beggar or itinerant wonder worker.

fal'chion (fôl'chŭn; -shŭn), *n.* A broad-bladed medieval sword, slightly curved; any sword.

fal'con (fô'k'n; fôl'-), *n.* Any of various hawks, formerly used in the sport of hawking.

fal'con-er (-ĕr), *n.* A breeder or trainer of falcons.

fal'con-ry (fô'k'n-rĭ), *n.* Art of training falcons to pursue game; also, hunting with falcons.

fall (fôl), *v. i.*; *pret.* **FELL** (fĕl); *p. p.* **FALL'EN** (fôl'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **FALL'ING.** **1.** To pass downwards freely; drop; as, the stone *falls;* hence, to hang or depend freely; as, his cloak *falls* from his shoulders. **2. a** To lose dignity, character, or the like. **b** To come to pass as if by descending; as, night *falls*. **c** To be uttered, as words. **d** To be lowered, as the glance. **e** To sound less loud or high; as, his voice *fell*. **3.** To become prostrate. **4. a** To die, esp. by violence. **b** To be captured or destroyed; as, Rome *fell*. **5.** To move or extend downward; as, the river *falls* into the sea. **6. a** To subside, abate, decline, as flame; to ebb, as the tide. **b** To decline in activity, strength, price, etc., as stocks. **c** To become or appear dejected; — said of the face. **7.** To strike; impinge; as, music *falls* on the ear. **8.** To pass somewhat suddenly and passively into a new state; as, to *fall* asleep; hence, to begin; as, to *fall* to work. **9.** To happen; light; as, *fallen* on evil days. **10.** To come, pass, or be transferred, as by lot or inheritance; as, the estate *fell* to his brother. **11.** To be arranged or divisible (into); as, the work *falls* into three parts. — **to fall back**, to recede or retreat; to give way. — **to f. behind** or **behindhand**, to drop to the rear; to lag behind; to be in arrears. — **to f. flat**, to fail of the intended effect; as, his speech *fell flat*. — **to f. in. a** To sink inwards; as, the roof *fell in*. **b** *Mil.* To take one's proper or assigned place in line. **c** To come together; to meet, agree. — **to f. off. a** To drop; as, fruits *fall off* when ripe. **b** To withdraw; separate; step aside. **c** To become estranged; as, friends *fall off*. **d** To depreciate; deteriorate; become less valuable, abundant, etc.; as, a *falling off* in the wheat crop. — **to f. out. a** To quarrel. **b** To happen; chance; come to pass. **c** *Mil.* To leave one's place in the ranks. **d** To turn out; as, it all *fell out* for the best. — **to f. short. a** To be deficient; as, the corn *falls short*. **b** To fail to attain, reach, arrive at, or perform; as, the shot *fell short;* our efforts have *fallen short*. — **to f. through**, to come to nothing; fail; as, the engagement has *fallen through*. — **to f. under. a** To come under, or within the limits of; to be subjected to. **b** To come within; to be ranged or reckoned with; as, these substances *fall under* a different class or order. — **to f. upon. a** To attack. **b** To hit upon; to chance upon. **c** To devolve upon as a charge or responsibility. — *n.* **1.** Act of falling; a dropping; descent. **2.** Downfall; ruin; as, the *fall* of the Stuarts. **3.** A thing or quantity that falls or has fallen; as, a two-inch *fall* of snow. **4. A** dropping or shedding, as of leaves. **5.** Autumn. **6. A** sinking; subsidence, as of the tide. **7.** Descent of water; a cascade. **8.** A downward direction; declivity. **9.** Distance which anything falls. **10.** Decrease in price or value; depreciation. **11.** Lapse from goodness; spiritual ruin; esp., the act (**fall of man**) of Adam and Eve in eating of the forbidden fruit. **12.** Surrender of a besieged place; as, the *fall* of Troy. **13.** That part of the rope of a tackle to which the power is applied in hoisting.

fal-la'cious (fă-lā'shŭs), *a.* [4] Embodying a fallacy; misleading; as, *fallacious* arguments. — **fal-la'cious-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

Syn. FALLACIOUS, MISLEADING, DECEPTIVE, DECEITFUL, FRAUDULENT imply delusion. That is **fallacious** which deludes (esp.) by false appearance or false reasoning; that is **misleading** which leads into error, esp. of judgment. **Deceptive** applies only to objects; **deceitful**, to either persons or things. The former does not always, the latter commonly does, imply intent to deceive; as, a *deceptive* appearance; a *deceitful* smile. **Fraudulent** implies deliberate cheating or trickery; as, a *fraudulent* signature.

fal'la-cy (făl'ă-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). A false reasoning or idea; also, fallaciousness.

fall'en (fôl'n), *p. a.* Dropped; prostrate; degraded; ruined; shrunken; decreased; dead; etc.

fal'li-bil'i-ty (făl'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Fallible state.

fal'li-ble (făl'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] **1.** Liable to err or to be deceived. **2.** Liable to be erroneous, as rules.

falling star. = METEOR.

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fal'low (făl'ō), *n.* **1.** Land, ordinarily used for crops, when allowed to lie idle during the growing season. **2.** The tilling of land without sowing it for a season. — *a.* Left untilled or unsowed after plowing. — *v. t.* To plow, harrow, and break up (land) without seeding.

fal'low, *a.* Pale; pale yellow; — now chiefly in **fallow deer,** a European species of deer much smaller than the red deer. In summer it is spotted with white.

Fallow Deer (male).

false (fōls), *a.* [3] **1.** Uttering falsehood; untruthful; dishonest. **2.** Not faithful or loyal; treacherous. **3.** Not according with truth or reality; not true; as, a *false* statement. **4.** Not genuine or real; artificial; feigned; as, *false* teeth; *false* modesty. **5.** Not well founded; erroneous; wrong. **6.** Not essential or permanent, as temporary structures; as, a *false* deck, floor, etc. — *adv.* Falsely.

false'hood (fōls'hŏŏd), *n.* Untruth; falsity; a lie. — **Syn.** See FALSITY.

false'ly, *adv.* In a false manner; erroneously.

false'ness, *n.* State or quality of being false; inaccuracy; deceitfulness. — **Syn.** See FALSITY.

fal-set'to (fôl-sĕt'ō), *n.; pl.* -TOS (-ōz). A false or artificial voice; esp., that voice of a man which lies above his natural voice.

fal'si-fi-ca'tion (fôl'sĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A falsifying.

fal'si-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [2] To make false; also, to prove false; disprove. — *v. i.* To lie. — **fal'si-fi'er,** *n.*

fal'si-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State or quality of being false. **2.** That which is false.

Syn. FALSITY, FALSENESS, FALSEHOOD, LIE, UNTRUTH, MENDACITY. **Falsity** and **falseness** both express lack of conformity to truth; but *falsity* may or may not suggest blame, *falseness* (sometimes a synonym for *faithlessness*) commonly does. A **falsehood** is a false declaration designedly made; a **lie** (a term of extreme opprobrium) is a gross falsehood; an **untruth** (sometimes euphemistic for *falsehood* or *lie*) may arise from ignorance or misconception; the word is sometimes used in the sense of *unfaithfulness*. **Mendacity** is habitual lying.

fal'ter (fôl'tẽr), *v. i.* To move or act unsteadily or waveringly; hesitate; as, his step, tongue, courage *faltered*. — **Syn.** See HESITATE. — *v. t.* To utter hesitatingly or brokenly; — often with *out* or *forth*.

fame (fām), *n.* **1.** Public report; common talk. **2.** General opinion; reputation; renown. — **Syn.** Celebrity, notoriety. See REPUTATION.

famed (fāmd), *a.* Famous; celebrated.

fa-mil'iar (fȧ-mĭl'yẽr), *a.* [4] **1.** Closely acquainted; intimate. **2.** Like an intimate friend; not formal. **3.** Well-known; common; frequent. **Syn.** **Familiar** implies the informality and freedom of continued acquaintance or intercourse; it occasionally suggests the taking of undue liberties; **intimate** denotes close and confidential relations; as, though *intimate* for many years, they seldom addressed each other in *familiar* terms. **familiar spirit,** formerly, an evil spirit more or less under the control of a witch. — *n.* An intimate; companion.

fa-mil'i-ar'i-ty (-ĭ-ăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State of being familiar; intimacy; close acquaintance. **2.** Something said or done familiarly.

fa-mil'iar-ize (-mĭl'yȧr-īz), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To make well known or familiar; as, a voice *familiarized* to him by years of companionship. **2.** To make (a person or one's self) familiar or intimate (with); as, to *familiarise* one's self with poetry.

fa-mil'iar-ly, *adv.* In a familiar manner.

fam'i-ly (făm'ĭ-lĭ), *n.; pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). **1.** The body of persons who live in one house, and under one head; a household. **2.** a Those descended from a common progenitor; a tribe, clan, or race; kindred. b Lineage; esp., honorable lineage; noble stock; as, a man of *family*. **3.** A group comprising immediate kindred, esp. of parents and children. **4.** A group of kindred things; as, a *family* of languages. **5.** *Biol.* A group of related plants or animals ranking above a genus and below an order.

fam'ine (-ĭn), *n.* **1.** General scarcity of food; dearth; destitution. **2.** Extreme scarcity of something; as, a coal *famine*. **3.** Starvation.

fam'ish (-ĭsh), *v. t.* To starve, destroy, or distress with hunger. — *v. i.* **1.** To die of hunger; starve. **2.** To suffer extreme hunger or deprivation.

fa'mous (fā'mŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Celebrated in fame; renowned. **2.** Excellent. *Colloq.* — **-ly,** *adv.* [8]. **Syn.** **Famous** is used in a good sense; **notorious**, now almost always in a bad; as, a *famous* preacher; a *notorious* criminal.

fan (făn), *n.* **1.** An instrument for producing currents of air by the motion of a broad surface. **2.** Something fan-shaped. — *v. t.;* FANNED (fănd); FAN'NING. **1.** To winnow. **2.** To move or impel with a fan. **3.** To direct a current of air upon with a fan, as upon a fire; hence, to stimulate.

fa-nat'ic (fȧ-năt'ĭk), *a.* [4] Excessively enthusiastic, esp. on religious subjects. — *n.* A fanatic person; a visionary zealot. — **Syn.** See ENTHUSIAST.

fa-nat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] Fanatic. — **-ly,** *adv.*

fa-nat'i-cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* Excessive enthusiasm or unreasoning zeal, esp. as to religion.

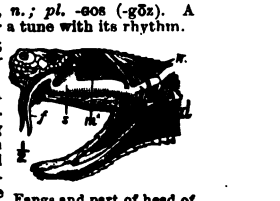
fan'ci-er (făn'sĭ-ẽr), *n.* One who fancies, or has a special interest in, something, as birds or dogs.

fan'ci-ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* [4] **1.** Full of, or guided by, or based on, fancy, rather than reason; whimsical. **2.** Curiously shaped or constructed. — **fan'ci-ful-ly,** *adv.* [8] — **fan'ci-ful-ness,** *n.* [8].

fan'cy (făn'sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** The faculty by which the mind forms images of things not present; imagination. **2.** An image formed in the mind; thought; idea. **3.** A caprice; whim; impression. **4.** Inclination; liking formed by caprice, esp. in *to take a fancy to, to take,* or *catch, the fancy of,* etc. — *a.* [3] **1.** Adapted to please the fancy; not plain; as, *fancy* goods. **2.** Above real value; as, a *fancy* price. **3.** Bred for special points, as an animal. **4.** Based on or dependent on fancy; as, a *fancy* sketch; whimsical; irregular; as, *fancy* steps, *fancy* skating. **5.** Superior; selected; — as fruits, etc. — *v. t.* [2] **1.** To form a conception of; imagine. **2.** To have a fancy for; like. **3.** To believe without being certain, as in *I fancy* (so and so). — *v. i.* To imagine something without proof.

fan-dan'go (făn-dăng'gō), *n.; pl.* -GOS (-gōz). A lively Spanish dance, or a tune with its rhythm.

fane (fān), *n.* A temple; church. *Archaic or Poetic.*



Fangs and part of head of Rattlesnake. *f* Fangs; *s* Poison Bag or Sac; *d* Its Duct: *m m'* Muscles.

fan'fare' (făn'fâr'), *n.* A flourish of trumpets, etc.

fang (făng), *n.* A long sharp tooth by which an animal's prey is seized and held; any long pointed tooth; esp., one of the long, hollow or grooved, usually erectile, teeth of venomous snakes.

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fan-tas'tic (făn-tăs'tĭk), *a.* [4] **Grotesque; quaint; whimsical; fanciful.**

fan-tas'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] **Marked by fantasy; given to fantasies.** — **-ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

fan'ta-sy (făn'tă-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-sies** (-sĭz). **1.** Imagination; fancy. **2.** A product of imagination, as: **a** A mental image; phantasm; hallucination. **b** An ingenious or fanciful design or invention. **3.** Whimsical or capricious mood.

far (fär), *adv.* **1.** At or to a great extent or distance of space or time; widely; remotely. **2.** In or to a great degree. **3.** In a great proportion; by a great interval; greatly. **4.** To or at a definite distance, point, or degree; as, so *far* I will go. — **by far**, by much; greatly. — *f.* **and away**, by much; decidedly. — *a.*; **FAR'THER** (fär'thẽr); **FAR'THEST** (-thĕst). **1.** Distant; as, a *far* country; hence, remote or widely different. **2.** Long; protracted; as, a *far* journey. **3.** The more distant; as, the *far* side of the hill. — **a far cry**, a long distance; a very long way. — **Syn.** See **DISTANT**.

far'-a-way' (fär'ă-wā'), *a.* **1.** Distant. **2.** Dreamy; abstracted; as, a *far-away* look.

farce (färs), *n.* **1.** A light dramatic composition intended to excite laughter by absurdly extravagant incident. **2.** Ridiculous or empty show; mockery.

far'ci-cal (fär'sĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] Pertaining to farce; ludicrous; unreal. — **far'ci-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

far'del (fär'dĕl), *n.* A bundle; burden. *Archaic.*

fare (fâr), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To go; pass; esp., to journey. **2.** To happen, well or ill; turn out; — used impersonally; as, "How *fares* it with the happy dead" (*Tennyson*). **3.** To be in any state, or pass through any experience; as, to *fare* well, or ill. **4.** To be treated at table, or with bodily comforts; live; as, to *fare* sumptuously. — *n.* **1.** **a** The price of transportation for a person. **b** The passenger or passengers hiring a public vehicle. **2.** Food; provisions.

fare'well' (fâr'wĕl'), *interj.* Go well; good-by. — *n.* **1.** A wish of welfare at parting; a good-by. **2.** Departure; leave-taking.

fare'well' (fâr'wĕl'; fär'wĕl'), *a.* Parting; final.

far'-fetched', *p. a.* [4] Not naturally deduced or introduced; forced; as, a *far-fetched* joke.

fa-ri'na (fă-rī'nă; -rē'nă), *n.* A kind of fine flour or meal of starchy material, as cereals, nuts, etc.

far'i-na'ceous (făr'ĭ-nā'shŭs), *a.* **1.** Consisting or made of, or yielding, meal or flour. **2.** Mealy.

farm (färm), *n.* A tract of land devoted to agriculture; — often qualified by a preceding noun; as, a chicken *farm*. — *v. t.* **1.** To take, or to give up to another, the revenue, profits, etc. of (taxes, a business, or the like), for a fixed sum; as, to *farm* taxes. **2.** To devote (land) to agriculture; to till, as a farm. — *v. i.* To till the soil; to manage a farm. — **farm'er** (fär'mẽr), *n.* — **farm'house'** (-hous'), *n.* — **farm'ing**, *p. a.* & *n.*

far'o (fâr'ō; fă'rō), *n.* A gambling game at cards.

far'ri-er (făr'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* A horseshoer.

far'ri-er-y (-ĭ), *n.* The farrier's art.

far'row (-ō), *n.* A litter of pigs. — *v. t.* & *i.* To bring forth (young); — of swine.

far'row, *a.* Not bearing young in a given year; — of cows.

far'see'ing (fär'sē'ĭng; fär'sē'ĭng), *a.* [4] **1.** Able to see far; farsighted. **2.** Having foresight.

far'sight'ed (-sīt'ĕd), *a.* [4] **1.** Seeing to a great distance; sagacious. **2.** Able to see distant objects more clearly than near ones. — **-sight'ed-ness**, *n.*

far'ther (-thẽr), *a.*, *compar.* of **FAR**. **1** Tending to a greater distance; further. **2.** More distant or remote. — *adv.* **1.** At or to a greater distance; more remotely. **2.** More completely; to a greater degree. **3.** Moreover. See *Note* under **FURTHER**.

far'ther-most (-mōst), *a.* Most remote; farthest.

far'thest (fär'thĕst), *a.*, *superl.* of **FAR**. **1.** Most distant or remote. **2.** Longest. — *adv.* At or to the greatest distance.

Farthingale.

far'thing (-thĭng), *n.* The fourth of a penny (English); a small British bronze coin.

far'thin-gale (-thĭn-gāl), *n.* A hoop skirt or hoop petticoat, or a light hooped frame to extend the petticoat.

fas'ci-cle (făs'ĭ-k'l), *n.* A small bundle; cluster.

fas'ci-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* & *i.* [1] **1.** To influence by some powerful charm. **2.** Captivate. — **-nat'ing-ly**, *adv.* [8].

fas'ci-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of fascinating; enchantment; charm.

fas'ci-na'tor (făs'ĭ-nā'tẽr), *n.* One that fascinates.

fas-cine' (fă-sēn'), *n.* A long fagot for raising batteries, filling ditches, etc.

fash'ion (făsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** The make or form of anything; as, a coat of an odd *fashion*. **2.** The prevailing mode or style, esp. of dress. **3.** Polite, fashionable, or genteel life or, collectively, persons. **4.** Something fashionable; a fad.

Syn. **FASHION, MODE, STYLE, VOGUE.** **Fashion** is the general term for current or conventional usage, esp. in polite society; **mode** emphasizes elegance (sometimes affected); **style** suggests an approved fashion, and often connotes a certain distinction in one's manner of conforming to it. **Vogue** suggests temporary currency. See **MANNER**.

— *v. t.* To form; mold; shape, construct.

Syn. **FASHION, FRAME, FABRICATE.** **Fashion** emphasizes the idea of shaping or modeling; **frame**, that of constructing or contriving; to **fabricate** is now almost exclusively to forge or frame falsely.

fash'ion-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* [4] **1.** Conforming to the fashion; as, a *fashionable* person or garment. **2.** Of or pertaining to the world of fashion; as, a *fashionable* resort. — **-a-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.* [8].

fash'ion-er, *n.* One who fashions or forms.

fast (fâst), *v. i.* To abstain from food, or to eat sparingly, as by way of religious discipline. — *n.* **1.** Abstinence from food, or from certain kinds of food. **2.** A time of fasting.

fast, *a.* [1] **1.** Firmly fixed; securely attached. **2.** Firm in adherence; steadfast; faithful; as, *fast* friends. **3.** Permanent; not liable to fade, as a color. **4.** Not easily disturbed; sound, as a sleep. **5.** Moving, or capable of moving, rapidly; rapid; swift. **6.** Indicating the time of day as more advanced than it is; — said of a timepiece. **7.** Making quick action possible; as, a *fast* track. **8.** Occupying comparatively little time; as, a *fast* trip. **9.** Pleasure-seeking; dissipated.

Syn. **FAST, RAPID, SWIFT, FLEET, QUICK, SPEEDY, HASTY.** **Fast** and **rapid** are often used without distinction; but *fast* often applies to the moving object, *rapid* to the movement itself; as, a *fast* train; a *rapid* gait. **Swift** suggests great rapidity, often with ease of movement; **fleet** implies lightness or nimbleness; as, *swift* as an arrow; *fleet* as an antelope. **Quick** applies esp. to that which happens promptly or occupies but little time; it suggests celerity rather than velocity; as, a *quick* return. **Speedy** is opposed to *dilatory*; **hasty** suggests hurry rather than speed; as, a *speedy* flight, a *hasty* departure.

— *adv.* **1.** In a fast or fixed manner. **2.** Rapidly; swiftly; also, extravagantly; dissipatedly.

fast day. A day for fasting, humiliation, and religious offices, to invoke divine favor.

fas'ten (fâs''n), *v. t.* **1.** To fix firmly; secure, as by a knot, lock, etc. **2.** To cause to hold fast; attach firmly. **3.** To hold steadily and intently; as, to

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fasten the eyes on something. — *v. i.* **1.** To fix one's self; seize; cling; — with *on*. **2.** To become fast or fixed. **3.** To become firm; set, as plaster. **4.** To perform an act of fastening. — **fas'ten-er**, *n.* [8].

fas'ten-ing, *n.* That which makes fast, as a lock.

fas-tid'i-ous (făs-tĭd'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [4] Difficult to please; dainty; finical. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

fast'ness, *n.* **1.** State of being fast. **2.** A stronghold.

fat (făt), *a.*; FAT'TER (-ẽr); -TEST. **1.** Abounding with fat; as: **a** Fleshy; plump. **b** Oily; rich; — said of food. **2.** Dull; slow-witted. **3.** Characterized by some element of richness; as, *fat*, or resinous wood. **4.** Profitable; as, a *fat* office. **5.** Well stocked; as, a *fat* larder. — *n.* **1.** Any animal tissue containing much greasy or oily matter as such matter itself. **2.** The best or richest productions; best part; as, the *fat* of the land. — *v. t. & i.*; FAT'TED; FAT'TING. To make or grow fat.

fa'tal (fā'tăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Fateful. **2.** Causing death; deadly; mortal. — **Syn.** See DEADLY.

fa'tal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The doctrine that all things are subject to fate. **2.** Submission to fate.

fa'tal-ist, *n.* One who believes in fatalism.

fa'tal-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* [4] Relating to fatalism.

fa-tal'i-ty (fă-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State of being fatal. **2.** That which is decreed by fate; destiny. **3.** Fatal influence; mortality. **4.** A calamity; disaster, esp. one resulting in death.

fa'tal-ly, *adv.* In a fatal manner.

fate (fāt), *n.* **1.** The necessity, or compelling principle, of nature; destiny. **2.** Appointed lot, or a predetermined event; esp., a disastrous lot; ruin; death. **3.** Fortune; as, his happy *fate*. **4.** [*cap.*] *Class. Myth.* The or a goddess of fate, or destiny; esp., *pl.*, the three goddesses supposed to determine the course of human life: **Clotho**, who spins the thread of life, **Lachesis**, who determines its length, and **Atropos**, who cuts it off. — *v. t.* [1] To foreordain; destine; — in *passive*.

fat'ed (fāt'ĕd), *p. a.* [4] Decreed by fate; destined; doomed; also, controlled by fate.

fate'ful (-fōōl), *a.* [4] **1.** Fraught with fate; momentous. **2.** Significant of fate; ominous. **3.** Controlled by irresistible foreordained forces. — **fate'ful-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **fate'ful-ness**, *n.* [8].

fa'ther (fä'thẽr), *n.* **1.** A male parent. **2.** A forefather; *pl.*, ancestors. **3.** One that gives origin or calls into being; a producer, author, or contriver; as, Chaucer is called the *father* of English poetry. **4.** [*cap.*] The Supreme Being and Creator; God. **5.** As a title: **a** A dignitary of the church, as a bishop. **b** A confessor; — called also *father confessor*. **c** A priest. — *v. t.* **1.** To beget. **2.** To originate; as, to *father* a plan. **3.** To care for as a father; adopt; hence, to assume as one's own work.

fa'ther-hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* State of being a father.

fa'ther-in-law', *n.*; *pl.* FATHERS-IN-LAW (fä'thẽrz-). The father of one's husband or wife.

fa'ther-land' (-lănd'), *n.* One's native land.

fa'ther-less, *a.* Destitute of a living father.

fa'ther-ly, *a.* [4] Like a father, as in affection or care; paternal. — **-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* [8].

fath'om (făth'ŭm), *n.* A measure of length containing six feet, used chiefly to measure cables, cordage, and depth of water. — *v. t.* To measure by sounding; sound; get to the bottom of; comprehend; as, to *fathom* the ocean; *fathom* one's meaning. — **fath'om-a-ble**, *a.* [8].

fath'om-less, *a.* Incapable of being fathomed.

fa-tigue' (fă-tēg'), *n.* Weariness from labor or exertion; also, a cause of weariness; labor. — *v. t.* [1] To weary; tire. — **Syn.** See TIRE.

Fat'i-ma (făt'ĭ-mă; fä'tē-mä), *n.* See BLUEBEARD.

fat'ling (făt'lĭng), *n.* A calf, lamb, kid, or other young animal fattened for slaughter.

fat'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being fat.

fat'ten (făt'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become fat.

fat'ty (făt'ĭ), *a.* [3] Containing fat; like fat.

fa-tu'i-ty (fă-tū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Stupidity; folly; self-complacent dullness.

fat'u-ous (făt'ū-ŭs), *a.* [4] Silly; often, self-complacently stupid; as, a *fatuous* smile. — **fat'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **fat'u-ous-ness**, *n.* [8].

fau'ces (fô'sēz), *n. pl.* *Anat.* The narrow passage from mouth to pharynx.

fau'cet (-sĕt), *n.* A tap; cock; spigot. *U. S.*

faugh (fô), *interj.* An exclamation of disgust, etc.

fault (fôlt), *n.* **1.** A defect; an imperfection; a failing; flaw. **2.** A moral failing less serious than a vice. **3.** Negligence; also, culpability; responsibility; blame; as, if he fails, it is his own *fault*. **4.** *Geol. & Mining.* A dislocation caused by a slipping of rock masses along a plane of fracture, or the resulting dislocated structure. — **Syn.** Error, blunder, indiscretion, slip. — **to a fault**, excessively; as, gentle to a *fault*. — *v. t.* *Geol.* To produce a fault in; as, *faulted* strata.

fault'less, *a.* Without fault; not defective. — **fault'less-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **fault'less-ness**, *n.* [8].

fault'y (fôl'tĭ), *a.* [3] Of the nature of, or marked by, a fault or faults; imperfect. — **fault'i-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **fault'i-ness**, *n.* [8].

faun (fôn), *n.* In mythology, one of a class of rural deities represented as of human shape, with pointed ears, small horns, and sometimes a goat's tail, or as half goat and half man.

fau'na (fô'nă), *n.*; *pl.* E. -NAS (-năz), L. -NÆ (-nē). The animals of a given region or geologic period.

fa'vor (fā'vẽr), *n.* [5] **1.** Kind regard; commendation; approving disposition; as, to find *favor* in the sight of another. **2.** Act of countenancing; state of being countenanced; as, "Jesus increased ... in *favor* with God and man" (*Luke* ii. 52). **3.** A kind act; kindness. **4.** Partiality; as, without fear or *favor*. **5.** A gift or present; token, as of one's favor. **6.** A letter; — complimentary and now chiefly in business correspondence. — **in favor of**. **a** Favorable to. **b** *Commerce.* So as to be payable to; as, to draw a check *in favor of* John Doe. — *v. t.* **1.** To regard with favor; countenance; show partiality to. **2.** To be advantageous to; facilitate; as, darkness *favored* the attempt. **3.** To tend to confirm or sustain; as, these facts *favor* his contention. **4.** To resemble in features; as, the child *favors* his father. **5.** To oblige; show favor to.

fa'vor-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* [4, 5] **1.** Full of favor; favoring; propitious. **2.** Advantageous; tending to promote or facilitate. — **fa'vor-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **fa'vor-a-bly**, *adv.*

fa'vored (-vẽrd), *a.* [4, 5] **1.** Countenanced; aided. **2.** Of a (certain) appearance; as, ill-*favored*.

fa'vor-ite (-ẽr-ĭt), *n.* [5] One regarded with peculiar favor. — *a.* [4] Regarded with peculiar affection.

fa'vor-it-ism (-ĭt-ĭz'm), *n.* [5] The disposition to favor one to the neglect of others; partiality.

fawn (fôn), *n.* **1.** A young deer. **2.** A fawn color — *a.* Of the color of a fawn; light yellowish brown.

fawn, *v. i.* **1.** To show delight or fondness by crouching, wagging the tail, etc.; — said of dogs. **2.** To court favor by a cringing and servile demeanor. **Syn.** FAWN, CRINGE, COWER (in their fig. senses). Fawn implies servile truckling or flattery, esp. in order to court favor; cringe adds to the idea of base humility or deference the implication of cowardly fear; cower suggests a timorous shrinking from danger or crouching for shelter.

fay (fā), *n.* A fairy; elf.

fe'al-ty (fē'ăl-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Fidelity to one's lord; the obligation or oath of a feudal tenant or vassal to be faithful to his lord. **2.** Fidelity; faithfulness.

fear (fēr), *n.* **1.** The painful emotion caused by a

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sense of impending danger or evil; dread. **2.** The dread reverence felt toward God.

Syn. FEAR, DREAD, FRIGHT, ALARM, PANIC, TERROR, HORROR. **Fear** is the most general term. **Dread** emphasizes apprehension or anxiety; as, he had an awful *dread* of death. **Fright** implies the shock of sudden, startling, and commonly short-lived fear; as, he died of *fright*. **Alarm** suggests the surprise and agitation excited by imminent or unexpected danger; as, he shook with vague *alarms*. **Panic** is overmastering and unreasoning, often groundless, fear or fright; as, "Cæsar's soldiers were seized with *panic*." **Terror** suggests the extremity of consternation or dread; as, "the *terror* by night." **Horror** adds the implication of shuddering abhorrence or aversion; as, the *horror* of a corpse.

fear, *v. t.* **1.** To be afraid of. **2.** To have a reverential awe of (God). — *v. i.* To be afraid.

fear'ful (fēr'fo͝ol), *a.* [4] **1.** Full of fear; afraid. **2.** Inclined to fear; timid. **3.** Inspiring fear; dreadful. **4.** Extremely bad, etc. *Colloq.* — **fear'ful-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **fear'ful-ness**, *n.* [8].

fear'less, *a.* [8] Free from fear; betraying no fear. — **Syn.** Bold, daring, courageous, intrepid, valorous, brave, undaunted. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8]. — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

fear'some (-sŭm), *a.* [4] Frightful; causing fear.

fea'si-bil'i-ty (fē'zĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being feasible.

fea'si-ble (fē'zĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] Capable of being done, or effected; practicable. — **Syn.** See POSSIBLE. — **fea'si-ble-ness**, *n.* [8] — **fea'si-bly**, *adv.* [8].

feast (fēst), *n.* **1.** A festival; esp., a religious festival, as opposed to a *fast*. **2.** Act or occasion of making an elaborate meal; banquet. **3.** An abundant and delicious meal, or repast; any rich treat. **Syn.** FEAST, BANQUET. **Feast** suggests rich and abundant viands; **banquet** adds the idea of sumptuousness or ceremony.

— *v. i.* To eat of a feast; — often fig. — *v. t.* **1.** To entertain with sumptuous or abundant provisions. **2.** To delight; gratify, as the eyes or ears.

feat (fēt), *n.* **1.** A noble deed; exploit. **2.** A striking act of strength, skill, or cunning.

Syn. FEAT, EXPLOIT, ACHIEVEMENT. **Feat** commonly suggests an act of strength or dexterity; an **exploit** is an adventurous, heroic, or brilliant *feat*; **achievement** emphasizes the idea of distinguished endeavor, commonly in the face of difficulty; as, *feats* of strength; the *exploits* of Achilles; the *achievements* of science.

feath'er (fĕth'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One of the light, horny outgrowths of the skin which make up the external covering, or plumage, of birds. **2.** A projecting strip, rib, fin, or flange. — *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with a feather or feathers, as an arrow. **2.** To clothe or deck, as with feathers. **3.** *Rowing.* To turn (an oar) after a stroke so that the blade is almost horizontal. — *v. i.* **1.** To grow feathers; become feathered. **2.** To feather oars in rowing.

feath'er-y (-ĭ), *a.* [4] Pertaining to or resembling feathers; covered with or as with feathers.

fea'ture (fē'tū̆r), *n.* **1.** The cast or appearance of the human face, esp. of a part of it; *pl.*, the face. **2.** Any marked characteristic. — **Syn.** See CHARACTERISTIC.

fea'tured (-tū̆rd), *a.* Having, formed into, or expressed by, features.

fea'ture-less, *a.* Having no marked feature.

feb'ri-fuge (fĕb'rĭ-fūj), *n.* A remedy for fever.

fe'brile (fē'brĭl; fĕb'rĭl), *a.* [4] Feverish.

Feb'ru-a-ry (fĕb'rōō-ā-rĭ), *n.* The second month in the year, having 28 days, or, in leap year, 29.

fe'cal (fē'kăl), *a.* Relating to or containing feces.

fe'ces (fē'sēz), *n. pl.* Excrement.

fec'und (fĕk'ŭnd; fē'kŭnd), *a.* [4] Fruitful.

fec'un-date (fĕk'ŭn-dāt), *v. t.* [1] To fertilize or impregnate. — **fec'un-da'tion** (-dā'shŭn), *n.*

fe-cun'di-ty (fē-kŭn'dĭ-tĭ), *n.* Fruitfulness.

fed (fĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of FEED.

fed'er-al (fĕd'ĕr-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a compact, esp. one between states surrendering their individual sovereignty and consolidating into a new state; as, a *federal* union. **2.** **a** Pertaining to a state consolidated of several states retaining limited powers; as, a *federal* government. Hence: **b** Of or pertaining to the government of such a state; as, *federal* officers. **3.** [*cap.*] *U. S. Hist.* **a** Friendly to the principle of a federal government with strong centralized powers; of or pertaining to the Federal party. **b** Of or pertaining to, or loyal to, the United States in the Civil War (1861-65); as, the *Federal* troops. — **Federal party**, *U. S. Hist.*, the party whose leaders were prominent in urging the adoption of the Constitution and in favoring a strong centralized government. Alexander Hamilton was its foremost leader. — *n.* [*cap.*] *U.S. Hist.* A supporter of the United States in the Civil War (1861-65).

Fed'er-al-ist, *n.* *U. S. Hist.* **1.** A member or adherent of the Federal party.

fed'er-ate (-āt), *a.* Confederate. — (-āt), *v. t. & i.* [1] To unite in a league or federation; to organize under a federal government.

fed'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A confederation; esp., act of uniting to form a state so that each of the uniting states remains self-governing in local affairs. **2.** A confederacy, esp. of several states under a central government.

fee (fē), *n.* **1.** *Feudal Law.* An estate in land held of a feudal lord; a fief. **2.** *Common Law.* An estate of inheritance in land, being an absolute fee (**fee simple**) or a fee limited to a class of heirs (**fee tail**). **3.** A charge fixed by law for certain services or privileges; as, license *fees*. **4.** Reward for services, esp. professional; pay. **5.** A payment for admission, as to a club. **6.** A gratuity; tip. — *v. t.*; FEED (fēd); FEE'ING. To give a fee to.

fee'ble (fē'b'l), *a.* [3] **1.** Weak physically; as, a *feeble* man. **2.** Wanting force, vigor, or efficiency; as, *feeble* health, mind, etc. — **Syn.** See WEAK. — **fee'ble-ness**, *n.* [8] — **fee'bly**, *adv.* [8].

fee'ble-mind'ed (-mīn'dĕd), *a.* [4] Incapable of normal mental development, though not idiotic.

feed (fēd), *v. t.*; FED (fĕd); FEED'ING. **1.** To give food to. **2.** To gratify or minister to, as a sense, talent, or desire. **3.** To supply with that which is used or wanted; as, to *feed* a furnace. **4.** To nourish, in a general sense; to foster. **5.** To produce, or serve as, food for; as, the field will *feed* ten head of cattle. **6.** To give for food; furnish for consumption; as, to *feed* turnips to cows. **7.** To supply (material to be operated on) to a machine. — *v. i.* **1.** To take food; eat. **2.** To feed one's self; prey; — with *on* or *upon*. **3.** To be nourished or satisfied, as if by food. **4.** To pasture, as cattle; graze. — *n.* **1.** Act of eating; hence, a meal. *Archaic or Colloq.* **2.** That which is eaten; esp., fodder. **3.** **a** The act of carrying forward the stuff to be operated on, as in a machine. **b** Mechanism for feeding, as in a machine. — **feed'er**, *n.* [8].

feel (fēl), *v. t.*; FELT (fĕlt); FEEL'ING. **1.** To perceive by touch. **2.** To examine by touching; to test. **3.** To be conscious of; experience; as, to *feel* pain, pity, warmth, the force of a blow, etc.; he *felt* the justice of it. — *v. i.* **1.** To have perception by touch. **2.** To have the sensibilities affected; as, to *feel* for another; to *feel* kindly toward a friend. **3.** To have a sense of being (in a certain state); as, to *feel* sick, sure, grieved, etc. **4.** To grope; search; as, he *felt* in his pocket for a coin. **5.** To appear; seem; as, it *feels* cold. — *n.* **1.** Sense of touch; as, soft to the *feel*. **2.** A quality perceived by touch; the sensation produced; as, the leather has a greasy *feel*.

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feel'er, *n.* **1.** One that feels; esp., a tactile organ of an animal, as a tentacle. **2.** Anything, as a remark, etc., put forth to ascertain the views of others.

feel'ing, *p. a.* [4] **1.** Sentient; that can feel; sensitive; sympathetic. **2.** Having or expressing great sensibility. — *n.* **1.** Act or condition of one that feels. **2.** That sense of which sensations of touch, temperature, pressure, etc., are characteristic; esp., touch. **3.** A sensation; perception; consciousness. **4.** Any emotional state; emotion; *pl.*, general susceptibility; as, to hurt one's *feelings*. **5.** Susceptibility to emotion, esp. refined emotion; sentiment. — **feel'ing-ly**, *adv.* [8].

fee simple, fee tail. See under FEE, *n.*, 2.

feet (fēt), *n.*, *pl.* of FOOT.

feign (fān), *v. t.* **1.** To imagine; hence, to pretend; to form mentally and relate as if true. **2.** To sham; as, to *feign* illness. — *v. i.* To pretend; dissemble.

feint (fānt), *n.* **1.** That which is feigned; pretense; stratagem. **2.** A mock attack on one part when another part is the real object of attack. — *v. i.* To make a mock attack.

feld'spar' (fĕld'spär'), *n.* Any of a group of crystalline minerals, all silicates of aluminium, with potassium, sodium, calcium, or barium.

fe-lic'i-tate (fē-lĭs'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [1] To congratulate. Syn. FELICITATE, CONGRATULATE. **Felicitate** is the more formal term; **congratulate** commonly implies a heartier and more genuine expression of sympathetic joy.

fe-lic'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of felicitating; congratulation.

fe-lic'i-tous (fē-lĭs'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* [4] Happily expressed; apt. — **fe-lic'i-tous-ly**, *adv.* [8].

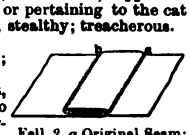
fe-lic'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State of being happy; blessedness. **2.** That which promotes happiness; blessing; prosperity. **3.** A pleasing faculty or quality, esp. in art or language; aptness; grace. — Syn. Bliss, blissfulness, happiness.

fe'line (fē'lĭn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the cat family. **2.** Catlike; sly; stealthy; treacherous.

fell (fĕl), *pret.* of FALL.

fell, *n.* A skin or hide; pelt.

fell, *v. t.* **1.** To cut, beat, or knock, down. **2.** To sew or hem down in a certain way. See *Illust.* — *n.* **1.** Timber cut down in one season. **2.** A seam formed by felling.



Fell, 2. *a* Original Seam; *b* Hemmed-down Fold.

fell, *a.* [3] **1.** Cruel; fierce; savage; as, "his *fell* design." **2.** Deadly; dire; destructive; very painful; as, *fell* disease. *Poetic.*

fel'lah (fĕl'ä), *n.*; *pl.* Ar. FELLAHIN or -HEEN (fĕl'ä-hēn'), E. FELLAHS (fĕl'äz). A peasant or cultivator in Egypt, Syria, etc.

fel'loe (fĕl'ō), *n.* Var. of FELLY.

fel'low (fĕl'ō), *n.* **1.** A companion; comrade; associate; contemporary. **2.** An equal in power, rank, character, etc. **3.** One of two things used together or suited to each other. **4.** A person; individual. *Chiefly Colloq.* **5.** A man of low breeding or of little worth. **6.** **a** A member of a college corporation. **b** The holder of a fellowship. **7.** A member of a literary or scientific society. — *a.* Being a companion; associated.

fellow feeling. Sympathy; a like feeling.

fel'low-ship (-shĭp), *n.* **1.** State or relation of being a fellow, or associate. **2.** Partnership; membership (in a society). **3.** Companionship; familiar intercourse; comradeship. **4.** *Universities.* A foundation to maintain a scholar called a *fellow;* position and emoluments of a fellow.

fel'ly (fĕl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-ĭz). The exterior wooden rim of a wheel, supported by the spokes.

fel'on (fĕl'ŭn), *n.* A kind of whitlow.

fel'on, *n.* One guilty of a felony; criminal; convict.

fe-lo'ni-ous (fē-lō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a felony. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

fel'o-ny (fĕl'ō-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). Any of various crimes more serious than *misdemeanors*.

fel'spar' (fĕl'spär'). Var. of FELDSPAR.

felt (fĕlt), *pret. & p. p.* of FEEL.

felt, *n.* **1.** A stuff of matted wool, or wool and fur or hair, compacted by rolling and pressure. **2.** Any article of felt, esp. a hat. — *v. t.* **1.** To make into felt; to mat. **2.** To cover with or as with felt.

felt'ing, *n.* The material of felt; also, felted cloth or the process by which it is made.

fe'male (fē'māl), *n.* A female human being; also, a female animal or plant.

Syn. FEMALE, WOMAN, LADY. **Female** (the correlative of *male*) emphasizes the idea of sex; it applies alike to human beings and animals. **Woman** (the correlative of *man*) emphasizes essential qualities; **lady** (the correlative of *gentleman*), rather the externals of social position or refinement. *Lady* is often a mere courteous synonym for *woman* (as, Please allow these *ladies* to pass); but its indiscriminate substitution for *woman* is vulgar.

— *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the sex that brings forth young or fruit; as, a *female* animal or plant. **2.** Characteristic of woman; feminine.

Syn. FEMALE, FEMININE, WOMANLY, WOMANLIKE, WOMANISH, EFFEMINATE, LADYLIKE. **Female** (opposed to *male*) applies to animals and plants as well as to human beings, and always suggests sex; **feminine** (opposed to *masculine*) denotes that which belongs to, or is characteristic of, women, and often suggests gender rather than sex; it has now practically displaced all except the more strictly physiological senses of *female;* as, the *female* bee; the *female* ivy; a *female* slave; *feminine*, maternal hands; *feminine* virtues. **Womanly** (often opposed to *girlish*) suggests esp. a woman's deeper, tenderer, more gracious qualities; as, a *womanly* grace. **Womanlike** is more apt to suggest characteristically feminine faults or foibles; as, *womanlike*, she acted on impulse. **Womanish** (compare *mannish, childish*) is a term of contempt; as, your tears are *womanish*. **Effeminate** emphasizes unmanly delicacy, luxuriousness, or enervation; as, an *effeminate* foppery. **Ladylike** is often used sarcastically to imply a dainty and finical affectation of the proprieties; as, fops of *ladylike* mien.

fem'i-nine (fĕm'ĭ-nĭn), *a.* **1.** Female; of the female sex. **2.** Of or pert. to a woman or women. **3.** *Gram.* Conforming, or denoting conformity, to the class of words distinguished primarily as denoting females. — Syn. See FEMALE, *a.* — *n.* *Gram.* A word or inflectional form of the feminine gender.

fem'i-nin'i-ty (-nĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or nature of the female sex; womanliness.

fem'o-ral (fĕm'ō-răl), *a.* Pertaining to the femur.

fe'mur (fē'mŭr), *n.*; *pl.* E. -MURS (-mŭrz), L. FEMORA (fĕm'ō-rä). The thigh bone.

fen (fĕn), *n.* Low swampy or boggy land.

fence (fĕns), *n.* **1.** Art of fencing, or use of the sword. **2.** An inclosing barrier, as of pickets, wire, stone, etc., as around a field. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To fend off danger from; protect; guard. **2.** To inclose with or as with a fence. — *v. i.* **1.** To guard; — with *against*. **2.** To practice fencing. **3.** To contest like fencers; esp., to combat inquiry or argument by equivocation or evasion. — **fenc'er** (fĕn'sĕr), *n.*

fenc'ing (fĕn'sĭng), *vb. n.* **1.** Art or practice of attack and defense with the sword or foil. Hence, evasive or equivocating argument or debate. **2.** **a** Materials for fences. *U. S.* **b** Fences collectively.

fend (fĕnd), *v. t.* To keep or ward off. — *v. i.* To act on the defensive; resist; parry.

fend'er, *n.* One that fends; as: **a** A cushion or pad to deaden a shock. **b** A device in front of locomotives, electric cars, etc., to throw off obstructions.

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fen'nel (fĕn'ĕl), *n.* An aromatic perennial plant of the celery family, with yellow flowers.

fen'ny (-ĭ), *a.* [3] Of or pert. to a fen; boggy.

fer'ment (fûr'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** A substance producing fermentation, as yeast or an enzyme. **2.** Tumult; agitation.

fer-ment' (fẽr-mĕnt'), *v. i.* **1.** To undergo fermentation; work. **2.** To be agitated or excited.—*v. t.* To cause fermentation in.

fer'men-ta'tion (fûr'mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A chemical change in organic matter accompanied with effervescence, such as that produced by yeast or in the souring of milk. **2.** Agitation; excitement.

fern (fûrn), *n.* A kind of plant which resembles seed plants in having a root, stem, and leaves (fronds) but which produces no seeds.

fern'y (fûr'nĭ), *a.* [3] Of, or abounding in, ferns.

fe-ro'cious (fẽ-rō'shŭs), *a.* [4] Fierce; savage; cruel. —**-ly**, *adv.* [8] —**-ness**, *n.* [8].

Syn. Barbarous, fierce, savage, merciless, cruel, pitiless, relentless, bloodthirsty, murderous.—FEROCIOUS, FIERCE, SAVAGE, CRUEL. Ferocious implies rapacity, wanton cruelty, or (often) formidable aspect; fierce suggests excessive vehemence, sometimes pitilessness, of temper or action; it may also express extreme eagerness; savage implies also barbarity or inhumanity; cruel implies indifference to others' suffering, or even pleasure in it.

fe-roc'i-ty (-rŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Savage fierceness; cruelty.

fer'ret (fĕr'ĕt), *n.* An animal, of the weasel family, bred for hunting rabbits, etc. — *v. t.* To hunt out of a lurking place; search out; as, to *ferret* out a secret.

fer'ri-age (-ĭ-ăj), *n.* Fare for passage over a ferry.

fer'rous sul'phate (fĕr'ŭs). A compound best known in the form of a hydrate called *copperas*.

fer-ru'gi-nous (fẽ-rōō'jĭ-nŭs), *a.* [4] Of, pertaining to, or containing, iron.

fer'rule (fĕr'ōōl; -rĭl), *n.* A metal ring or cap on a cane, tool handle, or the like, to strengthen it.

fer'ry (fĕr'ĭ), *v. t.* [2] To transport over a river, strait, etc., in a boat. — *v. i.* To pass over water in a boat or by a ferry. — *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-ĭz). A place where, or a vessel in which, persons or things are carried across a river, etc. —**fer'ry-boat'**, *n.*

fer'tile (fûr'tĭl), *a.* [4] **1.** Producing in abundance; fruitful; prolific; as, a *fertile* field; a *fertile* imagination. **2.** Capable of producing offspring, seed, or fruit; as, *fertile* flowers.

Syn. FERTILE, FRUITFUL, PROLIFIC. That is fertile (esp. soil or plants) which has the inherent power of producing; that is fruitful (esp. plants, trees, fields) which actually does produce; that is prolific (esp. animals) which produces abundantly.

fer-til'i-ty (fẽr-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being fertile; richness; fertile invention.

fer'ti-li-za'tion (fûr'tĭ-lĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of making fertile.

fer'ti-lize (fûr'tĭ-līz), *v. t.* [1] To make fertile or enrich; to make fruitful or productive.

fer'ti-liz'er (-līz'ẽr), *n.* One that fertilizes; esp., a commercial manure, as guano, bone dust, etc.

fer'ule (fĕr'ōōl; -rĭl), *n.* A piece of wood, as a ruler, for striking children, esp. on the hand, in punishment. — *v. t.* [1] To punish with a ferule.

fer'ven-cy (fûr'vĕn-sĭ), *n.* State of being fervent; heat; ardor; eagerness.

fer'vent (-vĕnt), *a.* [4] **1.** Hot; glowing; burning. **2.** Warm in feeling; zealous. —**-ly**, *adv.* [8].

Syn. FERVENT, FERVID, ARDENT. Fervent suggests great warmth or earnestness of feeling (esp. as manifested in zeal, piety, etc.); fervid is stronger, and expresses vehement, impassioned, or (often) overheated feeling (esp. with reference to imagination, eloquence, etc.); ardent implies eagerness and fine enthusiasm; as, *fervent* prayers; *fervid* loyalty; *ardent* desires.

fer'vid (fûr'vĭd), *a.* [4] Ardent; burning. —**Syn.** See FERVENT. —**-ly**, *adv.* [8] —**-ness**, *n.* [8].

fer'vor (-vẽr), *n.* [5] **1.** Heat; excessive warmth. **2.** Intensity of feeling or expression; ardor.

fes'cue (fĕs'kū), *n.* A kind of grass.

fes'tal (-tăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a holiday or a feast; joyous; festive. —**fes'tal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

fes'ter (fĕs'tẽr), *n.* A small suppurating sore; pustule. — *v. i.* **1.** To suppurate. **2.** To cause increasing inflammation of surrounding parts; rankle. **3.** To putrefy; rot. — *v. t.* To cause to fester.

fes'ti-val (-tĭ-văl), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to a festival. — *n.* **1.** A time of feasting or celebration. **2.** A periodical season of entertainment; as, a music *festival*.

fes'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [4] Pertaining to, or befitting, a feast; festal. —**fes'tive-ly**, *adv.* [8].

fes-tiv'i-ty (fĕs-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). **1.** State of being festive; gayety. **2.** A festive celebration.

fes-toon' (-tōōn'), *n.* A garland hanging in a curve. — *v. t.* To form in, or adorn with, festoons.

fe'tal (fē'tăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a fetus.

fetch (fĕch), *v. t.* **1.** To bring, or to go and bring; get. **2.** To perform; hence, to draw (a breath); heave (a sigh). **3.** To attain; reach; as, to *fetch* port. **4.** To bring as price or equivalent; sell for. — **Syn.** See BRING.—*v. i.* To get and bring things. — *n.* Act of fetching.

fetch'ing, *p. a.* [4] Pleasing; fascinating.

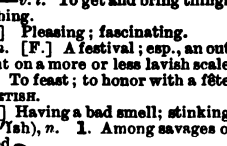
‖ **fête** (fāt; *F.* fĕt), *n.* [F.] A festival; esp., an outdoor entertainment on a more or less lavish scale.

fête (fāt), *v. t.* [1] To feast; to honor with a fête.

fe'tich. Var. of FETISH.

fet'id (fĕt'ĭd), *a.* [4] Having a bad smell; stinking.

fe'tish (fē'tĭsh; fĕt'ĭsh), *n.* **1.** Among savages or the less advanced races, an inanimate object, supposed to have magic powers, as to preserve from injury, disease, etc **2.** Hence, any object of special or unreasoning devotion.



Eskimo Whale Fetish of Wood.

fe'tish-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The worship of fetishes.

fet'lock (fĕt'lŏk), *n.* The cushionlike projection above the hoof of the horse and similar animals; also, the tuft of hair or the joint at this point.

fet'ter (fĕt'ẽr), *n.* A chain or shackle for the feet; a shackle; — usually in *pl.* — *v. t.* To put fetters on; shackle; enchain. — **Syn.** See HAMPER.

fet'tle (-'l), *n.* Condition; trim; as, in fine *fettle*.

fe'tus (fē'tŭs), *n.* The young or embryo of an animal in the womb or egg.

feud (fūd), *n.* A quarrel; esp., an inveterate strife between families, clans, or the like.

feud, *n.* *Law.* A fee, or feudal benefice; fief.

feu'dal (fū'dăl), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, feuds, fiefs, or fees. **2.** Of or pertaining to the feudal system. — **feudal system**, the political system in Europe, in the Middle Ages, based on the relation of lord to vassal, with the holding of land in feud; feudalism.

feu'dal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The feudal system, or its principles, relations, or usages.

fe'ver (fē'vẽr), *n.* **1.** A disease marked by increased heat, quickened pulse, and general derangement of the functions. **2.** Excessive excitement. — *v. t.* To put into, or affect with, a fever.

fe'ver-few (-fū), *n.* A perennial plant having finely divided leaves and small white flowers.

fe'ver-ish, *a.* [4] **1.** Having, indicating, pertaining to, or causing, fever. **2.** Disordered as by fever; excited; restless; as, in *feverish* uncertainty. —**fe'ver-ish-ly**, *adv.* [8] —**-ness**, *n.* [8].

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few (fū), *a.* [3] Not many; of small number.—**Syn.** See LESS. — **few'ness**, *n.* [8].

fez (fĕz), *n.*; *pl.* FEZZES (fĕz'ĕz). A form of cap, the headdress of the Turks.

Turkish Fez.

‖ **fi'an'cé'** (fē'äN'sā'), *n. masc.*; **fi'an'cée'** (-sā'), *n. fem.* [F.] A betrothed person.

fi-as'co (fī-ăs'kō), *n.*; *pl.* -COS or -COES (-kōz). A complete or ridiculous failure, as of a play.

fi'at (fī'ăt), *n.* An authoritative command or proclamation.

fiat money. Paper currency which is made legal tender by *fiat* or law, but which does not represent, or is not based upon, specie, and contains no promise of redemption. *U. S.*

fib (fĭb), *n.* A falsehood concerning a trivial matter. — *v. i.*; FIBBED (fĭbd); FIB'BING. To tell a fib.

fi'ber (fī'bĕr), *n.* [6] **1.** A thread or threadlike substance. **2.** *Bot.* **a** One of the elongated thick-walled cells forming the bast. **b** A slender threadlike root, as that of a grass. **3.** Any tough threadlike substance capable of being spun and woven. **4.** Fibrous structure; hence, texture; sinew.

fi'bre. Var. of FIBER.

fi'brin (-brĭn), *n.* *Chem.* **a** A white insoluble fibrous proteid, formed esp. in the coagulation of blood. **b** Gluten; — called *plant* or *vegetable fibrin*.

fi'broid (-broid), *a.* Resembling, or forming, fibrous tissue; made up of fibers; as, a *fibroid* tumor.

fi'brous (-brŭs), *a.* [4] Containing, consisting of, or like, fibers.

fib'u-la (fĭb'ū-lȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). The outer, usually smaller, of the two bones of the human leg or an animal's hind limb, below the knee.

fich'u (fĭsh'ōō; *F.* fē shü'), *n.* A light three-cornered cape for women's wear.

fick'le (fĭk'l), *a.* [4] Changeable; inconstant; as, *fickle* princes, moods, fortune, winds, etc. — **Syn.** Wavering, irresolute, unsettled, vacillating, unstable, unsteady, variable, capricious, veering, shifting. See FAITHLESS. — **fick'le-ness**, *n.* [8].

fic'tile (fĭk'tĭl), *a.* [4] Molded, or moldable, into form by art; relating to pottery, etc.

fic'tion (-shŭn), *n.* **1.** A feigning or imagining. **2.** That which is feigned or imagined; esp., a feigned story. **3.** Fictitious literature; esp., novels and romances.

Syn. Invention, figment, fabrication, fable. — FICTION, FIGMENT, FABRICATION (in their general sense of invention). Fiction suggests imaginative fashioning, whether with or without intent to deceive; it is opposed to *fact*, *truth*, *reality*; figment implies more irresponsible invention; it often suggests a somewhat transparent fiction, esp. to keep up appearances; fabrication commonly implies something made up to deceive; as, truth is stranger than *fiction*; a *figment* of the imagination; the account of the interview was a *fabrication*.

fic-ti'tious (fĭk-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Feigned; pretended; false. **2.** Pertaining to or like fiction. — **Syn.** See ARTIFICIAL. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

fid (fĭd), *n.* A pin of hard wood used to open rope strands in splicing, etc.

fid'dle (fĭd'l), *n.* A violin; — now familiar or contemptuous. — *v. i. & t.* [1] **1.** To play on a fiddle; — now familiar or contemptuous. **2.** To make aimless or idle motions, as with the fingers; hence, to trifle. — **fid'dler** (-lẽr), *n.* [8].

fiddler crab. A burrowing crab of the Atlantic coast. See CRUSTACEANS, *Illust.*

fid'dle-stick' (fĭd'l-stĭk'), *n.* **1.** The bow used in playing the fiddle; — now familiar or contemptuous. **2.** A mere nothing; — used, esp. in *pl.*, as an interjection.

fi-del'i-ty (fĭ-dĕl'ĭ-tĭ; fī-), *n.* Faithfulness; careful observance of duty or obligations; esp.: **a** Loyalty. **b** Exactness; accuracy.

fidg'et (fĭj'ĕt), *v. i.* To move about uneasily, as if restless. — *v. t.* To cause to fidget; make nervous. — *n.* **1.** Uneasiness; restlessness. **2.** *pl.* A general nervous restlessness.

fidg'et-y (-ĭ), *a.* [4] Restless; inclined to fidget.

fi-du'ci-a-ry (fĭ-dū'shĭ-ĕ-rĭ), *a.* [4] **1.** Held in trust; as, *fiduciary* estates. **2.** Involving confidence or trust; as, in a *fiduciary* capacity.

fie (fī), *interj.* An exclamation of disgust, etc.

fief (fēf), *n.* *Law.* A feudal estate; a fee; feud.

field (fēld), *n.* **1.** Cleared land; land suitable, and often inclosed, for tillage or pasture. **2.** A piece of land put to a special use or yielding particular products; as, gold *fields*. **3.** A place where a battle is fought; also, the battle. **4.** A piece of land, usually inclosed, devoted to some sport, esp. the part used by the players; in *Baseball*, the infield and the outfield, esp. the latter. **5.** Collectively, all competitors in a contest, or all except one or more specified. **6.** A sphere or range of activity, influence, etc.; as, a scholar eminent in his *field*. **7.** An open space; extent; expanse; as, a *field* of ice. **8.** The region or space throughout which an exerted force is felt, as that exerted by a magnetic pole or electric current (magnetic force). — *v. t. & i.* *Baseball & Cricket.* To catch, stop, throw, etc., the ball.

field day. **1.** A day when troops are exercised in field evolutions. **2.** Open air athletic meeting. *U. S.*

field'er (fēl'dẽr), *n.* Player stationed in the field.

field'fare' (fēld'fâr'), *n.* A small European thrush.

field glass. A compact binocular telescope.

field marshal. In some armies, an officer next in rank below the commander in chief.

field'piece' (fēld'pēs'), *n.* A gun mounted on wheels, for use in field campaigns.

fiend (fēnd), *n.* A malicious foe; one diabolically wicked; specif., the Devil; a demon.

fiend'ish, *a.* [4] Like a fiend; diabolically wicked or cruel; as, *fiendish* soldiers, torture, glee, etc. — **fiend'ish-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **fiend'ish-ness**, *n.* [8].

fierce (fērs), *a.* [3] **1.** Furious; violent; impetuous; as, a *fierce* wind. **2.** Vehement in anger or cruelty; of a nature to inspire terror; ferocious; as, a *fierce* tyrant; *fierce* looks. — **Syn.** See FEROCIOUS. — **fierce'ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

fi'er-y (fī'ẽr-ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Consisting of, containing, or like fire. **2.** Ardent; impetuous; passionate; as, a *fiery* spirit or temper. **3.** Heated; inflamed.

fife (fīf), *n.* A small shrill musical pipe, resembling the piccolo flute. — *v. i. & t.* [1] To play a fife. — **fif'er** (fīf'ẽr), *n.* [8].

fif'teen' (fĭf'tēn'; fĭf'tēn'), *a.* Five and ten, — a cardinal number used attributively, often with ellipsis of the noun; as, *fifteen* were present. — *n.* **1.** The sum of five and ten; fifteen units or objects. **2.** A symbol representing fifteen units, as 15 or XV.

fif'teenth' (fĭf'tēnth'; fĭf'tēnth'), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the fourteenth; — the ordinal of *fifteen*. **2.** Constituting one of fifteen equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by fifteen; a fifteenth part. **2.** A fifteenth unit or object.

fifth (fĭfth), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the fourth; — the ordinal of *five*. **2.** Constituting one of five equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* **1.** Quotient of a unit divided by five; fifth part. **2.** A fifth unit or object. — **-ly**, *adv.*

fif'ti-eth (fĭf'tĭ-ĕth), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the forty-ninth; — the ordinal of *fifty*. **2.** Constituting one of fifty equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* **1.** The quotient of a unit divided by fifty; a fiftieth part. **2.** A fiftieth unit or object.

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fif'ty (fĭf'tĭ), *a.* Five times ten; — **a** cardinal number used attributively, often with ellipsis of the noun; as, *fifty* were killed. — *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** The sum of five tens; fifty units. **2.** A symbol for fifty units, as 50 or l.

fig (fĭg), *n.* **1.** A small pear-shaped fruit, pulpy when ripe, and eaten raw or preserved or dried with sugar; also, the tree which bears this fruit. **2.** The value of a fig, almost nothing.

Common Fig. Leaves and Fruit.

fight (fīt), *n.* **1.** A battle; combat. **2.** Any contest. **3.** Strength or disposition for fighting; pugnacity; as, to show *fight*. — **Syn.** Struggle, encounter, action. See CONTEST. — *v. i.*; FOUGHT (fôt); FIGHT'ING. **1.** To attempt to defeat or destroy an enemy, by either blows or weapons. **2.** To act in opposition to anything. — **to fight shy**, to avoid meeting fairly or at close quarters; — used with *of*. — *v. t.* **1.** To carry on or wage, as a conflict; sustain, win, or gain by fighting, as a cause or one's way. **2.** To contend with in battle; war against. **3.** To cause to fight; as, to *fight* cocks. — **fight'er** (-ẽr), *n.* [8].

fig'ment (fĭg'mĕnt), *n.* An invented statement, doctrine, etc.; a fiction. — **Syn.** See FICTION.

fig'u-ra'tion (-ū-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of giving figure, or definite form. **2.** Form; shape.

fig'ur-a-tive (fĭg'ŭr-ā-tĭv), *a.* [4] **1.** Emblematical; typical; as, a *figurative* ceremonial. **2.** Not literal; also, abounding in figures of speech; florid; as, *figurative* language. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

fig'ure (fĭg'ŭr), *n.* **1.** A numerical symbol; numeral; digit; as, 1, 2, 3, etc. **2.** Value as expressed in numbers; price; as, the house was sold at a low *figure*. *Colloq.* **3.** Form; shape; outline. **4.** An object having shape or form. **5.** **a** Appearance or impression made by a person's conduct or career; as, a sorry *figure*. **b** A personage; character. **6.** A drawing or likeness; a diagram; a pattern or design. **7.** A type or symbol; as, the olive branch is a *figure* of peace. **8.** A form of expression that differs from ordinary language and by means of which pictures or images are suggested to the mind, as when we call a man a "lion" or speak of a heart "hard as steel"; pictorial language. **9.** *Dancing.* A set of evolutions in a dance. — **Syn.** See FORM. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To represent by a figure. **2.** To embellish with figures, or designs. **3.** To indicate by numerals; also, to compute. **4.** To express by a metaphor; symbolize. — **to figure out**, to solve; find the result of. — **to f. up**, to add; compute the amount of. — *v. i.* **1.** To make a figure; be conspicuous; appear. **2.** To calculate; esp., to reckon in figures. *Colloq.* — **fig'ur-er**, *n.* [8].

fig'ure-head' (-ŭr-hĕd') *n.* **1.** The figure on the prow of a ship. **2.** A nominal head; esp., one who holds an office but exercises no power.

fig wasp. A minute insect important as the agent in the process of caprification (which see).

fig'wort' (fĭg'wŭrt'), *n.* Any of various plants, chiefly coarse herbs with small flowers.

Fi'ji (fē'jē), *n.* A native of the Fiji Islands.

fil'a-ment (fĭl'ă-mĕnt), *n.* A thread or threadlike object; specif., *Bot.*, the anther-bearing stalk of a stamen. — **fil'a-men'tous** (-mĕn'tŭs), *a.*

fil'bert (fĭl'bẽrt), *n.* Either of two European hazels or their sweet-flavored nut.

filch (fĭlch), *v. t.* To pilfer; steal. — **Syn.** See STEAL. — **filch'er**, *n.* [8].

file (fīl), *n.* **1.** A line, wire, or other contrivance by means of which papers may be kept in order. **2.** An orderly collection of papers. **3.** A row of persons, animals, or things arranged one behind the other. — *v. t.* [1] To arrange, or lay away, as papers, methodically; place on file. — *v. i.* To march in a file, as soldiers, one after another.

file (fīl), *n.* A steel instrument with cutting edges, or teeth, for abrading or smoothing substances. — *v. t.* **1.** To rub, smooth, cut, or sharpen with a file. **2.** To remove with a file; — with *off*, *away*.

fil'ial (fĭl'yăl; -ĭ-ăl), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to a son or daughter; as, *filial* obedience.

fil'i-bus'ter (-ĭ-bŭs'tẽr), *n.* **1.** An irregular military adventurer; one of those who organize hostile expeditions against countries with which their own are at peace. **2.** A member of a legislative or deliberative body who filibusters. *U. S.* — *v. i.* To delay legislation by extreme dilatory tactics. *U. S.*

fil'i-gree (-grē), *n.* Ornamental work of fine wire. — *a.* Relating to, composed of, or like filigree.

fil'ing (fīl'ĭng), *n.* A bit filed off; as, iron *filings*.

Fil'i-pi'no (fĭl'ĭ-pē'nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NOS (-nōz). *Fem.* **Fil'i-pi'na** (-nă); *pl.* -NAS (-năz). A member of a native tribe, esp. of a Christianized tribe, of the Philippine Islands.

fill (fĭl), *v. t.* **1.** To make full; to put or pour into, till no more can be received. **2.** *Naut.* (1) To dilate; distend, as a sail. (2) To trim (a yard) to the wind. **3.** To furnish an abundant supply to; to pervade; occupy the whole of; as, the hotel is *filled* with guests. **4.** To feed; satisfy. **5.** **a** To execute (a business order). **b** *Med.* To compound (a prescription). *U. S.* **6.** To have and perform the duties of; occupy; hold, as an office. **7.** To supply with an incumbent, as an office. — **to fill in.** **a** To insert; as, he *filled in* the figures. **b** To complete by supplying omissions; — **to f. out**, to extend or enlarge to the desired limit; to make complete. — **to f. up**, to make full; to occupy completely; to complete; fill (a vacancy, post, etc.); to stop up, as a hole. — *v. i.* **1.** To become full; be filled. **2.** To fill a cup or glass for drinking. — *n.* **1.** A full supply; as much as supplies a want or need. **2.** That which fills; filling; also, the place to be filled.

filled (fĭld), *p. p.* of FILL. — **filled gold**, a substitute for solid gold consisting of a base metal, usually brass, covered with a thin sheet of hard gold.

fill'er (fĭl'ẽr), *n.* One that fills; a filling.

fil'let (-ĕt), *n.* **1.** A little band, esp. one to encircle the hair. **2.** A thin, narrow strip of any material, or a narrow, flat part or ornament, as a flat molding separating other moldings, etc. **3.** *Cookery.* A piece of lean meat without bone; also, a long strip rolled up and tied. — *v. t.* To bind, furnish, or make, with or as with a fillet.

fill'ing (fĭl'ĭng), *vb. n.* That which is used to fill an empty space, or supply a deficiency.

fil'lip (-ĭp), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To strike or snap in a certain quick way with the finger. **2.** To snap as by a fillip. — *n.* **1.** A smart blow or tap with the finger. **2.** Something serving to rouse or excite.

fil'li-peen' (-ĭ-pēn'), *n.* See PHILOPENA.

fil'ly (fĭl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES. A female foal or colt.

film (fĭlm), *n.* **1.** A thin skin. **2.** Any thin, slight covering or layer, as the layer holding the sensitized salts of photographic plates, or a flexible sheet on which this layer is mounted. — *v. t. & i.* To cover, or become covered, with or as with a film.

film'y (fĭl'mĭ), *a.* [3] Of, resembling, or covered with, a film. — **film'i-ness**, *n.* [8].

fil'ter (fĭl'tẽr), *n.* Anything porous through which liquid is passed to cleanse or strain it, or an apparatus containing such substance. — *v. t.* To pass through, or remove by, a filter; strain. — *v. i.* To pass through or as through a filter; percolate.

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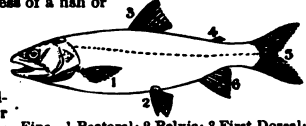
filth (fĭlth), *n.* **1.** Foul matter; repulsive dirt; nastiness. **2.** Moral defilement; corruption.

filth'y (fĭl'thĭ), *a.* [3] Defiled with filth; foul; impure; obscene. — **Syn.** Unclean, squalid, nasty. See DIRTY. — **filth'i-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-i-ness**, *n.* [8].

fil'trate (fĭl'trāt), *v. t. & i.* [1] To filter. — *n.* The liquid which has been filtered.

fil-tra'tion (fĭl-trā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of filtering. **2.** Percolation.

fin (fĭn), *n.* **1.** A membranous winglike or paddle-like process of a fish or other aquatic animal, used in propelling, balancing, or guiding the body.



Fins. 1 Pectoral; 2 Pelvic; 3 First Dorsal; 4 Second Dorsal; 5 Caudal; 6 Anal.

2. A finlike organ, attachment, or part.

fi'nal (fī'năl), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or occurring at, the end; last. **2.** Conclusive; decisive; as, *final* judgment. **3.** Respecting, or constituted by, an end or object in view; — chiefly in *final cause*. — **Syn.** See LAST. — *n.* That which is final.

fi-na'le (fē-nä'lē), *n.* Termination; concluding part.

fi-nal'i-ty (fī-năl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). **1.** State of being final, finished, or settled. **2.** That which is final; a final action or state.

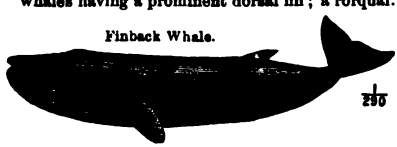
fi'nal-ly (fī'năl-ĭ), *adv.* **1.** At the end; ultimately; lastly. **2.** Conclusively; beyond recovery.

fi-nance' (fĭ-năns'; fī-), *n.* **1.** Pecuniary resources, esp. of a ruler or of a state; — usually in *pl.* **2.** The management of money or conduct of monetary affairs. — *v. t.* [1] To conduct the finances of; provide the capital for.

fi-nan'cial (fĭ-năn'shăl), *a.* Pertaining to finance, or money matters. — **fi-nan'cial-ly**, *adv.* [8].

fin'an-cier' (fĭn'ăn-sēr'), *n.* **1.** One having the administration of finance. **2.** One skilled in financial operations.

fin'back' (fĭn'băk'), *n.* Any of various whalebone whales having a prominent dorsal fin; a rorqual.


Finback Whale.

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finch (fĭnch), *n.* Any of a numerous family of singing birds, including the sparrows, grosbeaks, crossbills, goldfinches, linnets, buntings, etc.

find (find), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* FOUND (found); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FINDING. **1.** To meet with, come upon, or light upon; as: **a** To discover by study or experiment; as, water is *found* to be a compound substance. **b** To gain; get; procure; as, to *find* time. **c** To attain to; arrive at; reach; as, to *find* one's level. **2.** To arrive at, as a conclusion; as, to *find* a verdict. **3.** To learn by experience; perceive; experience; feel; as, he *found* the argument absurd. **4.** To gain, or regain, the use of; as, to *find* one's tongue. **5.** To provide; supply; maintain; as, to *find* food for workmen. — **to find fault**, to discover and proclaim some defect or fault; to criticize unfavorably. — **to f. one's self.** **a** To be; — often used in speaking of health. **b** To provide one's own living, or food and lodging. **c** To come to a consciousness of one's powers or capacities or into conditions that make possible the exercise of them. — **to f. out**, to detect (a thief); to discover (a secret); to understand. — *n.* A finding, or something found.

find'er (fīn'dĕr), *n.* One that finds; specifically, a camera attachment which shows in miniature the view thrown on the photographic plate.

find'ing, *vb. n.* **1.** That which is found; esp., *pl.*, that which a journeyman artisan provides for himself, as tools, trimmings, etc. **2.** *Law.* The result of a judicial inquiry, esp. into some matter of fact.

fine (fīn), *a.* [3] **1.** Finished; refined; free from impurity. **2.** Not coarse, gross, or heavy; as, *fine* sand; a *fine* thread; *fine* linen. **3.** Of delicate or nice perception; refined; as, a *fine* taste in art. **4.** Of marked excellence; as, a *fine* man or ship; a *fine* view. — **fine art**, art concerned with the creation of objects of imagination and taste for their own sake without relation to utility. — **f. arts**, painting, drawing, architecture, and sculpture; poetry, music, dancing, and dramatic art are often included.

fine, *n.* **1.** End; conclusion. *Obs.*, except in: **in fine**, in conclusion or in short. **2.** A sum exacted as penalty for an offense. — *v. t.* To set a fine on by judgment of a court; punish by fine.

fine'drawn' (fīn'drôn'), *p. a.* [4] Drawn out to extreme thinness or subtlety.

fine'ly, *adv.* In a fine manner or degree.

fine'ness (fīn'nĕs), *n.* **1.** Quality or condition of being fine. **2.** The proportion of pure silver or gold in coins, etc., expressed in parts per thousand.

fin'er-y (fīn'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-ERIES** (-Ĭz). Ornament; decoration; esp., showy dress.

fine'spun' (fīn'spŭn'), *a.* [4] Spun or drawn fine; hence, oversubtle; as, *finespun* theories.

fi-nesse' (fĭ-nĕs'), *n.* **1.** Delicate skill; refinement. **2.** Subtlety of contrivance; cunning; stratagem. — *v. i.* [1] To use finesse, artifice, or stratagem.

fin'ger (fĭng'gĕr), *n.* **1.** One of the digits of the hand, esp. one other than the thumb. **2.** Something like, or suggestive of, a finger, as a pointer. **3.** A part of a glove into which a finger is inserted. — *v. t. & i.* To touch with the fingers; handle.

fin'i-cal (fĭn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] Affectedly fine; unduly fastidious. — **Syn.** Fastidious, spruce, dapper, jaunty, foppish, nice, dainty, effeminate, trim, brisk, smart, alert. — **fin'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

fi'nis (fī'nĭs), *n.* An end; conclusion.

fin'ish (fĭn'ĭsh), *v. t.* **1.** To arrive at the end of; end; terminate; as, to *finish* one's course. **2.** To complete; perfect; as, to *finish* a picture. **3.** To dispose of completely; as, to *finish* one's dinner. — **Syn.** Conclude, accomplish. See CLOSE. — *v. i.* To come to an end; cease. — *n.* **1.** The conclusion; end. **2.** That which finishes, completes, or perfects. **3.** Condition resulting from completed labor; style of finishing. — **fin'ish-er**, *n.* [8]. — **finishing school**, a school where young women are prepared for entrance into society.

fin'ished (-ĭsht), *p. a.* **1.** Concluded; perfected. **2.** Polished to the highest degree; perfect.

fi'nite (fī'nīt), *a.* **1.** Having definable limits. **2.** Determinable; susceptible of complete enumeration or of physical measurement; neither infinite nor infinitesimal. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

fin keel. *Naut.* A projection downward from the keel of a yacht, resembling in shape the fin of a fish.

Finn (fĭn), *n.* A native of Finland; also, a member of any of various allied races or of races speaking tongues allied to the Finnish.

fin'nan had'die (fĭn'ăn). A smoked haddock.

Finn'ic (-Ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Finns or to the Finnish or allied languages.

Finn'ish (-ĭsh), *a.* Of or pertaining to Finland, the Finns, or their language. — *n.* Language of the Finns of Finland.

fin'ny (fĭn'Ĭ), *a.* [3] Having or resembling fins; hence, pertaining to, or abounding in, fishes.

fiord (fyôrd), *n.* A narrow inlet of the sea, between high banks.

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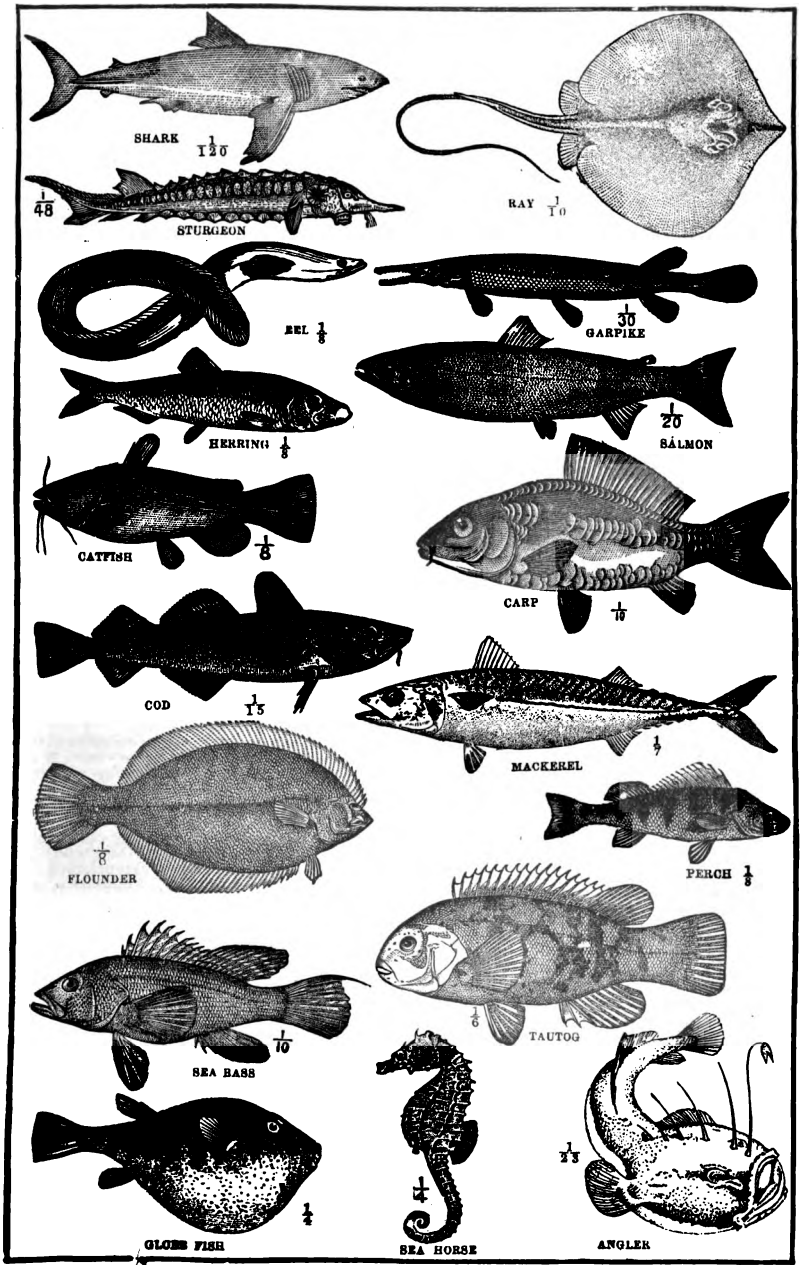

TYPICAL FISHES

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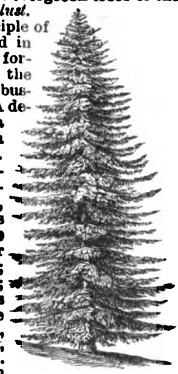
fir (fûr), *n.* Any of various evergreen trees of the pine family. See TREE, *Illust.*



Western Balsam Fir.

fire (fīr), *n.* **1.** The principle of combustion as manifested in light and heat, esp. flame, formerly regarded as one of the elements. **2.** Fuel in combustion, as on a hearth. **3.** A destructive burning, as of a house. **4.** Lightning; a thunderbolt. *Archaic.* **5.** An inflammable composition or a device for producing a fiery display; as, red *fire*. **6.** a Liveliness of imagination or fancy. b Ardor of passion. c Ardor of spirit or temperament; fervor. **7.** Brilliancy; hence, a glowing object, as a star. **8.** The discharge of firearms; firing. — **on fire**, burning; hence, ardent, passionate; eager; zealous. — **under f.**, exposed to an enemy's fire; in battle. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To set on fire; kindle; ignite. **2.** Hence: a To subject to intense heat; bake, as pottery. b To tend the fire of; as, to *fire* a boiler. **3.** a To animate; give life to; as, to *fire* the imagination. b To inflame; irritate, as the passions. **4.** To cause to explode, as a mine; discharge, as a gun. **5.** To propel from or as from a gun; as, to *fire* bullets. — *v. i.* **1.** To take fire; redden. **2.** To be inflamed with passion. **3.** To discharge artillery or firearms. **4.** To hurl. *Colloq.*

fire'arm' (-ärm'), *n.* A weapon, esp. a portable one, from which a shot is discharged by an explosive.

fire'brand' (-brănd'), *n.* **1.** A piece of burning wood. **2.** One who inflames factions or causes contention.

fire'cracker (fīr'krăk'ẽr), *n.* A paper cylinder containing an explosive, fired to make a noise.

fire damp. A gas formed esp. in coal mines; also, the explosive mixture formed by this gas with air.

fire'dog' (fīr'dôg'), *n.* An andiron.

fire eater. **1.** A juggler who pretends to eat fire. **2.** A quarrelsome person who seeks affrays.

fire engine. An apparatus for throwing a stream of water to extinguish fires.

fire escape. Any device for escape from a burning building.

fire'fly' (-flī'), *n.; pl.* -FLIES (-flīz'). Any nocturnal winged light-producing insect.

fire'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN. **1.** A man employed to put out fires. **2.** A man who tends fires; stoker.

fire'place' (plās'), *n.* The part of a chimney for the fire, usually an open recess in a wall; a hearth.

fire'proof' (-prōōf'), *a.* Proof against fire; relatively incombustible. — *v. t.* To render fireproof.

fire ship. A vessel carrying combustibles or explosives, sent among the enemy's ships or works to set them on fire.

fire'side' (-sīd'), *n.* Place near the fire; home.

fire trap. A building so constructed as to make escape difficult or hazardous in case of fire.

fire'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* Any of several weeds troublesome in clearings or burned districts.

fire'wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* Wood for fuel.

fire'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* **1.** A device for producing a display of light or a figure in fire; — usually in *pl.* **2.** *pl.* A pyrotechnic exhibition.

fir'kin (fûr'kĭn), *n.* **1.** A small wooden vessel or cask, for butter, lard, etc. **2.** A measure of capacity, usually one fourth of a barrel.

firm (fûrm), *a.* [3] **1.** Fixed; hence, closely compressed; unyielding; as, *firm* flesh or wood. **2.** Not easily moved; established; loyal. **3.** Solid; — opposed to *fluid*. **4.** Indicating firmness; as, a *firm* voice. **5.** Steady; not fluctuating; — of prices, etc. **Syn.** Fixed, stable, steady, secure, immovable, hard, solid; resolute, constant, determined. — FIRM, HARD, SOLID. **Firm** (opposed to *loose*, *flabby*) suggests steadiness or consistency under pressure; **hard** (opposed to *soft*) implies impenetrability or relatively complete resistance to pressure; **solid** (opposed to *fluid*, *open*, *hollow*) implies fixity of form and density of mass. Fig., *firm* implies stability, fixedness, or resolution; *hard*, obduracy or lack of feeling; *solid*, substantial qualities; as, a *firm* belief; *hard* bargain; *solid* comfort.

firm (fûrm), *n.* The name under which a company transacts business; partnership; commercial house.

fir'ma-ment (fûr'mă-mĕnt), *n.* The vault or arch of the sky; the heavens.

firm'ly, *adv.* In a firm manner.

firm'ness, *n.* State or quality of being firm.

first (fûrst), *a.* Preceding all others, as in time or rank; — used as the ordinal of *one*. — **Syn.** Primary; highest, chief, principal, foremost. — **at first blush**, *or* **at the first blush**, at the first appearance, view, or consideration. — **at f. hand**, from the original source. — **f. aid.** emergency treatment given to sufferers from accident, etc., before regular professional care can be given. — *adv.* **1.** Before any or some other person or thing in time, space, rank, etc. **2.** For the first time. **3.** In preference to anything else. — **at first**, **at the first**, at the beginning. — *n.* Anything that is first.

first'-class' (fûrst'klăs'), *a.* Of the best or highest class, rank, or quality. — *adv.* By a first-class conveyance; as, to travel *first-class*.

first'-hand' (-hănd'), *adv.* At first hand. — *a.* Obtained directly from the original source.

first'ling (-lĭng), *n.* The first of a class or kind; the first produce, offspring, or result of anything.

first'ly (-lĭ), *adv.* In the first place; first; — commonly used in connection with *secondly*, etc. Many prefer *first* in this use.

first'-rate' (-rāt'), *a.* Of the first rate; hence, very efficient or good. — *adv.* Very well. *Colloq.*

firth (fûrth), *n.* A narrow arm of the sea; a frith.

fis'cal (fĭs'kăl), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the public treasury or revenue. **2.** Financial. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

fish (fĭsh), *n.; pl.* FISHES (-ĕz), *or, collectively*, FISH. **1.** Broadly, any animal living in the water. **2.** Any completely aquatic, water-breathing vertebrate having the limbs (when present) developed as fins and, usually, a scaly body. See *Illust.*, p. 225. **3.** The flesh of fish, used as food. — *v. i.* **1.** To attempt to catch fish, as by angling or drawing a net; — often with *for*. **2.** To search (for anything submerged or hidden) with hook, dredge, extended arm, etc. **3.** To seek to get by artifice, or indirectly; as, to *fish* for a compliment. — *v. t.* **1.** To catch; draw (out or up); as, to *fish* pearls; to *fish* out a coin. **2.** To fish in, as a stream. — **fish'er**, *n.* [8].

fish'er-man (-ẽr-măn), *n.* One whose occupation is to catch fish.

fish'er-y (fĭsh'ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). Act, process, occupation, or place of fishing.

fish hawk. The osprey.

fish'hook' (fĭsh'ho͝ok'), *n.* A hook for catching fish.

fish'ing, *vb. n.* Act of one who fishes.

fish'mon'ger (-mŭn'gẽr), *n.* A dealer in fish.

fish'wife' (fĭsh'wīf'), *n.; pl.* -WIVES' (-wīvz'). A woman who sells fish at retail.

fish'y (fĭsh'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Consisting of, or having the qualities, taste, or odor of fish. **2.** Improbable; as, a *fishy* story. *Colloq.* **3.** Dull; lusterless, as an eye.

fis'sion (-ŭn), *n.* A cleaving into parts.

fis'sure (-ûr), *n.* A narrow opening made by separation of parts; cleft. — *v. t. & i.* [1] To break into fissures; cleave.

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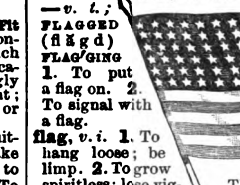
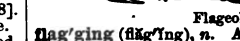
fist (fĭst), *n.* The hand clenched, esp. for a blow.
fist'ic (fĭs'tĭk), *a.* [4] Pertaining to boxing. *Colloq.*
fist'i-cuffs' (-tĭ-kŭfs'), *n. pl.* A fight with the fists.
fis'tu-la (fĭs'tŭ-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. -LAS (-lȧz), L. -LÆ (-lē). An abnormal opening or narrow cavity in a normal canal, organ, or other part of the body.
fit (fĭt), *a.*; FIT'TER (-ẽr); FIT'TEST. **1.** Adapted to an end, object, or design; qualified. **2.** Becoming; seemly; proper. **3.** Prepared; ready; — commonly with *to* or *for*.
Syn. FIT, SUITABLE, APPROPRIATE, PROPER. Fit implies adaptation, competence, or (often) conformity to a standard; suitable suggests that which accords with or becomes (esp.) a position, occasion, etc.; appropriate emphasizes more strongly fitness or propriety as to taste or good judgment; that is proper which is appropriate inherently or by common consent.
— *v. t.*; FIT'TED (-ĕd); FIT'TING. **1.** To be suitable to; befit; as, the coat *fits* you. **2.** To make fit; as, he was *fitted* for the work. **3.** To cause to conform or be suited (to); adapt; adjust. **4.** To supply with something fit; as, to *fit* a boat with sails. — *v. i.* To be fit or becoming; be adjusted to a particular shape or size; as, the coat *fits* well.
—*n.* The quality or condition of being fit or fitting.
fit, *n.* **1.** A sudden violent attack of a disorder, a convulsion; paroxysm. **2.** A sudden transitory effort or outburst; as, a *fit* of industry. — **by fits, by fits and starts,** by intervals of action and repose; impulsively and irregularly; intermittently.
fit'ful (fĭt'fo͝ol), *a.* [4] Spasmodic; impulsive and unstable. — **fit'ful-ly,** *adv.* [8] — **-ness,** *n.* [8].
fit'ly (-lĭ), *adv.* In a fit manner or at a fit time.
fit'ness, *n.* State or quality of being fit or fitted.
fit'ter (fĭt'ẽr), *n.* One who fits or makes to fit.
fit'ting, *n.* Anything used in fitting up; esp., *pl.*, fixtures. — *a.* [4] Fit; suitable. — **-ly,** *adv.* [8].
five (fīv), *a.* Four and one added; — a cardinal numeral used attributively, often with ellipsis of the noun; as, *five* were found. — *n.* **1.** The number greater by a unit than four. **2.** A symbol for this number, as 5 or v. **3.** Something having as an essential feature five units or members; as, the *five* of hearts (a playing card). — **Five Nations,** a confederacy of Indians, comprising the Mohawks, Onondagas, Cayugas, Oneidas, and Senecas.
fix (fĭks), *v. t.* **1.** To make firm, stable, or fast. **2.** To render permanent or lasting. **3.** To set or place definitely; establish; settle. **4.** To put to rights; repair; as, to *fix* a watch. *Colloq.*
Syn. FIX, ESTABLISH. To fix is to give permanence to something, esp. as it already exists; establish often implies as well the origination or demonstration of that which is fixed; as, a custom *fixed* by tradition; he *established* his innocence.
— *v. i.* To become fixed, firm, or stable. — *n.* A predicament; dilemma. *Colloq.* — **fix'a-ble,** *a.* [8].
fix-a'tion (fĭk-sā'shŭn), *n.* Act of fixing; state of being fixed.
fixed (fĭkst), *p. a.* Securely placed or fastened. — **fix'ed-ly** (fĭk'sĕd-lĭ), *adv.* [8].
fix'i-ty (fĭk'sĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being fixed.
fix'ture (fĭks'tŭr), *n.* **1.** Thing or person firmly fastened or established. **2.** That which is fixed or attached permanently or firmly; as, a gas *fixture*.
fizz, fiz (fĭz), *v. i.*; FIZZED (fĭzd); FIZZ'ING. To hiss, as a burning fuse. — *n.* A hissing sound.
fiz'zle (fĭz''l), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To fizz. **2.** To burn with a fizz and then go out; hence, to fail ignominiously after a good beginning. *Colloq.* — *n.* **1.** A hissing. **2.** A failure. *Colloq.*
fjord (fyôrd). Var. of FIORD.
flab'by (flăb'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Wanting firmness; flaccid; as, *flabby* muscles. **2.** Weak; without firmness; as, a *flabby* character or argument. — **Syn.** See LIMP. — **-bi-ly,** *adv.* [8] — **-bi-ness,** *n.* [8].
flac'cid (flăk'sĭd), *a.* [4] Lacking stiffness; soft and weak; flabby. — **Syn.** See LIMP. — **-ly,** *adv.* [8].
flac-cid'i-ty (-sĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Flaccid quality or state.
flag (flăg), *n.* Any of various plants having long, sword-shaped leaves; esp., an iris.
flag, *n.* Flagstone. — *v. t.* To lay with flagstones.
flag, *n.* A light cloth bearing a device or devices to indicate nationality, party, etc., or to give or ask information; a standard; banner; ensign.
— *v. t.*; FLAGGED (flăgd) FLAG'GING **1.** To put a flag on. **2.** To signal with a flag.


The United States Flag.

flag, *v. i.* **1.** To hang loose; be limp. **2.** To grow spiritless; lose vigor; lag; droop.
flag'el-lant (flăj'ĕ-lănt; flă-jĕl'ănt), *n.* One who flagellates; especially, a fanatic who tortures himself by scourging.
flag'el-late (flăj'ĕ-lāt), *v. t.* [1] To whip; scourge.
flag'el-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A beating; scourging.
flag'eo-let' (flăj'ŏ-lĕt'; flăj'ŏ-lĕt'), *n.* *Music.* A small shrill-sounding wooden pipe. See *Illust.*


Flageolet.

flag'ging (flăg'ĭng), *n.* A pavement or sidewalk of flagstones; flagstones, collectively.
flag'ging, *p. a.* [4] Languid; weak; spiritless.
fla-gi'tious (flȧ-jĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [4] Grossly wicked; villainous. — **Syn.** See FLAGRANT. — **fla-gi'tious-ly,** *adv.* [8] — **fla-gi'tious-ness,** *n.* [8].
flag officer. *Naval.* An officer entitled to display a flag showing his rank; an admiral, vice-admiral, or rear admiral.
flag'on (flăg'ŭn), *n.* A vessel for liquors, esp. one with a handle and a spout and usually a lid, but sometimes merely a large bulging bottle.
fla'gran-cy (flā'grȧn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). State or quality of being flagrant.
fla'grant (-grȧnt), *a.* [4] Flaming into notice; notorious; glaringly wicked. — **-ly,** *adv.* [8].
Syn. FLAGRANT, FLAGITIOUS, HEINOUS, ATROCIOUS, OUTRAGEOUS. That is flagrant which is glaring or notorious; that is flagitious which is grossly or scandalously wicked; as, *flagrant* affronts; *flagitious* crimes. Heinous suggests hateful and (often) monstrous wickedness; as, *heinous* sins. Atrocious implies violent or wantonly savage wickedness; as, *atrocious* cruelty. Outrageous suggests gross violation of right or decency; as, an *outrageous* swindle.
flag'ship' (flăg'shĭp'), *n.* *Naval.* The ship that carries the commander of a fleet and flies his flag.
flag'staff' (-stȧf'), *n.*; *pl.* -STAFFS (-stȧfs') or -STAVES (-stȧvz'). A staff on which a flag is hoisted.
flag'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* Flat stone for paving; a flag.
flail (flāl), *n.* An instrument for threshing grain by hand. — *v. t.* & *i.* To beat with or as with a flail.
flake (flāk), *n.* A loose filmy mass or a thin chip-like layer of anything; as, a *flake* of snow or mica. — *v. t.* & *i.* [1] To form or separate into, or to cover or mark with, flakes.
flak'y (flāk'ĭ), *a.* [3] Consisting of, lying in, or cleaving off in, flakes, or layers. — **-i-ness,** *n.* [8].
flam'beau (flăm'bō), *n.*; *pl.* -BEAUX (-bōz) or -BEAUS (-bōz). A flaming torch.
flam-boy'ant (flăm-boi'ănt), *a.* [4] **1.** *Arch.* Marked by waving or flamelike curves, as the tracery of certain windows. **2.** Gorgeous; showy.
flame (flām), *n.* **1.** A body of burning gas or vapor.

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2. State of blazing combustion; blaze; also, any flamelike state or appearance; glow. **3.** Burning zeal; passion; ardor. **4.** A sweetheart. — *v. i.* [1] **1.** To burn with a flame. **2.** To burst forth like flame, or with zeal or ardor. **3.** To have a flamelike appearance; glow.

Syn. FLAME, BLAZE, FLARE, GLARE, GLOW. Flame suggests a sudden or violent (often intermittent) outburst, as of anger or zeal; blaze commonly suggests greater steadiness and intensity. To flare is to shine or (esp.) burst out with a spreading, unsteady, and often unpleasant light; to glare is to shine with a lurid or painfully dazzling light; as, the torches *flared*; the sun *glared* on the white sand. Glow suggests strong and continued heat, and (often) heightened color.

fla-min'go (flȧ-mĭŋ'gō), *n.*; *pl.* -GOS or -GOES (-gōz). Any of several long-legged tropical or semi-tropical aquatic birds.

Flamingo. (1/20)

flange (flănj), *n.* A rib or rim for strength, for a guide, or for attachment to another object.

flank (flăŋk), *n.* **1.** The side of an animal, between the ribs and the hip. **2.** Hence, the side of anything. **3.** The right or left *of an army, fleet,* or fort. — *v. t.* **1.** To guard, or to be situated at, the flank of. **2.** To pass around, or turn, the flank of; as, to *flank* the enemy.

flan'nel (flăn'ĕl), *n.* **1.** A soft woolen cloth, of loose texture. **2.** *pl.* Flannel clothing.

flap (flăp), *n.* **1.** Anything broad and limber, or flat and thin, that hangs loose, as a hinged leaf of a table. **2.** The motion of anything broad and loose, or a stroke or sound made with it; as, the *flap* of wings. — *v. t. & i.*; FLAPPED (flăpt); FLAP'PING. **1.** To beat or rouse with a flap. **2.** To move with a beating motion; as, to *flap* the wings.

flap'jack' (-jăk'), *n.* A griddlecake.

flap'per (flăp'ĕr), *n.* One that flaps.

flare (flâr), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To burn or blaze out with a sudden unsteady light. **2.** To open or spread outward; as, the bows of a ship *flare.* — **Syn.** See FLAME. — *v. t.* To display; also, to signal by flares. — *n.* **1.** An unsteady glaring light. **2.** A spreading outward, or a place or part that spreads.

flash (flăsh), *v. i.* **1.** To break forth in or like a sudden flame; to gleam; light up. **2.** To come or pass like a flash. **3.** To break suddenly into action; to pass abruptly into a new condition; as, the water *flashed* into steam.

Syn. FLASH, SPARKLE, GLITTER, GLEAM, GLANCE, GLINT, GLIMMER, SHIMMER, GLISTEN. Flash implies a sudden and transient outburst of light; sparkle suggests quick, bright flashes or scintillation; glitter connotes greater brilliancy or showiness than *sparkle,* sometimes with the implication of something sinister. Gleam commonly applies to light which shines through a medium, or against a background of relative darkness. Glance implies darting, or obliquely reflected light; glint, quickly glancing or gleaming light. Glimmer suggests faint and wavering, shimmer, soft, tremulous, and lustrous, glisten, faintly scintillating, light.

— *v. t.* To send out in or as in, or by, flashes; as, to *flash* light with a mirror; the news was *flashed* from city to city. — *n.* **1.** A sudden burst or blaze of light. **2.** A sudden brilliant burst, as of wit. **3.** The duration of a flash; a brief time. — *a.* **1.** Showy; cheap, pretentious, and vulgar. **2.** Pert. to thieves, vagrants, etc., or their cant or slang.

flash light. A flash of light or a light that flashes; as a kind of revolving light for lighthouses, a sudden or intermittent light used as a signal, etc.

flash'y (flăsh'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Flashing; dazzling for a moment. **2.** Showy; gaudy. — **Syn.** See GAUDY. — **flash'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [8] — **flash'i-ness,** *n.* [8].

flask (flăsk), *n.* A narrow-necked or bottle-shaped vessel, variously used; as, a powder *flask;* oil *flask.*

flat (flăt), *n.* A story or a suite of rooms in one story, forming a complete residence.

flat, *a.*; FLAT'TER (-ĕr); FLAT'TEST. **1.** Having a surface level and smooth, or nearly so. **2.** Lying spread out; prostrate; hence, laid low; ruined. **3.** In painting, uniform or monotonous in light and shade or in color; also, free from gloss. **4.** Having broad smooth surfaces and little thickness; as, a *flat* bone. **5.** a Positive; downright. Hence, unvarying; esp., without discount; as, a *flat* rate. b Dull; uninteresting; insipid, as a drink. **6.** *Music.* Below the true pitch; hence, minor, or lower by a half step; as, A *flat.* — **Syn.** See LEVEL, INSIPID. — *adv.* **1.** Flatly. **2.** Without excess; exactly. — *n.* **1.** A level surface; a plain. **2.** A shoal; shallow. **3.** Something flat or the flat part of anything, as of a blade. **4.** *Music.* A flat tone or note; also, a character [♭] indicating a flat tone or pitch. — *v. t. & i.*; FLAT'TED; FLAT'TING. To make or become flat. — **flat'ly,** *adv.* [8] — **flat'ness,** *n.* [8].

flat'fish' (flăt'fĭsh'), *n.* Any of a large group of flat fishes, including the flounder, halibut, etc.

flat'i'ron (-ī'ûrn), *n.* An iron for ironing clothes.

flat'ten (-'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become flat.

flat'ter (-ĕr), *v. t.* **1.** To treat with flattery. **2.** To represent too favorably, as a portrait. — *v. i.* To use flattery. — **-ter-er,** *n.* — **-ter-ing-ly,** *adv.*

flat'ter-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). Act of pleasing by artful compliments; false or insincere praise; also, blandishment. — **Syn.** See COMPLIMENT.

flat'u-lence (flăt'ū-lĕns) } *n.* State or quality of
flat'u-len-cy (-lĕn-sĭ) } being flatulent.

flat'u-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [4] Generating gas in the alimentary canal; marked by or affected with flatus.

fla'tus (flā'tŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. -TUSES (-ĕz), L. -TUS. Gas generated in the stomach, intestines, etc.

flat'ways' (flăt'wāz'), **flat'wise'** (-wīz'), *a. or adv.* With the flat side down, or next to another object.

flaunt (flânt; flôn̄t), *v. i. & t.* To wave, flutter, or move ostentatiously; parade or display obtrusively. — *n.* Act of flaunting. — **flaunt'ing-ly,** *adv.* [8].

flau'tist (flô'tĭst), *n.* A flutist.

fla'vor (flā'vĕr), *n.* [5] **1.** Odor; fragrance. **2.** That quality of anything which affects the taste; relish; savor. **3.** A flavoring substance. **4.** A characterizing quality of anything. — *v. t.* To give flavor or savor to.

fla'vor-ing, *n.* [5] Anything, as an essence or extract, used to give a particular flavor.

flaw (flô), *n.* **1.** A crack; gap; fissure. **2.** A defect; fault. — **Syn.** See BLEMISH. — *v. t.* To make a flaw in. — **flaw'less,** *a.* [8].

flaw, *n.* A sudden gust of wind.

flax (flăks), *n.* A slender erect annual plant, with blue flowers, commonly cultivated for its fiber and seed; also, its fiber prepared for spinning.

Common Flax. ×½.
1 Section of Flower; 2 Capsule.

flax'en (flăk's'n), *a.* Made of or resembling flax; of a light straw color.

flax'seed' (flăks'sēd'; flăk'sēd'), *n.* The seed of flax, widely used in medicine, and yielding an oil called *linseed oil.*

flay (flā), *v. t.* To strip off the skin or surface of; fig., to criticize severely.

flea (flē), *n.* Any of certain hard-bodied wingless bloodsucking insects with great powers of leaping.

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fleck (flĕk), *n.* A spot, as a freckle; a streak; speckle. — *v. t.* To spot, or streak; to dapple.

flec'tion (flĕk'shŭn), *n.* A flexing or bending.

fled (flĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of FLEE.

fledge (flĕj), *v. i.* [1] To acquire the feathers necessary for flight. — *v. t.* To provide with feathers.

fledge'ling. Var. of FLEDGLING.

fledg'ling (flĕj'lĭng), *n.* A bird just fledged.

flee (flē), *v. i.*; FLED (flĕd); FLEE'ING. **1.** To run away, as from danger. **2.** To pass away swiftly; vanish. — *v. t.* To run away from; shun.

fleece (flēs), *n.* **1.** The coat of wool that covers a sheep; the wool shorn from a sheep at one time. **2.** A fleecelike covering. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To shear (sheep). **2.** To strip of money or other property.

fleec'y (flēs'ĭ), *a.* [3] Of, like, or covered with, a fleece.

fleer (flēr), *v. i. & t.* To laugh or grin coarsely; mock; gibe. — *n.* A derisive word or look.

fleet (flēt), *n.* **1.** A number of war vessels under one command. **2.** Any group of vessels in company.

fleet, *v. i.* To fly swiftly; hasten.—*a.* [3] Swift in motion; quick; nimble; hence, evanescent; fleeting.—**Syn.** See FAST.—**-ly,** *adv.* [8]—**-ness,** *n.* [8].

fleet'ing, *p. a.* [4] Passing swiftly. — **Syn.** See TRANSIENT.

Flem'ing (flĕm'ĭng), *n.* A Flemish-speaking Belgian, esp. of Flanders, Antwerp, etc.

Flem'ish, *a.* Pertaining to Flanders, the Flemings, or Flemish.—*n.* The Low German language of northern Belgium.

flesh (flĕsh), *n.* **1.** The softer parts of an animal body; animal food; meat. **2.** The human body in distinction from the soul; the carnal or sinful nature of man. **3.** Mankind in general. **4.** Kindred; race. **5.** The pulpy substance of fruit.

flesh'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of being fleshy.

flesh'ly (-lĭ), *a.* [3] Of or pertaining to the flesh or body; corporeal; carnal; sensual.

flesh'pot' (-pŏt'), *n.* A pot or vessel in which flesh is cooked; hence, *pl.*, plenty; high living.

flesh'y (-ĭ), *a.* [3] Of, pertaining to, or resembling flesh; marked by abundant flesh; plump; fat.

‖ **fleur'-de-lis'** (flûr'-dē-lē'), *n.*; *pl.* FLEURS-DE-LIS (flûr'-). [F.] **1.** The iris; flower-de-luce. **2.** *Heraldry.* A conventionalized flower (see *Illust.*), perhaps suggested by the iris.

Fleur-de-lis, 2.

flew (flōō), *pret.* of FLY.

flex (flĕks), *v. t. & i.* To bend.

flex'i-bil'i-ty (flĕk'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being flexible.

flex'i-ble (flĕk'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] **1.** Capable of being flexed; pliable; not stiff. **2.** Ready to yield; tractable; compliant. **3.** Capable of being molded; plastic. — **flex'i-bly,** *adv.* [8].

Syn. FLEXIBLE, PLIABLE, PLIANT, SUPPLE, LIMBER, LITHE. That is **flexible** (opposed esp. to *rigid, brittle*) which is easily bent, or which adapts itself readily to change of shape; that is **pliable** (opposed esp. to *stiff, hard*) which is easily bent, folded, or (esp.) worked; **pliant** suggests inherent quality, as, *flexible* leather made *pliable* by soaking; the *pliant* osier. **Supple** suggests esp. ease of movement; **limber** is chiefly used in reference to bodily movements; **lithe** often connotes grace and activity.

flex'ile (flĕk'sĭl), *a.* [4] Flexible; pliant.

flex'ion (-shŭn). Var. of FLECTION.

flex'or (-sôr), *n.* A muscle which bends a limb; — opposed to *extensor.*

flex'ure (flĕk'shûr; flĕks'ûr), *n.* **1.** A flexing, or state of being flexed; flexion. **2.** A turn; bend.

flick (flĭk), *v. t.* **1.** To whip lightly or with a quick jerk. **2.** To snap or toss with a jerk; flirt. — *n.* A flicking stroke, or the sound of it.

flick'er (flĭk'ẽr), *v. i.* **1.** To flutter. **2.** To waver unsteadily like a dying flame; flutter. — **Syn.** See FLIT. — *n.* A flickering.—**flick'er-ing-ly,** *adv.* [8].

flick'er, *n.* A well-known woodpecker of eastern North America; — called also *yellow-hammer.*

Flicker, male.

fli'er (flī'ẽr), *n.* One that flies = FLYER.

flight (flīt), *n.* **1.** Act or mode of flying; as, the *flight* of a bird, of time, etc. **2.** Power of flying or distance covered at a flight. **3.** A passing above or beyond ordinary bounds; as, a *flight* of wit. **4.** A number of beings or things passing through the air together; as, a *flight* of arrows. **5.** Stairs from one landing to the next.

flight'y (flīt'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Indulging in flights, or sallies, of fancy, caprice, etc.; volatile. **2.** Mildly insane.—**flight'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.*—**flight'i-ness,** *n.*

flim'sy (flĭm'zĭ), *a.* [3] Weak; slight; unsubstantial. — **Syn.** See LIMP. — **-si-ly,** *adv.* — **-ness,** *n.*

flinch (flĭnch), *v. i.* To draw back, as from pain; wince. — **Syn.** See SHRINK. — *n.* Act of flinching.

flin'der (flĭn'dẽr), *n.* A splinter; fragment; — usually in *pl.*; as, knocked to *flinders.*

fling (flĭng), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* FLUNG (flŭng); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLING'ING. **1.** To cast from or as from the hand; throw; hurl. **2.** To throw off or down. **3.** To send forth; emit. **4.** To throw aside; cast off. — **Syn.** See THROW. — *v. i.* To throw one's self violently or hastily; rush; as, to *fling* out of the room. — *n.* **1.** A throw; flounce; kick. **2.** A contemptuous remark; as, to have a *fling* at one. **3.** A kind of lively dance; as, the Highland *fling.* **4.** A time of unconstrained indulgence; as, to have one's *fling.*

flint (flĭnt), *n.* **1.** A very hard kind of quartz, which strikes fire with steel. **2.** A piece of flint for striking fire. **3.** Anything hard, like flint.

flint'lock' (flĭnt'lŏk'), *n.* **1.** A gunlock with a flint in the cock, or hammer, for striking a spark to ignite the charge. **2.** A firearm with such a lock.

flint'y (flĭn'tĭ), *a.* [3] Consisting of, abounding in, or resembling flint. — **flint'i-ness,** *n.* [8].

flip (flĭp), *n.* A beverage of spiced and sweetened liquor heated, as with a hot iron.

flip, *v. t.*; FLIPPED (flĭpt); FLIP'PING. **1.** To toss; fillip; as, to *flip* a coin. **2.** To flick; flirt. —*v. i.* To move with a jerk or flirt. — *n.* Act of flipping.

flip'pan-cy (flĭp'ăn-sĭ), *n.* State or quality of being flippant. — **Syn.** See LIGHTNESS.

flip'pant (-ănt), *a.* [4] Speaking confidently without knowledge or respect; trifling. — **-ly,** *adv.* [8].

flip'per (-ẽr), *n.* A broad flat limb adapted for swimming, as of seals, whales, etc.

flirt (flûrt), *v. t.* **1.** To throw with a jerk; fling suddenly; fillip. **2.** To toss about jerkily; open out or close briskly; as, to *flirt* a fan. — *v. i.* **1.** To move jerkily; dart; hence, to trifle. **2.** To play at courtship; coquet. — *n.* **1.** A sudden jerk; quick throw. **2.** One who flirts, or coquets.

flir-ta'tion (flẽr-tā'shŭn), *n.* A flirting; coquetry.

flir-ta'tious (-shŭs), *a.* [4] Inclined to flirt.

flit (flĭt), *v. i.*; FLIT'TED; FLIT'TING. **1.** To move rapidly; dart along. **2.** To flutter; rove on the wing.

Syn. FLIT, FLUTTER, FLICKER, HOVER. To **flit** is to

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pass (esp. to fly) lightly and swiftly; to flutter, to move (esp. the wings) rapidly, with little or no forward movement; the word often implies agitation; to **flicker** (once common of birds, now chiefly of light or flame) is to flutter lightly or (esp.) to waver fitfully; to **hover** is to hang suspended, or fluttering, over; it often implies irresolution, sometimes menace or solicitude; as, the bat *flitted* by; the fledgling *fluttered* its wings; the flame *flickered* and went out; the bird *hovered* over the nest.

flitch (flĭch), *n.* The side of a hog salted and cured; side of bacon.

fliv'ver (flĭv'ẽr), *n.* A small cheap automobile; hence, anything small and insignificant. *Slang.*

float (flōt), *n.* **1.** Anything that floats on a fluid. **2.** A flat-topped vehicle without sides for carrying a display; also, the vehicle with the display. — *v. i.* **1.** To rest on the surface of a fluid. **2.** To move gently on or as on the water; drift along; also, to be suspended within a fluid. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to float. **2.** To get (a scheme or company) started.

float'age, float-a'tion, *n.* Vars. of **flotage**, etc.

float'er (flōt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that floats. **2.** *U. S.* **a** A voter who shifts from party to party, esp. one whose vote can be bought. **b** One who votes illegally in various places.

float'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Buoyed on or in a fluid. **2.** Free or loose from attachment; as, the *floating* ribs. **3.** Shifting from place to place; not permanent. **4.** Variable; not funded; as, a *floating* debt.

floc'cu-lent (flŏk'ū-lẽnt), *a.* [4] **1.** Like wool. **2.** Containing, or covered with, flocks of wool.

flock (flŏk), *n.* **1.** A lock of wool or hair. **2.** Woolen refuse, etc., used in upholstering, etc.

flock, *n.* **1.** A number of birds or of animals, as geese or sheep, of one kind living or herded together. **2.** All Christians in their relation to Christ, the "Good Shepherd," or a congregation in their relation to the pastor.

Syn. **Flock, herd, drove, pack, bevy, swarm, shoal** (in their transferred senses). **Flock** (lit. chiefly of sheep, goats, or geese) commonly implies care and guidance; it also suggests a large company or crowd; as, the *flock* of God. **Herd** (lit. chiefly of cattle or larger animals), **drove** (lit. chiefly of cattle or swine driven in a body), and **pack** (lit. chiefly of hounds or wolves) are terms of derogation or contempt; as, "the common *herd*"; a *drove* of heresies; a *pack* of fools. **Bevy** (lit. of quails, roes, larks) is applied esp. to a band or galaxy of ladies; as, a *bevy* of fair women. **Swarm** (lit. of insects, esp. in motion) and **shoal** (esp. of fish) imply thronging numbers; as, a *swarm* of flatterers beset him; *shoals* of people.

flock (flŏk), *v. i.* To gather or move in companies.

floe (flō), *n.* A field of floating ice.

flog (flŏg), *v. t.;* **flogged** (flŏgd); **flog'ging** (flŏg'ĭng). To beat or strike with a rod or whip; whip.

flood (flŭd), *n.* **1.** A great flow of water; body of water overflowing land not usually covered; a deluge; inundation. **2.** The flowing in of the tide; —opposed to *ebb*. **3.** The watery element; — often contrasted with *fire* and *field*. **4.** A great stream of or as of any fluid; as, a *flood* of light; a great quantity widely diffused; a superabundance. — **the Flood,** the Deluge (*Gen.* vii.). — *v. t.* **1.** To overflow; deluge. **2.** To cause to be inundated; fill to excess. — *v. i.* To issue like a flood.

flood'gate' (flŭd'gāt'), *n.* A gate to shut out, admit, or release, a body of water; — often figurative.

flood tide. The rising tide; — opposed to *ebb tide*.

floor (flōr), *n.* **1.** The bottom or lower part of a room, on which one treads. **2.** Hence, any ground surface, as of the sea. **3.** The structure dividing a building horizontally into stories; hence, a story of a building. **4.** The surface of a structure, as a bridge, on which to walk or travel. **5.** The main part of an exchange, etc., in distinction from a platform or gallery; hence, the right to speak from the floor of a legislative chamber. — *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with a floor. **2.** To lay level with the floor; knock down; hence, to silence or defeat.

floor'ing, *vb. n.* A floor or material for a floor.

floor'walk'er (flōr'wôk'ẽr), *n.* One who walks about in a large retail store as an overseer. *U. S.*

flop (flŏp), *v. i.;* **flopped** (flŏpt); **flop'ping.** *Colloq.* **1.** To strike about, as does a fish with its tail; rise and fall loosely, as the brim of a hat. **2.** To throw one's self heavily. **3.** To change over suddenly, as from one party to another. — *v. t.* **1.** To flap or strike heavily or clumsily. **2.** To turn or drop suddenly and heavily. — *n.* Act or sound of flopping. — **flop'per** (-ẽr), *n.* [8] *Colloq.*

Flo'ra (flō'rȧ), *n.* **1.** *Rom. Relig.* Goddess of flowers. **2.** [*l. c.*] The native plants of a given region or period; a book describing such plants.

flo'ral (-rȧl), *a.* Of or pertaining to flowers.

Flor'en-tine (flŏr'ẽn-tēn; -tĭn), *a.* Pert. to Florence, Italy. —*n.* A native or inhabitant of Florence.

flo'ret (flō'rĕt), *n.* A small flower; esp., one of the numerous small flowers which form the head in composite plants, as the daisy.

flo'ri-cul'ture (flō'rĭ-kŭl'tūr; flŏr'ĭ-), *n.* Cultivation of ornamental flowering plants.

flor'id (flŏr'ĭd), *a.* [4] **1.** Embellished with flowers of rhetoric; excessively ornate. **2.** *Music.* Flowery; embellished. **3.** Bright in color; flushed with red. — **flor'id-ly,** *adv.* [8] — **-ness,** *n.* [8].

flor'in (flŏr'ĭn), *n.* Orig., a gold coin first struck in Florence in 1252. Now: Any of several coins, esp.: **a** The Dutch gulden. **b** A British silver coin worth 2 shillings (48.7 cents).

flo'rist (flō'rĭst; flŏr'ĭst), *n.* A cultivator of, or dealer in, flowers.

floss (flŏs), *n.* **1.** Waste silk fibers. **2.** The "silk" of certain plants, as corn. **3.** = **floss silk.**

floss silk. Lustrous untwisted silk thread of short and fine fiber used in embroidery, etc.

floss'y (flŏs'ĭ), *a.* [3] Pertaining to, made of, or resembling floss; hence, light; downy.

flo'tage (flō'tăj), *n.* **1.** Act or state of floating; capacity for buoying up. **2.** That which floats.

flo-ta'tion (flō-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act, process, or state of floating.

flo-til'la (-tĭl'ȧ), *n.* Small fleet; fleet of small boats.

flot'sam (flŏt'sȧm), *n.* Wreckage of a ship or its cargo found floating on the sea. Cf. **jetsam.**

flounce (flouns), *v. t.* [1] To throw the limbs and body one way and the other; to flop, often as in displeasure. — *n.* A sudden fling of the body.

flounce, *n.* A strip gathered and sewed on by its upper edge only, as on a woman's skirt. — *v. t.* To deck with a flounce or flounces.

floun'der (floun'dẽr), *n.* Any of various flatfishes. See **fish,** *Illust.*

floun'der, *v. i.* To struggle, as a horse in mire, or a fish on land. — *n.* A floundering.

flour (flour), *n.* Finely ground meal of grain; esp., fine meal separated by bolting; hence, any fine soft powder. — *v. t.* **1.** To grind and bolt; convert into flour. **2.** To sprinkle with flour.

flour'ish (flŭr'ĭsh), *v. i.* **1.** To grow luxuriantly; thrive. **2.** To increase in wealth, honor, etc.; to be in one's prime, as an author, or at its best, as an art. **3.** To make ornamental strokes with the pen. **4.** To execute irregular or fanciful music, as for a prelude. —*v. t.* To swing about; brandish; flaunt. — Syn. See **brandish.** — *n.* **1.** Flourishing condition; prosperity. **2.** Ostentatious embellishment; parade; show. **3.** A fanciful stroke, as of the pen. **4.** A fantastic or showy musical passage; a fanfare. **5.** A waving, as of a weapon; a brandishing. — **-er,** *n.* [8] — **-ing-ly,** *adv.* [8].

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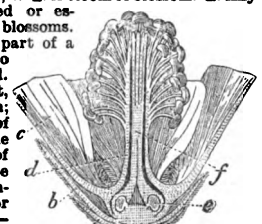
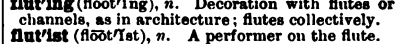
flour'y (flour'ĭ), *a.* Of, like, or covered with, flour.
flout (flout), *v. t.* To mock; insult.—*v. i.* To practice mocking; sneer. — *n.* An insult; jeer; mockery. — **flout'er**, *n.* [8] — **flout'ing-ly**, *adv.* [8].
flow (flō), *v. i.* **1.** To move or circulate, as a liquid; to run. **2.** To proceed; issue forth. **3.** To glide along smoothly; sound smoothly; be uttered easily; as, a *flowing* discourse. **4.** To hang loose and waving. **5.** To rise, as the tide; — opposed to *ebb*. **6.** To abound; be full, so as to run over; as, the *flowing* bowl. — *n.* **1.** Act or manner of flowing or streaming. **2.** The type of motion characteristic of fluids. **3.** A stream of water or other fluid, or a mass of matter that has flowed when molten, as of lavs. **4.** The quantity that flows in a certain time, as of water. **5.** The tidal flood. **6.** A gentle movement of thought, music, or the like; also, a copious outpouring, as of words.
flow'er (flou'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A bloom or blossom. **2.** Any plant cultivated or esteemed for its blossoms. **3.** *Bot.* That part of a plant destined to produce seed. **4.** An ornament, as a floral design; hence, a figure of speech. **5.** The choicest part of anything; state or time of freshness, bloom, or vigor; prime. — *v. i.* **1.** To blossom; produce flowers. **2.** To come into the finest or fairest condition. — *v. t.* To adorn with or as with flowers.



Flower of Marshmallow in Section. *a* Epicalyx; *b* Calyx; *c* Petal; *d* Stamens and Anthers; *e* Ovule; *f* Pistils.

flow'er-de-luce' (-dē-lūs'), *n.* The iris.
flow'er-et (-ĕt), *n.* A small flower; a floret.
flower head. A capitulum.
flow'er-pot' (-pŏt'), *n.* A vessel, esp. of pottery, for earth in which to grow plants.
flow'er-y (-ĭ), *a.* [4] **1.** Full of flowers or blossoms. **2.** Of language, florid. — **flow'er-i-ness**, *n.* [8].
flown (flōn), *p. p.* of FLY.
fluc'tu-ate (flŭk'tū-āt), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To move as a wave; roll back and forth. **2.** To waver; vacillate.
fluc'tu-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A fluctuating.
flue (flōō), *n.* An inclosed passage for a current of air, gases, etc., as in a chimney, organ, etc.
flu'en-cy (flōō'ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality of being fluent; smoothness; volubility.
flu'ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [4] **1.** Flowing, or capable of flowing; easily moving; unstable; as, a *fluent* stream; public opinion is *fluent*. **2.** Ready in the use of words; voluble; hence, flowing; smooth; as, a *fluent* speaker; *fluent* speech. — **Syn.** See TALKATIVE. — **flu'ent-ly**, *adv.* [8].
fluff (flŭf), *n.* Nap; down, as from cotton, fur, etc.
fluff'y (flŭf'ĭ), *a.* [3] Soft and downy; also, covered with fluff. — **fluff'i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* [8].
flu'id (flōō'ĭd), *a.* [4] Having particles which easily move and change their relative position without separation of the mass, and which easily yield to pressure; capable of flowing; liquid or gaseous. **Syn.** FLUID, LIQUID. Taken strictly, *fluid* and *liquid* are both opposed to *solid;* but liquid is also opposed to *gaseous*, whereas fluid applies to both *liquid* and *gaseous* substances. *Liquid*, more often than *fluid* (which suggests esp. freedom of flow or movement), is associated with drinking.
fluid dram, *or* **f. drachm,** ⅛ fluid ounce. — **f. ounce,** a measure for liquid medicines, etc.; 8 fluid drams. In the U. S. it equals $\frac{1}{16}$ pint (29.6 c. c.).
flu'id, *n.* A fluid substance. Fluids include both liquids and gases.
flu-id'i-ty (flōō-ĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being fluid.
fluke (flōōk), *n.* **1.** A flatfish or flounder. **2.** Any of various flattish, parasitic worms, found especially in the livers of sheep.
fluke, *n.* **1.** That part of an anchor which fastens in the ground. See ANCHOR. **2.** A lobe of a whale's tail.
fluke, *n.* An accidentally successful stroke, as at billiards; hence, any chance advantage. *Cant.*
flume (flōōm), *n.* An inclined channel to convey water from a distance.
flum'mer-y (flŭm'ĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -MERIES (-Iz). **1.** A sort of pap. **2.** A kind of custard or blancmange. **3.** Trash; nonsense.
flung (flŭng), *pret. & p. p.* of FLING.
flunk'ey (flŭnk'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -EYS (-Iz). A flunky.
flunk'y, *n.*; *pl.* FLUNKIES (-Iz). **1.** A liveried servant; esp., a footman. **2.** One who is obsequious or cringing; a toady.
flu'o-res'cence (flōō'ō-rĕs'ĕns), *n.* That property which some bodies have of emitting light while exposed to the action of certain rays of the spectrum, of Röntgen rays, etc.; the light so produced.
flu-or'ic (flōō-ŏr'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, obtained from, or containing, fluorine.
flu'or-ide (flōō'ŏr-īd; -ĭd), *n. Chem.* A compound of fluorine with another element or radical.
flu'or-ine (flōō'ŏr-ĭn; -ēn), *n.* An element of the chlorine family, isolated as a pungent, corrosive, pale greenish yellow gas.
flu'or-ite (-ĭt), *n.* Calcium fluoride, a transparent or translucent mineral used as a flux.
fluor spar. The mineral fluorite.
flur'ry (flŭr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-Iz). **1.** A sudden, brief commotion of the air. **2.** A light shower or snowfall with wind. **3.** Nervous commotion; flutter. — *v. t.* [2] To agitate; excite, as by haste.
flush (flŭsh), *v. i.* **1.** To flow and spread suddenly and freely; as, blood *flushes* into the face. **2.** To turn red or hot; blush; glow; as, her face *flushed*. — *v. t.* **1.** To animate; encourage; as, *flushed* with success. **2.** To pour water over or through (a meadow, sewer, etc.); cleanse by a rush of water. **3.** To make red, rosy, or glowing; as, a face *flushed* with emotion. — *n.* **1.** A sudden flowing; a rush, as of water, which fills or overflows. **2.** A sudden rush of feeling; a thrill. **3.** Any tinge of red, as due to blushing; glow; vigor.
flush, *v. i.* To start up suddenly; fly like a startled bird. — *v. t.* To cause to start up and fly.
flush, *a.* [3] **1.** Fully supplied; well filled; affluent. **2.** Full of vigor; hence, ruddy. **3.** Abundant; lavish; prosperous. **4.** Unbroken in surface; level with the adjacent surface. — *adv.* So as to be level or even; in the same plane.
flus'ter (flŭs'tĕr), *v. t.* To make hot and rosy, as with drinking; confuse. — *v. i.* To be agitated. — *n.* Confused agitation; flurry; flutter.
flute (flōōt), *n.* **1.** *Music.* A wind instrument. See *Illust.* **2.** A groove or channel of curved section.


Flute.

— *v. i.* [1] To play on or as on a flute. — *v. t.* **1.** To play, whistle, or sing, with a flute-like note. **2.** To form flutes in, as in a column.
flut'ing (flōōt'ĭng), *n.* Decoration with flutes or channels, as in architecture; flutes collectively.
flut'ist (flōōt'ĭst), *n.* A performer on the flute.
flut'ter (flŭt'ĕr), *v. i.* **1.** To flap the wings rapidly, without flying. **2.** To move with quick vibrations; as, a flag *flutters*. **3.** To move about agitatedly,

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with little result. — **Syn.** See FLIT. — *v. t.* **1.** To vibrate or move quickly; as, a bird *flutters* its wings. **2.** To throw into confusion. — *n.* **1.** A fluttering; quick and irregular motion. **2.** Agitation; confusion. — **flut'ter-er**, *n.* [8] — **-ing-ly**, *adv.* [8].

flu'vi-al (flōō'vĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to rivers; living in streams or ponds; produced by river action.

flux (flŭks), *n.* **1.** An excessive and morbid fluid discharge, as from the bowels. **2.** A flowing; constant succession; change. **3.** Inflow of the tide. **4.** Any substance, as borax, lime, an alkali, etc., used to promote fusion of metals or minerals. — *v. t.* **1.** To fuse. **2.** To purge.

flux'ion (flŭk'shŭn), *n.* A flowing.

fly (flī), *v. i.*; *pret.* FLEW (flōō); *p. p.* FLOWN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLY'ING. **1.** To move in the air with wings. **2.** To be driven through the air, as before the wind. **3.** To move or pass swiftly. **4.** To float, wave, or soar, in the air, as a kite or flag. **5.** To flee. — **to fly in the face of**, to act in direct opposition to; to resist. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to fly, as a kite, flag, etc. **2.** To fly or flee from; shun; avoid. — *n.*; *pl.* FLIES (flīz). **1.** The course through the air of anything projected, as, esp., a batted ball; also, the ball in flight. **2.** A public covered one-horse carriage. *Eng.* **3.** A lap on a garment, to conceal buttons. **4.** *pl.* Space over a stage with paraphernalia for handling scenery, etc.

fly, *n.* **1.** A two-winged insect of a family typified by the house fly; popularly, any flylike insect; as, dragon *fly*, fire*fly*. See INSECT, *Illust.* **2.** A fish-hook dressed with feathers, etc., to imitate a fly.

fly'a-way' (flī'ă-wā'), *a.* [4] Flighty; unrestrained.

fly'blow' (flī'blō'), *n.* An egg or young larva of a blowfly. — *v. t.* To lay eggs on, as a blowfly; hence, to taint. — **fly'blown'** (-blōn'), *a.* [4].

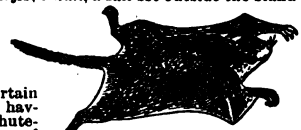
fly'catch'er (-kăch'ĕr), *n.* Any of numerous small birds that feed on insects taken on the wing.

fly'er (flī'ĕr), *n.* One that flies.

fly'ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of FLY, *v.* — **flying fish**, any of certain fishes having winglike pectoral fins, and

Flying Fish.

capable of moving some distance through the air. — *f. jib*, *Naut.*, a sail set outside the standing jib, on an extension of the jib boom. — *f. squirrel*, any of certain squirrels having parachutelike folds of skin connecting the fore and hind legs, enabling them to make very long leaps.



African Flying Squirrel.

fly'leaf' (flī'lēf'), *n.* An unprinted leaf at the beginning or the end of a book.

fly'speck' (-spĕk'), *n.* A spot made by the excrement of a fly. — *v. t.* To soil with flyspecks.

fly'wheel' (-hwēl'), *n.* A heavy wheel for equalizing the speed of machinery with which it revolves.

foal (fōl), *n.* The young of the horse family; a colt. — *v. t.* & *i.* To bring forth (a colt or foal).

foam (fōm), *n.* The white substance, of minute bubbles, formed on liquids, in the mouth of an animal, etc.; froth; spume. — *v. i.* To gather or form foam; to froth. — **foam'less**, *a.* [8].

foam'y (-ĭ), *a.* [3] Covered with foam; frothy.

fob (fŏb), *n.* **1.** A little pocket in men's trousers for a watch, etc. **2.** A short watch chain or ribbon.

fo'cal (fō'kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a focus.

fo'cal-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.* [1] To bring to a focus.

fo'cus (-kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. -CUSES (-ĕz), L. -CI (-sī). **1.** A point in which rays, as of light, heat, sound, etc., meet, after being reflected or refracted; the point at which an image is formed; as, the *focus* of a mirror. **2.** **a** Focal length, that is, distance of its focus from a lens or mirror. **b** Adjustment, as of the eye or an eye piece, necessary to give distinct vision; as, in *focus*; out of *focus*. **3.** *Math.* Either of two certain points on the principal axis of an ellipse. See ELLIPSE. **4.** A central point; point of concentration. — *v. t.* [7] **1.** To focalize; as, to *focus* rays of light; to *focus* one's thoughts. **2.** To adjust the focus of (the eye, etc.).

fod'der (fŏd'ĕr), *n.* Coarse food for cattle, horses, and sheep, as hay, vegetables, etc.

foe (fō), *n.* **1.** One who has personal enmity, hatred, or malice, against another; an enemy. **2.** An enemy in war; adversary. — **Syn.** See ENEMY.

foe'man (fō'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A foe in war.

fœ'tal, fœ'tus, etc. Vars. of FETAL, FETUS, etc.

fog (fŏg), *n.* **1.** Vapor condensed to fine particles of water near the ground. **2.** Any murky condition of the atmosphere, or any substance causing it. **3.** State of mental confusion. — **Syn.** See HAZE. — *v. t.* To envelop as with fog; hence, to perplex. — *v. i.* To become obscured as with fog.

fo'gey (fō'gĭ). Var. of FOGY.

fog'gy (fŏg'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Filled with fog; misty. **2.** Beclouded; muddled. — **fog'gi-ness**, *n.* [8].

fog'horn' (-hôrn'), *n.* Horn sounded as a fog signal.

fo'gy (fō'gĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-gĭz). A person with antiquated notions; one behind the times. *Colloq.*

foi'ble (foi'b'l), *n.* A failing; weak point; frailty.

foil (foil), *v. t.* To defeat; baffle; frustrate; thwart. — *n.* Light blunt sword with a button at the point, for fencing.

foil, *n.* **1.** A very thin sheet of metal; as, tin *foil*. **2.** Anything that adorns or sets off by contrast. **3.** The space between the cusps in Gothic architecture; a leaflike ornament in windows, etc.

foist (foist), *v. t.* To insert surreptitiously; interpolate; pass off (something spurious) as genuine.

fold (fōld), *v. t.* **1.** To lap or lay in plaits or folds. **2.** To lay or clasp together; lay close to the body; as, the bird *folds* its wings. **3.** To envelop; embrace; as, the hills, *folded* in mist. — *v. i.* To become folded or doubled. — *n.* **1.** A doubling; plait. **2.** That which is folded, or which infolds; embrace.

fold, *n.* **1.** An inclosure for sheep. **2.** A flock of sheep; fig., the church or a church. — *v. t.* To confine in a fold, as sheep.

fold'er (fōl'dĕr), *n.* **1.** One that folds. **2.** A circular, as a time-table, of one or more folded sheets.

fo'li-a'ceous (fō'lĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Belonging to or like a foliage leaf. **2.** Of the form of a leaf.

fo'li-age (fō'lĭ-ĭj), *n.* The leaves of a plant collectively; leafage.

fo'li-ate (-āt), *a.* Leafy; having leaves.

fo'li-at'ed (-āt'ĕd), *a.* [4] Having leaves or leaflike projections; separable into thin plates.

fo'li-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Process of forming into a leaf or leaves. **2.** Ornamentation with foils, or with foliage; also, one of these ornaments.

fo'li-o (fō'lĭ-ō), *n.*; *pl.* -OS (-ōz). **1.** A leaf of a book or manuscript. **2.** A sheet of paper once folded. **3.** **a** A book made of sheets of paper each folded once (4 pages to the sheet); a book of the largest-sized pages. **b** The size or form of a folio book. Abbr. *fol.* **4.** The page number in a book. **5.** A page of a book. — *a.* Formed of sheets each folded once.

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folk (fōk), *n.* **1.** A group of kindred people, forming a tribe or nation. **2.** *pl.* People in general or of a special class; as, *folks* say; fine *folks*. *Colloq.* **3.** *pl.* Persons of one's family; relatives. *Colloq.*

folk'lore' (fōk'lōr'), *n., or* **folk lore.** Traditional customs, beliefs, etc., esp. such as are superstitious or legendary, current among the ignorant or uneducated.

fol'li-cle (fŏl'ĭ-k'l), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A one-celled simple fruit, opening only by one suture, as the fruits of the milkweed. **2.** *Anat.* A small nearly or entirely closed cavity, or gland.

fol'low (fŏl'ō), *v. t.* **1.** To go or come after; attend; as, to *follow* a leader. **2.** To succeed in order of time, rank, etc.; as, Tuesday *follows* Monday. **3.** To result from; as, punishment *follows* wrong doing. **4.** To walk in, or proceed along, as a road or course; attend on closely, as a calling; as, to *follow* the sea. **5.** To endeavor to overtake; pursue; strive after; as, to *follow* knowledge. **6.** To accept as authority; obey; as, to *follow* good advice. **7.** To watch, as a receding object; keep the mind on while in progress, as a speech.

Syn. FOLLOW, PURSUE, CHASE are frequently interchangeable. **Follow** is the general term: to **pursue** is to attempt to overtake, esp. eagerly, persistently, or in enmity; to **chase** is to pursue in order to, or as if to, catch or drive away.

to follow out, to follow to a conclusion. — **to f. up,** to pursue closely; to strengthen the effect of by further action.

— *v. i.* **1.** To go or come after a person or thing in place, time, or order; hence, to attend. **2.** To result or occur as a consequence. **3.** To pursue; strive for attainment.

Syn. FOLLOW, SUCCEED, ENSUE. **Follow** is the general term for the idea of coming after; **succeed** commonly implies a regular order or succession; **ensue**, some logical connection or principle of sequence; as night *follows* day: a new love *succeeded* the old; misery *ensued* from his failure.

fol'low-er, *n.* One who follows; pursuer; adherent; retainer.

Syn. FOLLOWER, DISCIPLE, ADHERENT, PARTISAN, SATELLITE. **Follower** is any one who attaches himself to another or his opinions; **disciple** implies esp. allegiance to the doctrines of one looked on as a master; **adherent** suggests closer attachment than *follower*; a **partisan** is a zealous, often prejudiced, adherent, esp. of a party or interest; a **satellite**, an obsequious, often sycophantic, follower.

fol'low-ing, *vb. n.* One's followers collectively. — *p. a.* **1.** Next after; succeeding; as, the *following* day. **2.** That now follows; as, the *following* topics were discussed.

fol'ly (fŏl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-LIES** (-ĭz). **1.** Want of good sense; levity or weakness of mind. **2.** A foolish act or idea; light-minded conduct.

fo-ment' (fō-mĕnt'), *v. t.* **1.** To apply a warm lotion, heated cloths, or the like, to. **2.** To stir up by excitements; rouse; instigate. — **fo-ment'er,** *n.*

fo'men-ta'tion (fō'mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of fomenting; a lotion used in fomenting.

fond (fŏnd), *a.* [3] **1.** Foolishly tender and loving; weakly indulgent. **2.** Affectionate; tender; — in a good sense. **3.** Greatly pleased; prizing highly; desirous; — followed by *of*; as, *fond* of sports. **4.** Doted on; cherished; as, one's *fondest* wishes.

fon'dle (fŏn'd'l), *v. t.* [1] To treat or handle tenderly or lovingly; caress.

fond'ly (fŏnd'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** Affectionately; tenderly. **2.** In a willingly credulous manner; as, the result was not what we *fondly* hoped.

fond'ness, *n.* Doting affection; also, appetite, propensity, or relish.

font (fŏnt), *n.* A full assortment of type of one size and style.

font, *n.* **1.** A vessel to hold water for baptizing. **2.** A fountain; spring.

food (fōōd), *n.* **1.** Nutriment taken into an organism for growth or repair and to maintain life. **2.** Nutriment in solid form, as opposed to *drink*.

fool (fōōl), *n.* **1.** One deficient in judgment; one who acts stupidly; a simpleton; — in Biblical use often implying impiety. **2.** A professional jester, formerly dressed in motley with cap and bells and bauble. **3.** One made to appear foolish; butt; dupe. **4.** An idiot. *Now Rare.* — *v. i.* To play the fool; jest; trifle. — *v. t.* To make a fool of; dupe.

fool'er-y (fōōl'ĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-ERIES** (-ĭz). Practice of fooling; behavior of a fool; foolish act or thing.

fool'har'dy (-här'dĭ), *a.* [4] Daring without judgment; foolishly bold. — **Syn.** Venturesome, reckless, incautious. See RASH. — **-di-ness,** *n.* [8].

fool'ish, *a.* [4] **1.** Exhibiting folly; unwise; as, I was *foolish* to expect it. **2.** Proceeding from folly, weakness of mind, or silliness; as, *foolish* flattery. — **Syn.** Imprudent, indiscreet; senseless, brainless, simple; ridiculous, nonsensical, silly. — **fool'ish-ly,** *adv.* [8] — **fool'ish-ness,** *n.* [8].

fools'cap' (fōōlz'kăp'), *n.* In sense 1 often **fool's cap.** **1.** A cap or hood, usually with bells, worn by fools (see FOOL, *n.*, 2). **2.** Paper for writing or printing in sheets about 13 × 16 or 17 inches.

foot (fōōt), *n.*; *pl.* **FEET** (fēt). **1.** Terminal part of the leg; that part of an animal on which it stands or moves. **2.** Soldiers who go on foot; infantry. **3.** Something like, or suggestive of, an animal's foot in position or use; lowest part or base; also, the last of a row. **4.** That which is at the bottom, as the sum of an account. **5.** A measure of length; in English-speaking countries, ⅓ of a yard, or 12 inches, 30.48 cm. **6.** A group of syllables forming a metrical unit of verse. — **on foot.** **a** Walking or running; afoot. **b** In motion; astir. — **under f.,** under the feet; fig., in subjection. — *v. i.* To tread to measure or music; dance; also, to walk; — usually with *it*. — *v. t.* **1.** To tread on, over, or through. **2.** To make or renew the foot of, as of a stocking. **3.** To sum up, as the numbers in a column. **4.** To pay (a bill, etc.). *Collog.*

foot'ball' (fōōt'bôl'), *n.* **1.** An inflated ball to be kicked in sport. **2.** A game played with a football.

foot'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* **1.** A board to support the feet. **2.** A board across the foot of a bedstead.

foot'bridge' (-brĭj'), *n.* A bridge for pedestrians.

foot'ed, *a.* Having feet, or (such or so many) feet.

foot'fall' (-fôl'), *n.* A footstep; sound of a footstep.

foot'hill' (-hĭl'), *n.* A hill at the foot of mountains.

foot'hold' (-hōld'), *n.* A hold for the feet; footing.

foot'ing, *n.* **1.** Standing; stable position of the feet. **2.** Place for the foot to rest on. **3.** Relative position; condition; as, on a friendly *footing*. **4.** Act of adding up, or amount of, a column of figures.

foot'lights' (-līts'), *n. pl.* A row of lights at the front of the stage, in a theater, etc.

foot'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN** (-mĕn). A male servant who attends the door, carriage, table, etc.

foot'note' (-nōt'), *n.* A note at the foot of a page.

foot'pad' (-păd'), *n.* Highwayman or robber on foot.

foot'path' (-păth'), *n.* A path for pedestrians only.

foot pound. *Mech.* A unit of energy; the work done in raising one pound avoirdupois against the force of gravity to the height of one foot.

foot'print' (-prĭnt'), *n.* An impression of the foot.

foot'sore' (-sōr'), *a.* [4] Having sore or tender feet, as from walking.

foot'step' (-stĕp'), *n.* **1.** Footfall. **2.** Footprint.

foot'stool' (-stōōl'), *n.* A stool to support the feet.

fop (fŏp), *n.* A coxcomb; dandy.

fop'per-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-PERIES** (-ĭz). Behavior, dress, or other indication of a fop.

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fop'pish (-Ish), *a.* [4] Like a fop; dandyish. — **fop'pish-ly** (fŏp'ĭsh-lĭ), *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

for (fôr), *prep.* In the most general sense, indicating that with reference to which anything is, is done, or takes place; as: **1.** With reference to (something) as an end or goal; in connection with (something) as to use, being, etc. **2.** Instead of; in requital of. **3.** In behalf of; in support of; in honor of. **4.** Used with an object followed by an infinitive to form an idiomatic equivalent of a noun clause; as, *for* him to submit (that he should submit) would be shameful. **5.** As being; as, to take *for* granted. **6.** Because of; on account of; also, because of the lack of; as, to be pinched *for* room. **7.** Notwithstanding; in spite of; — usually with *all*. **8.** In equality or proportion to; as, *for* one hero there are a dozen cowards. **9.** As regards; concerning; as, so much *for* that. **10.** During; throughout. — **for all the world**, wholly; exactly. — *conj.* Because.

for'age (fôr'ăj), *n.* **1.** Food for horses and cattle. **2.** A search for provisions. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To collect forage from; ravage; as, they *foraged* the district. **2.** To supply with forage. **3.** To get by foraging. — *v. i.* To search for, or secure, forage; ravage; raid. — **for'ag-er** (fôr'ă-jẽr), *n.* [8].

for'as-much' (fôr'ăz-mŭch'), *conj.* Used with *as* to denote: In consideration that; seeing that; since.

for'ay (fôr'ā), *v. t. & i.* To ravage for spoils; pillage. — *n.* An incursion for war or spoils; a raid.

for-bade', **for-bad'** (fôr-băd'), *pret.* of FORBID.

for-bear' (fôr-bâr'; fōr'bâr), *n.* An ancestor.

for-bear' (fôr-bâr'), *v. i.; pret.* **-BORE'** (-bōr'), *Archaic* **-BARE'** (-bâr'); *p. p.* **-BORNE'** (-bōrn'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **-BEAR'ING.** To do without; give up; abstain or refrain from. — *v. i.* **1.** To refrain; abstain; hold back. **2.** To control one's self; be patient.

for-bear'ance (fôr-bâr'ăns), *n.* **1.** Act of forbearing; exercise of patience. **2.** A refraining from enforcement of what is due. **3.** Long-suffering.

for-bid' (-bĭd'), *v. t.; pret.* **-BADE'** (-băd'), **-BAD'**; *p. p.* **-BID'DEN** (-bĭd'n); *Archaic p. p.* **-BID'**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **-BID'DING.** **1.** To command (a person) not to do (something); to command against; to prohibit. **2.** To exclude from, or warn off, by command; as, they *forbade* him the house. **3.** To oppose or prevent; make impossible; as, his condition *forbids* hope.

Syn. FORBID, PROHIBIT. Forbid is the more direct and familiar, prohibit, the more formal or official; as, he *forbade* me to go; the law *prohibits* gambling.

for-bid'ding, *p. a.* [4] Repellent; repulsive.

for-bore' (-bōr'), *pret.*, **for-borne'**, *p. p.*, of FOREBEAR.

force (fôrs), *n.* **1.** Strength or energy; active power; vigor. **2.** A body of soldiers or sailors; — often in the *pl.* Hence, a body of men prepared for action; as, the police *force* (*colloq.* "the force"). **3.** Violence, compulsion, or constraint exerted on a person or thing; as, *force* is no argument. **4.** *Physics.* Any action between two bodies which tends to change their relative condition as to rest or motion, or as to any physical interrelation; as, the *force* of gravity; cohesive *force*; centrifugal *force*.

Syn. FORCE, VIOLENCE, COMPULSION, COERCION, CONSTRAINT, RESTRAINT imply the exertion of power against will, wish, or consent. **Force**, the most general term, implies the exertion of physical power. **Violence** denotes unwarranted exercise of force, usually with vehemence or outrage. **Compulsion** and **coercion** are usually exercised on others than one's self, and denote the application of physical or (in case of *coercion* more often) moral force to control the action of a voluntary agent. **Constraint** and **restraint** may be exercised either by an active agent or by force of circumstances; *constraint* usually denotes the forcible restriction of action; *restraint* suggests the curbing of action.

— *v. t.* [1] **1.** To constrain or compel; coerce; as, *forced* by circumstances. **2.** To compel to violent effort; urge; as, to *force* one's voice. **3.** To get by strength or violence; pass through by force; as, to *force* the enemy's position, a door, etc. **4.** To impel, wrest, extort, etc., by violence; — with *along*, *away*, *from*, etc.; as, to *force* confession from a criminal. **5.** To impose (something) upon; as, war was *forced* upon us. **6.** To produce or cause by effort or of necessity; as, to *force* a smile. **7.** To cause (flowers or fruits) to develop by artificial means.

forced (fôrst), *p. a.* [4] **1.** Compelled by force; compulsory; as, *forced* labor. **2.** Done or produced laboriously; strained; as, a *forced* march.

force'ful (fôrs'fo͝ol), *a.* [4] Full of force; forcible.

force'meat' (fôrs'mēt'), *n.* Meat chopped fine and highly seasoned, served alone or used as a stuffing.

for'ceps (fôr'sĕps), *n.; pl.* **-CEPS.** A pair of pincers or tongs, esp. for delicate operations.

force pump. A pump with a solid plunger for drawing and forcing a liquid through the valves.

for'ci-ble (fôr'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] **1.** Effected by force; as, *forcible* entry. **2.** Characterized by force, efficiency, or energy; strong; energetic; powerful; as, *forcible* words. — **for'ci-bly**, *adv.* [8].

ford (fôrd), *n.* A place where a river, or other water, may be crossed by wading. — *v. t.* To cross by a ford. — **ford'a-ble** (fôr'dă-b'l), *a.* [8].

for-do' (fôr-do͞o'), *v. t.;* for prin. parts see DO. To fatigue utterly; exhaust; — only in *p. p.* **fore-done'** (-dŭn'). *Archaic.*

fore (fôr), *adv.* In the part that precedes or goes first; — now only as opp. to *aft*. — **fore and aft.** *Naut.* **a** From stem to stern; lengthwise of the vessel. **b** In, at, or toward both bow and stern. — *a.* Toward the front; first; earlier; forward; as, the *fore* part of a house or of a day. — *n.* The front.

fore'-and-aft', *a.* Lying, running, or acting lengthwise of a vessel; as, *fore-and-aft* sails.

fore'arm' (fôr'ärm'), *n.* The part of the arm between the elbow and the wrist.

fore-arm' (fôr-ärm'), *v. t.* To arm beforehand.

fore'bear'. Var. of FOREBEAR, an ancestor.

fore-bode' (fôr-bōd'), *v. t. & i.* [1] **1.** To foretell; portend. **2.** To have a premonition or presentiment of; augur despondingly. — Syn. See FORETELL.

fore-bod'ing (-bōd'ĭng), *vb. n.* Presage, prediction, or presentiment, esp. of coming evil; portent.

fore-cast' (-kăst'), *v. t. & i.;* **-CAST'**, also **-CAST'ED**; **-CAST'ING.** **1.** To plan beforehand; project. **2.** To foresee; calculate beforehand; as, to *forecast* the future. **3.** To predict; foreshadow; as, to *forecast* the weather. — Syn. See FORETELL.

fore'cast' (fōr'kăst'), *n.* **1.** Foresight. **2.** A prophecy or estimate of a future event or condition.

fore'cas-tle (fōr'kăs'l; *naut.* fōk's'l), *n. Naut.* **a** The upper deck of a vessel forward of the foremast. **b** In merchant vessels, the forward part or compartment where the sailors live.

fore-close' (fōr-klōz'), *v. t.* [1] To subject, as a mortgage, to foreclosure.

fore-clo'sure (-klō'zhŭr), *n.* A proceeding which destroys a right to redeem a mortgaged property.

fore-do' (-do͞o'). Var. of FORDO.

fore-doom' (fōr-do͞om'), *v. t.* To doom beforehand.

fore'fa'ther (fōr'fā'thẽr), *n.* An ancestor.

fore-fend'. Var. of FORFEND.

fore'fin'ger (-fĭn'gẽr), *n.* Finger next the thumb.

fore'foot' (-fo͝ot'), *n.; pl.* **-FEET** (-fēt'). One of the front feet of a quadruped.

fore'front' (-frŭnt'), *n.* Foremost part or place.

fore-gath'er. Var. of FORGATHER.

fore-go' (fōr-gō'), *v. t. & i.* See FORGO.

fore-go', *v. t. & i.;* for prin. parts see GO. To go before; precede. — **fore-go'er**, *n.* [8].

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fore-gone' (-gôn'), *p. a.* That has gone before; previous. — **foregone conclusion.** **a** A predetermined conclusion. **b** A result that was inevitable.

fore'ground' (fōr'ground'), *n.* That part of a scene nearest to, and in front of, the spectator.

fore'hand'ed, *a.* [4] Mindful of the future; thrifty; well-to-do. — **-ness,** *n.* [8].

fore'head (fŏr'ĕd), *n.* The part of the face above the eyes; the brow.

for'eign (fŏr'ĭn), *a.* [4] **1.** Outside of a place or country, esp. of one's own country. **2.** Not native or domestic; not naturally belonging to a place, country, person, thing, etc. **3.** Not naturally related; not appropriate. — **-ness,** *n.* [8].

for'eign-er (-ẽr), *n.* One not native, or not naturalized in the country under consideration; alien.

fore-know' (fōr-nō'), *v. t.*; for prin. parts see KNOW. To know beforehand. — **-know'ledge,** *n.*

fore'land (fōr'lănd), *n.* A promontory; headland.

fore'lock' (-lŏk'), *n.* The lock of hair growing from the fore part of the head.

fore'man (fōr'măn), *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN** (-mĕn). The chief man; as: **a** The chairman of a jury. **b** The superintendent of a set of workmen. — **-ship,** *n.*

fore'mast (fōr'măst), *n.* The mast nearest the bow.

fore'most (-mōst), *a.* First in time or place; most advanced; chief in rank or dignity.

fore'noon' (fōr'nōōn'), *n.* The early part of the day, from morning to noon.

fo-ren'sic (fō-rĕn'sĭk), *a.* [4] Belonging to law courts or to public debate; rhetorical.

fore'or-dain' (fōr'ôr-dān'), *v. t.* To ordain beforehand; predestinate.

fore'or-di-na'tion (-dĭ'nā'shŭn), *n.* Predetermination; predestination.

fore-run' (fōr-rŭn'), *v. t.*; for prin. parts see RUN. To come before; precede; announce.

fore-run'ner (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** A messenger to give notice of the approach of others; herald. **2.** A predecessor; ancestor.

fore'sail' (fōr'sāl'; *naut.* fōr's'l *or* fō's'l), *n.* The lowest sail on the foremast of a square-rigged vessel; also, a gaff sail on the foremast of a schooner.

fore-see' (fōr-sē'), *v. t.*; for prin. parts see SEE. To see or have knowledge of beforehand.

fore-shad'ow (-shăd'ō), *v. t.* To shadow or typify beforehand; to prefigure.

fore-short'en (fōr-shôr't'n), *v. t. Fine Arts.* To represent (an object) in the shortened form which it appears to have when viewed obliquely.

fore-show' (-shō'), *v. t.* Show beforehand; foretell.

fore'sight' (fōr'sīt'), *n.* **1.** Act or power of foreseeing. **2.** Care or provision for the future.

fore'skin' (fōr'skĭn'), *n. Anat.* The prepuce.

for'est (fŏr'ĕst), *n.* A large tract of woodland.

fore-stall' (fōr-stôl'), *v. t.* To get ahead of; anticipate. — **fore-stall'er,** *n.* [8].

for'est-a'tion (fŏr'ĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The practical application of the study of forestry. **2.** Establishment of new forests.

fore'stay' (fōr'stā'), *n. Naut.* A stay from the foremast head to the bowsprit, to support the mast.

for'est-er (fŏr'ĕs-tẽr), *n.* **1.** One trained in forestry, esp. one in charge of forest trees. **2.** A denizen of a forest.

for'est-ry (fŏr'ĕst-rĭ), *n.* The science and art of forming, caring for, or cultivating forests.

fore'taste' (fōr'tāst'), *n.* A taste beforehand.

fore-taste' (fōr-tāst'), *v. t.* [1] To taste beforehand; anticipate.

fore-tell' (fōr-tĕl'), *v. t. & i.* To tell beforehand; prophesy; foreshow. — **fore-tell'er,** *n.* [8].

Syn. FORETELL, PREDICT, PROPHESY, FORECAST, FOREBODE, PORTEND. Foretell and predict are often interchangeable; but *predict* is now commonly used when inference from facts (rather than conjecture) is involved. Prophesy implies inspired or mysterious knowledge, or great assurance of prediction; forecast, conjecture rather than inference. Forebode implies premonition (esp. of evil); portend, threatening or ominous foretokening.

fore'thought' (fōr'thôt'), *n.* A thinking or planning beforehand; premeditation; provident care.

fore'to'ken (-tō'k'n), *n.* A prognostic; omen.

fore-to'ken (fōr-tō'k'n), *v. t.* To be a foretoken of; as, earthquakes *foretokened* the eruption.

fore'top' (fōr'tŏp'), *n.* The platform at the head of the foremast.

fore'-top-gal'lant (-tŏp-găl'ănt; *naut.* -t'găl'ănt), *a.* Designating the mast, sail, yard, etc., next above the fore-topmast.

fore'-top'mast, *n.* A mast next above the foremast.

fore'-top'sail, *n.* The sail set on the fore-topmast.

for-ev'er (fōr-ĕv'ẽr), *adv.* **1.** Through eternity; eternally. **2.** At all times; incessantly. — **Syn.** Constantly, continually, always, perpetually, unceasingly, interminably, everlastingly, endlessly.

for-ev'er-more (-mōr'), *adv.* Forever;—emphatic.

fore-warn' (fōr-wôrn'), *v. t.* To warn beforehand.

fore'word' (fōr'wûrd'), *n.* Introductory remark; preface.

for'feit (fôr'fĭt), *n.* **1.** A thing forfeited; a fine; penalty. **2.** Forfeiture. — *a.* Forfeited. — *v. t.* To lose, or lose the right to, by error, fault, or offense. — **for'feit-a-ble,** *a.* [8] — **for'feit-er,** *n.* [8].

for'fei-ture (fôr'fĭ-tūr), *n.* **1.** Act of forfeiting. **2.** That which is forfeited; a penalty; fine; mulct.

for-fend' (fôr-fĕnd'), *v. t.* To prohibit; forbid; also, to avert; prevent. *Archaic.*

for-gath'er (fôr-găth'ẽr), *v. i.* **1.** To convene; assemble. **2.** To meet. **3.** To fraternize.

for-gave' (-gāv'), *pret.* of FORGIVE.

forge (fôrj; fŏrj), *n.* A furnace, or a place with its furnace, where metal is wrought by heating and hammering; a smithy. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To form by heating and hammering, as a metal. **2.** To form; invent; as, to *forge* a lie; to devise, as evil. **3.** To make or imitate falsely; counterfeit; as, to *forge* a will. — *v. i.* **1.** To forge metals; work as a smith. **2.** To commit forgery. **3.** To move forward; — esp. in *to forge ahead.* — **forg'er** (fôr'jẽr; fŏr'-), *n.*

for'ger-y (fôr'jẽr-ĭ; fŏr'-), *n.*; *pl.* **-GERIES** (-ĭz). **1.** Act of forging, fabricating, or producing falsely. **2.** That which is forged. — **Syn.** See COUNTERFEIT.

for-get' (fôr-gĕt'), *v. t.*; *pret.* **-GOT'** (-gŏt'), *p. p.* **-GOT'TEN** (-gŏt'n), **-GOT'**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **-GET'TING.** **1.** To lose remembrance of; be unable to recall. **2.** To omit or disregard unintentionally; hence, to neglect; slight. — *v. i.* To cease remembering.

for-get'ful (-fōōl), *a.* [4] **1.** Apt to forget. **2.** Heedless; neglectful. — **-ly,** *adv.* — **-ness,** *n.* [8].

Syn. FORGETFULNESS, OBLIVION. Forgetfulness often signifies aptness to forget or the state of forgetting; oblivion, the state of being forgotten. Forgetful is apt to suggest defective memory; oblivious commonly implies profound forgetfulness.

for-get'-me-not' (fôr-gĕt'mē-nŏt'), *n.* A small herb having bright blue or white flowers.

forg'ing (fôr'jĭng; fŏr'jĭng), *n* **1.** Act of one that forges. **2.** A piece of forged work, as in iron.

for-give' (fôr-gĭv'), *v. t.*; for prin. parts see GIVE. **1.** To give up resentment or claim to requital for (an offense or wrong); pardon. **2.** To cease to feel resentment against (a person) for a wrong; pardon. — *v. i.* To grant forgiveness. — **Syn.** See EXCUSE.

for-give'ness, *n.* Act of forgiving; state of being forgiven.

for-giv'ing, *p. a.* [4] That forgives or shows forgiveness; placable. — **-ly,** *adv.* — **-ness,** *n.*

for-go' (fôr-gō'), *v. t.*; for prin. parts see GO. To abstain from; resign; renounce. — **Syn.** See RELINQUISH. — **for-go'er,** *n.* [8].

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for-got', **for-got'ten.** See FORGET.

fork (fôrk), *n.* **1.** An implement having two or more prongs, or tines, for piercing, holding, taking up, or pitching anything. **2.** Anything like, or suggestive of, a fork. **3.** One of the parts into which anything divides or branches; the place where anything branches. — *v. i.* To divide into branches, as, here the road *forks*. — *v. t.* To raise, pitch, dig, or turn over, with a fork.

for-lorn' (fôr-lôrn'), *a.* [3] Deserted; forsaken; miserable; wretched; almost hopeless; desperate. — **for-lorn'ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

forlorn hope. A body of men selected for very perilous service; a desperate case or enterprise.

form (fôrm), *n.* **1.** The shape and structure of anything; configuration; figure. **2.** A body, esp. of a human being. **3.** A kind; species; variety; as, graphite, soot, and the diamond are *forms* of carbon. **4.** A manner or method, esp. as regulating or prescribing; as, a matter of *form*. **5.** a Conduct regulated by custom, etiquette, etc.; often, mere empty ceremony; hence, a formality, ceremony, or conventionality; as, social *forms*. b Manner of performing something; as, he played in fine *form*. **6.** Order, as in presenting ideas; orderly arrangement, as of a writing; also, a particular species of such arrangement; as, the sonnet is a poetical *form*. **7.** A long seat; bench. **8.** A rank of students in a school; class. **9.** That by which shape is given; mold; pattern. **10.** *Print.* Matter, as type, secured in a frame so that an impression may be taken.

Syn. FORM, FIGURE, SHAPE, OUTLINE, CONTOUR, PROFILE. *Form*, *figure*, and *shape* (in their nontechnical uses) are constantly interchanged. In general, **form** is the aspect under which a thing appears, esp. as distinguished from substance or color; **figure** is oftener form as defined by outline; **shape** is more familiar and colloquial than *form*; it often suggests form as given or acquired. **Outline** suggests the bounding line of a figure; **contour** implies rather body or mass as (esp. gracefully) outlined. **Profile** is esp. outline in side view. See CEREMONY.

— *v. t.* **1.** To give form to; make; fashion. **2.** To give a particular form to; hence, to train; as, the mind is most easily *formed* during youth. **3.** To develop; contract, as a habit. **4.** To go to make up; act as constituent of; as, the club is *formed* of actors. **5.** *Gram.* To derive by grammatical rules; as, the past tense of regular verbs is *formed* by adding *-ed* to the present. — *v. i.* **1.** To become formed or shaped. **2.** To take a definite shape.

for'mal (fôr'măl), *a.* [4] **1.** Conventional; often, merely, having the form or appearance without the substance. **2.** Characterized by, or done in, due form or order; regular. **3.** Devoted to forms or rules; orderly; exact; as, a *formal* person. — **Syn.** Precise, punctilious, ceremonious, ceremonial, outward. — **for'mal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

form-al'de-hyde (fôr-măl'dĕ-hīd), *n.* A pungent gaseous compound used as a preservative and disinfectant, commonly prepared in aqueous solution.

for'mal-ism (fôr'măl-Iz'm), *n.* Practice or doctrine of strict adherence to prescribed forms, as in religion, art, etc.; also, an instance of it.

for'mal-ist, *n.* One who practices, or is characterized by, formalism.

for-mal'i-ty (fôr-măl'Ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Condition or quality of being formal. **2.** Form without substance; external form; ceremony. **3.** An established order or form; a ceremony.

for'mal-ize (fôr'măl-iz), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To give definite form to; shape. **2.** To render formal.

for-ma'tion (fôr-mā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of forming, or shaping. **2.** That which is formed. **3.** Conformation; structure; as, cloud *formations*. **4.** *Geol.* An aggregate of mineral deposits or rock masses of similar origin or composition.

form'a-tive (fôr'mā-tĭv), *a.* [4] **1.** Giving, or tending to give, form; plastic. **2.** *Gram.* Serving to form words, as a derivative suffix. — *n. Gram.* A formative element, as a prefix or termination.

form'er (fôr'mẽr), *n.* One that forms.

for'mer (fôr'mẽr), *a.* Preceding in time or order; previous; prior; foregoing. See ANTECEDENT.

for'mer-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* In time past; of old; heretofore.

for'mi-da-ble (-mĭ-dā-b'l), *a.* [4] Exciting fear or dread; alarming; likely to be difficult; as, a *formidable* foe or task. — **-ble-ness**, *n.* — **-bly**, *adv.*

form'less, *a.* Without determinate form; wanting regularity of shape. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

for'mu-la (fôr'mū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. **-LAS** (-lȧz), L. **-LÆ** (-lē). **1.** A set form; established rule. **2.** A recipe, esp. for a medicinal compound. **3.** *Math.* A rule or principle expressed in algebraic symbols.

for'mu-la-ry (fôr'mū-lȧ-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to formulas. — *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). A collection of prescribed forms, as of oaths, prayers, etc.

for'mu-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [1] To express in or as in a formula; state definitely and clearly.

for'mu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act or result of formulating; as, the *formulation* of a theory.

for'ni-ca'tion (-nĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Unlawful sexual intercourse, esp. on the part of one unmarried. **2.** Fig., esp. in Scripture, idolatry. — **for'ni-ca'tor** (fôr'nĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* [8].

for-sake' (fôr-sāk'), *v. t.*; *pret.* **-SOOK'** (-sŏŏk'); *p. p.* **-SAK'EN** (-sāk'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **-SAK'ING.** To desert; abandon. — **Syn.** See ABANDON.

for-sooth' (-sŏŏth'), *adv.* In truth; indeed; — now used in irony or contempt.

for-swear' (-swâr'), *v. t.* **1.** To reject or renounce on oath; hence, to renounce earnestly; as, to *forswear* gambling. **2.** To deny on oath; as, to *forswear* a debt. — **to forswear one's self**, to perjure one's self.

for-syth'i-a (fôr-sĭth'Ĭ-ȧ; -sĭ'thĭ-ȧ), *n.* A plant of a genus (*Forsythia*) of the olive family, cultivated for its yellow, bell-shaped flowers.

fort (fôrt), *n.* A strong or fortified place, esp. one occupied only by troops; a fortification.

forte, *n.* Strong point; that in which one excels.

‖ **for'te** (fôr'tā), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* Loud.

forth (fôrth), *adv.* **1.** Forward; onward in time, place, or order. **2.** Out, as from concealment.

forth'com'ing (fôrth'kŭm'Ĭng; fôrth'kŭm'-), *p. a.* About to appear; making appearance; approaching.

forth'with' (fôrth'wĭth'; -wĭth'), *adv.* Immediately; directly; with reasonable dispatch.

for'ti-eth (fôr'tĭ-ĕth), *a.* Following the thirty-ninth; also, constituting one of forty equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* **1.** A fortieth part. **2.** A fortieth unit or object.

for'ti-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of fortifying or that which fortifies; a work erected for defense.

for'ti-fy (fôr'tĭ-fī), *v. t.* [2] **1.** To strengthen; invigorate. **2.** To strengthen by forts or batteries; to render defensible against attack.

for-tis'si-mo (fôr-tĭs'Ĭ-mō), *a. & adv.* *Music.* Very loud.

for'ti-tude (fôr'tĭ-tūd), *n.* Firmness in confronting danger or enduring trouble. — **Syn.** See COURAGE.

fort'night (fôrt'nīt; -nĭt), *n.* The space of fourteen days; two weeks.

fort'night-ly (-nīt-lĭ), *a.* Occurring or appearing once in a fortnight. — *adv.* Once in a fortnight.

for'tress (fôr'trĕs), *n.* A fortified place; a fort.

for-tu'i-tous (fôr-tū'Ĭ-tŭs), *a.* [4] Happening by chance or accident; chance. — **Syn.** Casual, accidental. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

for-tu'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). Accident; chance; casualty.

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for'tu-nate (fôr'tŭ-nĕt), *a.* [4] **1.** Coming by or bringing good fortune; as, a *fortunate* event. **2.** Favored by fortune; lucky; as, a *fortunate* man.— **Syn.** See LUCKY. — **for'tu-nate-ly**, *adv.* [8].

for'tune (-tŭn), *n.* **1.** The arrival of something, or that which arrives or happens, in a sudden or unexpected manner; luck; hap; also, the personified power of chance. **2.** That which is to befall one; destiny; as, to tell one's *fortune*. **3.** Condition in life as indicated by wealth; wealth; also, a (more or less) ample stock or amount of wealth.

for'ty (fôr'tĭ), *a.* Four times ten; thirty-nine and one more;—a cardinal number used attributively. — *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** The sum of four tens; forty units or objects. **2.** A symbol expressing forty units, as 40 or xl.

Forty Thieves. See ALI BABA.

fo'rum (fō'rŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -RUMS (-rŭmz), L. -RA (-rä). **1.** *Roman Antiq.* The market place of a city. It was the center of public business, and a place of popular assembly. **2.** Tribunal; court.

for'ward (fôr'wĕrd), *a.* [3] **1.** Near, at, or belonging to, the fore part; in advance. **2.** Moving, tending, or leading to the front; onward. **3.** Advanced, esp. beyond the usual degree; precocious. **4.** Ready; prompt; also, over-ready. **5.** Ardent; eager; also, bold; pert. — *adv.* Toward what is before or in front; on or onward. — **Syn.** See ONWARD. — *v. t.* **1.** To help onward; advance; promote; also, hasten. **2.** To send forward; transmit. — **-er**, *n.*

for'ward-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being forward.

for'wards (fôr'wĕrdz), *adv.* Forward.

fosse (fŏs), *n.* A ditch, esp. in a fortification.

fos'sil (fŏs'ĭl), *a.* **1.** Of the nature of a fossil. **2.** Antiquated; dead to progress. — *n.* **1.** Any remains or trace of an animal or plant preserved esp. in a stratified deposit and from a past geological age. **2.** A person with antiquated opinions.

fos-sil-if'er-ous (-ĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* Containing fossils.

fos'sil-ize (fŏs'ĭl-īz), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To convert into a fossil; petrify. **2.** To make antiquated.

fos'ter (fŏs'tĕr), *a.* Affording, receiving, or sharing nourishment or nurture, though not related by blood; as, *foster* parent, child, brother, nurse, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To nourish; support; rear. **2.** To cherish; sustain and promote.— **fos'ter-er**, *n.* [8].

fought (fôt), *pret. & p. p.* of FIGHT.

foul (foul), *a.* [3] **1.** Very offensive to the senses; loathsome; hence, charged or clogged with filth; as, a *foul* sewer; *foul* air. **2.** Covered with or containing dirt, etc.; soiled; smeared. **3.** Hateful; odious; as, a *foul* deed. **4.** Scurrilous; obscene. **5.** Unfavorable; stormy, as weather. **6.** Entangled, as a rope; — opp. to *clear*. **7.** Not conforming to the rules of a game, test, etc.; also, unfair; dishonorable. — **Syn.** See DIRTY. — **foul play**, unfair play, conduct, or dealing; specif., implying murder, as in *to meet with foul play*. — *n.* **1.** That which is foul. **2.** A foul hit, play, or the like. See FOUL, *a.*, 7. — *v. t.* **1.** To make foul; soil. **2.** To entangle, as a rope; collide with; as, one boat *fouled* another. — *v. i.* **1.** To become foul. **2.** To become entangled, as ropes; to collide, as boats. **3.** To make a foul (see FOUL, *n.*, 2).

fou-lard' (fōō-lärd'; *F.* fōō'lär'), *n.* A thin, soft material of silk, or silk and cotton.

foul'ly (foul'lĭ), *adv.* In a foul manner.

foul'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being foul; also, that which is foul or which defiles.

found (found), *pret. & p. p.* of FIND.

found, *v. t.* To melt and pour into a mold, or to form thus; to cast; as, to *found* metal, a bell.

found, *v. t.* **1.** To set or place, as on something solid, for support; ground; establish; fix. **2.** To take first steps in erecting; to furnish material for beginning. — *v. i.* To be founded or based.

foun-da'tion (foun-dā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of founding, or establishing, fixing, etc.; state of being founded. **2.** That on which anything is founded; groundwork. **3.** A donation to support a charitable institution; endowment. **4.** An endowed institution or charity. — **Syn.** See BASE.

found'er, *n.* One who founds, or establishes.

found'er, *n.* One who founds, or casts, metals.

foun'der (foun'dĕr), *v. i.* **1.** To fall; stumble; go lame, as a horse. **2.** To fill with water and sink, as a ship. — *v. t.* To cause (a horse) to founder.

found'ling (found'lĭng), *n.* An infant found after its (unknown) parents have deserted it.

found'ry (foun'drĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-drĭz). **1.** Process or art of casting metals; castings. **2.** A building or establishment where founding is done.

fount (fount), *n.* Fountain; source.

foun'tain (foun'tĭn), *n.* **1.** A spring of water. **2.** An artificial jet of water or the structure from which it flows. **3.** A reservoir for a liquid, as ink. **4.** Spring; source; as, a *fountain* of wisdom.

foun'tain-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* **1.** The source of a stream. **2.** Primary or principal source.

four (fôr), *a.* One more than three; twice two;— a cardinal numeral used attributively; as, *four* men. — *n.* **1.** Sum of four units; four units or objects. **2.** Symbol representing four units, as 4 or iv.

four'fold' (-fōld'), *a.* Consisting of four things or parts; quadruple. — *adv.* Quadruple; four times. — *n.* An amount four times as many or as much.

four'-in-hand', *a.* **1.** Consisting of, or drawn by, four horses driven by one person. **2.** Designating a kind of necktie tied with a slipknot. — *n.* **1.** A four-in-hand team or vehicle. **2.** A four-in-hand necktie.

four'score' (fôr'skôr'), *a.* Four times twenty; eighty. — *n.* Eighty units, objects, or years.

four'square' (-skwâr'), *a.* & *adv.* Square; in a square form.

four'teen' (fôr'tēn'; fôr'tēn'), *a.* Four and ten more. — *n.* **1.** The number greater by a unit than thirteen; also, fourteen units or objects. **2.** A symbol for fourteen, as 14 or xiv.

four'teenth' (fôr'tēnth'; fôr'tēnth'), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the thirteenth. **2.** Constituting one of fourteen equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* **1.** A fourteenth part. **2.** A fourteenth unit or object.

fourth (fôrth), *a.* Next in order after the third; also, forming one of four equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* **1.** A fourth part. **2.** A fourth unit or object. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

fowl (foul), *n.*; *pl.* FOWLS, or, collectively, FOWL. **1.** The domestic cock or hen; sometimes, any bird; as, *fowls* of the air; wild *fowl*. **2.** The flesh of a fowl, esp. of the domestic fowl of mature age.— *v. i.* To take or kill wild fowl. — **-er** (foul'ĕr), *n.* [8].

fowling piece. A light gun for bird shooting.

fox (fŏks), *n.* Any of certain animals of the dog family, noted for craftiness. See DOG, *Illust.*

fox'glove (fŏks'glŭv), *n.* Any of various herbs of the figwort family. The common foxglove has dotted white or purple flowers. See DIGITALIS.

fox'y (fŏk'sĭ), *a.* [3] Like or pertaining to the fox; esp., wily; cunning. — **fox'i-ness**, *n.* [8].

‖ **foy'er'** (fwȧ'yā'), *n.* [F.] A lobby, as in a theater.

fra'cas (frā'kăs; *F.* frȧ'kȧ'), *n.* Uproar; brawl.

frac'tion (frăk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A fragment; scrap. **2.** One or more aliquot parts of a unit; as, the *fraction* ¾ (read "three fourths," or "3 divided by 4") indicates 3 of the 4 equal parts of a unit.

frac'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to fractions or a fraction. **2.** Relatively small; inconsiderable.

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frac'tious (frăk'shŭs), *a.* [4] Cross; ugly; unruly; peevish; irritable. — **frac'tious-ness**, *n.* [8].

frac'ture (-tŭr), *n.* **1.** Act of breaking: state of being broken; breach. **2.** The breaking of a bone. **3.** That which is produced by breaking; crack. — *v. t. & i.* [1] To break; crack.

Syn. FRACTURE, RUPTURE. Fracture commonly applies to hard, rupture to soft, objects; as, to *fracture* a bone; to *rupture* a vein. *Rupture* alone is used fig.

frag'ile (frăj'ĭl), *a.* [4] Easily broken; frail; delicate. — Syn. See BRITTLE.

fra-gil'i-ty (frȧ-jĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being fragile.

frag'ment (frăg'mĕnt), *n.* A part broken off; a small detached portion. — Syn. See PART.

frag'men-ta-ry (frăg'mĕn-tȧ-rĭ), *a.* [4] Composed of fragments; not complete.

fra'grance (frā'grăns), *n.* Quality of being fragrant; a pleasing odor. — Syn. See SMELL.

fra'grant (-grănt), *a.* [4] Sweet-smelling; of an agreeable perfume. — Syn. See REDOLENT. — **fra'grant-ly**, *adv.* [8].

frail (frāl), *n.* A rush basket; also, the quantity, as of figs or raisins, in such a basket.

frail, *a.* [3] **1.** Fragile; weak. **2.** Liable to be led into sin. — Syn. See BRITTLE. — **frail'ly**, *adv.* [8] — **frail'ness**, *n.* [8].

frail'ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality of being frail; fragility; frailness. **2.** A fault or sin due to weakness; imperfection; failing.

frame (frām), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To shape or fashion; also, to fit or adjust, esp. to a specific end. **2.** To construct; make. **3.** To plan, devise, or compose; as, to *frame* a law. **4.** To provide with a frame, as a picture. — Syn. See FASHION. — *n.* **1.** Something composed of parts fitted together; a structure; esp., the skeleton of a building, vessel, etc. **2.** The bodily structure; make or build of a person. **3.** A kind of open case or structure for admitting, inclosing, or supporting something, as a window, picture, etc. **4.** Form; shape. **5.** Particular state or disposition, as of the mind; humor; mood. — **fram'er** (frām'ẽr), *n.* [8].

frame house. A house built with a framework of timber, usu. one covered in with boards or shingles.

frame'work' (frām'wûrk'), *n.* The work of framing, or the completed work; the frame or skeleton.

franc (frăngk), *n.* A silver coin and the monetary unit of France, now worth 19.3 cents. It equals 100 centimes.

fran'chise (frăn'chĭz; -chĭz), *n.* **1.** Freedom; exemption; privilege. **2.** A constitutional or statutory right or privilege, esp. a political one, as the right to vote.

Fran-cis'can (frăn-sĭs'kăn), *a.* *R. C. Ch.* Of or pertaining to the Order of St. Francis. — *n.* A monk or friar of the Order of St. Francis.

fran'gi-ble (frăn'jĭ-b'l), *a.* Easily broken; fragile.

frank (frăngk), *a.* [3] Free in uttering one's real sentiments; candid; open.

Syn. FRANK, CANDID, OPEN, PLAIN, INGENUOUS agree in the idea of freedom in speech. **Frank** implies freedom in expressing one's real sentiments; as, a *frank* manner, reproof. **Candid** implies esp. freedom from bias or partiality (cf. FAIR); as, a *candid* opinion, friend. **Open** suggests freedom from reserve or concealment; as, an *open* avowal: **plain**, freedom from disguise or affectation; as, to be *plain* with one. **Ingenuous** implies freedom of speech arising from a generous and honorable, sometimes an artless or innocent, simplicity of nature; as, an *ingenuous* confession or youth.

frank, *v. t.* To send by public conveyance free of expense, as a letter, telegram, etc. — *n.* The signature, mark, or sign of a franked letter, package, etc.; also, a letter, etc., having such an indication.

Frank, *n.* A member of the confederated German tribes who founded the Frankish Empire, which in the 9th century broke up into parts forming the foundations of the modern states of France, Germany, and Italy.

frank'in-cense (frăngk'ĭn-sĕns), *n.* A fragrant gum resin, burned as incense.

Frank'ish, *a.* Like, or pertaining to, the Franks. — *n.* The language of the Franks.

frank'lin (-lĭn), *n.* Formerly, in England, a freeholder, or substantial householder; in the 14th and 15th centuries, a middle-class landowner.

frank'ly (-lĭ), *adv.* In a frank manner; freely.

frank'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being frank.

fran'tic (frăn'tĭk), *a.* [4] Frenzied; distracted.

fran'ti-cal-ly (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* In a frantic manner.

fra-ter'nal (frȧ-tûr'năl), *a.* [4] Of, pertaining to, or involving, brethren; brotherly; of or pert. to a fraternal society. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

fra-ter'ni-ty (-nĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Brotherhood, state or quality of being fraternal. **2.** Body of men associated for common interest, business, or pleasure; a brotherhood.

frat'er-nize (frăt'ẽr-nīz), *v. i. & t.* [1] To associate, or bring into fellowship, as brothers.

frat'ri-cid'al (frăt'rĭ-sīd'ăl; frā'trĭ-), *a.* [4] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of fratricide.

frat'ri-cide (-sīd), *n.* **1.** Act of one who kills his own brother. **2.** One who kills his own brother.

fraud (frôd), *n.* **1.** Deceitfulness; trickery. **2.** Artifice by which the right or interest of another is injured; trick. **3.** Cheat; humbug. *Colloq.* — Syn. Deception, deceit, guile, craft; wile, sham.

fraud'u-lence (frôd'ū-lĕns), *n.* Quality or state of being fraudulent; deliberate deceit; trickishness.

fraud'u-len-cy (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.* Fraudulence.

fraud'u-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [4] **1.** Using fraud; deceitful. **2.** Characterized by, or proceeding from, fraud; as, a *fraudulent* description. — Syn. See FALLACIOUS. — **fraud'u-lent-ly**, *adv.* [8].

fraught (frôt), *p. a.* Freighted; laden; big (with); as, a plan *fraught* with danger.

fray (frā), *n.* A commotion; affray; fight.

fray, *v. t. & i.* To rub; wear, wear off, or wear into shreds, by rubbing. — *n.* A frayed place.

fraz'zle (frăz''l), *v. t.* [1] To fray; tatter. — *n.* State of being frazzled. *Both Dial. Eng. & U. S.*

freak (frēk), *n.* **1.** A whim; fancy; vagary; caprice. **2.** An irregular or abnormal product of some process, or, esp., of nature; a monstrosity.

freak'ish, *a.* [4] Full of freaks; capricious; queer. — **freak'ish-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

freck'le (frĕk''l), *n.* A small yellowish or brownish spot in the skin. — *v. t. & i.* [1] To mark, or become marked, with freckles. — **freck'ly**, *a.*

free (frē), *a.*; FRE'ER (-ẽr); FRE'EST. **1.** Not in bondage to another; enjoying liberty; not restrained, bound, or obstructed; independent; as, a *free* man; a *free* country; *free* labor; *free* will. **2.** Exempt or released, as from a tax or duty; as, a *free* port; *free* sugar; admission *free*. **3.** Not combined with anything else; unattached; as, *free* oxygen. **4.** Not strict in respect to form or expression; as, *free* verse; a *free* translation. **5.** Unconstrained; unreserved; spontaneous: as, a *free* gift. — **free lance**, formerly, a knight or roving soldier whose services were purchasable; hence, a person who acts on his own responsibility without regard to party lines or deference to authority. — *t.* **list.** **a** The schedule of commodities admitted to a country free of duty. **b** A list of persons who are entitled to something, as admission, a periodical, etc., without payment. — *adv.* Freely. — *v. t.*; FREED (frēd); FREE'ING. To make free; set at liberty; exempt; relieve; disengage; clear; — often with *from* or *of*. — Syn. See RELEASE.

free'board' (frē'bōrd'), *n.* A vessel's side, or the distance, between water line and gunwale.

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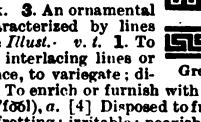
free'boot'er (frē'bo͝ot'ẽr), *n.* One who goes about plundering as a pirate; buccaneer.
free'–born', *a.* Born free; not born in vassalage.
freed'man (frēd'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A man who has been freed from slavery. —**-wom'an**, *n. fem.*
free'dom (frē'dŭm), *n.* Quality or state of being free; as: **a** Liberty; independence. **b** Exemption from necessity in choice or action; as, *freedom* of the will. **c** Frankness; unreservedness. **d** Improper familiarity; undue liberty. **e** Facility; as, to speak with *freedom*. **f** Boldness of conception or performance. **g** Exemption; immunity; as, *freedom* from error. **h** Right to certain privileges; unrestricted use; as, to receive the *freedom* of the city, of a library. **i** Unrestricted use.
Syn. FREEDOM, LIBERTY, INDEPENDENCE, LICENSE. *Freedom* and *liberty* are often interchanged. But freedom oftener implies absence of restraint or repression; liberty commonly suggests previous restraint; as, the *freedom* of the press; to set a slave at *liberty*. Independence is freedom from dependence or subjection; as, the Declaration of *Independence*. License is freedom regarded as permission or concession; it sometimes denotes the abuse of freedom; as, *liberty* too often means *license*.
free'–hand', *a.* Done by the hand without support, instruments, measurements, etc.;—said of drawing.
free'hold' (frē'hōld'), *n. Law.* A holding of land for life or so that it descends to one's heirs; also, the land itself. —**-hold'er**, *n.* [8].
free'ly (frē'lĭ), *adv.* In a free manner.
free'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who enjoys liberty, esp. civil or political liberty.
Free'ma'son (-mā'sn), *n.* A member of a well-known and ancient secret fraternal society.
Free'ma'son-ry (-sn-rĭ), *n.* **1.** Principles, institutions, or practices of Freemasons. **2.** [*l.c.*] Fig.: Natural or instinctive fellowship or sympathy.
free'–soil', *a. U. S. Hist.* Pert. to or advocating the non-extension of slavery;—applied esp. [*cap.*], to a political party active during the period 1846–56. —**free'–soil'er**, *n.* [8].
free'stone' (frē'stōn'), *n.* Stone, esp. sandstone or limestone, that may be cut freely without splitting.
free'think'er (frē'thĭŋk'ẽr), *n.* One who forms opinions independently of the authority of revelation or of the church. — **Syn.** See INFIDEL.
free thought. Thought free of traditional or external authority in respect of religion.
free trade. Trade or commerce free from any governmental influences, as duties or bounties, intended to change its natural course; also, the system, policy, or maintenance of this state of trade; opposed to *protection*. —**free trader**, *or* **free'trad'er** (frē'trād'ẽr), *n.* [8].
free will. **1.** A will free from improper restraint; as, he acted of his own *free will*. **2.** The power of willing or choosing without restraints of physical or divinely imposed necessity.
free'will' (frē'wĭl'), *a.* Voluntary; spontaneous.
freeze (frēz), *v. i.*; *pret.* FROZE (frōz); *p. p.* FRO'ZEN (frō'z'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FREEZ'ING. **1.** To become congealed or solidified by cold; harden into ice. **2.** To become greatly chilled. **3.** To adhere, by freezing. — *v. t.* **1.** To congeal; harden into ice. **2.** To chill; hence, to paralyze as with fear. **3.** To harden, damage, kill, or the like, by frost. — *n.* Act of freezing; state of being frozen. —**freezing point**, that degree of temperature at which a fluid begins to freeze; — used esp. of water, of which the freezing point is at 32° F., or 0° C. —**freez'er**, *n.*
freight (frāt), *n.* **1.** The compensation paid for the transport of goods. **2.** That with which anything is laden for or as for transportation; lading; cargo. **3.** Freight transportation, or freight line.
Syn. FREIGHT, CARGO, LADING. Freight is goods, orig. as carried by sea, now also as transported by land; cargo is the freight of a ship; lading (now chiefly poetic, or in *bill of lading*) applies to either freight or cargo.
— *v. t.* **1.** To load with goods for transportation; to load or burden. **2.** To transport by freight.
freight'age (-ĭj), *n.* **1.** Charge for transportation. **2.** Freight; cargo. **3.** Transportation of freight.
freight'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who loads a ship. **2.** One who receives and forwards freight. **3.** A vessel used mainly to carry freight.
French (frĕnch), *a.* Of or pertaining to France or its inhabitants; like the French people. — **French horn**, a kind of metallic wind instrument. — **F. leave**, a hasty or secret departure. — *n.* **1.** *pl.* The people of France. **2.** The language of the French people. — **French'man**, *n.* — **French'wom'an**, *n. fem.*
fren'zy (frĕn'zĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ZIES (-zĭz). Any violent mental agitation approaching to distraction; delirious rage or excitement. — *v. t.* [2] To affect with frenzy; drive to madness. —**-zied** (-zĭd), *p. a.*
fre'quence (frē'kwĕns), *n.* Frequency.
fre'quen-cy (-kwĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Fact or condition of returning or occurring frequently.
fre'quent (-kwĕnt), *a.* [4] **1.** Often met with; happening at short intervals. **2.** Habitual; persistent.
fre-quent' (frē-kwĕnt'), *v. t.* To visit often; be in, or resort to, often or habitually; as, to *frequent* a club; to *frequent* good company. — **fre-quent'er**, *n.* [8].
fre'quent-ly, *adv.* At frequent or short intervals.
fres'co (frĕs'kō), *n.*; *pl.* -COES or -COS (-kōz). Art or method of painting on plaster, esp. when not yet dried. — *v. t.* To paint in fresco. — **-er**, *n.*
fresh (frĕsh), *a.* [3] **1.** Newly produced, gathered, or made. **2.** Not salt; as, *fresh* water. **3.** Pure; refreshing; brisk; as, *fresh* air. **4.** Having the qualities unimpaired, as by age, use, fatigue, etc.; as, *fresh* fruit; a *fresh* complexion; *fresh* horses. **5.** Full of, or renewed in, vigor, readiness, etc.; as, *fresh* for a combat; newly made ready for use. **6.** Novel; recent; lately made public; hence, additional; further; as, *fresh* news. — **Syn.** See NEW.
fresh'en (frĕsh'n), *v. t.* To make fresh; esp., to refresh; revive. — *v. i.* **1.** To grow or become fresh, brisk, or strong; as, the wind *freshens*. **2.** To become fresh in appearance; to brighten.
fresh'et (-ĕt), *n.* A flood of a stream.
fresh'ly, *adv.* In a fresh manner.
fresh'man (frĕsh'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A student during his first year, as in a college.
fresh'ness, *n.* State or quality of being fresh.
fresh'–wa'ter, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or living in, water not salt; hence, unskilled in seamanship.
fret (frĕt), *v. t.*; FRET'TED; FRET'TING. **1.** To eat or wear away; rub. **2.** To agitate; disturb; irritate; vex. — **Syn.** See HARASS. — *v. i.* **1.** To be worn away; to chafe; fray. **2.** To be agitated or irritated; to utter peevish expressions. — *n.* Agitation of mind marked by complaint and impatience; irritation.
fret, *n.* **1.** Any of the ridges, as of wire, fixed across the finger board of a guitar or similar instrument. **2.** Fretwork. **3.** An ornamental pattern characterized by lines or bars. See *Illust.* · *v. t.* **1.** To adorn with interlacing lines or figures; hence, to variegate; diversify. **2.** To enrich or furnish with frets.


Greek Frets.

fret'ful (frĕt'fo͝ol), *a.* [4] Disposed to fret, or such as to cause fretting; irritable; peevish; as, a *fretful* child, temper, occupation. — **Syn.** See PEEVISH. —**fret'ful-ly**, *adv.* [8] —**-ness**, *n.* [8].
fret'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Ornamental openwork or work in relief, esp. when elaborate.
Frey (frā), *n. Teut. Myth.* One of the Vanir, a deity of fruitfulness, love, prosperity, and peace.

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Frey'a (frā'ȧ), **Frey'ja** (frā'yȧ), *n. Norse Myth.* The goddess of love and beauty, who also presides over the regions of the dead.

fri'a-bil'i-ty (frī'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Friable quality.

fri'a-ble (frī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Easily crumbled.

fri'ar (-ẽr), *n. R. C. Ch.* A brother of a religious order, esp. of a mendicant order, as a Dominican.

fri'ar-y (frī'ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ARIES (-ĭz). A convent or brotherhood of friars.

fric'as-see' (frĭk'ȧ-sē'), *n.* A dish composed of meat cut into pieces, and stewed in a gravy. — *v. t.;* FRIC'A-SEED', -SEE'ING. To cook as a fricassee.

fric'a-tive (frĭk'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Characterized by friction of the breath in utterance; — of certain consonants, as *f, v, s, z*, etc. — *n.* A fricative consonant.

fric'tion (-shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of rubbing one body on another. **2.** A resistance to motion between two surfaces in contact. **3.** A clashing between persons or parties in opinions or work.

fric'tion-al (frĭk'shŭn-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by, friction; as, *frictional* electricity.

Fri'day (frī'dā), *n.* The sixth day of the week.

fried (frīd), *pret. & p. p.* of FRY.

friend (frĕnd), *n.* **1.** One attached to another by esteem and affection; an intimate. **2.** One not hostile; one of the same nation, party, kin, etc. **3.** A favorer; promoter; as, a *friend* to commerce. **4.** [*cap.*] One of a religious sect popularly called *Quakers.* — **-less**, *a.* [8] — **-less-ness**, *n.* [8].

friend'ly (frĕnd'lĭ), *adv.* Amicably.

friend'ly, *a.* [3] Favorable; not hostile; propitious. — **Syn.** See AMICABLE. — **friend'li-ness**, *n.* [8].

friend'ship, *n.* State of being friends; friendly attachment; friendliness; amity.

frieze (frēz), *n.* A kind of coarse woolen cloth, with a shaggy nap on one side.

frieze, *n.* **1.** That part of an entablature between the architrave and the cornice. See COLUMN, *Illust.* **2.** An ornamental band, as on a wall.

Sailing Frigate (1800-40).

frig'ate (frĭg'ȧt), *n.* A ship-rigged war vessel intermediate between a corvette and a ship of the line.

Frigg (frĭg) } *n. Norse Myth.* The wife of
Frig'ga (frĭg'gȧ) } Odin, and goddess of the sky.

fright (frīt), *n.* **1.** Sudden violent fear; sudden alarm. **2.** A thing that frightens; something ugly or shocking. — **Syn.** See FEAR. — *v.t.* To frighten.

fright'en (frīt''n), *v. t.* To throw into a state of alarm or fright; affright; terrify. — **fright'en-er**, *n.* **Syn.** FRIGHTEN, SCARE, INTIMIDATE, COW. To **frighten** is to alarm suddenly; **scare** is more colloquial and less dignified than *frighten*, or else is felt to be archaic; to **intimidate** is esp. to awe by a display of force; **cow** heightens the implication of disheartenment.

fright'ened (-'nd), *p. a.* [4] Alarmed. — **Syn.** See AFRAID.

fright'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* [4] Terrifying; shocking; dreadful; awful. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

frig'id (frĭj'ĭd), *a.* [4] **1.** Very cold; as, a *frigid* climate. **2.** Wanting warmth, ardor, fire, vivacity, etc.; unfeeling; stiff and formal; as, a *frigid* look or manner. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **frigid zone.** See ZONE.

fri-gid'i-ty (frĭ-jĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Frigid quality or state.

frill (frĭl); *n.* **1.** A border or edging usually fluted or crimped. **2.** A fold of membrane or fringe of hair or feathers on an animal, as about the neck. — *v. t.* To decorate with a frill.

fringe (frĭnj), *n.* **1.** A trimming consisting of projecting ends of a fabric twisted or plaited together, or of loose threads or stripe, etc. **2.** Something suggestive of a fringe; a border; as, a *fringe* of houses, hair, etc. — *v. t.* [1] To furnish with or as with a fringe; also, to serve as a fringe for.

frip'per-y (frĭp'ẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -PERIES (-ĭz). Second-hand finery; cheap tawdry ornament; ostentation.

frisk (frĭsk), *n.* A frolic; fit of wanton gayety. — *v. i.* To skip, dance, or gambol, as in frolic.

frisk'y (frĭs'kĭ), *a.* [3] Inclined to frisk; frolicsome. — **frisk'i-ly**, *adv.* [3] — **frisk'i-ness**, *n.* [8].

frith (frĭth), *n.* An estuary; firth.

frit'il-la-ry (frĭt'ĭl-lȧ-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). Any of a certain genus of herbs bearing nodding flowers, with the corolla often curiously mottled.

frit'ter (-ẽr), *n.* A small quantity or little cake of batter (often inclosing another substance, as fruit, meat, etc.), fried *in* fat.

frit'ter (frĭt'ẽr), *v. t.* To waste piecemeal; spend (as time, energy, etc.) on trifles; — with *away.*

fri-vol'i-ty (frĭ-vŏl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Condition or quality of being frivolous. **2.** An act or thing that is frivolous. — **Syn.** See LIGHTNESS.

friv'o-lous (frĭv'ŏ-lŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Of little weight or importance. **2.** Given to trifling or levity; interested esp. in trifles. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

friz, frizz (frĭz), *v. t. & i.;* FRIZZED (frĭzd); FRIZ'ZING. To curl closely, as hair; to crisp. — *n.* State of being frizzed; something frizzed, as a wig.

friz'zle (frĭz''l), *v. t. & i.* [1] To cook with a sputtering or sizzling noise. Also fig.

friz'zle (frĭz''l), *v. & n.* [1] Friz.

friz'zly (-lĭ), *a.* [3] Crisped; crinkled, as hair.

fro (frō), *adv.* From; away; back; — in *to and fro.*

frock (frŏk), *n.* **1.** A monk's coarse gown, having a hood and girded by a cord. **2.** **a** A smock frock. **b** A frock coat. **3.** A gown; dress. — *v. t.* **1.** To clothe in a frock. **2.** To make a monk of.

frock coat. A body coat for men, usually double-breasted, having long skirts before and behind.

frog (frŏg), *n.* **1.** Any of numerous well-known web-footed tailless amphibians of aquatic habits. The young hatch out as tadpoles. **2.** The triangular elastic horny pad in the middle of the sole of a horse's foot. **3.** *Railroads.* A device for connecting one track with another branching from or crossing it. **4.** An oblong covered button fastening into a loop, as on a military coat or cloak, etc. **5.** The loop, as on a belt, for a sword, bayonet, etc.

frog'hop'per (-hŏp'ẽr), *n.* A spittle insect.

frol'ic (frŏl'ĭk), *a.* Frolicsome; merry. — *n.* **1.** A prank; flight of gayety or mirth. **2.** A merry-making. — *v. i.;* -ICKED (-ĭkt); -ICK-ING. To play pranks; make merry. — **frol'ick-er**, *n.* [8].

frol'ic-some (-sŭm), *a.* [4] Full of gayety; sportive. — **-some-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

from (frŏm), *prep.* Forth out of; away from contact with or proximity to; out of (whether with an idea of motion or of origin, source, or cause); as, released *from* prison; 100 miles *from* here; three years *from* that day; to hang *from* a bough; a present *om* him; suffering *from* neglect.

frond (frŏnd), *n. Bot.* **a** A leaflike expansion not differentiated into stem and foliage. **b** Specif., the leaf of a fern, including both stipe and blade.

front (frŭnt), *n.* **1.** The forehead or brow; sometimes, the whole face. **2.** The countenance or personal bearing, as expressive esp. of boldness. **3.** A part that is foremost or that faces in a given direction; — opp. to *back* or *rear.* **4.** A position directly before one; as, to go in *front* of a person.

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5. A thing attached in front; as, a shirt *front*. — *a.* Of or pertaining to the front or forward part; foremost. — *v. t.* **1.** To oppose face to face; confront. **2.** To face toward. **3.** To give a front to. — *v. i.* To have or turn the face or front (in a named direction); face.

front'age (frŭn'tăj), *n.* The front part of a building or lot; extent of front, as of land along a road.

fron'tal (frŭn'tăl), *a.* Belonging to the front part or the forehead; being in front.

fron'tier (frŏn'tēr; frŭn'tēr), *n.* That part of a country facing another country or an unsettled region; the border or extreme part of a country. — *a.* **1.** Lying on the exterior part; bordering. **2.** Of or relating to a frontier.

fron'tiers-man, *n.* A man living on the frontier.

fron'tis-piece (frŭn'tĭs-pēs), *n.* An illustration fronting the first page, or title-page, of a book.

front'let (frŭnt'lĕt), *n.* A band for the forehead.

frost (frôst), *n.* **1.** Temperature which occasions freezing; freezing weather. **2.** Frozen dew; — called also *hoarfrost* or *white frost*. — *v. t.* **1.** To injure by frost; freeze. **2.** To cover with hoarfrost; produce a frostlike surface on.

frost'bite' (-bīt'), *v. t.*; -BIT'TEN (-bĭt'n); -BIT'ING. To blight or nip with frost. — *n.* The freezing, or effect of a freezing, of some part of the body.

frost'ed (frôs'tĕd), *p. a.* Covered with hoarfrost; ornamented with frosting; also, frostbitten.

frost'i-ly (frôs'tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a frosty manner.

frost'ing, *n.* **1.** A composition of sugar, as with beaten egg, used to cover or ornament cake, pudding, etc. **2.** A lusterless finish of metal or glass.

frost'weed' (frôst'wēd'), *n.* A plant of the rock-rose family, bearing large yellow flowers.

frost'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Delicate figurework formed by frost, esp. on glass, or an imitation of it.

frost'y (frôs'tĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Attended with or producing frost; freezing. **2.** Covered with frost. **3.** Without warmth of feeling; as, a *frosty* manner.

froth (frôth), *n.* **1.** Bubbles collected on liquids from fermentation, agitation, etc.; spume; foam; esp., a spume of saliva from disease or excitement. **2.** Something light or unsubstantial, as empty words. — *v. i. & t.* To cause to foam; to foam.

froth'y (-ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Full of or consisting of froth; foamy. **2.** Like froth; unsubstantial; as, a *frothy* speech. — **-i-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-i-ness**, *n.* [8].

fro'ward (frō'wĕrd), *a.* [3] Perverse; obstinately willful. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

frown (froun), *v. i.* **1.** To contract the brow, as in displeasure or sternness; scowl. **2.** To look with disfavor or threateningly; lower.

Syn. FROWN, SCOWL, LOWER. Frown commonly implies disapprobation, severity, or anger; scowl, ill humor, sullenness, or discontent; lower, menace or gloom.

— *v. t.* To affect, express, or drive, by a frown; as, he was *frowned* down. — *n.* A wrinkling of the brow, as in anger; a sour or stern look; scowl.

frow'zy (frou'zĭ), *a.* [3] Offensive to the smell or sight; musty; slovenly; unkempt.

froze, *pret.* of FREEZE.

fro'zen (frō'z'n), *p. a.* Congealed with cold.

fruc'ti-fi-ca'tion (frŭk'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Action of bearing fruit; also, the fruit of a plant.

fruc'ti-fy (frŭk'tĭ-fī), *v. i.* [2] To bear fruit. — *v. t.* To make fruitful; fertilize.

fru'gal (frōō'găl), *a.* [4] **1.** Economical; saving; sparing. **2.** Got by, or appropriate to, economy; as, a *frugal* meal. — **fru'gal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

Syn. FRUGAL, THRIFTY, CHARY, SPARING, ECONOMICAL. Frugal is opposed to *wasteful*, *luxurious*, or *lavish*; thrifty implies industry, good management, and prosperity; as, though affluent, he is *frugal* and *thrifty*. Chary implies a cautious, dis rimi-nating, sometimes unwilling, attitude; sparing connotes abstention or restraint; as, he is *chary* of recommending others; a sententious man is *sparing* of words. Economical (opposed to *extravagant*) implies esp. the use of money or resources to the best advantage; as, to be *economical* in the use of fuel.

fru-gal'i-ty (frōō-găl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality of being frugal; thrift.

fruit (frōōt), *n.* **1.** Any useful product of plant growth, as grain, vegetables, etc.; — usually in the *pl.*; as, *fruits* of the earth. **2.** The edible product of a perennial or woody plant. In popular use there is no exact distinction between a *fruit* and a *vegetable*, except where the latter consists of the stem, leaves, or root of the plant. **3.** *Bot.* The ripened ovary of a seed plant and its contents, as the pod of a pea, a nut, grain, berry, etc. **4.** Effect; consequence; product; as, the *fruits* of one's labor. — *v. t. & i.* To bear or cause to bear fruit.

fruit'age (frōōt'ăj), *n.* **1.** Fruit collectively. **2.** The state or process of bearing fruit.

fruit'er-er, *n.* One who deals in fruit.

fruit'ful (-fōōl), *a.* [4] Full of fruit; producing fruit abundantly; bearing results; prolific. — **Syn.** See FERTILE. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

fru-i'tion (frōō-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Use or possession of anything; pleasure from possession or use.

fruit'less, *a.* [4] Not bearing fruit; barren; unprofitable; as, *fruitless* effort. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

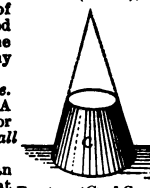
fruit'y (frōōt'ĭ), *a.* [3] Of or resembling fruit.

fru'men-ty (frōō'mĕn-tĭ), *n.* Hulled wheat boiled in milk, with sugar, plums, etc.

frus'trate (frŭs'trāt), *a.* Frustrated. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To defeat the purpose of; balk. **2.** To bring to naught; nullify, as a plan. — **Syn.** Check, hinder, thwart, foil, baffle, defeat.

frus-tra'tion (frŭs-trā'shŭn), *n.* A frustrating.

frus'tum (frŭs'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -TUMS (-tŭmz), L. -TA (-tă). *Geom.* The part of a solid next the base, formed by cutting off the top; or the part of any solid between any two cutting planes.

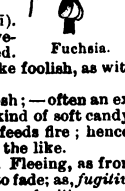


Frustum (*C*) of Cone.

fry (frī), *n.* *Chiefly collective.* **1.** The young of fishes. **2.** A swarm or crowd of young or small things; — often in *small fry*.

fry, *v. t.* [2] To cook in a pan or on a griddle (esp. with fat or oil) over a fire; cook in boiling fat; — disting. from *broil*. — *v. i.* To undergo the process of frying. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (friz). A dish of anything fried.

fuch'si-a (fū'shĭ-ă; fū'shă), *n.* Any of a genus (*Fuchsia*) of plants, having handsome nodding flowers, usually red or pink.


Fuchsia.

fu'coid (fū'koid), *a.* *Bot.* Pert. to or like seaweeds, esp. of the family of the rockweeds and gulfweed. — *n.* A fucoid seaweed.

fu'cous (fū'kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* FUCI (-sī). Any of a genus (*Fucus*) of olive-green or brown algæ; a rockweed.

fud'dle (fŭd'l), *v. t.* [1] To make foolish, as with drink; muddle. *Colloq.*

fudge (fŭj), *n.* **1.** Nonsense; bosh; — often an exclamation of contempt. **2.** A kind of soft candy.

fu'el (fū'ĕl), *n.* Anything that feeds fire; hence, that which increases passion or the like.

fu'gi-tive (fū'jĭ-tĭv), *a.* [4] **1.** Fleeing, as from danger. **2.** Not durable; liable to fade; as, *fugitive* colors. **3.** Of fleeting interest; as, *fugitive* verse. — **Syn.** See TRANSIENT. — *n.* **1.** One who flees from pursuit, danger, service, etc. **2.** A refugee.

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fu'gle-man (fū'g'l-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A well-drilled soldier placed in front of a company, as a guide for the others in their exercises.

fugue (fūg), *n.* A musical composition in which the different parts successively repeat the same theme or subject.

ful'crum (fŭl'krŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -CRUMS (-krŭmz), L. -CRA (-krȧ). **1.** A prop. **2.** The support, as a wedge, about which a lever turns.

ful-fil', **ful-fil'** (fo͝ol-fĭl'), *v. t.*; -FILLED' (-fĭld'); -FILL'ING. To accomplish or carry out, as a promise; satisfy, as a desire; perform; bring to pass.

ful-fil'ment, **ful-fil'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of fulfilling; accomplishment, as of a prophecy.

full (fo͝ol), *v. t. & i.* To thicken by moistening, heating, and pressing, as cloth; scour, cleanse, and thicken in a mill.

full, *a.* [3] **1.** Filled; abundantly supplied. **2.** Satisfied in appetite; sated; also, satisfying; as, a *full* meal. **3.** Absorbed in, and enthusiastic over (something); — with *of*; as, to be *full* of a plan. **4.** Occupying completely the space or accommodation; as, a *full* cargo. **5.** Complete; entire; as, a *full* jury; *full* weight. **6.** Rounded or plump. **7.** Of sounds, having volume or depth. **8.** Having so much material that it hangs in folds; as, *full* sleeves.

Syn. FULL, REPLETE. Replete (with), as compared with full (of), heightens the idea of abundant supply; as, *full* of ambition; *replete* with anecdote. full blood. a Unmixed descent; as, a negro of *full blood*. b Relationship through both parents. — f. dress, the style of dress prescribed for occasions of ceremony; esp., the formal dress for evening.

full (fo͝ol), *n.* Complete measure; highest state or degree. — *adv.* **1.** Quite; entirely. **2.** To the utmost; — chiefly in combination; as, *full*-blown.

full'er, *n.* One whose occupation is to full cloth.

full'er's earth (-erz). A soft claylike substance used in cleansing cloth and wool of grease.

full'ness, *n.* State or quality of being full.

ful'ly (fo͝o'l-ĭ; -lĭ), *adv.* In a full manner or degree; completely; entirely; abundantly; amply.

ful'mar (-mär), *n.* A sea bird of the petrel family.

ful'mi-nate (fŭl'mĭ-nāt), *v. i. & t.* [1] **1.** To detonate; explode violently. **2.** To issue (decrees, etc.) authoritatively; thunder forth (menaces). — *n.* A fulminating powder. — **fulminating powder**, a violently explosive powder.

ful'mi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of fulminating. **2.** That which is fulminated, as a menace.

ful'some (fŭl'sŭm), *a.* [4] Offensive, esp. from excess of display or from insincerity; as, *fulsome* praise. — **ful'some-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

fum'ble (fŭm'b'l), *v. i.* [1] To feel or grope about clumsily. — *v. t.* To handle or manage awkwardly; in ball games, to fail to handle (the ball) properly. — *n.* Act of fumbling. — **-bler** (-blẽr), *n.* [8].

fume (fūm), *n.* **1.** Aromatic smoke, as of incense. **2.** A vaporous or odorous exhalation, esp. if offensive; reek; as, sulphurous *fumes*. — *v. i.* [1] **1.** To smoke; throw off fumes; rise up, as vapor. **2.** To show anger or irritation. — *v. t.* **1.** To fill or treat with fumes. **2.** To throw off as in vapor.

fu'mi-gate (fū'mĭ-gāt), *v. t.* [1] To apply smoke or vapor to, esp. for disinfecting.

fu'mi-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* Act of fumigating.

fun (fŭn), *n.* Sport; playful action or speech.

func'tion (fŭngk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The proper action of anything; office; duty. **2.** A religious, public, or social ceremony or gathering, esp. if elaborate or formal. **3.** *Math.* A magnitude so related to another magnitude that to values of the latter there correspond values of the former; as, x is a function of x^2. — *v. i.* To fulfill a function; act; operate.

func'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or connected with, a function or functions.

func'tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). One charged with the performance of a function.

fund (fŭnd), *n.* **1.** An accumulation or deposit of resources; stock; supply. **2.** A sum of money, esp. one for a specific object; *pl.*, pecuniary resources. — *v. t.* **1.** To convert (a floating debt) into a more or less permanent debt at interest. **2.** To place in a fund; accumulate.

fun'da-ment (fŭn'dȧ-mĕnt), *n.* The buttocks; anus.

fun'da-men'tal (-mĕn'tăl), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to the foundation; essential; basal. — *n.* Anything that serves as the groundwork of a system; an essential part. — **fun'da-men'tal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

fu'ner-al (fū'nẽr-ăl), *n.* **1.** Ceremonies in connection with a burial (or cremation, etc.); obsequies. **2.** A procession attending a burial. — *a.* Pertaining to or befitting a funeral; used at the burial of the dead.

fu-ne're-al (fū-nē'rē-ăl), *a.* [4] Appropriate to a funeral; sad and solemn.

fun'gi (fŭn'jī), *n.*, *L. pl.* of FUNGUS.

fun'gi-cide (-jĭ-sīd), *n.* Any substance that destroys fungi.

fun'gous (fŭng'gŭs), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a fungus, its texture, or its growth.

fun'gus (-gŭs), *n.*; *pl.* L. -GI (fŭn'jī), E. -GUSES (fŭng'gŭs-ĕz). Any of a group of plants comprising the molds, mildews, rusts, smuts, mushrooms, etc.

funk (fŭngk), *v. i.* To shrink back through fear; flinch. — *n.* Cowering fear. *Both Colloq.*

fun'nel (fŭn'ĕl), *n.* **1.** A vessel shaped like a hollow cone, tapering into a tube, through which liquids, powders, etc., may be run into another vessel. **2.** A flue; smokestack.

Common Funnel.

fun'ny (-ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Droll; comical; laughable. **2.** Strange; queer; odd. *Colloq.* — Syn. See LAUGHABLE. — **funny bone**. See CRAZY BONE. — **fun'ni-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [8].

fur (fûr), *v. t.*; FURRED (fûrd); FUR'RING. To line, face, cover, or clothe with fur. **2.** *Arch.* To apply furring to. — *n.* **1.** A piece of the dressed pelt of any of certain animals (as the seal, beaver, mink, etc.); hence, such a dressed pelt or pelts. **2.** An article of clothing made of, or trimmed or lined with, fur. **3.** The hairy coat of a mammal, when fine, soft, and thick. **4.** *pl.* Skins of animals with the fur. **5.** Any coating suggesting fur.

fur'be-low (fûr'bĕ-lō), *n.* A plaited or gathered flounce; hence, any showy or fussy trimming.

fur'bish (-bĭsh), *v. t.* To scour to brightness; burnish; renovate. — Syn. See POLISH.

fu'ri-ous (fū'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Full of or exhibiting passion or fury; raging; as, *furious* anger. **2.** Moving with violence or impetuosity; rushing; as, a *furious* storm. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

furl (fûrl), *v. t.* To draw up into close compass; to wrap or roll, as a sail, close to a spar.

fur'long (fûr'lông), *n.* A measure of length, ⅛ of a mile; 40 rods or 220 yards (201.16 meters).

fur'lough (-lō), *n.* Leave of absence, esp. to a soldier. — *v. t.* To grant a furlough to.

fur'nace (-nĭs), *n.* An apparatus in which heat is produced for reducing ores, warming a house, etc.

fur'nish (-nĭsh), *v. t.* **1.** To equip; fit out or fit up; supply with furniture. **2.** To provide; supply; give; as, to *furnish* food to the hungry. — **-er**, *n.*

Syn. FURNISH, EQUIP, APPOINT. To **furnish** is to provide with whatever is necessary, esp. for use; to **equip** is to furnish with appliances or instruments, esp. for action; **appoint** suggests complete or elegant equipment; as, to *furnish* a house; to *equip* an expedition; a well-*appointed* office.

fur'nish-ings, *n. pl.* Furniture, fixtures, etc.

fur'ni-ture (fûr'nĭ-tūr), *n.* **1.** That with which anything is furnished. **2.** Household furnishings.

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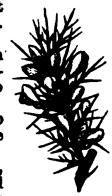
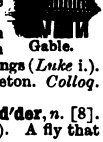
fu'ror (fūr'ŏr), *n.* **1.** Fury; frenzy. **2.** A prevalent and excited admiration; a "rage"; "craze."
fur'ri-er (fŭr'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* A dealer in furs.
fur'ri-er-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Furs in general. **2.** The business of a furrier; trade in furs.
fur'ring (fûr'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Fur trimmings or lining. **2.** *Arch.* **a** The placing of thin strips to level a surface for lathing, etc. **b** The strips so applied.
fur'row (fŭr'ō), *n.* **1.** A trench made by or as by a plow. **2.** Any narrow channel, or groove; a wrinkle. — *v. t. & i.* To cut furrows (in); to plow.
fur'ry (fûr'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Covered with fur; dressed in fur; furred. **2.** Consisting of or resembling fur.
fur'ther (fûr'thẽr), *a. compar.; positive wanting; superl.* FUR'THEST. **1.** More remote; farther. **2.** Additional. — *adv.* **1.** To or at a greater distance; to a greater extent or degree. **2.** In addition; furthermore. — *v. t.* To promote; forward.
☞ *Further* usually refers to time, quantity, or degree; *farther*, to space.
fur'ther-ance (-ăns), *n.* Act of furthering, or helping forward; promotion; advancement; progress.
fur'ther-more' (-mōr'), *adv. & conj.* Moreover.
fur'ther-most (-mōst), *a.* Most remote; furthest.
fur'thest (-thĕst), *a. & adv. superl.* Most remote.
fur'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [4] Done by stealth; hence, sly; stealthy. — **fur'tive-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
fu'ry (fū'rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** Violent anger; rage. **2.** Fierceness; violence. **3.** Overmastering agitation or enthusiasm; frenzy. **4.** [*cap.*] *Class. Myth.* One of the Erinyes; hence, any avenging spirit. **5.** A turbulent person, esp. a woman; virago. — **Syn.** See ANGER.


Furze. Flowering Twig, much reduced.

furze (fûrz), *n.* A spiny evergreen shrub, with yellow flowers, common in Europe; — called also *gorse* and *whin*.
fuse (fūz), *v. t. & i.* [1] **1.** To liquefy by heat; melt. **2.** To unite or blend, as if melted together.
fuse (fūz), *n.* **1.** A tube, cord, or the like, filled or impregnated with a combustible matter, for igniting an explosive. **2.** A strip or piece of fusible metal inserted in an electric circuit. When the current increases beyond safety, the metal melts, thus interrupting the circuit.
fu-see' (fū-zē'), *n.* A kind of friction match, not easily blown out when ignited.
fu'sel (fū'zĕl), *n.*, *or* **fusel oil.** An acrid, oily liquid, often occurring in alcoholic liquors.
fu'si-ble (fū'zĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] That can be fused.
fu'si-form (-fôrm), *a.* [4] Tapering at each end.
fu'sil (-zĭl), *n.* A flintlock musket. *Obs. or Hist.*
fu'sil-eer' } (-zĭ-lēr'), *n.* **1.** Formerly, a soldier
fu'sil-ier' } armed with a fusil. Hence: **2.** *pl.* A title now borne by some British regiments.
fu'sil-lade' (-lād'), *n.* A simultaneous or rapidly repeated discharge of firearms.
fu'sion (fū'zhŭn), *n.* **1.** A melting. **2.** State of fluidity or flowing from heat. **3.** Union or blending of things melted, or as if melted, together.
fuss (fŭs), *n.* A commotion; unnecessary ado. — Syn. See STIR. — *v. i.* To be overbusy about trifles.
fuss'y (fŭs'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Disposed to fuss; overnice; fidgety. **2.** Showing much detail or nicety.
fus'tian (fŭs'chăn), *n.* **1.** A coarse twilled cotton stuff, as corduroy, velveteen, etc. **2.** Inflated style of discourse or writing; bombast. — *a.* **1.** Made of fustian. **2.** Pompous; bombastic.
fus'tic (-tĭk), *n.* **1.** The wood of a tree of Mexico and the West Indies, yielding a yellow dye; also, the tree itself. **2.** Any of several other dyewoods.
fust'y (fŭs'tĭ), *a.* [3] Moldy; musty.
fu'tile (fū'tĭl), *a.* **1.** Useless; vain; as, **a** *futile* struggle. **2.** Of no importance; trifling; as, *futile* talk. — Syn. See VAIN. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].
fu-til'i-ty (fū-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being futile.
fut'took (fŭt'ŭk), *n.* *Naut.* One of the crooked timbers joined to form a rib.
fu'ture (fū'tūr), *a.* **1.** That is to be. **2.** Expressing futurity; as, the *future* tense. — *n.* **1.** Time to come. **2.** Future state. **3.** *Gram.* The future tense.
fu-tu'ri-ty (fū-tū'rĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State of being yet to come; future state. **2.** Future time; posterity. **3.** An event to come.
fuze, *n.*, **fu-zee'**, *n.* Vars. of FUSE, FUSEE.
fuzz (fŭz), *n.* Fine, light particles or fibers.
fuzz'y (fŭz'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Having fuzz; downy; fluffy; as, *fuzzy* cloth. **2.** Frizzly; as, *fuzzy* hair.

G

gab (găb), *n. & v.* Prate; chatter. *Colloq.*
gab'ble (găb''l), *v. i. & t.* [1] **1.** To chatter; jabber. **2.** To utter inarticulate sounds rapidly, as geese. — *n.* Act of gabbling, or the sound so made. — **gab'bler** (-lẽr), *n.* [8].
gab'or-dine', **gab'ar-dine'** (găb'ẽr-dēn'; găb'ẽr-dēn), *n.* A coarse loose frock or coat.
ga'bi-on (gā'bĭ-ŭn), *n.* A cylinder to be filled with earth and used in field fortifications, etc.
ga'ble (-b'l), *n.* A vertical triangular portion of the end of a building, from the cornice or eaves to the ridgepole.


Gable.

gable roof. A roof forming a gable at each end.
Ga'bri-el (gā'brĭ-ĕl), *n.* *Bible.* An angel of comfort and sympathy to man (*Dan.* viii. ix.); the herald of good tidings (*Luke* i.).
ga'by (gā'bĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BIES. A simpleton. *Colloq.*
gad (găd), *n.* A goad.
gad, *v. i.* To wander about idly. — **gad'der**, *n.* [8].
gad'fly' (-flī'), *n.*; *pl.* -FLIES (-flīz'). A fly that bites or annoys cattle, as a horsefly.
Ga'a (jē'ă), *n.* *Gr. Myth.* The earth as a goddess, the eldest born of Chaos.
Gael (gāl), *n.* A Scottish Highlander, esp. one of Celtic speech; also, an Irish Celt.
Gael'ic (gāl'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Gaels, esp. the Celtic Highlanders of Scotland, or their language. — *n.* The Celtic speech of the Scottish Highlanders.
gaff (găf), *n.* **1.** A barbed spear or a hook used in landing heavy fish. **2.** The upper spar of a fore-and-aft sail. — *v. t.* To secure with a gaff, or hook.
gag (găg), *v. t.*; GAGGED (găgd); GAG'GING (-ĭng). To stop the mouth of: hence, to prevent from free speech. — *n.* Something thrust into the mouth to hinder speaking; — often figurative.
gage (gāj), *n.* **1.** A security; pledge. **2.** A pledge (as a glove, cast on the ground) of one's intention to fight to support one's claims; hence, a challenge; defiance. — *v. t.* [1] To deposit as a pledge; wager.
gage, **gag'er** (gāj'ẽr). Vars. of GAUGE, GAUGER.
gai'e-ty, *n.*, **gai'ly**, *adv.* Vars. of GAYETY, GAYLY.
gain (gān), *n.* Increase or addition to what one has of advantage or benefit; profit; — opposed to *loss*. — *v. t.* **1.** To get; acquire; esp. to get (a profit or advantage) as by earning. **2.** To win, as a battle. **3.** To win to an interest or party; — often with *over;*

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as, to *gain* one over by flattery. 4. To reach; arrive at; as, to *gain* the top of a mountain. **5.** To get as by natural development or increase; as, to *gain* ten pounds. — **Syn.** See OBTAIN. — **to gain ground,** to make progress; encroach (on or upon). — **to g. time,** to obtain a delay, as by pretexts. — *v. i.* **1.** To secure advantage or profit. **2.** To gain ground; as, to *gain* on a runner. — **gain'er,** *n.* [8].

gain'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* [4] Profitable; advantageous.

gain'say' (gān'sā'; gān'sā'), *v. t.*; for prin. parts see SAY. To contradict; forbid. — **-say'er,** *n.* [8].

gait (gāt), *n.* Manner of walking or going on foot.

gai'ter (gā'tẽr), *n.* **1.** A covering for the ankle and instep, or for the leg from knee to instep. **2.** A shoe with elastic strips at the sides. *U. S.*

ga'la (gā'lȧ), *n.* **1.** Festive dress; — now only in *in gala*. **2.** A festival; — chiefly in *gala day*, etc.

Gal'a-had, Sir (găl'ȧ-hăd). A knight of the Round Table, who achieved the quest of the Grail.

Gal'a-te'a (găl'ȧ-tē'ȧ), *n. Class. Myth.* **a** A Nereid beloved by Polyphemus. **b** An ivory statue of a maiden, by Pygmalion, a king of Cyprus. He fell in love with it, and Aphrodite gave it life.

Ga-la'tian (gȧ-lā'shăn), *n.* **1.** A native of Galatia, in Asia Minor. **2.** *Bible.* *pl.* The Epistle to the Galatians.

gal'ax-y (găl'ăk-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-AXIES** (-sĭz). **1.** [*cap.*] The Milky Way. **2.** An assemblage of brilliant or noted persons or things; as, a *galaxy* of beauty.

gale (gāl), *n.* **1.** A wind stronger than a stiff breeze, but not so strong as a hurricane. **2.** A state of excitement or hilarity; as, a *gale* of laughter.

ga-le'na (gȧ-lē'nȧ), *n.* The chief ore of lead; lead sulphide.

Gal'i-le'an (găl'ĭ-lē'ăn), *n.* A native of Galilee, northern province of Palestine under the Romans.

gall (gôl), *n.* **1.** A bitter fluid secreted by the liver; bile, esp. that from the ox. **2.** The gall bladder. **3.** Anything bitter to endure; as, the *gall* of disappointment. **4.** Bitterness of spirit; hate.

gall, *n.* A sore in the skin from chafing, esp. on a horse's back; hence, a cause or a state of irritation. — *v. t.* To chafe; hence, to vex.

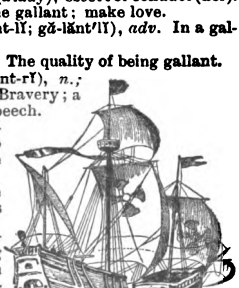
gall, *n.* A swelling or excrescence on plants, caused by certain insects, etc.

gal'lant (găl'ănt; *see sense* 4), *a.* [4] **1.** Showy; gay, esp. in dress. **2.** Stately; grand; as, a *gallant* ship. **3.** Noble in bearing or spirit; brave; as, a *gallant* officer. **4.** (*Usually* gȧ-lănt') Polite and attentive to ladies. — (gă-lănt'; găl'ănt), *n.* **1.** A gay, fashionable man. **2.** One gallant to ladies; a lover. — (gă-lănt'), *v. t.* To bestow gallant attentions on (a lady); escort or conduct (her). — *v. i.* To act the gallant; make love.

gal'lant-ly (găl'ănt-lĭ; gă-lănt'lĭ), *adv.* In a gallant manner.

gal'lant-ness, *n.* The quality of being gallant.

gal'lant-ry (găl'ănt-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). **1.** Bravery; a gallant action or speech. **2.** Civility or polite attention to ladies. — **Syn.** See COURAGE.



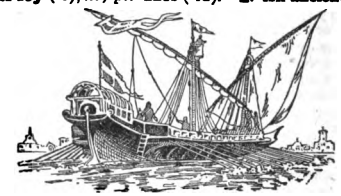
Galleon.

gall bladder. The sac which receives the bile.

gal'le-on (găl'ē-ŭn), *n.* A sailing vessel of the 15th and following centuries, often having three or four decks, used esp. by the Spaniards.

gal'ler-y (găl'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-LERIES** (-ĭz). **1.** A long narrow room, hall, or passage; hence, a room (usually long and narrow) for showing pictures, shooting, taking photographs, etc.; also, an important collection, as of pictures. **2.** In an auditorium, a platform supported on brackets or columns, usually for part of the audience; specifically, in a theater, the highest of such platforms, or its occupants. **3.** The occupants of a gallery (sense 2); hence, any body of spectators.

gal'ley (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-LEYS** (-ĭz). **1.** An ancient or



Venetian Galley.

medieval vessel, usually low and one-decked, propelled by oars, or by oars and sails. **2.** A large rowboat. **3.** Cookroom of a vessel. **4.** An oblong tray to hold type set but not made up into pages.

galley slave. A slave forced to work at the oar of a galley; a criminal condemned to such work.

gall'fly' (gôl'flī'), *n.*; *pl.* **-FLIES** (-flīz'). An insect that deposits its eggs in plants, causing galls.

Gal'lic (găl'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to Gaul or France.

gal'lic acid. A white crystalline acid found in plant galls, tea, etc., and also made artificially.

Gal'li-cism (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* A French idiom or usage.

gal'li-na'ceous (-nā'shŭs), *a.* Resembling domestic fowls; of or pertaining to an order (*Gallinæ*) of birds, including the barnyard fowl, pheasants, turkeys, grouse, partridges, quails, etc.

gal'li-pot (găl'ĭ-pŏt), *n.* A small earthen pot, esp. for medicines, etc.; a nickname for a druggist.

gall'nut' (gôl'nŭt'), *n.* A nutlike gall.

gal'lon (găl'ŭn), *n.* A measure of capacity, containing four quarts. The United States standard gallon contains 231 cubic inches; the British imperial gallon, about 277.4 cubic inches. Abbr. *gal.*

gal-loon' (gȧ-lo͞on'), *n.* A narrow binding or trimming, esp. of rich material.

gal'lop (găl'ŭp), *v. i.* To go or ride at a gallop. — *v. t.* To cause to gallop. — *n.* **1.** A springing gait of various quadrupeds, esp. the horse. **2.** A ride on a galloping animal. — **gal'lop-er,** *n.* [8].

gal'lows (găl'ōz; -ŭs), *n.* **1.** A frame, in simplest form a crossbar on two posts, on which criminals are hanged. **2.** Any similar frame.

gall'stone' (gôl'stōn'), *n.* A stonelike concretion formed in the gall bladder or biliary passages.

ga-loche' (gȧ-lŏsh'). Var. of GALOSH.

gal'op (găl'ŭp; găl'ō), *n.* A kind of lively dance; also, the music for the dance.

ga-lore' (gȧ-lōr'), *adv.* In abundance; plentifully.

ga-losh' (-lŏsh'), *n.* An overshoe, now of rubber.

gal-van'ic (găl-văn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to or exhibiting galvanism; hence, affected or affecting as by an electric shock or stimulus.

gal'va-nism (găl'vȧ-nĭz'm), *n.* Electricity produced by chemical action.

gal'va-nize (-nīz), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To affect with galvanism; hence, to excite as if by an electric shock. **2.** To electroplate; to coat (iron) with zinc.

gal'va-nom'e-ter (-nŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* An instrument to determine the intensity of an electric current or its presence or direction, usually by deflection of a magnetic needle.

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gam'bit (găm'bĭt), *n.* A chess opening in which the first player loses a man for advantage in position.

gam'ble (-b'l), *v. i.* [1] To game for money or other stake; hazard something on a chance; wager. — *v. t.* To lose by gaming; — usually with *away;* as, he *gambled* away his fortune. — **gam'bler**, *n.* [8].

gam'bling (-blĭng), *n.* The act of playing or gaming for stakes; hence, any wagering.

gam-bogo' (găm-bō'; -bōō'), *n.* A gum resin used as a yellow pigment and in medicine.

gam'bol (găm'bŏl), *n.* A skipping or leaping about in frolic; a hop. — *v. i.* [1] To bound or frisk.

gam'brel (găm'brĕl), *n.* **1.** The hock of an animal, esp. of a horse. **2.** A gambrel roof.

gambrel roof. A form of curb roof.

game (gām), *n.* **1.** Sport of any kind; fun; also, playful ridicule; as, to make *game* of one. **2.** A contest according to set rules for amusement or for a stake. **3.** A single contest lasting until a definite limit is reached; as, a *game* of checkers. **4.** A scheme; plan; as, his *game* was to keep me waiting. **5.** Wild animals or birds that are hunted; also, their flesh as food. — **Syn.** See PLAY. — *v. i.* [1] To play for a wager; gamble. — *a.* Resolute; plucky. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

game'keep'er (-kēp'ẽr), *n.* One in charge of game.

game'some (-sŭm), *a.* [3] Gay; playful; merry.

game'ster (-stẽr), *n.* A habitual gambler.

gam'in (găm'ĭn), *n.* A street Arab.

gam'ma (găm'ä), *n.* The third letter, Γ, γ, of the Greek alphabet, equivalent to Eng. *g* (as in *go*).

gam'mon (-ŭn), *n.* A smoked or dried ham.

gam'mon, *n.* A victory at backgammon obtained before the opponent has thrown off a man.

gam'mon, *n.* Nonsense. — *v. t.* To influence with gammon. *Both Colloq.*

gam'ut (găm'ŭt), *n.* **1.** The whole series of recognized musical notes; the major scale. **2.** Hence, an entire range or series.

gam'y (gām'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Plucky; spirited; game. **2.** Having the flavor of game, esp. when "high."

gan'der (găn'dẽr), *n.* A male goose.

Ga'ne-lon' (gä'n'-lôn'), *n.* In the Charlemagne romances, a count of Mayence who betrayed Charlemagne at the battle of Roncesvalles.

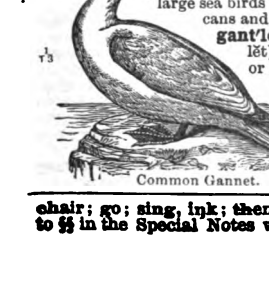
gang (găng), *n.* **1.** A group; company; as, a *gang* of workmen. **2.** A set of similar implements arranged to act together, as of plows. — **Syn.** See COMPANY.

gan'gli-on (găn'glĭ-ŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-GLIA** (-ä). A nerve center; as: **a** An aggregation of nerve cells forming an enlargement on a nerve or on two or more nerves where they join or separate. **b** A mass of gray matter in the brain or spinal cord.

gang'plank' (găng'plăngk'), *n.* A portable platform or bridge, used in entering or leaving a vessel.

gan'grene (găn'grēn), *n.* The dying of tissue due to interference with local nutrition. — *v. t. & i.* [1] To produce gangrene in; be affected with gangrene. — **gan'gre-nous** (-grē-nŭs), *a.*

gang'way' (găng'wā'), *n.* A passageway from one place to another; esp., a temporary way of planks.


Common Gannet.

gan'net (găn'ĕt), *n.* Any of several large sea birds related to the pelicans and frigate birds.

gant'let (gänt'lĕt; gănt'-lĕt), *n.* A gauntlet, or glove.

gant'let, *n.* An old form of punishment, wherein the offender was made to run between two rows of men, who struck him with switches, clubs, etc.

Gan'y-mede (găn'ĭ-mēd), *n. Class. Myth.* A beautiful shepherd boy, carried to Olympus by Zeus in the form of an eagle, to be cupbearer to the gods.

gaol (jāl), **gaol'er**, etc. Vars. of JAIL, etc.

gap (găp), *n.* **1.** An opening in anything made by or as by breaking or parting; as, a *gap* in a wall; hence, any breach of continuity; as, a *gap* in a story. **2.** A mountain pass, cleft, or ravine.

gape (gāp; gäp; *colloq.* găp), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To open the mouth wide, as in hunger, surprise, or yawning; hence, to open or part widely. **2.** To stare with open mouth. — **Syn.** See GAZE. — *n.* A gaping; stare; also, a gap or break.

gar (gär), *n.* The garfish.

ga'rage' (gä'räzh'; gär'ĭj), *n.* A place for housing automobiles, or an airship or flying machine.

garb (gärb), *n.* Fashion or style of dress; clothing; dress. — *v. t.* To clothe.

gar'bage (gär'bĭj), *n.* Animal or vegetable refuse.

gar'ble (-b'l), *v. t.* [1] To pick out such parts of as may serve a (usually unfair) purpose; mutilate.

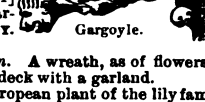
gar'den (gär'd'n), *n.* Ground used for cultivating herbs, fruits, flowers, or vegetables; hence, a very fertile region. — **garden balsam**, a familiar plant bearing very irregular flowers, and a capsule that bursts with great force when ripe. — *v. i. & t.* To cultivate, or labor in, a garden. — **gar'dener**, *n.* [8].

gar'den-ing, *n.* Making and cultivating a garden.

gar'fish' (gär'fĭsh'), *n.* Any of certain fishes having a long pikelike body, and long and narrow jaws; — called also *gar, gar pike.* See FISH, *Illust.*

gar'gle (gär'g'l), *v. t.* [1] To rinse, as the throat, agitating the liquid by expulsion of the breath. — *v. i.* To use a gargle. — *n.* Liquid used in gargling.

gar'goyle (-goil), *n.* A waterspout, often grotesquely carved, projecting at the upper part of a building.


Gargoyle.

gar'ish (gâr'ĭsh), *a.* [4] Showy; dazzling; glaring. — **Syn.** See GAUDY. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

gar'land (gär'lănd), *n.* A wreath, as of flowers; chaplet. — *v. t.* To deck with a garland.

gar'lic (-lĭk), *n.* A European plant of the lily family. Also, its pungent bulb, used in cooking.

gar'ment (gär'mĕnt), *n.* Any article of clothing. — *v. t.* To clothe; — chiefly in p. p., *garmented.*

gar'ner (-nẽr), *n.* A granary; hence, a collection; store. — *v. t.* To gather for preservation; store.

gar'net (-nĕt), *n.* **1.** A hard mineral or gem of several varieties. **2.** Its deep red color.

gar'nish (-nĭsh), *v. t.* **1.** To decorate; adorn. **2.** *Law.* To garnishee. — *n.* A decoration; esp., something set round a dish as an embellishment.

gar'nish-ee' (-nĭsh-ē'), *n. Law.* One who has been garnished, or served with a notice of garnishment. — *v. t.;* **-EED'** (-ēd'); **-EE'ING.** **a** To make (one) a garnishee. **b** To attach (property) by garnishment.

gar'nish-ment (gär'nĭsh-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Ornament; embellishment. **2.** *Law.* **a** A notice to a third party to appear in a suit. **b** Warning to a person holding another's attached property, not to deliver it to him, but to account for it in court.

gar'ni-ture (-nĭ-tūr), *n.* Embellishment; garnish.

gar pike. The garfish.

gar'ret (gär'ĕt), *n.* That part of a house which is immediately under or within the roof.

gar'ri-son (-ĭ-s'n), *n.* A body of troops stationed in a fortified place; also, a place where troops are thus stationed. — *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with soldiers, as a fort. **2.** To place on duty in a garrison.

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gar-rote' (gă-rōt'), *n.* Execution by strangulation; the instrument for strangling. **2.** Throttling, esp. for robbery. — *v. t.* [1] To strangle with or as with the garrote. — **gar-rot'er**, *n.* [8].

gar-ru'li-ty (gă-rōō'lĭ-tĭ), *n.* Talkativeness.

gar'ru-lous (găr'ōō-lŭs), *a.* [4] Talking much, esp. about trifles. — **Syn.** See TALKATIVE. — **gar'ru-lous-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **gar'ru-lous-ness**, *n.* [8].

gar'ter (găr'tẽr), *n.* **1.** A band or strap to hold up a stocking. **2.** [*Cap.* and with *the.*] The badge of the Order of the Garter, the highest order of British knighthood; also, the order or membership in it. — *v. t.* To bind or support with a garter.

gas (găs), *n.* **1.** An aëriform, elastic fluid. Cf. VAPOR. **2.** Hence, any gaseous mixture except atmospheric air; as: **a** Laughing gas. **b** Any combustible gaseous mixture for illumination or for fuel.

gas'con-ade' (găs'kŏn-ād'), *n.* A boast or boasting; bragging; bravado.

gas engine. A kind of internal-combustion engine (which see) using gas; hence, any internal-combustion engine.

gas'e-ous (găs'ē-ŭs), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, gas.

gash (găsh), *v. t.* To make a gash in. — *n.* A deep long cut, esp. in flesh.

gas'ket (găs'kĕt), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A line or band used to lash a furled sail securely. **2.** A packing for a joint, or between sliding parts, as for a piston.

gas'o-line (găs'ō-lēn; -lĭn), **gas'o-lene** (-lēn), *n.* A volatile inflammable liquid distilled from petroleum, used esp. to produce heat and motive power.

gas-om'e-ter (găs-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* A tank or apparatus for holding gas; properly, one for holding and measuring gas.

gasp (găsp), *v. i.* To catch the breath convulsively; labor for breath. — *v. t.* To emit with gasps; — with *out*, *away*, etc. — *n.* Act of one that gasps.

gas'sy (găs'ĭ), *a.* [3] Full of or like gas.

gas'tric (-trĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the stomach. — **gastric juice**, the acid digestive fluid secreted by the stomach glands.

gas-tri'tis (găs-trī'tĭs), *n.* *Med.* Inflammation of the stomach, esp. of its mucous membrane.

gas'tro-nom'ic (găs'trō-nŏm'ĭk), **gas'tro-nom'i-cal**, *a.* Pertaining to gastronomy.

gas-tron'o-my (-trŏn'ō-mĭ), *n.* Art of good eating.

gas'tro-pod (găs'trō-pŏd), *n.* Any of a class of mollusks comprising most forms with a univalve shell, or with no shell, as snails, whelks, and slugs.

gate (gāt), *n.* **1.** An opening for passage in an inclosing wall, fence, or barrier, esp. such an opening with a movable frame or door to close it; also, the frame or door. **2.** A door, valve, etc., for stopping a dam, pipe, etc.

gate'way' (-wā'), *n.* **1.** A gate. **2.** A passage.

gath'er (găth'ẽr), *v. t.* **1.** To bring together; assemble; collect; accumulate. **2.** To infer; conclude; as, I *gather* from your words that our opinions differ. **3.** To compress; draw up together, as one's limbs, the brow, etc.; to bring together in folds, plaits, or puckers, as a garment or cloth. **Syn.** GATHER, COLLECT. **Gather** commonly suggests little more than the act of bringing together; **collect** implies choice or selection: as, a rolling stone *gathers* no moss; to *collect* postage stamps. — *v. i.* **1.** To come together; collect; congregate; as, his soldiers *gathered* round him. **2.** To grow larger by accretion; increase; as, a tear *gathered* in his eye. **3.** To come to a head, as a sore, and generate pus. — *n.* A plait or fold, as in cloth.

gath'er-ing, *vb. n.* A crowd; assembly; abscess.

Gat'ling gun (găt'lĭng). A kind of machine gun.

gaud (gôd), *n.* A showy ornament; trinket.

gaud'y (-ĭ), *a.* [3] Ostentatiously fine; showy. — **gaud'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [8] — **-i-ness**, *n.* [8]. **Syn.** — GAUDY, TAWDRY, GARISH, FLASHY. That is **gaudy** which is ostentatiously or tastelessly gay or showy, esp. in color; **tawdry** suggests cheapness or flimsiness; as, a bonnet set with *gaudy* flowers; *tawdry* ribbons. That is **garish** which is dazzlingly or offensively bright; **flashy** implies vulgar display; as, the *garish* noon; a crowd of *flashy* gamblers.

gauge, gage (gāj), *v. t.* [1] To measure accurately or limit by or as by a gauge; as, to *gauge* a wire; *gauge* a distance, etc. — *n.* **1.** An instrument for gauging; as, a wire *gauge*; wind *gauge*; a marking *gauge* (see TOOLS, *Illust.*). **2.** A standard of measurement; dimensions; as, the *gauge* of a cask, gun, etc.

gaug'er, gag'er (gāj'ẽr), *n.* One that gauges; hence, an officer who gauges casks; an exciseman.

Gaul (gôl), *n.* A native or inhabitant of ancient Gaul or a member of the same race anywhere.

gaunt (gânt; gônt), *a.* [3] Emaciated, as with fasting; lean. — **Syn.** See THIN. — **gaunt'ness**, *n.* [8].

gaunt'let (gânt'lĕt; gônt'-), *n.* = 2d GANTLET.

gaunt'let, *n.* A glove to defend the hand from wounds; a stout glove, covering part of the arm.

gauze (gôz), *n.* A very thin, slight, transparent stuff, generally of silk; also, a fabric resembling it.

gauz'y (gôz'ĭ), *a.* [3] Like gauze; thin and slight as gauze. — **gauz'i-ness**, *n.* [8].

gave (gāv), *pret.* of GIVE.

gav'el (găv'ĕl), *n.* Mallet of a presiding officer.

ga'vi-al (gā'vĭ-ăl), *n.* A large crocodilian of India.

ga-vot' (gă-vŏt'; găv'ŏt) } *n.* A lively dance of
ga-votte' (gă-vŏt') } French peasant origin.

Ga'wain, Sir (gō'wān). In Arthurian romance, a nephew of the king, and knight of Round Table.

gawk (gôk), *n.* A simpleton; booby. — *v. i.* To act like a gawk. *Colloq.*

gawk'y (-ĭ), *a.* [3] Foolish and awkward; clumsy. — *n.; pl.* **-IES.** A gawk. — **gawk'i-ness**, *n.* [8].

gay (gā), *a.* [3] **1.** Excited with merriment; manifesting or inspiring delight; merry; as, a *gay* companion. **2.** Bright; brilliant; as, a *gay* costume. **3.** Given to social pleasures or indulgence; hence, loose; licentious; as, a *gay* life. — **Syn.** Blithe, sprightly, vivacious; light-hearted, frolicsome, jovial; showy. — **gay'ly, gai'ly** (-lĭ), *adv.* [8].

gay'e-ty, gai'e-ty (gā'ĕ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). **1.** State of being gay; merriment. **2.** Finery; show. — **Syn.** Mirth, animation, vivacity, glee.

gaze (gāz), *v. i.* To fix the eyes in a steady and intent look; look steadily.

Syn. GAZE, GAPE, STARE, GLARE, GLOWER, GLOAT. **Gaze** implies fixed and prolonged attention, esp. as in admiration or wonder. **Gape** implies stupid and open-mouthed wonder; **stare**, fixedness or intentness, as through wonder, surprise, insolence, etc.; **glare**, fierceness or anger; **glower**, scowling or lowering ill temper. To **gloat** is to gaze with profound, often malignant, satisfaction.

— *n.* A fixed, intent look. — **gaz'er**, *n.* [8].

ga-zelle' (gă-zĕl'), *n.* Any of various small graceful and very swift antelopes, noted for their soft, lustrous eyes. See DEER AND ANTELOPE, *Illust.*

ga-zette' (-zĕt'), *n.* **1.** A newspaper. *Rare, exc. in names of newspapers.* **2.** An official journal containing lists of honors, bankrupts, etc. — *v. t.* [1] To publish in a gazette.

gaz'et-teer' (găz'ĕ-tēr'), *n.* A geographical dictionary.

gear (gēr), *n.* **1.** Clothing; dress; accouterments. **2.** Harness; as, plow *gear*. **3.** Tools; implements. **4. a** A piece of mechanism for a specific use; as, a steering *gear*. **b** A cogwheel. **c** Working relation or adjustment; as, in, or out of, *gear*. **5.** Goods; movables; things; as, household *gear*. **6.** *Naut.* Rigging. — *v. t.* *Machinery.* To provide with gear or gearing; put into gear. — *v. i.* To be in, or come into, gear.

gear'ing (gēr'ĭng), *n.* The parts, collectively, by which motion is transmitted in machinery.

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gee (jē), *interj.* In driving oxen, etc., a word usually meaning: Turn to the right.

geese (gēs), *n.*, *pl.* of GOOSE.

gei'sha (gā'shä), *n.*; *pl.* GEISHA (-shä), GEISHAS (-shäz). A Japanese singing and dancing girl.

gel'a-tin, gel'a-tine (jĕl'ə-tĭn), *n.* Animal jelly; glutinous material (as in isinglass or glue) got by prolonged boiling of animal tissues.

ge-lat'i-nous (jĕ-lăt'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Of the nature and consistence of gelatin or jelly. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or containing, gelatin.

geld (gĕld), *v. t.* To castrate; — said esp. of horses.

geld'ing (gĕl'dĭng), *n.* A castrated horse.

gel'id (jĕl'ĭd), *a.* Cold; frozen; icy.

gem (jĕm), *n.* **1.** A precious stone, esp. when cut and polished; a jewel. **2.** A semiprecious stone, carved or engraved. **3.** Something prized for beauty, perfection, etc., esp. when small or brief. **Syn.** Gem suggests a precious stone as cut or polished; jewel, one as set and worn for ornament. — *v. t.*; GEMMED (jĕmd); GEM'MING. To adorn with or as with gems; — esp. in p. p. *gemmed*.

Gem'i-ni (jĕm'ĭ-nī), *n. pl.* A zodiacal constellation, depicted as the twins, Castor and Pollux, sitting together. See DIOSCURI.

gem'ma (-ä), *n.*; *pl.* -MÆ (-ē). A bud or budlike body; sometimes, a leaf bud.

gem'mate (-āt), *a. Biol.* Having, or reproducing by, buds or gemmæ.

gem-ma'tion (jĕm-ā'shŭn), *n.* Reproduction by gemmæ, as in plants.

gems'bok' (gĕmz'bŏk'), *n.* The largest species of oryx. See DEER AND ANTELOPE, *Illust.*

‖gen'darme' (zhäN'därm'; jĕn-därm'), *n.*; *pl.* -DARMES (-därm'; -därmz'). [F.] One of a body of military police, esp. in France.

gen-darm'er-y (jĕn-där'mĕr-ĭ), **‖gen'dar'me-rie'** (zhäN'där'mē-rē'), *n.* [F.] The body of gendarmes.

gen'der (jĕn'dĕr), *n.* Distinction of a word or words according to sex; also, the distinctive form itself, or a class so distinguished; as, the masculine *gender*. — **Syn.** See SEX.

gen'e-al'o-gist (jĕn'ē-ăl'ō-jĭst; jē'nē-), *n.* One who traces or studies genealogies.

gen'e-al'o-gy (jĕn'ē-ăl'ō-jĭ; jē'nē-), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). A history of the descent of an individual or family from an ancestor; pedigree; lineage. — **gen'e-a-log'i-cal** (-ə-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

gen'e-ra (jĕn'ĕr-ä), *n.*, *pl.* of GENUS.

gen'er-al (-ăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Of or pertaining to the whole, or all; not local, or particular; as, a *general* invitation. **2.** Not limited in meaning or application; not specific, or in detail; as, a *general* plan. **3.** Common to many; prevalent; extensive, though not universal; as, a *general* rule. **4.** Not special or specialized; as, a *general* store. **5.** Chief; superior; — in titles; as, attorney-*general*, etc.

Syn. COMMON, GENERAL, UNIVERSAL. Common suggests that in which many share, and which is usual or often met with; as, rice is a *common* food. General denotes that which pertains to all, or almost all, universal, to all without exception; as, a *general* practice; the desire to have is *universal*. — *n.* **1.** The whole; hence, a general fact, principle, etc.; — opposed to *particular*. *Now Rare*, except in in general, generally; for the most part. **2.** One of the chief military officers of a government or country; the commander of an army, or of a body of men not less than a brigade. See ARMY.

gen'er-al-is'si-mo (-ĭs'ĭ-mō), *n.* The chief commander of a combined force. *Rare or Hist.*

gen'er-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State or quality of being general. **2.** A vague statement. **3.** Main body; bulk; as, the *generality* of mankind.

gen'er-al-i-za'tion (-ăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of generalizing. **2.** A general inference.

gen'er-al-ize (jĕn'ĕr-ăl-iz), *v. i.* [1] To make general; reduce to general laws. — *v. i.* To form or state general views. — **-iz'er** (-iz'ĕr), *n.* [8].

gen'er-al-ly (-ĭ), *adv.* **1.** In general; commonly; extensively. **2.** In a general way; on the whole.

gen'er-al-ship' (-shĭp'), *n.* **1.** The office of general. **2.** Military skill; leadership; management.

gen'er-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To beget; produce (offspring). **2.** To originate, esp. by a vital or chemical process. **3.** *Math.* To trace out, as a figure, by the motion of a point or magnitude.

gen'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of generating. **2.** A step in natural descent; hence, those of the same remove or stage in descent from an ancestor, or living at one period; also, the average lifetime of man.

gen'er-a-tive (jĕn'ĕr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Having the power or function of generating; pertaining to generation.

gen'er-a'tor (-ā'tĕr), *n.* One that generates; apparatus for generating gas, steam, or electricity.

ge-ner'ic (jē-nĕr'ĭk), *a.* **1.** *Biology.* Pertaining to a genus. **2.** Pertaining to things of the same kind or class; characteristic of, or dealing with, groupe rather than individuals; — opposed to *specific*. — **ge-ner'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **-i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

gen'er-os'i-ty (jĕn'ĕr-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality of being generous.

gen'er-ous (jĕn'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Exhibiting qualities natural or appropriate to high birth; noble. **2.** Liberal; munificent; as, a *generous* giver. **3.** Marked by generosity; ample; as, a *generous* table. **4.** Full of strength; rich; as, *generous* wine. — **Syn.** See LIBERAL. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

gen'e-sis (-ē-sĭs), *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] The first book of the Bible, narrating the creation of the world. **2.** Origin; mode of coming into existence.

ge-net'ic (jē-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to genesis.

ge'ni-al (jē'nĭ-ăl; jēn'yăl), *a.* [4] Favorable to growth or comfort; hence, sympathetically cheerful and cheering; jovial; kindly. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

ge'ni-al'i-ty (jē'nĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ; jēn-yăl'-), *n.* Quality of being genial; cheerfulness; warmth.

ge'nie (jē'nĭ), *n.* A genius. = GENIUS, 2.

ge'ni-i (jē'nĭ-ī), *n.* *L. pl.* of GENIUS.

gen'i-tal (jĕn'ĭ-tăl), *a.* Pertaining to generation.

gen'i-tive (-tĭv), *a.* *Gram.* Designating the case (as in Latin and Greek) that expresses source or possession. — *n.* The genitive case or a word in it.

gen'ius (jēn'yŭs *or*, *esp. in 1 & 2*, jē'nĭ-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.*, *senses 1–2*, L. GENII (jē'nĭ-ī), *senses 3–6*, E. GENIUSES (-ŭz). **1.** [*Often cap.*] *Roman Relig.* An attendant or protecting spirit or deity. **2.** A nature, or elemental, spirit, as of fire or air; jinni. **3.** Natural disposition or bent; as, a *genius* for painting. **4.** Peculiar character as of a nation or a language. **5.** Uncommon intellectual power, esp. in invention; as, a man of *genius*. **6.** One endowed with genius.

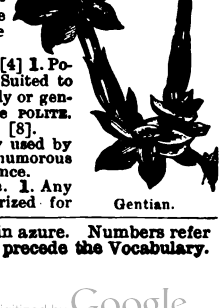
Gen'o-ese' (jĕn'ō-ēz'; -ēs'), *n. sing. & pl.* One of the people, or the people, of Genoa in Italy.

gens (jĕns), *n.*; *pl.* GENTES (jĕn'tēz). *Roman Hist.* A clan embracing the families of the same stock in the male line.

gen-teel' (jĕn-tēl'), *a.* [4] **1.** Polite; well-bred. **2.** Suited to the position of a lady or gentleman. — **Syn.** See POLITE. — **gen-teel'ly**, *adv.* [8].

☞ *Genteel* as now used by careful writers has a humorous or sarcastic significance.

gen'tian (jĕn'shăn), *n.* **1.** Any of various herbs prized for



Gentian.

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their handsome flowers, usually blue. **2.** The bitter root of a species of gentian.

gen'tile (jĕn'tīl), *n.* One not Jewish in nationality or faith; — in Biblical use usually capitalized. — *a.* **1.** [*Often cap.*] Belonging to the nations at large, as distinguished from the Jews. **2.** Pertaining to a nation, tribe, or clan; esp., pertaining to the Roman gens.

gen-til'i-ty (jĕn-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Gentle birth; as, "he had no claim to *gentility*." **2.** A quality or the qualities appropriate to those well born; status or rank of a person well born.

gen'tle (jĕn't'l), *a.* [3] **1.** Well-born; of good, though not noble, family. **2.** Of or appropriate to good birth or position; as, a *gentle* occupation; hence, chivalrous. **3.** Refined; amiable; — as, *gentle* reader. **4.** Tamed; docile; as, a *gentle* horse. **5.** Soft; easy; soothing. **6.** Moderate; as, a *gentle* slope. **Syn.** Kind, tender, peaceful, mild, meek, bland, soothing, clement. — GENTLE, MILD, MEEK. **Gentle** is more positive than *mild*, and implies esp. quietness, kindness, tenderness, refinement; **mild** often suggests little more than the absence of harshness; as, *gentle* care; *mild* rebuke. **Meek** suggests patience under provocation, and is often mildly contemptuous; as, *meek* submission. See POLITE. — *n.* One well born; gentleman. *Archaic.*

gen'tle-folk' (-fōk'), **gen'tle-folks'** (-fōks'), *n. pl.* Persons of gentle, or good, family and breeding.

gen'tle-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A man of good family. *Chiefly Historical.* **2.** A man of gentle or refined manners. **3.** A man, irrespective of condition; — esp. in *pl.*, in address.

gen'tle-man-like' } *a.* [4] Pertaining to or becom-
gen'tle-man-ly } ing a gentleman; courteous.

gen'tle-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being gentle.

gen'tle-wom'an (jĕn't'l-wo͝om'ăn), *n.*; *pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn). A woman of good family or breeding; also, *Hist.*, a woman who attends a lady of rank.

gen'tly (-tlĭ), *adv.* In a gentle manner.

gen'try (-trĭ), *n. Collective pl.* **1.** People of education and breeding, esp., in England, those immediately below the nobility. **2.** People; persons of a class; — usually contemptuous or humorous.

gen'u-flec'tion (jĕn'ū-flĕk'shŭn), *n.* Act of bending the knee, esp. in worship.

gen'u-flex'ion. Var. of GENUFLECTION.

gen'u-ine (jĕn'ū-ĭn), *a.* [4] **1.** Actually from the reputed source or author; authentic; real. **2.** Of or pertaining to the original stock. **3.** Sincere; frank. — **gen'u-ine-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

ge'nus (jē'nŭs), *n.*; *pl.* GENERA (jĕn'ĕr-*ä*). A class divided into subordinate classes or species.

ge'o-cen'tric (jē'ō-sĕn'trĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or measured from, the earth's center; having, or pertaining to, the earth as a center.

ge'ode (jē'ōd), *n. Geol.* A nodule of stone having a cavity lined with crystals or mineral matter.

ge-og'ra-pher (jē-ŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* One versed in geography.

ge'o-graph'ic (jē'ō-grăf'ĭk), **-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to geography. — **-i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ge-og'ra-phy (jē-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PHIES (-fĭz). **1.** The science of the earth and its life; esp., the description of the earth, its climate, products, inhabitants, etc. **2.** A treatise on this science.

ge'o-log'ic (jē'ō-lŏj'ĭk), **ge'o-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to geology. — **-i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

ge-ol'o-gist (jē-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One learned in geology; one engaged in geological investigations.

ge-ol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). **1.** The science of the history of the earth and its life, esp. as recorded in the rocks. **2.** A treatise on this science.

ge-om'e-ter (-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* One skilled in geometry.

ge'o-met'ric (jē'ō-mĕt'rĭk), **-ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to, or determined by, geometry.

ge-om'e-tri'cian (jē-ŏm'ē-trĭsh'ăn), *n.* Geometer.

ge-om'e-trid (-ŏm'ē-trĭd), *n.* Any of many moths whose larvæ progress by a looping movement.

ge-om'e-try (-trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). **1.** The branch of mathematics treating of the relations and properties of solids, surfaces, lines, and angles. **2.** A treatise on geometry.

Geor-gette' crêpe', *or* **geor-gette'** (jôr-jĕt'), *n.* A kind of thin silk crêpe of very fine texture.

Ge-raint' (gĕ-rānt'), *n.* See ENID.

ge-ra'ni-um (jĕ-rā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* **1.** Any of various plants with, usually, pink or purple flowers, and leaves of pungent odor. See *Illust.* **2.** Any of numerous cultivated plants of an allied genus, mostly with peltate leaves and red, pink, or white flowers.

Geranium, 1.

ger'fal'con (jûr'fô'k'n; -fôl'k'n), *n.* Gyrfalcon.

germ (jûrm), *n.* **1.** The earliest form of an organism; bud; seed; embryo. **2.** Any microscopic organism, especially one that causes disease; microbe; as, a cholera *germ*. **3.** That from which anything springs; beginning; as, the *germ* of civil war.

Ger'man (jûr'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MANS. **1.** A native or one of the people of Germany. **2.** The Teutonic language of the Germans; esp., **High German**, the literary and official language of Germany. **3.** [*l. c.*] A kind of intricate dance; cotillion; also, a party at which it is danced. — *a.* Of or pert. to Germany or the Germans. — **German silver**, a silver-white alloy, of copper, zinc, and nickel. — **G. text**, the modern German type, or one like it. See TYPE.

ger'man, *a.* Near of kin; as: **a** Of the same parentage; — in *brother-german* and *sister-german*. **b** Own, or first; — now only in *cousin-german*.

ger-mane' (jẽr-mān'; jûr'mān), *a.* [4] **1.** = GERMAN, akin. **2.** Appropriate; relevant.

Ger-man'ic (jẽr-măn'ĭk), *a.* German; Teutonic.

Ger'man-ism (jûr'măn-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** An idiom of the German language. **2.** A German characteristic.

ger'mi-cid'al (-mĭ-sīd'ăl), *a.* Destructive to germs.

ger'mi-cide (-sīd), *n.* Any substance or agent that destroys germs, esp. disease germs.

ger'mi-nal (-năl), *a.* Pert. to a germ; incipient.

ger'mi-nate (-nāt), *v. i. & t.* To begin to grow or develop; sprout.

ger'mi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Process of germinating; beginning of growth.

ger'ry-man'der (gĕr'ĭ-măn'dẽr), *v. t.* To divide (a State, county, etc.) into civil divisions in an unnatural and unfair way. *Political Cant, U. S.* — (gĕr'ĭ-măn'dẽr), *n.* Act or result of gerrymandering.

ger'und (jĕr'ŭnd), *n.* *Gram.* In Latin, a kind of verbal noun; hence, in English, the verbal noun in *-ing* in certain uses, as in "he is famous for *scaling* mountains."

Ge'ry-on (jē'rĭ-ŏn), *n.* *Gr. Myth.* A winged monster having three bodies, slain by Hercules, one of whose "labors" was to carry off Geryon's cattle.

ges-ta'tion (jĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* Pregnancy.

ges-tic'u-late (-tĭk'ū-lāt), *v. i.* [1] To gesture, esp. when speaking. — **ges-tic'u-la'tor**, *n.* [8].

ges-tic'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A gesture, esp. an undignified one. — **Syn.** See GESTURE.

ges'ture (jĕs'tūr), *n.* A bodily motion or posture intended to express or emphasize something.

Syn. GESTURE, GESTICULATION. **Gesture** applies to any expressive bodily movement; **gesticulation** sug-

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gests rapid or undignified *gestures;* as, the *gestures* of an orator; the *gesticulations* of a madman.

ges'ture, *v. i.* To make gestures; gesticulate.

get (gĕt), *v. t. ; pret.* GOT (gŏt), *Archaic* GAT (găt); *p. p.* GOT, or, *esp. in U. S.,* GOT'TEN (gŏt'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GET'TING. **1.** To come by; come to have; hence, to obtain, ascertain, learn, gain, win, etc. **2.** With *have* and *to,* to be obliged to; as, he has *got* to do it. *Colloq.* **3.** To procure or cause to be (in some position or condition); as, to *get* one's feet wet. **4.** To induce; persuade; as, *get* him to come. **5.** To betake or remove one's self; as, *get* away! **6.** To beget; — now usually of animals. — **Syn.** Acquire; procure; secure. — **to get in.** **a** To collect; lay in; as, *to get in* hay. **b** To plant; as, *to get in* seed. — **to g. off.** **a** To utter; as, *to get off* a joke; to dispose of; as, *to get off* his merchandise. **b** To secure the release of; as, he *got* the prisoner *off* with payment of a fine. — **to g. on,** to put on; as, *to get on* one's clothes. — **to g. out.** **a** To elicit; draw out. **b** To publish; as, a new edition was *got out.* — **to g. out of,** to elicit or extract from; as, they *got* no information *out of* him. — **to g. over,** to finish; as, it is best *to get* it *over* quickly. — **to g. up,** to prepare; arrange. — *v. i.* **1.** To arrive, or bring one's self; become; — with a modifying word or phrase; as, to *get* home, *get* free, *get* to sleep. **2.** To gain; profit. — **to get about,** to move or go about. — **to g. along,** to manage or fare successfully; as, he *got along* with little money. — **to g. at,** to reach; gain access to. — **to g. off.** **a** To depart. **b** To evade consequences; as, he *got off* easily at the trial. **c** To dismount. — **to g. on.** **a** To mount. **b** To prosper; fare; get along. **c** To keep on civil or friendly terms. — **to g. out,** to escape; leak out; as, the secret *got out.* — **to g. out of.** **a** To emerge from; leave; as, *to get out of* bed. **b** To go beyond; as, *to get out of* sight. **c** To avoid; escape from; as, he *got out of* trouble. — **to g. over.** **a** To surmount. **b** To recover from. — **to g. round,** to circumvent; cajole; as, *to get round* a rule or a questioner. — **to g. through.** **a** To finish; accomplish; as, *to get through* the day's work. **b** To succeed in passing or in passing through; as, *to get through* an examination, a crowd. — **to g. up,** to rise; ascend; mount. — **get'ter,** *n.* [8].

Geth-sem'a-ne (gĕth-sĕm'ȧ-nē), *n.* The inclosure or garden outside Jerusalem, which was the scene of the agony and arrest of Jesus. *Matt.* xxvi. 36.

gew'gaw (gū'gô), *n.* A showy trifle; a toy.

gey'ser (gī'sẽr; gī'zẽr), *n.* A spring that, at intervals, throws forth jets of heated water and steam.

ghast'ly (gȧst'lĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Horrible; shocking; as, *ghastly* wounds. **2.** Ghostlike in appearance; deathly; pale; as, a *ghastly* face. — **-li-ness,** *n.* [8].

gher'kin (gûr'kĭn), *n.* A kind of small, prickly cucumber; also, the immature garden cucumber.

ghet'to (gĕt'ō), *n. ; pl.* It. -TI (-tē), E. -TOS (-ōz). A quarter to which Jews are restricted for residence, or where they live in greatest numbers.

ghost (gōst), *n.* **1.** The soul; also, a disembodied soul; spirit; hence, an apparition; specter. **2.** The Divine Spirit. *Obs.,* exc. in *Holy Ghost.* **3.** Any faint shadowy semblance; a phantom; glimmering; as, not a *ghost* of a chance. — **to give up the ghost,** to die; expire. — **ghost'like'** (gōst'līk'), *a. & adv.* **Syn.** GHOST, SPECTER, PHANTOM, APPARITION, SHADE, SPIRIT. **Ghost** is the general term for a disembodied spirit; **specter** connotes more of the mysterious or terrifying; **phantom** emphasizes intangibility or illusion; as, the *ghosts* of the dead; grisly *specters* raised by magic; *phantom* shadows. **Apparition** is applicable to preternatural appearances. **Shade** is used esp. with reference to ancient classical conceptions. **Spirit** is often synonymous with *ghost* or *specter ;* as, "I am thy father's *spirit.*"

ghost'ly (gōst'lĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Spiritual; as, *ghostly* comfort. **2.** Pert. to or like a ghost or apparition.

ghoul (gōōl), *n.* Among Eastern nations, an evil being supposed to rob graves and feed on corpses. — **ghoul'ish,** *a.* [4].

gi'ant (jī'ȧnt), *n.* **1.** A mythical manlike being or monster of huge stature. **2.** A person, or an animal, plant, or thing, of extraordinary size or power. — *a.* [4] Gigantic. — **gi'ant-ess,** *n. fem.* [8].

giaour (jour), *n.* An infidel; — applied by Turks to disbelievers in Mohammedanism, esp. to Christians.

gib'ber (jĭb'ẽr; gĭb'ẽr), *v. i. & t.* To speak rapidly and inarticulately; chatter.

gib'ber-ish (gĭb'ẽr-ĭsh), *n.* Rapid, inarticulate talk.

gib'bet (jĭb'ĕt), *n.* A kind of gallows from which, formerly, malefactors were hung in chains after execution. — *v. t.* To execute by hanging; hang on a gibbet; hence, to hold up to public scorn.

gib'bon (gĭb'ŭn), *n.* Any of several tailless, arboreal apes of southeastern Asia and the East Indies.

gib-bos'i-ty (gĭ-bŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n. ; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State or quality of being gibbous. **2.** A protuberance.

gib'bous (gĭb'ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Protuberant; convex, as the moon when nearly full. **2.** Hunched.

gibe (jīb), *v. i.* [1] To utter taunting, sarcastic words; jeer. — **Syn.** See SCOFF. — *v. t.* To reproach contemptuously; mock. — *n.* An expression of sarcastic scorn; sneer. — **gib'er** (jīb'ẽr), *n.* [8].

gib'lets (jĭb'lĕts), *n. pl. ;* sometimes used in *sing.* The edible portions of a fowl that are removed before cooking, esp. the liver, gizzard, and heart.

gid'dy (gĭd'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Having a sensation of whirling in the head; dizzy. **2.** Promoting or inducing giddiness; as, a *giddy* height. **3.** Marked by inconstancy; flighty; as, a *giddy* youth. — **gid'di-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [8]. — **gid'di-ness,** *n.* [8].

Gid'e-on (gĭd'ē-ŭn), *n.* In the Bible, an Israelitish hero who defeated the Midianites. *Judges* vi.–viii.

gift (gĭft), *n.* **1.** The act, right, or power of giving; as, the office is not in his *gift.* **2.** Anything given; a present. **3.** Endowment given to man by God; special talent; as, a *gift* of eloquence. — **Syn.** Ability, capacity; bent, turn, bias, tendency, endowment, faculty, aptitude. See PRESENT.

gift'ed, *p. a.* Endowed with a gift; talented.

gig (gĭg), *n.* **1.** A light two-wheeled, one-horse carriage. **2.** A light ship's boat for oars or sail; also, a kind of rowboat.

gig, *n.* A kind of fish spear or harpoon.

gi-gan'tic (jī-găn'tĭk), *a.* [4] Like a giant; immense; tremendous.

gig'gle (gĭg'l), *v. i.* [1] To laugh with short catches of the breath; laugh in an affected or silly manner. — *n.* Act of giggling. — **gig'gler** (-lẽr), *n.* [8].

Gi'la mon'ster (hē'lȧ), A large, orange-and-black, poisonous lizard of Arizona, New Mexico, etc.

gild (gĭld), Var. of GUILD.

gild (gĭld), *v. t. ;* GILD'ED or GILT (gĭlt); GILD'ING. **1.** To overlay thinly with gold; cover or tinge with a golden color. **2.** To make attractive; embellish; as, to *gild* a falsehood. — **gild'er** (gĭl'dẽr), *n.* [8].

gild'ed (gĭl'dĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Covered, or tinged, as with gold. **2.** Wealthy, or of a wealthy family; as, a *gilded* youth. *Colloq.*

gild'ing, *vb. n.* **1.** Art or practice of overlaying with gold or gilt, or the material used. **2.** A golden surface or coating.

gill (jĭl), *n.* A liquid measure; ¼ of a pint.

gill (gĭl), *n.* An organ for respiration under water, as in fishes.

gil'ly-flow'er (jĭl'ĭ-flou'ẽr), *n.* **1.** The wallflower or the common stock. **2.** A purplish red variety of apple.

gilt (gĭlt), *n.* Gold or goldlike material spread over a surface; gilding. — *p. a.* Gilded.

gim'bals (gĭm'bȧlz; jĭm'bȧlz), *n. pl.* A contrivance for suspending anything, as a compass, so that it will remain level when its support is tipped.

gim'crack (jĭm'krăk'), *n.* A fanciful trifle; a toy.

gim'let (gĭm'lĕt) *n.* A small boring tool with a

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screw point and cross handle. See TOOLS, *Illust.* — *v. t.* To pierce with a gimlet.

gimp (gĭmp), *n.* A narrow trimming, having often a wire or a coarse cord running through it.

gin (jĭn), *n.* A strong distilled alcoholic liquor flavored, originally, with juniper berries.

gin (jĭn), *n.* **1.** A trap. **2.** A machine for moving heavy weights. **3.** A cotton gin. — *v. t.*; GINNED (jĭnd); GIN'NING. **1.** To trap; snare. **2.** To clear of seeds by a gin.

gin'ger (jĭn'jẽr), *n.* A tropical plant with pungent, aromatic rootstock; also, the rootstock. — **gin'ger-y** (-ĭ), *a.* [4].

gin'ger-bread' (-brĕd'), *n.* **1.** A kind of plain cake flavored with ginger. **2.** Something tawdry and unsubstantial.

gin'ger-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* Cautiously; timidly. — *a.* [4] Cautious; wary.

gin'ger-snap' (-snăp'), *n.* A thin, brittle cake flavored with ginger.

ging'ham (gĭng'ăm), *n.* A cotton or linen cloth, woven of dyed yarn, usually in stripes or checks.

gin'seng (jĭn'sĕng), *n.* A plant, the root of which is valued in China as a drug; also, the root.

gip'sy. Var. of GYPSY.

gi-raffe' (jĭ-răf'), *n.* A tall African ruminant mammal; camelopard. See HOOFED ANIMALS, *Illust.*

gird (gûrd), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* GIRT (gûrt) or GIRD'ED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GIRD'ING. **1.** To encircle as with a belt; to make fast or secure, as clothing with a cord. **2.** To surround; encompass.

gird'er (gûr'dẽr), *n.* A horizontal beam to span an opening or carry a weight.

gir'dle (gûr'd'l), *n.* That which girds or encircles; esp., a belt or sash about the waist. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To bind with or as with a belt. **2.** To remove a ring of bark around (a tree, etc.).

gird'ler (-dlẽr), *n.* A small brownish beetle that girdles the twigs of various trees by gnawing.

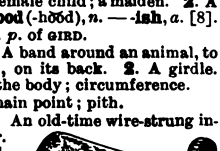
girl (gûrl), *n.* **1.** A female child; a maiden. **2.** A female servant. — **-hood** (-hŏŏd), *n.* — **-ish**, *a.* [8].

girt (gûrt), *pret. & p. p.* of GIRD.

girth (gûrth), *n.* **1.** A band around an animal, to fasten a saddle, etc., on its back. **2.** A girdle. **3.** Measure around the body; circumference.

gist (jĭst), *n.* The main point; pith.

git'tern (gĭt'tẽrn), *n.* An old-time wire-strung instrument like a guitar.



Gittern.

give (gĭv), *v. t.*; *pret.* GAVE (gāv); *p. p.* GIV'EN (gĭv'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GIV'ING. **1.** To bestow freely without a return; as, to *give* one a present. **2.** To deliver in exchange for something; pay, as money; as, he *gave* a hundred dollars for a horse. **3.** To proffer, present, or furnish; as, to *give* a drink; to *give* a dinner. **4.** To deliver, or execute by bodily action; as, to *give* a blow; to *give* a start; utter; as, to *give* a shout. **5.** To produce; emit; yield; as, the cow *gives* milk. **6.** To cause or occasion; as, to *give* pleasure. **7.** To communicate; as, to *give* a cold to another.

Syn. GIVE, PRESENT, BESTOW, CONFER, GRANT. Give is the general term. Present is more formal or ceremonious: as, he *presented* the trophy to the victor. Bestow implies the settling of something on one as a gift; as, the king *bestowed* the spoils upon his favorites. To confer is esp. to give graciously, or as a favor or honor; to grant is to give in answer to a request, or to an inferior; as, the favor was *conferred*; he *granted* them liberty.

to give a good account of (one's self), to bear (one's self) with credit. — **to g. chase**, to pursue. — **to g. ear to**, to listen to; heed. — **to g. off.** **a** To emit, as vapor, odor, etc. **b** To throw off or send out, as branches. — **to g. place**, to retire; give way. — **to g. rise to**, to originate; result in; as, his story *gave rise to* suspicions. — **to g. up.** **a** To abandon; part with. **b** To cease from; relinquish; as, *to give up* work. **c** To devote or addict to; as, he *gave* himself *up* to business. **d** To pronounce incurable or insoluble; as, *to give up* a sick person or a conundrum. **e** To renounce the hope of seeing; as, *to give up* a guest. — **to g. way.** **a** To withdraw; retire. **b** To yield; break down; lose control of one's self. — *v. i.* **1.** To make gifts. **2.** To yield as to force or pressure. — **to give in**, to yield; succumb. — **to g. out**, to break down; fail; become exhausted. — **to g. over**, to cease; desist. — **to g. up**, to cease from effort; yield. — *n.* Act of giving; esp., act of yielding or giving way.

giv'en (gĭv'n), *p. a.* **1.** Addicted; — with *to*; as, *given* to drink. **2.** Stated; as, in a *given* time. — **given name**, the Christian name. *Colloq.*

giv'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who gives; donor; grantor.

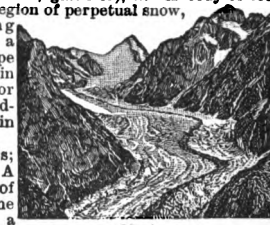
giz'zard (gĭz'ẽrd), *n.* The second stomach of birds, having a horny lining for grinding food.

‖ **gla'cé'** (glă'sā'), *a.* [F.] Coated with icing; iced.

gla'cial (glā'shăl), *a.* Pertaining to ice or its action; esp., pertaining to glaciers.

gla'ci-ate (-shĭ-āt), *v. t.* [1] To subject to glacial action, as rocks. — **gla'ci-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

gla'cier (glā'shẽr; glăs'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* A body of ice, formed in a region of perpetual snow, and moving slowly down a mountain slope or valley, as in the Alps, or over an extended area, as in Greenland.



Glacier.

gla'cis (glā'sĭs; glăs'ĭs), *n.* A gentle slope of earth, esp. one in front of a fortification.

glad (glăd), *a.*; GLAD'DER (-ẽr); -DEST. **1.** Characterized by joy or pleasure; pleased; happy; as, a *glad* father. **2.** Expressive of, or exciting, gladness; as, a *glad* song; *glad* tidings. **3.** Characterized by brightness and beauty; as, the *glad* earth. — **Syn.** Delighted, joyous, joyful; cheering, pleasing.

glad'den (glăd'n), *v. t. & i.* To make, be, or become, glad.

glade (glād), *n.* An open space in a forest.

glad'i-a'tor (glăd'ĭ-ā'tẽr), *n.* *Roman Hist.* One who fought with a weapon for the amusement of the people, as at a festival.

glad'i-a-to'ri-al (-ā-tō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to gladiators.

gla-di'o-lus (glă-dī'ō-lŭs; glăd'ĭ-ō'lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* L. -OLI (-lī), E. -OLUSES (-lŭs-ĕz). A plant, of the iris family, with erect sword-shaped leaves and spikes of brilliant flowers; a flower of this plant.

glad'ly (glăd'lĭ), *adv.* With gladness; cheerfully.

glad'ness, *n.* State or quality of being glad.

glad'some (-sŭm), *a.* [4] Causing joy; expressive of gladness; pleased; cheerful. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

glair (glâr), *n.* White of egg; also, any similar adhesive substance. — **glair'y** (glâr'ĭ), *a.* [3].

glaive (glāv), *n.* A sword; esp., a broadsword.

glam'our (glăm'ẽr), *n.* Magic; a spell; a charm.

glance (glăns), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To strike obliquely and fly off or turn aside. **2.** To flash; gleam. **3.** To look with a sudden, rapid cast of the eye. — *v. t.* To shoot or dart suddenly or obliquely; as, to *glance* a look. — *n.* **1.** A sudden movement causing a flash of light; flash so produced. **2.** Quick look; glimpse.

Syn. GLANCE, GLIMPSE. A glance is commonly a

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brief or hasty look at something; a *glimpse*, a momentary or casual sight or view of it; as, a *glance* of the eye; to catch a *glimpse*. See FLASH.

gland (gländ), *n.* A secreting organ of the body.

glan'ders (glăn'dẽrz), *n.* An infectious and destructive disease of horses, asses, etc.

glan'du-lar (-dŭ-lẽr), *a.* Containing or bearing glands or gland cells; of, pert. to, or like, a gland.

glare (glâr), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To shine dazzlingly. **2.** To stare with fierce or piercing eyes. — **Syn.** See FLAME, GAZE. — *v. t.* To shoot out or express with a glare; as, he *glared* defiance. — *n.* **1.** A dazzling light; showiness. **2.** A fierce or piercing stare.

glare, *n.* A bright, glassy surface, as of ice. *U. S.*

glar'ing (glâr'ĭng), *p. a.* [4] **1.** Fierce or piercing; — said of eyes. **2.** Dazzling. **3.** Open and bold; notorious; as, a *glaring* crime.

glass (glăs), *n.* **1.** A hard, brittle, and, usually, transparent substance made by fusing together silica, as sand, an alkali, as potash or soda, and some other ingredient, as lime or lead oxide. **2.** Collectively, articles made of glass. **3.** Anything of glass; as: **a** A glass vessel, a tumbler; goblet; hence, the contents of such a vessel, as liquor; a drink. **b** An hourglass. **c** A mirror. **d** An optical glass; a lens; telescope; microscope; *pl.* eyeglasses; spectacles. **e** A barometer; thermometer.

glass'ful (glăs'fo͝ol), *n.; pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). The contents of a glass; as much as a glass will hold.

glass'house' (-hous'), *n.* A building, chiefly of glass, for growing plants.

glass'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a glassy manner.

glass'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being glassy.

glass'ware' (glăs'wâr'), *n.* Articles of glass.

glass'y (-ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Resembling glass, as in smoothness. **2.** Dull; — of the eye or look.

glaze (glāz), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To furnish or fit (a window, etc.) with glass. **2.** To overlay with a surface of or like glass. — *v. i.* To become glazed. — *n.* **1.** A smooth, glossy surface or coating, esp. one that is transparent. **2.** A substance for glazing. — **glaz'er** (glāz'ẽr), *n.* [8].

gla'zier (glā'zhẽr; -zĭ-ẽr), *n.* One whose business is to set glass in window frames, etc.

glaz'ing (glāz'ĭng), *vb. n.* **1.** Act of furnishing or fitting with glass. **2.** The glass set, or to be set, in a sash, frame, etc. **3.** Act of laying on glaze; also, the glaze applied.

gleam (glēm), *n.* A moderate brightness; transient illumination; a beam; glow. — *v. i.* To shoot or dart, as rays of light; send out gleams. — *v. t.* To emit (flashes of light, etc.). — **Syn.** See FLASH.

glean (glēn), *v. t.* **1.** To gather (as grain) after a reaper or the like. **2.** To gather from (a field or vineyard) what has been left, as by reapers. **3.** To collect with patient labor; pick out. — *v. i.* **1.** To gather what is left by reapers. **2.** To pick up or gather anything by degrees. — **glean'er,** *n.* [8].

glebe (glēb), *n.* **1.** Soil; ground; sod. **2.** A piece of land assigned to a clergyman as part of his benefice.

glee (glē), *n.* **1.** *Music.* An unaccompanied vocal piece for three or more voices (usually men's), with one voice only for each part. **2.** Joy; merriment. — **Syn.** See CHEERFULNESS.

glee'ful (glē'fo͝ol), *a.* Full of glee; merry; gay.

glee'some (-sŭm), *a.* [3] Merry; joyous; gleeful.

glen (glĕn), *n.* A secluded, narrow valley.

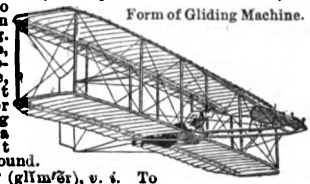
Glen-gar'ry (-găr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A kind of Highland Scottish cap for men. See KILT, *Illust.*

glib (glĭb), *a.* [3] Flippantly smooth; fluent. — **Syn.** See TALKATIVE. — **-ly,** *adv.* [8] — **-ness,** *n.* [8].

glide (glīd), *v. i.* [1] To move smoothly; pass silently and without apparent effort. — **Syn.** See SLIDE. — *n.* Act of gliding. — **glid'er** (glīd'ẽr), *n.* [8].

glid'ing (glīd'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GLIDE. — **gliding boat,** a boat, usually a kind of motor boat, designed to glide on water. — **g. machine,** an aëroplane, without motor, for gliding from a height to the ground.

Form of Gliding Machine.



glim'mer (glĭm'ẽr), *v. i.* To give out feeble or scattered rays of light; show a faint, unsteady light. — **Syn.** See FLASH. — *n.* A faint, unsteady light; a gleam; shimmer.

glim'mer-ing (glĭm'ẽr-ĭng), *vb. n.* A faint, unsteady light; hence, a faint view or idea; inkling.

glimpse (glĭmps), *n.* **1.** A faint appearance; as, *glimpses* of truth. **2.** A short, hurried view. — **Syn.** See GLANCE. — *v. i.* [1] **1.** To shine faintly or unsteadily; glimmer. **2.** To take a glimpse; glance. — *v. t.* To catch a glimpse of.

glint (glĭnt), *v. i. & t.* To flash; gleam; glitter; glance. — **Syn.** See FLASH. — *n.* A gleam; flash.

glis'ten (glĭs'n), *v. i.* To sparkle or shine; esp., to shine with a fitful luster. — **Syn.** See FLASH. — *n.* A glistening; a shining brightness.

glis'ter (-tẽr), *v. i.* To glitter. — *n.* Glitter.

glit'ter (glĭt'ẽr), *v. i.* **1.** To sparkle with light; gleam. **2.** To be showy, or striking, and hence attractive. — **Syn.** See FLASH. — *n.* A bright, sparkling light; brilliant luster.

gloam'ing (glōm'ĭng), *n.* Twilight; dusk.

gloat (glōt), *v. i.* To gaze or to meditate, esp. with malign satisfaction, or avarice. — **Syn.** See GAZE.

globe (glōb), *n.* **1.** A spherical body; ball; sphere; orb. **2.** The earth; — with *the.* **3.** A spherical representation of the earth or heavens.

globe'fish' (glōb'fĭsh'), *n.* A fish that can assume a globular form by sucking in water or air.

glo'bose' (glō'bōs'), *a.* [4] Globular, or nearly so.

glob'u-lar (glŏb'ŭ-lẽr), *a.* [4] **1.** Globe-shaped; spherical. **2.** Composed of globules.

glob'ule (-ūl), *n.* A little globe; a spherical particle.

gloom (glo͞om), *n.* Partial or total darkness; deep shade; hence, low spirits. — **Syn.** Dimness, obscurity; depression, sadness. — *v. i.* To become dark or threatening, as the sky; appear gloomy.

gloom'y (glo͞om'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Dusky; dim. **2.** Affected with or expressing gloom; melancholy; as, a *gloomy* person. **3.** Producing, or marked by, gloom or melancholy; dismal; as, a *gloomy* tale. — **gloom'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [8] — **-ness,** *n.* [8].

glo'ri-fi-ca'tion (glō'rĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A glorifying, or state of being glorified.

glo'ri-fy (glō'rĭ-fī), *v. t.* [2] **1.** To make glorious; bestow honor and distinction upon. **2.** To render homage to; adore. — **glo'ri-fi'er,** *n.* [8].

glo'ri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Exhibiting qualities or performing acts that deserve or receive glory; illustrious. **2.** Splendid; resplendent; as, a *glorious* scene. **3.** Delightful. *Colloq.* — **-ly,** *adv.* [8].

glo'ry (glō'rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** Praise, admiration, or distinction, accorded by common consent; renown. **2.** That which secures praise or renown; object of pride or boast. **3.** Brilliancy; radiant beauty; as, the sun in all its *glory.* **4.** Celestial honor or splendor; heaven. **5.** Height of prosperity or splendor, esp. in *in one's glory.* — **Syn.** See REPUTATION. — *v. i.* [2] To exult; rejoice; also, to be proud or boastful.

gloss (glŏs), *n.* **1.** Luster; polish. **2.** A fair, but deceptive, appearance; superficial quality or show. — **Syn.** See LUSTER. — *v. t.* **1.** To give luster or

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gloss to; **glaze.** **2.** To give a gloss, or specious appearance, to; — often with *over*.

gloss (glŏs), *n.* An interlinear, marginal, or other note of explanation or interpretation. — *v. t. & i.* To furnish with glosses; annotate.

glos'sa-ry (glŏs'ȧ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A collection of glosses; a partial dictionary of a work, explaining the hard words, etc.

gloss'y (glŏs'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Smooth and shining; polished. **2.** Smooth; plausible. — **Syn.** See SMOOTH. — **gloss'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [8] — **gloss'i-ness**, *n.* [8].

glot'tis (glŏt'ĭs), *n.* The opening from the pharynx into the larynx. — **glot'tal** (glŏt'ȧl), *a.*

glove (glŭv), *n.* A cover for the hand with a separate sheath for each finger. — *v. t.* [1] To cover with or as with a glove.

glov'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who makes or sells gloves.

glow (glō), *v. i.* **1.** To shine with an intense heat. **2.** To exhibit a strong, bright color; be brilliant or red, as the sky, at sunset. **3.** To feel hot; burn; as, his face *glowed*. **4.** To feel the heat of passion; be animated; as, *glowing* with enthusiasm. — **Syn.** See FLAME. — *n.* **1.** White or red heat as of a solid body; incandescence. **2.** Redness. **3.** Earnestness; ardor. **4.** Bodily warmth, as from exercise.

glow'er (glou'ẽr), *v. i.* To stare angrily or with a scowl. — **Syn.** See GAZE.

glow'worm' (glō'wûrm'), *n.* Any of various luminous insects or insect larvæ.

gloze (glōz), *v. t.* To smooth over; to palliate.

glu'cose (glōō'kōs), *n.* **1.** A sugar about half as sweet as cane sugar, usually made from starch. **2.** A sirup got by imperfect conversion of starch into glucose.

glue (glōō), *n.* **1.** A brownish gelatin, got by boiling skins, hoofs, etc., of animals, and used when heated with water as a cement. **2.** Any of various sticky substances. — *v. t.* [1] To join or fix with or as with glue; fasten. — **glu'ey** (-ĭ), *a.* [3].

glum (glŭm), *a.*; GLUM'MER (-ẽr); GLUM'MEST. Moody; sullen; gloomy. — **Syn.** See SULLEN. — **glum'ly**, *adv.* [8] — **glum'ness**, *n.* [8].

glume (glōōm), *n.* One of the chaffy scales or bracts of the spikelet in sedges and grasses.

glut (glŭt), *v. t.*; GLUT'TED; GLUT'TING. To swallow greedily; gorge; gulp.

glut, *v. t.* **1.** To fill to satiety; satiate; also, to overload; surfeit. **2.** To overstock; as, to *glut* the market. — **Syn.** See SATIATE. — *v. i.* To eat gluttonously or to satiety. — *n.* **1.** A full supply; often, a surfeit. **2.** A supply of mercantile goods in excess of the demand at the seller's price.

glu'ten (glōō'tĕn), *n.* The sticky, tenacious, nutritious substance giving adhesiveness to dough.

glu'ti-nous (-tĭ-nŭs), *a.* [4] Of the nature of or resembling glue; sticky; gluey.

glut'ton (glŭt''n), *n.* **1.** A voracious eater; gormandizer; one who gluts himself in any way. **2.** A shaggy, carnivorous, thickset mammal, about 30 inches long, related to the martens and sables.

glut'ton-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [4] Given to gluttony; voracious. — **glut'ton-ous-ly**, *adv.* [8].

glut'ton-y (-ĭ), *n.* Excess in eating.

glyc'er-in, glyc'er-ine (glĭs'ẽr-ĭn), *n.* A sweet, sirupy, colorless liquid obtained from fats and oils.

gly'co-gen (glī'kō-jĕn), *n.* A white, tasteless carbohydrate, found esp. in the liver.

gnarl (närl), *n.* A knot in wood. esp. a large or hard knot, or the like, on a tree. — **gnarled** (närld), *a.* [4] — **gnarl'y** (närl'ĭ), *a.* [4].

gnash (năsh), *v. i. & t.* [3] To grind or strike (the teeth) together, as in anger or pain.

gnat (năt), *n.* Any of various small two-winged flies, esp. such as bite.

gnaw (nô), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To bite with repeated effort, esp. so as to wear away. **2.** To corrode; fret away. — **gnaw'er** (nô'ẽr), *n.* [8].

gnaw'ing, *n.* A pain (in the stomach or bowels) likened to that caused by gnawing; *pl.*, pangs.

gneiss (nīs), *n.* A rock, resembling granite.

gnome (nōm), *n.* One of an imaginary race of dwarfs dwelling in the inner parts of the earth, the guardians of mines, etc.; a dwarf; goblin.

gno'mon (nō'mŏn), *n.* The style, pin, or the like of a sundial that, by its shadow, shows the time.

gnu (nōō; nū), *n.* An African antelope, with oxlike head, long mane, curved horns, and flowing tail.

go (gō), *v. i.*; *pret.* WENT (wĕnt); *p. p.* GONE (gŏn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GO'ING. **1.** To pass from one place to another; proceed. **2.** To depart; as, people came and *went*. **3.** To be habitually; as, to *go* unpunished. **4.** To pass away; be lost, spent, sold, etc.; as, the house must *go*; hence, to faint; fail; die; as, "he is dead, he is *gone*." **5.** To be suited, as a song to a tune. **6.** To have recourse or resort; as, to *go* to court. **7.** To extend; lead; reach; run; as, the road *goes* to London.

☞ *Go* is used with many prepositions and adverbs in which, and not in the verb, lies the chief force of the expression; as, to *go against*, *into*, etc.

☞ The present participle going is specially used with an infinitive to express a future of intention; as, I was *going* to answer; we are *going* to play ball.

☞ The past participle gone is used in many special senses; as: (1) With *far*, much advanced; much wearied. (2) Lost; ruined.

to go about. **a** To go hither and thither. **b** To busy one's self about. **c** *Naut.* To tack. — **to go abroad.** **a** To become current; as, the report *went abroad*. **b** To go to foreign parts. — **to go against.** **a** To go to encounter; oppose. **b** To be disagreeable to; as, it *went against* me to leave him there. — **to go along**, to go on. — to go at, to attack; to take vigorously in hand. — to go bail, to act as bail or surety. — **to go behind**, to examine the sources of for the purpose of testing; as, *to go behind* the returns of an election. — to go by, to go past; pass. — **to go down**, to descend; decline; sink; of sun, moon, etc., to set. — to go for, to pass as equivalent to; count for; as, his statement *went for* nothing. — **to go in for**, to make the object of one's efforts, favor, etc.; as, *to go in for* prohibition. *Colloq.* — **to go into.** **a** To enter; join in; undertake; to enter upon a course, condition, etc.; as, *to go into* society, politics, business, mourning, etc. **b** To investigate or discuss; as, *to go into* the history of the affair. — **to go off.** **a** To depart. **b** To explode; — said of a gun, etc. **c** To pass off; to progress to the end; as, the entertainment *went off* nicely. **d** To pass into a certain state; as, *to go off* to sleep; *to go off* into a fit. — **to go on.** **a** To continue; proceed. **b** To behave (badly). **c** To keep talking; rail. *Colloq.* — to go out. **a** To go forth or away. **b** To be extinguished; as, the light *went out*. — **to go over**, to traverse; rehearse; revise. — **to go through.** **a** To examine or perform thoroughly. **b** To experience; undergo. **c** To exhaust, as a fortune. — **to go together**, to be compatible; harmonize. — **to go to pieces**, to break up completely. — **to go to the wall**, to be hard pressed; hence, to become bankrupt. — **to go under**, to go down; succumb. — **to go up**, to rise; as, prices have *gone up*. — **to go with.** **a** To accompany. **b** To agree or harmonize with. — **to go without saying**, to be self-evident.

— *n. Colloq. in all senses.* **1.** Energy; spirit. **2.** A turn of affairs, esp. an embarrassing one. **3.** A chance; turn. **4.** Something that goes, or is successful; also, an agreement. **5.** With *the*, the fashion; the rage.

goad (gōd), *n.* **1.** A pointed rod used to urge on a beast. **2.** Something like, or suggestive of, a goad, esp. in its effect. — *v. t.* To prick; drive with or as with a goad; — often with *on*, *to*, or *into*.

goal (gōl), *n.* **1.** The bound or point where a race or journey is to end. **2.** The final purpose, end, or aim. **3.** In various games, a bound which must

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be passed or gone through to score. **4.** The winning of a goal, or the score so made.

goat (gōt), *n.* Any of certain hollow-horned ruminant animals closely allied to the sheep.

goat'ee' (gō-tē'), *n.* A beard on the chin, trimmed in a tuft like the beard of a he-goat.

goat'herd' (gōt'hûrd'), *n.* A herder of goats.

gob'ble (gŏb''l), *v. t.* [1] To swallow greedily; gulp.

gob'ble, *v. t. & i.* To utter (the cry of a turkey cock or a sound like it). — *n.* The characteristic noise made in the throat by the turkey cock, or a similar sound.

gob'bler (gŏb'lẽr), *n.* A turkey cock.

go'-be-tween', *n.* One that goes between persons with messages, etc.; an intermediary.

gob'let (gŏb'lĕt), *n.* **1.** A wine cup. *Archaic.* **2.** A drinking glass with a foot and stem.

gob'lin (-lĭn), *n.* A sprite usually conceived as ugly or grotesque and as mischievous or evil.

go'cart' (-kärt'), *n.* A kind of small baby carriage.

god (gŏd), *n.* **1.** A being of more than human attributes and powers; a deity, esp. a male deity. **2.** Any object thought to be endowed with divine powers; an idol. **3.** [*cap.*] The Supreme Being.

god'child' (-chīld'), *n.* One for whom a person becomes sponsor at baptism.

god'daugh'ter (-dô'tẽr), *n.* A female godchild.

god'dess (gŏd'ĕs), *n.* A female god.

god'fa'ther (-fä'thẽr), *n.* A male sponsor, as for a child at baptism.

god'head (-hĕd), *n.* **1.** Godship; deity; divinity; godhood. **2.** [*cap.*] The Deity; God.

god'hood (-ho͝od), *n.* Godhead; godship.

god'less, *a.* [4] Having or acknowledging no God; impious. — **god'less-ness**, *n.* [8].

god'like' (gŏd'lĭk'), *a.* [4] Like or befitting a god or God; divine.

god'ly (-lĭ), *a.* [3] Pious; reverencing God; devout; righteous. — **god'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* [8].

god'moth'er (-mŭth'ẽr), *n.* A woman sponsor at baptism.

god'par'ent (-pâr'ĕnt), *n.* Godfather or godmother.

God's acre. A churchyard; a burying ground.

god'send' (gŏd'sĕnd'), *n.* Some desirable or needed thing coming unexpectedly, as if sent by God.

god'ship, *n.* Character or personality of a god.

god'son' (-sŭn'), *n.* A male godchild.

God'speed' (-spēd'), *n.* Success; prosperous journeying; — contraction of "*God speed* you."

go'er (gō'ẽr), *n.* One that goes; a runner or walker.

gog'gle (gŏg''l), *v. i.* [1] To squint; roll the eyes. — *n. pl.* A kind of spectacles with the lenses set in short tubes or collars to protect the eyes from dust, etc. — *a.* Protruding; staring; — of the eyes. — **gog'gle-eyed'** (-ĭd'), *a.*

go'ing (gō'ĭng), *vb. n.* **1.** Departure. **2.** Condition of the ground or of a road, etc., as for traveling.

goi'ter (goi'tẽr), *n.* [6] An enlargement of a certain gland of the neck.

gold (gōld), *n.* **1.** A precious metal of yellow color, — the most malleable and ductile metal, and one of the heaviest substances known. **2.** Gold coin; riches. **3.** The yellow color of the metal.

gold'beat'er (-bēt'ẽr), *n.* One who beats or hammers gold into gold leaf. — **gold'beat'ing**, *n.*

gold'en (gōl'd'n), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to gold. **2.** Of the color of gold; as, *golden* grain. **3.** Precious; excellent; as, a *golden* opportunity. **4.** Prosperous and happy; as, *golden* days. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

golden age, a period of great prosperity and happiness, or of the flowering of civilization or art. — **G. Fleece,** *Greek Myth.*, a fleece of gold placed by Æetes, king of Colchis, in a sacred grove, where it was guarded by a dragon. See PHRIXUS; JASON. — **g. rule,** the rule of doing to others as we would have them do to us. *Matt.* vii. 12; *Luke* vi. 31.

gold'en-eye', *n.* A duck noted for its swift whistling flight and expert diving.

gold'en-rod' (-rŏd'), *n.* Any of various plants of the aster family with heads of yellow flowers.

gold'-filled' (-fĭld'), *a. Jewelry.* Covered with a layer of gold of appreciable thickness.

gold'finch' (gōld'fĭnch'), *n.* **1.** A European finch having a yellow patch on the wings. **2.** In America, any of various small yellow-colored finches.

gold'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* A small fish, of golden color.

gold'smith' (gōld'smĭth'), *n.* A worker in gold. — **goldsmith beetle.** A large yellow American beetle.

gold'thread' (gōld'thrĕd'), *n.* A small plant of the crowfoot family with fibrous yellow roots.

golf (gŏlf), *n.* A game in which a small, hard ball is struck with clubs so as to drive it into a series of holes. — *v. i.* To play golf. — **golf'er**, *n.* [8].

Gol'go-tha (gŏl'gō-thä), *n.* Calvary. *John* xix. 17.

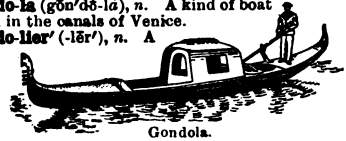
Go-li'ath (gō-lī'ăth), *n.* In the Bible, a giant killed by David with a sling. 1 *Sam.* xvii.

go-losh', **go-loshe'**. Vars. of GALOSH.

Go-mor'rah, *or* **-rha** (gō-mŏr'ä), *n.* See SODOM.

gon'do-la (gŏn'dō-lä), *n.* A kind of boat used in the canals of Venice.

gon'do-lier' (-lēr'), *n.* A



Gondola.

man who propels a gondola, by rowing or by poling.

gone (gŏn), *p. p. & p. a.* of GO. As *p. a.:* **a** Lost; undone. **b** Departed, as through death.

gong (gŏng), *n.* **1.** A metallic disk with upturned rim, producing, when struck, a harsh, resounding tone. **2.** A kind of saucer-shaped bell.

good (gŏod), *a.; compar.* BET'TER (bĕt'ẽr); *superl.* BEST (bĕst). **1.** Having desirable qualities; sufficient or satisfactory; as, a *good* light. **2.** Beneficial; fortunate; as, *good* advice; *good* luck. **3.** Agreeable; pleasant; cheerful; as, *good* spirits. **4.** Morally excellent; virtuous; pious or devout; kind; benevolent; honorable; well-behaved; as, a *good* man. **5.** Reliable or genuine; as, *good* money. **6.** Ample; full; as, a *good* day's work. **7.** Considerable; — esp. in *a good deal, a good while*, etc. — **for good,** *or* **for g. and all,** completely and finally. — **g. book** [*often caps.*], the Bible. — **g. form.** See FORM, *n.* — **G. Friday,** the Friday of Holy Week, kept as the anniversary of Christ's crucifixion. — **g. graces.** See GRACE, *n.* — **g. Samaritan,** the chief character in a well-known parable, *Luke* x. 30–37; hence, one similarly compassionate. — **G. Shepherd,** Christ. — *n.* **1.** That which is good; — opposed to *ill, evil.* **2.** Welfare; benefit; — opposed to *harm*, etc. — *interj.* An expression of satisfaction; — often with *very.* — **as good as,** in effect; virtually.

good'-by' } (gŏod'bī'), *n. or interj.* Farewell; —
good'-bye' } contraction of *God be with ye.*

good'-hu'mored, *a.* [4, 5] Having a good humor (see GOOD NATURE, *Syn.*). — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

good'ly (-lĭ), *a.* **1.** Of pleasing appearance, or quality; comely; excellent. **2.** Large; considerable. — **good'li-ness** (gŏod'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* [8].

good'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* **-MEN** (-mĕn). A householder; husband; also, an appellation of civility, applied to those below the rank of gentleman. *Archaic or Scottish.*

good nature. Kindly nature or disposition. — **-na'tured** (-nā'tūrd), *a.* [4] — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

Syn. GOOD NATURE, GOOD HUMOR, GOOD TEMPER. Good nature implies a disposition to please and be pleased; good humor, a spirit of cheerfulness, esp. as shown in one's demeanor or in social intercourse; good temper, a habit of mind not easily provoked.

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good'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being good; excellence; strength; virtue; kindness; beneficence.

goods (gŏŏdz), *n. pl.* Wares; chattels; property.

good temper. See GOOD NATURE, *Syn.*

good'-tem'pered, *a.* [4] Having a good temper (see GOOD NATURE, *Syn.*). — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

good'wife' (gŏŏd'-wif'), *n. Archaic or Scot.* Mistress; also, an appellation equivalent to *Mrs.*

good will, *or, esp. in sense* 2, **good'will'**, *n.* **1.** Benevolence; kindly feeling; heartiness. **2.** The custom or popularity which a business has acquired beyond the mere value of what it sells.

Gorilla.

good'y (gŏŏd'I), *n.; pl.* GOODIES (-Iz). A bonbon, cake, etc.; — usually in *pl. Colloq.* — *a.* Sentimentally or affectedly good; — often in the form **good'y-good'y**. *Colloq.*

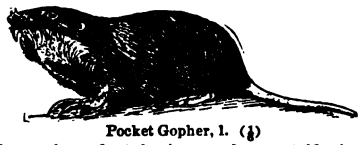
good'y, *n.* An appellation of civility for a woman, esp. a lowly one; hence, such a woman.

goose (gŏŏs), *n.; pl.* GEESE (gēs), *n.* **1.** Any of various web-footed birds, larger than ducks but smaller than swans. **2.** A simpleton. **3.** (*pl.* GOOSES.) A tailor's smoothing iron; — from its bent handle.

goose'ber-ry (gŏŏz'bĕr-I; gŏŏs'-), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-Iz). The acid, usually hairy berry of any of several species of shrubs; also, any of these shrubs.

goose flesh. The peculiar roughness of the skin often produced by cold or fear.

go'pher (gō'fẽr), *n.* **1.** Any of certain American



Pocket Gopher, 1. (⅓)

burrowing rodents having very large outside cheek pouches. **2.** Any of numerous small, striped ground squirrels of the North American prairies.

go'pher wood. *Bible.* An unidentified wood used in constructing Noah's ark. *Gen.* vi. 14.

Gor'di-an (gôr'dI-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Gordius, king of Phrygia, or the knot tied by him; hence, intricate; complicated. — **Gordian knot**, *Class. Myth.*, an intricate knot tied by Gordius. An oracle having declared that he who should untie it should be master of Asia, Alexander the Great, unable to untie it, cut it with his sword.

gore (gôr), *n.* Blood; esp., clotted blood.

gore, *n.* Any triangular piece of cloth used in a garment, sail, etc., to vary the width. — *v. t.* [1] To cut into, or provide with, a gore.

gore, *v. t. & i.* To pierce or wound as with a horn.

gorge (gôrj), *n.* **1.** A hawk's crop; hence, stomach; maw. *Archaic.* **2.** A meal, esp. a full meal. *Archaic.* **3.** A narrow passage; a defile; pass; steep, rocky ravine. — **to have the gorge rise** (at), to be filled with extreme disgust or resentment. — **to rouse** (*or* **stir**) **the gorge**, to make very angry. — *v. i.* [1] To fill the gorge, or stomach; eat greedily. — *v. t.* **1.** To fill the stomach of; glut. **2.** To swallow, esp. greedily. — **Syn.** See SATIATE. — **gorged** (gôrjd), *p. a.*

gor'geous (gôr'jŭs), *a.* [4] Imposing through splendid or various coloring; magnificent; dazzling. — **Syn.** See GRAND. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

gor'get (-jĕt), *n.* **1.** A piece of armor for the throat. **2.** *Hist.* A kind of covering for the neck and breast, worn by women.

Gor'gon (-gŏn), *n. Gr. Myth.* Any one of three monsters, sisters, with snaky hair and of terrific aspect, which turned the beholder to stone; especially, Medusa (which see).

go-ril'la (gō-rIl'ă), *n.* The largest anthropoid ape, native of West Africa.

gor'mand (gôr'mănd). Variant of GOURMAND.

gor'mand-ize (-măn-dIz), *v. i. & t.* [1] To eat greedily or ravenously. — **-iz'er** (-dIz'ẽr), *n.* [8].

gorse (gôrs), *n.* Furze. *Eng.* — **gors'y**, *a.* [3].

gor'y (gôr'I), *a.* [3] Covered with gore, or clotted blood; murderous.

gos'hawk' (gŏs'hôk'), *n.* Any of certain rather large short-winged hawks, noted for activity and courage.

Go'shen (gō'shĕn), *n.* In the Bible, the land of plenty allotted to the Israelites in Egypt. *Gen.* xlv. 10.

American Goshawk.

gos'ling (gŏz'lIng), *n.* A young goose.

gos'pel (gŏs'pĕl), *n.* **1.** Glad tidings; esp., the good news concerning Christ, the Kingdom of God, and salvation; the teachings of Christ and the apostles. **2.** [*Usually cap.*] One of the four New Testament narratives of the life of Jesus: "Matthew," "Mark," "Luke," and "John." **3.** [*Usually cap.*] A selection from one of the four Gospels, used in a religious service. — *a.* Accordant with, or relating to, the gospel.

gos'sa-mer (gŏs'ă-mẽr), *n.* **1.** A film of cobwebs, floating in the air, in calm, clear weather. **2.** Any gauzelike fabric. **3.** A thin waterproof stuff, or garment of it. *U. S.* — **gos'sa-mer-y** (-I), *a.* [4].

gos'sip (-Ip), *n.* **1.** An idle tattler. **2.** Idle personal talk; groundless rumor. — *v. i.* To tell idle tales. — **gos'sip-y** (-I), *a.* [4].

gos'sip-er, *n.* One who gossips.

got (gŏt), *pret. & p. p.* of GET.

Goth (gŏth), *n.* One of a Teutonic race which early in the Christian era overran the greater part of the Roman empire; hence, a barbarian.

Goth'ic (gŏth'Ik), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Goths or their language. **2.** Pertaining to or designating a style of architecture, common from about 1160 to 1530, characterized by pointed arches and steep roofs. — *n.* **1.** The Gothic language. **2.** Gothic style or decoration. **3.** *Print.* See TYPE.

got'ten (gŏt'n), *p. p.* of GET. See GET.

gouge (gouj), *n.* **1.** A kind of chisel. **2.** A cavity made with or as with a gouge. *Colloq., U. S.* — *v. t.* [1] To scoop out as with a gouge. — **goug'er**, *n.* [8].

gourd (gôrd), *n.* Any of various fleshy, many-seeded fruits, allied to the pumpkin, melon, etc.; also, any of the plants bearing these fruits or the dried hard shell of the fruit, used as a bottle, cup, etc.

gour'mand (gôor'mănd), *n.* A luxurious eater.

‖ **gour'met** (gôor'mĕ'), *n.* [F.] An epicure.

gout (gout), *n.* **1.** A drop; clot. **2.** A disease marked by painful inflammation of the joints, esp. the joint of the great toe.

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gout'y (gout'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Diseased with the gout. **2.** Swollen as if from gout. **3.** Of, like, or causing, gout. — **gout'i-ness**, *n.* [8].

gov'ern (gŭv'ẽrn), *v. t.* **1.** To direct; control; restrain; manage. **2.** *Gram.* To require to be (in a particular case or mood); as, a transitive verb *governs* a noun in the objective case; or to require (a particular case or mood); as, a transitive verb *governs* the objective case. — **gov'ern-a-ble**, *a.* [8].

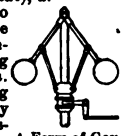
Syn. GOVERN, RULE. **Govern** implies direction, control, or restraint; **rule** suggests more commanding or arbitrary authority or influence.

— *v. i.* To administer the laws; to rule.

gov'ern-ess (-ẽr-nĕs), *n.* A woman teacher, esp. in a private household.

gov'ern-ment (-ẽrn-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** A governing; control; direction of affairs of state. **2.** Mode or system of governing; as, a democratic *government*. **3.** A country governed. **4.** The person or persons authorized to administer the laws; the administration. — **gov'ern-men'tal** (-mĕn'tăl), *a.*

gov'er-nor (-ẽr-nẽr), *n.* **1.** One who governs; esp., the chief executive of a State. **2.** An automatic attachment to an engine for controlling its speed. — **gov'er-nor-ship'**, *n.*



A Form of Governor, 2.

gown (goun), *n.* A loose, flowing outer garment; as: **a** The ordinary outer dress of a woman. **b** A dressing gown; nightgown. **c** Distinctive robe of office, profession, or the like. — *v. t.* To clothe in, or invest with, a gown.

grab (grăb), *v. t. & i.*; GRABBED (grăbd); GRAB'BING. To snatch; seize; hence, to take unscrupulously. — *n.* Act of grabbing.

grace (grās), *n.* **1.** Good will; favor; disposition to show mercy, etc.; as, to be in one's good *graces*. **2.** The mercy of God; enjoyment of divine favor, esp. in *the grace of God, to fall from grace*. **3.** A blessing asked, or thanks rendered, at a meal. **4.** [*Usually cap.*] Title given to a duke, duchess, or archbishop. **5.** A sense of right; as, he had the *grace* to return. **6.** A pleasing or attractive characteristic; attractiveness; charm; as, to move with *grace*. **7.** *pl.* [*cap.*] *Class. Myth.* Graceful and beautiful maidens, sister goddesses. They are commonly mentioned as three; — usually with *the*. — *v. t.* [1] To adorn; embellish; honor.

grace'ful (-fōōl), *a.* [4] Displaying grace; elegant; felicitous; tactful. — **grace'ful-ly**, *adv.* [8].

grace'less, *a.* [4] Lacking in grace; hence, depraved; corrupt.

gra'cious (grā'shŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Attractive; acceptable; as, a *gracious* gift. **2.** Abounding in grace, or mercy; kindly; merciful; as, the king was *gracious*. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

grack'le (grăk''l), *n.* Any of certain birds of the family including the American blackbirds, etc.

gra-da'tion (grā-dā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A series forming successive stages or grades. **2.** Any degree or relative position in an order or series. **3.** A gradual passing from one color or shade to another.

grade (grād), *n.* **1.** A step or degree in any series or order; a class of things of the same relative position, quality, or value. In elementary schools, a division of the course; also, the pupils working in any division. **2.** Rate of ascent or descent of a road, etc.; also, an incline. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To arrange in grades; class; sort. **2.** To reduce to a level, or to an evenly progressive grade, as a road. — *v. i.* To be graded; be of a grade.

grade crossing. A crossing on the same level; — said of roads, esp. a railroad and a wagon road.

gra'di-ent (grā'dĭ-ĕnt), *a.* A part of a road which slopes upward or downward; a grade.

grad'u-al (grăj'ū-ăl), *a.* Proceeding by steps or degrees. — **-al-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-al-ness**, *n.* [8].

grad'u-ate (-āt), *n.* One who has been graduated; one who has completed the prescribed course of study in a school, etc. — (-āt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To admit to a certain grade or degree; esp., to admit, at the close of a course of study, to a standing defined by a diploma. **2.** To mark with, or divide into, degrees or grades; grade. — *v. i.* **1.** To become a graduate, as of a college. **2.** To pass or change by degrees. — *a.* That has been graduated; of or pertaining to graduates.

grad'u-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A graduating; state of being graduated. **2.** A mark or marks on an instrument or vessel to indicate degrees or quantity.

Grae'æ (grē'ē), *n. pl.* *Gr. Myth.* Three daughters of a sea deity who served as watchers for the Gorgons. They had but one eye and one tooth among them.

graft (grăft), *n.* **1.** A small shoot of a tree inserted in or attached to another tree so as to become a living part of it; also, a branch or portion of a tree growing from such a shoot. **2.** Acquisition of money, position, etc., by dishonest, unjust, or parasitic methods; also, anything so gained. *Colloq.* — *v. t.* **1.** To insert (a graft) in or on; to join as if by grafting. **2.** To get by graft. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* **1.** To be or become grafted. **2.** To insert or implant as a graft. — **graft'er** (grăft'ẽr), *n.* [8].

Grafts.

Gra'ham flour (grā'ăm). Unbolted wheat flour.

grail (grāl), *n.* A platter; a chalice; — used only [*cap.*] of the *Holy Grail*, in medieval legends, the platter, or the chalice, used by Christ at the Last Supper, and later brought to England. Its keepers becoming impure, it vanished, and was sought by many knights. They could approach it only if chaste in thought, word, and act.

grain (grān), *n.* **1.** The seed or seedlike fruit of any cereal grass, as wheat, maize, oats, rice, etc. **2.** Collectively: The seeds or fruits of cereal grasses; also, the plants themselves; — in British usage usually called *corn*. **3.** Any small, hard particle, as of sand, sugar, etc.; hence, any minute portion. **4.** The unit of the English system of weights, derived from the weight of a wheat grain. The pound avoirdupois contains 7,000 grains; the pound troy, 5,760 grains. A grain = .0648 gram. **5.** Texture; fiber, as of wood, etc. **6.** Temper; natural disposition. — *v. i. & t.* **1.** To form grains or into grains; granulate. **2.** To paint in imitation of the grain of wood, etc. — **grain'er**, *n.* [8].

gram (grăm), *n.* The unit of weight in the metric system. It is equivalent to 15.432 grains.

gra-mer'cy (grā-mûr'sĭ), *interj.* A word expressing thanks; also, surprise or sudden emotion. *Archaic.*

gra-min'e-ous (-mĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* Grasslike; resembling, or pertaining to, a grass.

gram'i-niv'o-rous (grăm'ĭ-nĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* Feeding on grass and like food.

gram'mar (grăm'ẽr), *n.* **1.** The science or art treating of the classes of words, their inflections, syntax, etc. **2.** A treatise or book on grammar. **3.** Manner of speaking or writing, in reference to conformity to grammatical rules; as, bad or good *grammar*. — **gram-ma'ri-an** (grā-mā'rĭ-ăn), *n.*

grammar school. **1.** Orig., a school for teaching Latin; now, esp. in England, one in which Latin, Greek, etc., are taught. **2.** A graded school, between the primary and the high school. *U. S.*

gram-mat'i-cal (grā-măt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Of or per-

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taining to grammar. **2.** According to the rules of grammar. — **gram-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

gramme. Var. of GRAM.

gram'pus (grăm'pŭs), *n.* A small whale allied to the blackfish.

Grampus. (⅛₀)

gran'a-ry (grăn'ə-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A storehouse for grain, esp. after it is threshed or husked.

grand (grănd), *a.* [3] **1.** Preëminent; chief; hence, great; prominent; as, a *grand* master. **2.** Marked by great magnificence, display, or formality; possessing wealth or high social standing; as, a *grand* lady. **3.** Fine or imposing; noble; magnificent; sublime; as, a *grand* view. — **grand'ly**, *adv.* [8].

Syn. GRAND, GRANDIOSE, MAGNIFICENT, GORGEOUS, SPLENDID, SUPERB, SUBLIME. That is grand which is of imposing magnitude, majesty, or nobility; grandiose (used esp. of literary or artistic style), in a good sense, implies stateliness or becoming pomp; in a bad sense, affectation or an appearance of grandeur; as, the *grand* music of Haydn; "wooden verse, occasionally *grandiose*, but never *grand*." Magnificent implies imposing beauty, amplitude, or power; gorgeous, sumptuousness, sometimes showiness; splendid, brilliancy or luster; superb, commanding stateliness or opulence. That is sublime which awakens mingled admiration and awe.

grand duke. **a** A sovereign duke, one degree inferior in rank to a king. **b** In Russia, son of a czar. — **g. jury**, a jury that examines into accusations of crime and indicts accused persons if the evidence warrants. — **g. opera**, opera in which the plot is elaborated as in serious drama, and the entire text is set to music. — **g. stand**, the principal structure for spectators at a race course, athletic field, etc. — **g. vizier**, the chief officer of state of various Mohammedan countries, esp. Turkey.

gran'dam (grăn'dăm), *n.* Also **gran'dame.** An old woman, esp. a grandmother.

grand'aunt' (grănd'ănt'), *n.* Aunt of one's parent.

grand'child' (-chīld'), *n.* Child of one's son or daughter.

grand'daugh'ter (-dô'tẽr), *n.* A female grandchild.

gran-dee' (grăn-dē'), *n.* In Spain and Portugal, a nobleman of the first rank; hence, any man of high rank or station.

gran'deur (grăn'dŭr), *n.* State or quality of being grand; magnificence.

grand'fa'ther (grănd'fä'thẽr), *n.* Father of one's father or mother; any forefather. — **-ly**, *a.* [8].

gran-dil'o-quence (grăn-dĭl'ō-kwĕns), *n.* Quality of being grandiloquent; bombast.

gran-dil'o-quent (grăn-dĭl'ō-kwĕnt), *a.* [4] Speaking in, or marked by, a lofty style; pompous.

gran'di-ose (grăn'dĭ-ōs), *a.* [4] **1.** Impressive or elevating in effect. **2.** Affectedly grand or splendid; pompous. — **Syn.** See GRAND. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

grand'moth'er (grănd'mŭth'ẽr), *n.* Familiarly **grand'ma'** (grănd'mä'), **grand'mam-ma'** (-mă-mä'; -mä'mə). Mother of one's father or mother; any female ancestor more remote than a mother. — **grand'moth'er-ly**, *a.* [8].

grand'pa' (grănd'pä') } *n.* Grandfather. *Familiar.*
grand'pa-pa' (-pə-pä') }

grand'par'ent (-pâr'ĕnt), *n.* A parent's parent.

grand'sire' (-sīr'), *n.* A grandfather; any ancestor or forefather; an aged man. *Archaic.*

grand'son' (-sŭn'), *n.* A son's or daughter's son.

grand'un'cle (-ŭn'k'l), *n.* An uncle of one's parent.

grange (grānj), *n.* **1.** A farm; esp., a farmhouse with its outbuildings. **2.** *U. S.* **a** One of the lodges of the "Patrons of Husbandry," an association of farmers. **b** [*cap.*] Popularly, the association itself.

gran'ite (grăn'ĭt), *n.* A very hard crystalline granular rock, consisting of quartz, feldspar, and mica.

granite ware. A kind of enameled ironware.

gra-nit'ic (grə-nĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of or like granite.

grant (grănt), *v. t.* **1.** To agree to; accord; as, to *grant* a request. **2.** To give; as, to *grant* a charter. **3.** To admit; concede; as, *granting* that this is so.

Syn. GRANT, CONCEDE agree in the idea of bestowal or acknowledgment in response to a petition or a claim. Grant often implies the more voluntary, concede, the more reluctant, yielding. See GIVE.

— *n.* **1.** Act of granting; concession. **2.** Thing or property granted; gift; esp., a tract of land, a monopoly, or the like, granted by a government. **3.** A transfer of property by deed or writing.

gran-tee' (grăn-tē'), *n.* *Law.* One to whom a grant is made.

grant'or (grănt'ŏr; grăn-tôr'), *n.* *Law.* One by whom a grant is made.

gran'u-lar (grăn'ū-lẽr), *a.* Consisting of grains or granules; granulated.

gran'u-late (-lāt), *v. t.* & *i.* [1] **1.** To form or collect into grains or granules. **2.** To raise in granules; make rough. — **gran'u-lat'ed** (-lā'tĕd), *p. a.*

gran'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A granulating; state of being granulated. **2.** One of the grains of a granulated surface, or something resembling one.

gran'ule (grăn'ūl), *n.* A little grain; pellet.

grape (grāp), *n.* **1.** The berry of the grapevine. **2.** A grapevine. **3.** Grapeshot.

grape'fruit' (grāp'frōōt'), *n.* A tropical fruit with bitter rind and acid pulp.

grap'er-y (grāp'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES. An inclosure for cultivation of grapes.

Grapeshot.

grape'shot' (grāp'shŏt'), *n.* A cluster of small iron balls, to be shot from a cannon.

grape sugar. = GLUCOSE, 1.

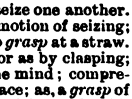
grape'vine' (grāp'vīn'), *n.* A vine bearing smooth berries in clusters.

graph'ic (grăf'ĭk) } *a.* [4] **1.** Of or pertaining to
graph'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } the arts of painting, drawing, and writing. **2.** Well delineated; vividly described; as, a *graphic* description. **3.** Pertaining to or designating representation by diagrams, lines, etc.; as, a *graphic* record of the weather. — **graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

graph'ite (-it), *n.* Soft black carbon of metallic luster, used for lead pencils, as a lubricator, etc.

graph'o-phone (-ō-fōn), *n.* A kind of phonograph.

grap'nel (grăp'nĕl), *n.* **1.** An instrument for grappling something, as a ship's rigging. **2.** A kind of small anchor.



Grapnel. 2.

grap'ple (-'l), *n.* **1.** A grapnel. **2.** A seizing or seizure; close hug in contest. — *v. t.* [1] To seize, hold, or fasten, as with a grapnel; lay fast hold of. — *v. i.* To use a grapple; contend in close fight; seize one another.

grasp (grăsp), *v. t.* To make the motion of seizing; clutch. *Obs.*, except with *at*; as to *grasp* at a straw. — *v. t.* **1.** To seize and hold by or as by clasping; catch. **2.** To lay hold of with the mind; comprehend. — *n.* **1.** A grasping; embrace; as, a *grasp* of friendship. **2.** Reach; power of seizing and holding physically or mentally; as, it was beyond my *grasp*. **3.** Forcible holding; possession; as, the country was in the tyrant's *grasp*. **4.** Mental hold, or comprehension. — **grasp'er**, *n.* [8].

grasp'ing, *p. a.* Avaricious; greedy.

grass (grăs), *n.* Green herbage affording food for grazing animals; esp., the true grasses, plants having jointed stems, and narrow sheathing leaves.

grass'hop'per (-hŏp'ẽr), *n.* A leaping insect allied to the cricket, etc. See INSECT, *Illust.*

grass'y (grăs'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Covered with grass. **2.** Resembling grass; green.

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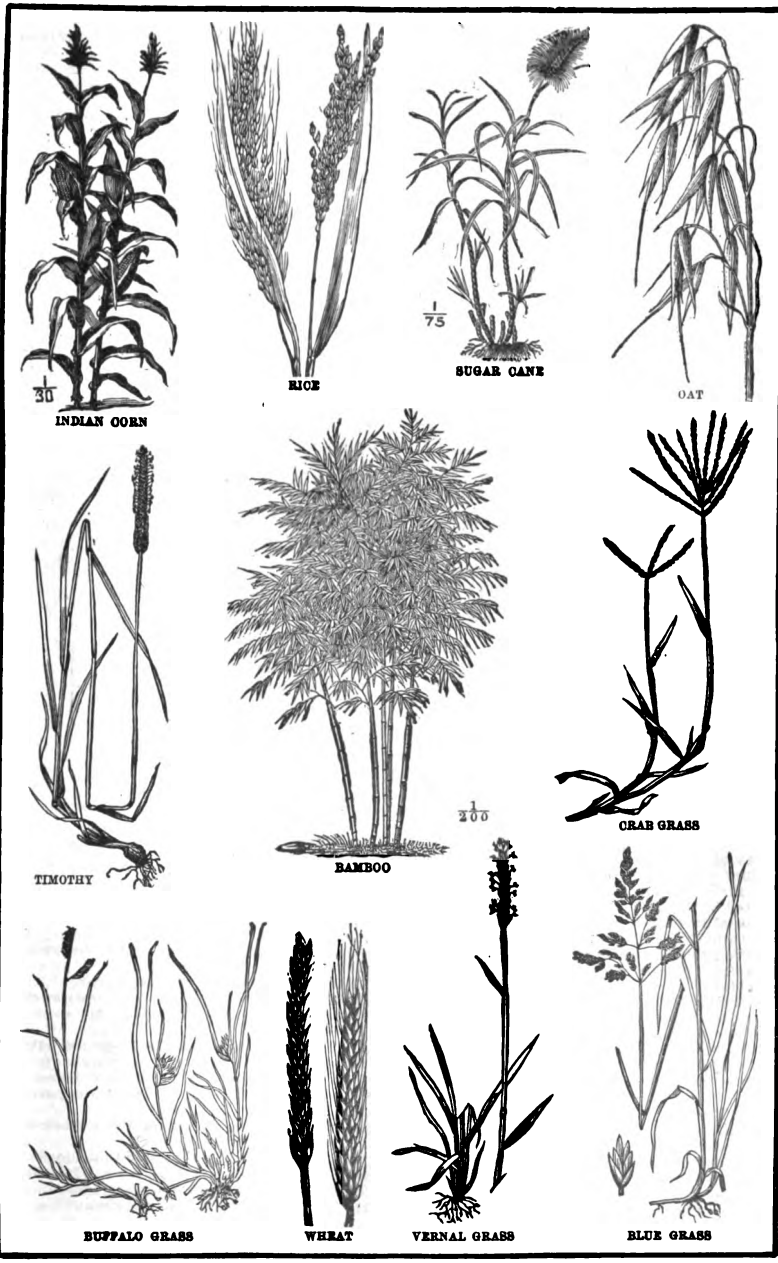

TYPICAL GRASSES

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grate (grāt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To reduce to particles by rubbing with something rough. **2.** To produce (a harsh sound) as by grinding; utter in a harsh voice. — *v. i.* To make a harsh sound by friction; to have a harsh or rasping effect.

grate, *n.* **1.** A frame of parallel or crossed bars, as in a window. **2.** Frame of iron bars to hold burning fuel. — *v. t.* To furnish with a grate or grates.

grate'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* **1.** Having a due sense of benefits received; as, a *grateful* heart. **2.** Affording pleasure; pleasing; gratifying; as, *grateful* shade. — **grate'ful-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

Syn. Grateful, thankful. Grateful more commonly expresses a proper sense of favors received (esp.) from one's fellow men; thankful, acknowledgment of divine favor, or of what is vaguely felt to be providential; as, she was *thankful* for her escape and *grateful* to her rescuers.

grat'er (grāt'ẽr), *n.* One that grates; esp., a utensil with a rough surface, for grating a substance.

grat'i-fi-ca'tion (grăt'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A gratifying, or state of being gratified. **2.** Something that gratifies; a reward; recompense; gratuity.

grat'i-fy (grăt'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [2] To give or afford pleasure or satisfaction to; hence, to oblige; favor. Syn. Satisfy, please, delight, requite, indulge, humor. — Gratify, indulge, humor. To gratify is to give pleasure or satisfaction to; indulge implies a concession, sometimes through weakness, to wishes or desires; humor suggests adaptation to the varying moods or caprices (esp.) of others.

grat'ing (grāt'ĭng), *n.* A partition, covering, or frame of parallel or cross bars; a grate.

gra'tis (grā'tĭs), *adv.* For nothing; freely.

grat'i-tude (grăt'ĭ-tūd), *n.* State of being grateful; thankfulness.

gra-tu'i-tous (grȧ-tū'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Given without recompense or pay; free; as, a *gratuitous* service. **2.** Not based upon reason, cause, or proof; groundless; uncalled-for; as, a *gratuitous* supposition. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

gra-tu'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tĭz). Something given without recompense, or in return for a favor or service; a gift; a tip. — Syn. See present.

grave (grāv), *a.* [3] **1.** Deserving serious consideration; weighty; as, a *grave* question. **2.** Not light or gay; somber; as, *grave* colors. — Syn. Staid, demure, sedate; momentous. See earnest.

grave, *v. t.*; *pret.* graved (grāvd); *p. p.* grav'en (grāv'n) or graved; *p. pr. & vb. n.* grav'ing (grāv'ĭng). **1.** To engrave; carve with a chisel; sculpture. **2.** To impress deeply (on the mind).

grave, *n.* An excavation in the earth as a place of burial; a tomb; sepulcher. — **grave'less**, *a.* [8].

grav'el (grăv'ĕl), *n.* **1.** Small stones and pebbles, often mingled with sand. **2.** Small concretions in the kidneys or bladder; also, the disease indicated by them. — *v. t.* [7] To cover with gravel.

grav'el-ly (-ĭ), *a.* [4] Consisting of or containing gravel.

grave'ly, *adv.* In a grave manner.

grav'en (grāv'n), *p. p.* of grave. — **graven image**, an idol.

grave'ness, *n.* State or quality of being grave.

grav'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** Any of various cutting or shaving tools. **2.** An engraver or a sculptor.

grave'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A stone marking a grave.

grave'yard' (-yärd'), *n.* A cemetery.

grav'i-tate (grăv'ĭ-tāt), *v. i.* [1] To obey the law of gravitation; tend toward any object.

grav'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of gravitating. **2.** The attraction by which all bodies or particles of matter tend toward each other.

grav'i-ty (grăv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tĭz). **1.** State or quality of being grave; seriousness. **2.** Gravitation; esp., the attraction of bodies toward the center of the earth.

gra'vy (grā'vĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -vies (-vĭz). **1.** A liquid dressing for meat, etc. **2.** The juice that drips from flesh during and after cooking.

gray (grā), *a.* [3] **1.** Of the color gray; hence, dull; not bright. **2.** Gray-haired; hence, elderly or mature; as, old and *gray*. — **gray matter.** **a** Nerve tissue (esp. of the brain and spinal cord) which contains nerve cells as well as fibers, and so is brownish gray. **b** Brains; intellect. *Colloq.* — *n.* Any color formed by blending white and black. — **gray'ly**, *adv.* [8] — **gray'ness**, *n.* [8].

gray'beard' (-bērd'), *n.* An old man.

gray'hound', *n.* Greyhound.

gray'ling (grā'lĭng), *n.* Any of several fishes allied to the trouts.

graze (grāz), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To feed (cattle, etc.) on pasturage. **2.** To feed on (growing herbage); browse. **3.** To tend while grazing. — *v. i.* To feed on growing herbage. — **graz'er** (-ẽr), *n.* [8].

graze, *v. t.* **1.** To touch lightly in passing. **2.** To scratch or scrape; as, he *grazed* his arm. — *v. i.* To touch or rub against something in passing. — *n.* A scraping, or an abrasion made by scraping.

gra'zier (grā'zhẽr), *n.* One who grazes cattle, as for market.

grease (grēs), *n.* Animal fat; hence, oily matter. — (grēz; grēs), *v. t.* [1] To smear with grease.

greas'er (grēs'ẽr; grēz'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that greases. **2.** A Mexican or a Spanish American. *Slang, U. S.*

greas'y (grēs'ĭ; grēz'ĭ), *a.* [3] Smeared with, containing, or like, grease; slippery. — **greas'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

great (grāt), *a.* **1.** Large in size; big; — opposed to *small* and *little*. **2.** Numerous; as, a *great* company. **3.** Long continued; as, a *great* while. **4.** Considerable in degree; as, *great* pain. **5.** Eminent; important; distinguished; as, a *great* soldier; a *great* truth. **6.** More remote, by one generation; as, *great*-grandchild, *great*-aunt, etc.

Syn. Great, large, big. As applied to material objects, great has been practically displaced by large or (*Colloq.*) big. Where *great* is used of physical magnitude, it now regularly implies some impression (as of wonder, amusement, annoyance) associated with the size; as, a *large* (or *big*) dog; a *great* dog (i. e., one of imposing or disconcerting size); a *great* multitude. *Great* alone expresses degree; as, *great* kindness, *great* heat. Figuratively, *great* suggests importance, eminence, distinction; as, a *great* thought; a *great* symphony; *large*, breadth, comprehensiveness, generosity; as, a man of *large* sympathy; *big* implies mere extent or bulk; as, a *big* fortune.

Great Bear, Ursa Major. — **g. circle of a sphere**, a circle the plane of which passes through the center of the sphere. — **g. Dane**, one of a breed of large smooth-coated dogs. — **g. gross**, 12 gross. — **G. Mogul**, the sovereign of the empire founded in Hindustan by the Mongols. Hence [*l. c.*], a very important personage; a lord. — **g. powers, the** (of Europe), Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia, and Italy. — **g. primer.** See type.

great'-aunt', *n.* A grandaunt.

great'coat' (grāt'kōt'), *n.* An overcoat.

great'est, *a.*; *superl. of* great. — **greatest common divisor**, the greatest factor common to two or more numbers.

great'-grand'child', *n.*, **great'-grand'daugh'ter**, *n.*, **-grand'fa'ther**, *n.*, etc. See great, *a.*, 6.

great'ly, *adv.* In a great manner or degree.

great'ness, *n.* State or quality of being great.

great'-un'cle, *n.* A granduncle.

greave (grēv), *n.* Armor for the leg below the knee; — usually in *pl.*

grebe (grēb), *n.* A bird related to the loons.

Gre'cian (grē'shăn), *a.* Greek. — *n.* **1.** A Greek. **2.** One versed in Greek or Greek literature.

Gre'cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* A Greek idiom.

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greed (grēd), *n.* Eager desire; greediness.
greed'y (-ĭ), *a.* [3] 1. Having a keen appetite; ravenous; voracious; — followed by *of*. 2. Having eager desire; avaricious. — **greed'i-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **greed'i-ness**, *n.* [8].
Syn. Insatiate, voracious, ravenous, rapacious. — GREEDY, VORACIOUS, RAVENOUS, RAPACIOUS. **Greedy** implies keen and excessive appetite for food or (fig.) gain; **voracious**, rather excess or gluttony in eating or (fig.) acquiring; as, to be *greedy* of praise; *voracious* as a cormorant. **Ravenous** suggests violent voracity (often due to hunger); as, *ravenous* as a vulture. **Rapacious** suggests a violent tendency to seize; as, the tiger is a *rapacious* animal.
Greek (grēk), *n.* 1. A native or citizen of Greece; specifically, one of the people of ancient Greece. 2. One using the Greek language as his native tongue. 3. The language of the Greeks, specifically of the classical Greeks. — *a.* Of or pertaining to Greece, the Greeks, or their language.
green (grēn), *a.* [3] 1. Of the color green. 2. Characterized by green growth; verdant. 3. Full of life and vigor; fresh; as, a *green* old age. 4. Not ripened or matured; as, *green* fruit. 5. Young; not trained; hence, ignorant; as, a *green* crew. 6. Having a sickly color; as, *green* with jealousy. — *n.* 1. The color of growing herbage; color between yellow and blue. 2. A grassy plot; as, the village *green*. 3. *pl.* Fresh leaves or branches; — usually in *pl.* 4. *pl.* Green vegetables boiled for food.
green'back' (grēn'bāk'), *n.* Any United States legal-tender note having the back printed in green.
green'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). Verdure.
green'gage' (grēn'gāj'), *n.* A kind of plum.
green'gro'cer (-grō'sẽr), *n.* A retailer of fresh vegetables and fruit. — **green'gro'cer-y** (-ĭ), *n.*
green'horn' (-hôrn'), *n.* An inexperienced person.
green'house' (-hous'), *n.* A glasshouse devoted to the protection or cultivation of tender plants.
green'ing, *n.* Any of several kinds of green-skinned apples.
green'ish, *a.* Somewhat green.
green'ly, *adv.* With green; in a green manner.
green'ness, *n.* State or quality of being green.
green'room', *n.* Retiring room in a theater.
green'sward' (-swôrd'), *n.* Turf green with grass.
Green'wich (grĭn'ĭj), *n.* A borough of London in which is situated the Royal Observatory, from whose meridian longitude is usually counted.
green'wood' (grēn'wŏŏd'), *n.* A forest in foliage.
greet (grēt), *v. t.* To address, esp. with kind words; accost. — *v. i.* To meet and give salutations.
greet'ing (grēt'ĭng), *n.* Salutation; compliment.
gre-ga'ri-ous (grē-gā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [4] Habitually living or moving in flocks or herds; tending to flock together. — **gre-ga'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* [8].
Gre-go'ri-an (grē-gō'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to, or originated by, Gregory, esp. one of the popes of that name; as, the **Gregorian calendar**, now generally used, established by Gregory XIII.
gre-nade' (grē-nād'), *n.* 1. *Mil.* A shell filled with an explosive, to be thrown by hand and explode on impact. 2. A flask, containing chemicals, to be thrown and burst, as for extinguishing fire.
gren'a-dier' (grĕn'ă-dēr'), *n.* Orig., a soldier armed with grenades. Now, a member of a special regiment or corps.
gren'a-dine (grĕn'ă-dēn), *n.* A thin gauzelike dress fabric of silk or wool, plain or figured.
grew (grōō), *pret.* of GROW.
grey (grā), *a.* & *n.* Var. of GRAY.
grey'hound' (-hound'), *n.* One of a breed of slender dogs, swift and keen of sight. See DOG, *Illust.*
grid'dle (grĭd''l), *n.* A plate for cooking thin cakes of batter (**griddlecakes**) over a fire.
grid'i'ron (-ĭ'ŭrn), *n.* 1. A grated iron utensil to broil food on. 2. Something like, or suggestive of, a gridiron. 3. A football field. *Slang.*
grief (grēf), *n.* 1. Mental suffering, as from affliction, etc., or a cause of it. 2. A mishap; disaster; failure; — esp. in *to come*, or *bring*, *to grief*.
griev'ance (grēv'ăns), *n.* A cause of complaint.
grieve (grēv), *v. t.* [1] To occasion grief to; afflict. — *v. i.* To feel grief; sorrow; mourn.
Syn. Sorrow, lament. — GRIEVE, MOURN. **Grieve** implies deeper mental suffering than **mourn**, which oftener refers to external evidences of sorrow.
griev'ous (grēv'ŭs), *a.* [4] 1. Distressing; hence, severe; as, a *grievous* wound. 2. Atrocious; as, a *grievous* sin. 3. Full of or expressing grief; as, a *grievous* cry. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
grif'fin (grĭf'ĭn) } *n.* A fabulous monster, half
grif'fon (grĭf'ŏn) } lion and half eagle.

Griffin.

grig (grĭg), *n.* A lively person; — usually with *merry*.
grill (grĭl), *n.* A gridiron. — *v. t.* & *i.* To broil on or as on a grill. Hence, **grill'-room'**, a room where chops, steaks, etc., are broiled and served.
grille (grĭl), *n.* A grating, esp. of wrought iron.
grim (grĭm), *a.*; GRIM'MER (-ẽr); -MEST. Savage and merciless; fierce; stern; harsh and forbidding.
gri-mace' (grĭ-mās'), *n.* A distortion of the countenance; a wry face. — *v. i.* [1] To make grimaces.
gri-mal'kin (grĭ-măl'kĭn; -môl'kĭn), *n.* A cat.
grime (grīm), *n.* Soot or dirt, rubbed in. — *v. t.* [1] To soil deeply; begrime.
grim'ly (grĭm'lĭ), *adv.* In a grim manner.
grim'ness, *n.* State or quality of being grim.
grim'y (grīm'ĭ), *a.* [3] Full of grime; begrimed; dirty. — **-i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [8] — **-i-ness**, *n.* [8].
grin (grĭn), *v. i.*; GRINNED (grĭnd); -NING. To show the teeth, as in a smile of merriment, derision, etc. — *v. t.* To express by grinning; as, he *grinned* his satisfaction. — *n.* An act of grinning.
grind (grīnd), *v. t.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* GROUND (ground); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GRIND'ING. 1. To powder by friction; crush into bits; as, to *grind* corn. 2. To wear down, polish, or sharpen, by friction; as, to *grind* a knife. 3. To rub together with a grating noise; grate; grit; as, to *grind* the teeth. 4. To operate or produce by turning a crank; as, to *grind* a hand organ. 5. To oppress; harass; as, a tyrant *grinds* his subjects. — *v. i.* 1. To perform the operation of grinding. 2. To become ground. — *n.* 1. Act of grinding. 2. Severe continuous work. *Colloq.*
grind'er (grīn'dẽr), *n.* 1. One that grinds, as an emery wheel. 2. A molar tooth.
grind'stone' (grīnd'stōn'), *n.* A flat, circular stone, revolving on an axle, for grinding tools, etc.
grip (grĭp), *n.* 1. A strong grasp; also, a mode of grasping the hand, as among members of a secret society. 2. A handle or device for grasping. 3. A gripsack. *Colloq., U. S.* — *v. t.* & *i.*; GRIPPED (grĭpt) or GRIPT, GRIP'PING. To grasp firmly; gripe.
gripe (grīp), *v. t.* [1] 1. To grasp; esp., to seize and hold; clasp closely; hence, to distress; afflict. 2. To cause spasmodic pain in the bowels of. — *n.* 1. Act of griping; fast hold; control; hence, oppression; affliction; distress; as, the *gripe* of poverty. 2. Spasmodic intestinal pain; — chiefly in *pl.*
grippe (grĭp), *n.* Influenza, or epidemic catarrh.
grip'sack' (-săk'), *n.* A traveler's hand bag. *Colloq.*
gris'ly (grĭz'lĭ). Var. of GRIZZLY.
gris'ly, *a.* [3] Horrible; grim and ghastly. — **gris'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* [8].
grist (grĭst), *n.* Grain to be, or that is, ground.
gris'tle (grĭs''l), *n.* Cartilage. — **-tly** (-lĭ), *a.* [3].
grist'mill' (grĭst'mĭl'), *n.* A mill for grinding grain.

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grit (grĭt), *n.* **1.** Sand; gravel; rough, hard particles. **2.** A hard, coarse-grained sandstone. **3.** Firmness; courage. — *v. t. & i.*; GRIT'TED; GRIT'TING. To grind; grate.

grits (grĭts), *n. pl.* Grain, esp. oats or wheat, hulled and (usually) coarsely ground.

grit'ty (grĭt'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Containing or resembling sand, or grit. **2.** Plucky. *Colloq., U. S.*

griz'zle (grĭz''l), *n.* Gray. — *v. t. & i.* [1] To make or become grizzly.

griz'zled (-'ld), *a.* [4] Gray.

griz'zly (-lĭ), *a.* [3] Somewhat gray; grizzled. — **grizzly bear**, a large powerful bear of western North America. It is usually brownish yellow. — *n.*; *pl.* -ZLIES (-lĭz). A grizzly bear.

Grizzly Bear. ($\frac{1}{80}$)

groan (grōn), *v. i.* **1.** To utter a deep, moaning sound. **2.** To be afflicted to the point of groaning; hence, of things, to creak, as from a burden.—*v. t.* To utter with groans. — *n.* A sound uttered in groaning.

Syn. GROAN, MOAN. **Groan** applies to a deep, often spasmodic sound indicative of suffering; **moan**, to a low and continuous one. *Groans* may also indicate a feeling of oppression or disapprobation; *moaning* is esp. associated with weakness or grief; as, to *groan* with pain; to *moan* in sleep.

groat (grōt; grōt), *n.* An old English silver coin worth fourpence.

groats (grōts; grōts), *n. pl.* Grits.

gro'cer (grō'sẽr), *n.* A dealer in tea, coffee, sugar, spices, fruits, and other foodstuffs.

gro'cer-y (-sẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CERIES (-ĭz). **1.** The commodities sold by grocers; — usually in *pl.* **2.** A retail grocer's shop. *U. S.*

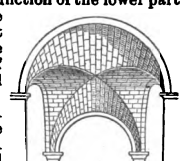
grog (grŏg), *n.* An unsweetened mixture of spirit and water; hence, any intoxicating liquor.

grog'gy (-ĭ), *a.* [3] Tipsy; hence, unsteady. *Colloq.*

grog'ram (grŏg'răm), *n.* A coarse stuff of silk and mohair, or of silk alone.

grog'shop' (-shŏp'), *n.* A dramshop; saloon.

groin (groin), *n.* **1.** The junction of the lower part of the abdomen and the thigh, or the region about it. **2.** *Arch.* The angle formed by the meeting of two vaults. —*v. t.* To build with groins.



Groined Vault.

groom (grōōm), *n.* **1.** A manservant, now, esp., one in charge of horses. **2.** A bridegroom. —*v. t.* To tend (a horse), as by currying, feeding, etc.

grooms'man (grōōmz'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A male friend who attends a bridegroom at his wedding.

groove (grōōv), *n.* **1.** A channel; furrow; rut. **2.** A fixed routine. — *v. t.* [1] To form a groove in.

grope (grōp), *v. i. & t.* [1] To search out by feeling, as in the dark; feel one's way. — **grop'er**, *n.*

gros'beak' (grōs'bēk'), *n.* Any of various finches, or allied birds, with large, stout conical bill.

gros'grain' (grō'grān'), *a.* Of large grain or cord, as certain silks. — *n.* Grosgrain silk or ribbon.

gross (grōs), *a.* [3] **1.** Big; thick; bulky; coarse; as, a *gross* man. **2.** Rank; dense; heavy; as, *gross* vegetation. **3.** Whole; entire; total; as, *gross* earnings; a *gross* sum. **4.** Wanting delicacy; coarse; vulgar; as, *gross* manners. **5.** Flagrant; serious; as, a *gross* mistake. —**-ly**, *adv.* [8] —**-ness**, *n.* [8].

gross (grōs), *n.* **1.** The main body; bulk; mass. **2.** *sing. & pl.* Twelve dozen. —**in gross**, in the bulk.

gro-tesque' (grō-tĕsk'), *a.* **1.** Characterized by fantastic exaggeration or combination, esp. of human and animal figures. **2.** Absurdly incongruous or awkward. — *n.* That which is grotesque. — **gro-tesque'ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

grot'to (grŏt'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOES or -TOS (-ōz). A cave; also, an artificial recess or cavernlike apartment.

grouch (grouch), *n.* A fit of ill temper or sulkiness. *Slang.* — **grouch'y** (-ĭ), *a.* [3] *Slang.*

ground (ground), *pret. & p. p.* of GRIND.

ground (ground), *n.* **1.** The surface of the earth. **2.** A region, territory, or piece of land; as, a hunting *ground*. **3.** Land; estate; esp., *pl.*, the gardens, lawns, etc., of a homestead. **4.** Basis; foundation; reason; as, *ground* for complaint, argument, etc. **5.** The surface or background on which anything is wrought or displayed, as in painting, etc. **6.** *pl.* Sediment; dregs; lees; as, coffee *grounds*. — *v. t.* **1.** To found; fix firmly; hence, to instruct in first principles; as, he was well *grounded* in arithmetic. **2.** To place on, or cause to touch, the ground; as, to *ground* a ship. — *v. i.* To run aground.

ground floor. That floor of a house which is most nearly on a level with the ground.

ground hog. The woodchuck.

ground'less, *a.* Without foundation or reason.

ground'ling (-lĭng), *n.* One that keeps close to the ground.

ground plan. A plan of the ground floor of any building, or of any floor; hence, any first plan.

ground'sel (ground'sĕl), *n.* Any of various plants of the aster family, chiefly having yellow flowers.

ground swell. A broad, deep swell of the ocean, caused by a distant storm or seismic disturbance.

ground'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Foundation; basis.

group (grōōp), *n.* An assemblage of persons or things considered as a unit; cluster; aggregation. — *v. t.* To arrange or combine in a group.

grouse (grous), *n.* (see PLURAL, *n.*, *Note.*) Any of a number of gallinaceous birds, mostly important game birds; as, the ruffed *grouse* (partridge).

grout (grout), *n.* **1.** Thin mortar. **2.** A kind of plaster or cement.

grout'y (grout'ĭ), *a.* [3] Cross; sullen. *Colloq., U. S.*

grove (grōv), *n.* A group of trees without underwood; a small wood.

grov'el (grŏv''l), *v. i.* [7] **1.** To creep; lie flat, face downward; crawl; cringe. **2.** To delight in what is low or base. — **grov'el-er**, *n.* [7, 8].

grow (grō), *v. i.*; *pret.* GREW (grōō); *p. p.* GROWN (grōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GROW'ING. **1.** To spring up and mature; be developed; thrive; increase. **2.** To increase by gradual assimilation of new matter into the living organism, as animals, plants, etc. **3.** To come to be; become; as, it *grew* cold, dark, etc. **4.** To become united by or as by growth; as, to *grow* together. — *v. t.* To cause to grow; cultivate; produce. — **grow'er**, *n.* [8].

growl (groul), *v. i. & t.* To utter or express with a growl or growls. — *n.* The deep, threatening sound made by a surly dog, a wolf, etc.; hence, a muttering complaint.

grown (grōn), *p. a.* Full-grown; matured.

growth (grōth), *n.* **1.** Act or process of growing; development. **2.** That which has grown or is growing; product; as, a *growth* of underbrush.

grub (grŭb), *v. i.*; GRUBBED (grŭbd); GRUB'BING. **1.** To dig; root. **2.** To drudge. — *v. t.* **1.** To clear or break up (land) by digging. **2.** To root out by digging; — followed by *up*. — *n.* Any thick wormlike larva, esp. of a beetle. — **grub'ber**, *n.*

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grudge (grŭj), *v. t.* [1] To give or allow reluctantly; begrudge; envy. — **Syn.** See ENVY. — *n.* A feeling of sullen malice or ill will. — **Syn.** See RESENTMENT. — **grudg'ing-ly**, *adv.* [8].

gru'el (grōō'ĕl), *n.* A kind of porridge made by boiling meal or flour in water or milk.

grue'some (grōō'sŭm), *a.* [4] Inspiring fear or horror; horrid. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

gruff (grŭf), *a.* [3] Of rough manner, speech, or countenance; surly. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

grum (grŭm), *a.*; **-MER** (-ẽr); **-MEST**. Morose; surly.

grum'ble (grŭm'b'l), *v. i. & t.* [1] To murmur with discontent; to growl; mutter. — *n.* A grumbling; rumble. — **-bler**, *n.* — **-bling-ly**, *adv.*

grump'y (-pĭ), *a.* [3] Surly; dissatisfied; grouty. — **grump'i-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-i-ness**, *n.* [8].

grunt (grŭnt), *v. i. & t.* To make, or utter with, a grunt. — *n.* A deep guttural sound, as of a hog. — **grunt'er**, *n.* [8].

gua'no (gwä'nō), *n.*; *pl.* **-NOS** (-nōz). A fertilizer composed chiefly of the excrement of sea fowl.

guar'an-tee' (găr'ăn-tē'), *n.*; *pl.* **-TEES** (-tēz'). 1. A person to whom a guaranty is made; also, a guarantor. 2. A guaranty. — *v. t.*; **-TEED'** (-tēd'); **-TEE'ING**. 1. To undertake to answer for the payment of a debt, or the performance of a duty, by (another person); warrant. 2. To give security to; secure; — with *against*, *from*, *in*; as, to *guarantee* one against loss.

guar'an-tor' (găr'ăn-tôr'), *n.* One who gives a guaranty.

guar'an-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). 1. An undertaking or agreement by which a person guarantees something; a warranty; security; guarantee. 2. Something given or had to secure the existence, performance, or fulfillment of something; a security. — *v. t.* [2] To guarantee.

guard (gärd), *v. t.* To protect; defend; shelter; watch over; restrain. — **Syn.** See DEFEND. — *v. i.* To watch; stand guard; take precautions. — *n.* 1. The state, act, or duty of keeping watch; as, to keep *guard*; be on one's *guard*. 2. An attitude of defense, as in fencing or boxing. 3. One that guards; a watch; sentinel. 4. A device or attachment for protection or security; as, a watch *guard*.

guard'ed, *p. a.* [4] Protected; also, circumspect.

guard'house' (gärd'hous'), *n.* A building occupied by a guard; a military lockup.

guard'i-an (gär'dĭ-ăn), *n.* 1. One who guards or secures; a warden. 2. *Law.* One who has, or is entitled to, the care of the person or property, or both, of another. — **guard'i-an-ship'**, *n.*

guard'room' (gärd'rōōm'), *n.* A room occupied by a guard on duty, or where prisoners are confined.

guards'man (gärdz'măn), *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN** (-mĕn). 1. One who guards; a guard. 2. A member of any military body called *Guards*.

gua'va (gwä'vä), *n.* A tropical American tree bearing a mildly acid fruit; also, the fruit.

gu'ber-na-to'ri-al (gū'bẽr-nä-tō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to a governor or government.

gud'geon (gŭj'ŭn), *n.* 1. a A small European fresh-water fish, often used for bait. b In America, a minnow. 2. A person easily duped.

gud'geon, *n.* A pivot or journal.

Gud'run (gōōd'rōōn), *n.* See BRYNHILD, ATLI.

guer'don (gûr'dŭn), *n.* Reward; recompense.

guern'sey (gûrn'zĭ), *n.* A kind of close-fitting knitted woolen vest or shirt.

guer-ril'la (gẽ-rĭl'ä), *n.* One who carries on irregular warfare.

guess (gĕs), *v. t. & i.* 1. To form an opinion of without certain knowledge; judge of at random; conjecture; as, to *guess* a distance, height, etc. 2. To hit on or solve by conjecture; as, to *guess* a riddle. 3. To suppose; believe. This use of *guess* is now colloquial; where no uncertainty is involved, it is a vulgarism; as, I *guess* I 'll go. — **Syn.** See CONJECTURE. — *n.* A conjecture; surmise. — **-er**, *n.*

guess'work' (gĕs'wûrk'), *n.* Work done, or results obtained, by guess; conjecture.

guest (gĕst), *n.* 1. A visitor; a person received and entertained in one's house. 2. Any person who lodges, boards, or receives refreshment, for pay, at a hotel, etc. — **Syn.** See VISITOR.

guf-faw' (gŭ-fô'), *n.* A loud burst of laughter.

guid'ance (gīd'ăns), *n.* A guiding; direction.

guide (gīd), *v. t.* [1] To act as a guide to; conduct; lead; pilot; regulate and manage; direct. **Syn.** GUIDE, DIRECT. *Guide* implies more personal conduct or supervision than *direct*. — *n.* One who leads or directs another; also, that which guides; guidebook. — **guid'er** (-ẽr), *n.* [8].

guide'book', *n.* Handbook of information for travelers, etc.

guide'post' (gīd'pōst'), *n.* A post to direct travelers.

guild (gĭld), *n.* An association of persons with kindred pursuits or common interests, formed for furthering some common purpose.

guil'der (gĭl'dẽr), *n.* The gulden.

guild'hall' (gĭld'hôl'), *n.* The hall where a guild usually assembles; also, a town hall. *Chiefly Hist.*

guile (gīl), *n.* Crafty cunning; deceit. — **guile'ful** (-fo͝ol), *a.* — **guile'less**, *a.* [8].

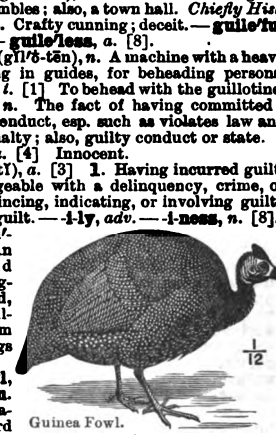
guil'lo-tine (gĭl'ō-tēn), *n.* A machine with a heavy blade sliding in guides, for beheading persons. — (-tēn'), *v. t.* [1] To behead with the guillotine.

guilt (gĭlt), *n.* The fact of having committed a breach of conduct, esp. such as violates law and incurs a penalty; also, guilty conduct or state.

guilt'less, *a.* [4] Innocent.

guilt'y (gĭl'tĭ), *a.* [3] 1. Having incurred guilt; justly chargeable with a delinquency, crime, or sin. 2. Evincing, indicating, or involving guilt; sensible of guilt. — **-i-ly**, *adv.* — **-i-ness**, *n.* [8].

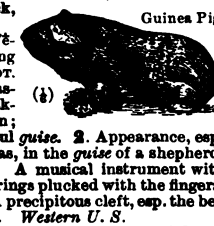
guin'ea (gĭn'ĭ), *n.* 1. An English gold coin, no longer issued, worth 21 shillings. 2. Sum of 21 shillings ($5.11).



Guinea Fowl.

guinea fowl, guinea hen. A gallinaceous bird having a dark slaty plumage finely speckled.

guinea pig. A short-eared rodent, of S. American origin, usually black, white, and tawny.


Guinea Pig.
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Guin'e-vere (gwĭn'ē-vēr), *n.* Queen to King Arthur. See LANCELOT.

guise (gīz), *n.* 1. Customary way of speaking or acting; fashion; behavior; as, in artful *guise*. 2. Appearance, esp. as to dress; aspect; as, in the *guise* of a shepherd.

gui-tar' (gĭ-tär'), *n.* A musical instrument with long neck and six strings plucked with the fingers.

gulch (gŭlch), *n.* A precipitous cleft, esp. the bed of a stream; ravine. *Western U. S.*

gul'den (gōōl'dĕn), *n.* Called also *guilder* and *florin*. a Any of various obsolete German and Dutch coins. b A Dutch silver coin = 40.2 cents.

gulf (gŭlf), *n.* 1. A portion of an ocean or sea extending into the land. 2. A hollow place in the earth; abyss; hence, a wide separation.

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gull (gŭl), *v. t.* To deceive; cheat; defraud. — *n.* 1. One easily cheated; a dupe. 2. A trick; fraud.

gull, *n.* Any of numerous web-footed aquatic birds allied to, or including, the terns.

gul'let (gŭl'ĕt), *n.* The esophagus.

gul'li-bil'i-ty (-ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being gullible.

gul'li-ble (gŭl'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] Easily gulled.

gul'ly (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -LIES (-Iz). A miniature valley or gorge, esp. one cut by a temporary stream. — *v. t. & i.* [2] To wear a gully or gullies in.

gulp (gŭlp), *v. t.* To swallow eagerly, or at one swallow; — often with *down*. — *n.* A large swallow; mouthful.

gum (gŭm), *n.* The dense tissues which envelop the bases of the teeth.

gum, *n.* 1. A viscid secretion of many trees or plants that hardens on exposure to the air; as, *gum* arabic; *gum* resin, etc. 2. Short for GUM TREE. — *v. t.* To smear, unite, or stiffen with gum. — *v. i.* To exude or form gum; become gummy.

gum ar'a-bic. A well-known gum, variously used, got from either of two species of *Acacia*.

gum'bo (gŭm'bō), *n.* A soup thickened with okra pods; also, the okra plant or its pods.

gum'boil' (-boil'), *n.* A small abscess on the gums.

gum'drop' (-drŏp'), *n.* A confection of sweetened gum arabic, gelatin, or the like, molded in drops.

gum'my (-ĭ), *a.* [3] Consisting of, or covered with, gum; viscous. — **gum'mi-ness**, *n.* [8].

gump'tion (gŭmp'shŭn), *n.* Shrewdness; common sense; cleverness. *Colloq.*

gum tree. 1. In the United States, any of several gum-yielding trees. 2. In Australia, any eucalyptus. See TREES, *Illust.*

gum'wood' (gŭm'wŏŏd'), *n.* The wood of any Australian gum tree.

gun (gŭn), *n.* 1. A cannon. 2. Any portable firearm, esp. a rifle, carbine, or shotgun. 3. Any similar tubular device for throwing a projectile; as, air *gun*. 4. A discharge of a cannon, as in a salute; as, the evening *gun*. 5. A revolver. *Colloq.* — *v. t.;* GUNNED (gŭnd); GUN'NING. To hunt with a gun.

gun'boat' (-bōt'), *n.* An armed vessel of light draft.

gun'cot'ton (-kŏt'n), *n.* An explosive substance got by soaking cotton in nitric and sulphuric acids.

gun'lock' (gŭn'lŏk'), *n.* In some firearms, the mechanism by which the charge is ignited.

Gun'nar (gōōn'när), *n.* See BRYNHILD.

gun'nel (gŭn'ĕl). Var. of GUNWALE.

gun'ner (-ẽr), *n.* 1. A cannoneer. 2. One who hunts with a gun.

gun'ner-y (-ĭ), *n.* 1. Science of the flight of projectiles and use of guns. 2. Practical use of guns.

gun'ning (-ĭng), *n.* Hunting of game with a gun.

gun'ny (-ĭ), *n.* A kind of coarse jute sacking.

gun'pow'der (-pou'dẽr), *n.* An explosive used in guns, etc., and commonly a mixture of saltpeter, charcoal, and sulphur.

gun'shot' (-shŏt'), *n.* 1. Act of firing a gun; a shot. 2. Distance to which a missile can be shot from a gun effectively; as, within *gunshot*.

gun'smith' (-smĭth'), *n.* One whose occupation is to make or repair small firearms; an armorer.

gun'stock' (-stŏk'), *n.* The wooden stock of a gun.

Gun'ther (gōōn'tẽr), *n.* See BRUNHILD, SIEGFRIED.

gun'wale (gŭn'ĕl; *formally* gŭn'wāl), *n.* The upper edge of a vessel's or boat's side.

gur'gle (gûr'g'l), *v. i.* [1] To flow in a broken, noisy current, as water from a bottle; make a sound like gurgling liquid. — *v. t.* To utter with a gurgle. — *n.* Act or sound of gurgling.

gur'nard (gûr'nărd), *n.* Any of certain spiny marine fishes having the head armored.

gush (gŭsh), *v. i.* 1. To issue or pour forth copiously or violently, as a fluid. 2. To show effusive affection, enthusiasm, etc. *Colloq.* — *v. t.* To emit freely. — *n.* 1. A gushing. 2. Effusive display of affection, enthusiasm, etc. *Colloq.*

gus'set (gŭs'ĕt), *n.* A small tapering piece inserted in a garment, glove, etc., to give width or strength.

gust (gŭst), *n.* 1. A sudden blast of wind. 2. A sudden outburst, esp. of temper.—**Syn.** See WIND.

gus'ta-to-ry (gŭs'tȧ-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to the sense of taste.

gus'to (-tō), *n.* Taste; keen appreciation; zest.

gust'y (-tĭ), *a.* [3] Windy; stormy.

gut (gŭt), *n.* 1. An intestine; the alimentary canal, or a part of it; *pl.*, bowels; entrails; — not now in dignified use. 2. Prepared entrail of an animal; as, cat*gut*. 3. A narrow passage, as of water. — *v. t.;* GUT'TED (-ĕd); GUT'TING. 1. To disembowel. 2. To destroy or remove the interior or contents of, as by fire; also, to plunder.

Gu-tru'ne (gōō-trōō'nĕ), *n.* See SIEGFRIED.

gut'ta-per'cha (gŭt'ȧ-pûr'chȧ), *n.* A thick juice, nearly white when pure, yielded by various Malaysian trees. In many ways it resembles caoutchouc.

gut'ter (gŭt'ẽr), *n.* 1. A channel at the eaves of a house for carrying away rain. 2. A small channel at a roadside to lead off surface water. 3. Any narrow channel or groove. — *v. t.* To form gutters in. — *v. i.* 1. To flow in streams. 2. To become channeled, as a flaring candle.

gut'tur-al (gŭt'ŭr-ăl), *a.* [4] Of or pert. to the throat; made, or thought to be made, in the throat. —*n.* A guttural sound or its symbol.—**-ly**, *adv.* [8].

guy (gī), *n.* A rope, chain, or rod attached to a thing to steady it. — *v. t.* To steady with a guy.

guy (gī), *n.* A person of grotesque appearance.—*v. t.* To make (a person) an object of ridicule. *Colloq.*

guz'zle (gŭz''l), *v. i. & t.* [1] To drink to excess or overfrequently. — **guz'zler** (-lẽr), *n.* [8].

gybe (jīb), *v. i.* [1] 1. To shift from one side to the other by a following wind, as a fore-and-aft sail. 2. To change the course (of a vessel) so that the sail gybes. — *v. t.* To cause to gybe.

gym-na'si-um (jĭm-nā'zĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* E. -SIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -SIA (-ȧ). A place or building for athletic exercises; a school for gymnastics.

gym'nast (jĭm'năst), *n.* A teacher of, or expert in, gymnastic exercises.

gym-nas'tics (jĭm-năs'tĭks), *n. pl.* Bodily exercises performed in, or adapted to performance in, a gymnasium. — **gym-nas'tic** (-tĭk), *a.* [4].

gyp'sum (jĭp'sŭm), *n.* Hydrous sulphate of calcium, used for making plaster of Paris, etc.

gyp'sy (-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). 1. [*Often cap.*] One of a wandering Caucasian race, originally from India. 2. [*cap.*] The language of the gypsies.

gypsy moth. An Old World tussock moth, whose caterpillars do great damage to trees. It was accidentally introduced into the U. S. about 1869.

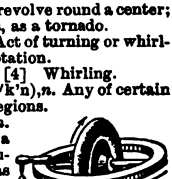
gy'rate (jī'rāt), *v. i.* [1] To revolve round a center; move spirally about an axis, as a tornado.

gy-ra'tion (jī-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act of turning or whirling, as around a center; rotation.

gy'ra-to-ry (jī'rȧ-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* [4] Whirling.

gyr'fal'con (jûr'fô'k'n; -fŏl'k'n), *n.* Any of certain large falcons of northern regions.

gy'ro-scope (jī'rŏ-skōp), *n.* An apparatus consisting of a heavy-rimmed fly-wheel usually mounted in a ring so as to have freedom of movement in one or more directions; — used to illustrate the laws of rotating bodies, etc.



Gyroscope.

gyve (jīv), *n.* A shackle, esp. for the legs; a fetter; — usually in *pl.*

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ha (hä), *interj. & n.* An exclamation of surprise, joy, or grief, or, repeated, of laughter or triumph.

Ha-bak'kuk (hȧ-băk'ŭk), *n.* In the Bible: **1.** A Hebrew prophet. **2.** A book of the Old Testament.

ha'be-as cor'pus (hā'bē-ăs kôr'pŭs). *Law.* Any of several common-law writs requiring a person to be brought before a court or judge, for the purpose stated in the writ, esp. one for inquiring into the lawfulness of the restraint of the person, as by imprisonment.

hab'er-dash'er (hăb'ẽr-dăsh'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A dealer in trimmings, small wares, etc. **2.** In the U. S., usually, a dealer in men's furnishings.

hab'er-geon (hăb'ẽr-jŭn; hȧ-bûr'jŭn), *n.* A coat of mail, shorter than a hauberk; loosely, the hauberk.

ha-bil'i-ment (hȧ-bĭl'ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* Dress; attire; clothes; — chiefly in *pl.*

hab'it (hăb'ĭt), *n.* **1.** Dress; garb; clothes. **2.** **a** A costume indicative of rank, profession; esp., the dress of a religious order. **b** A lady's riding costume. **3.** Bodily appearance, form, or condition; as, a spare *habit*. **4.** A custom or practice; esp., an aptitude acquired by repetition.

Syn. HABIT, CUSTOM, USAGE, USE, WONT, PRACTICE. Habit implies a settled disposition or tendency due to repetition; custom suggests the fact of repetition rather than the tendency to repeat; usage implies long and wide acceptation; both *usage* (esp.) and *custom* often suggest authority; as, we do many things mechanically from force of *habit*; "a *custom* more honored in the breach than the observance"; the *habit* of smoking; the *custom* of smoking after dinner. Use and wont are chiefly poetical for *custom*. Practice suggests esp. habitual performance or mode of action; as, the *practice* of early rising. — *v. t.* To dress; clothe.

hab'it-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Capable of being inhabited.

hab'i-tat (hăb'ĭ-tăt), *n.* Natural abode of a plant or animal; dwelling place.

hab'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of inhabiting; occupancy. **2.** Place of abode; a residence.

Syn. HABITATION, DWELLING, RESIDENCE, DOMICILE, HOME. Habitation and dwelling, both general terms, are now somewhat bookish. Residence is a settled home; as used of a dwelling house, it suggests pretension or dignity. Domicile is chiefly legal. Home denotes a dwelling place, but suggests esp. the sentiment and feeling associated with it.

ha-bit'u-al (hȧ-bĭt'ū-ăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Of the nature of a habit; according to habit; customary; as, *habitual* actions. **2.** Doing or acting by force of habit; as, a *habitual* drunkard. **3.** Usual; commonly used; accustomed; as, a *habitual* chair, topic, etc. — Syn. See USUAL. — **ha-bit'u-al-ly**, *adv.* [8].

ha-bit'u-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [1] To accustom; familiarize.

hab'i-tude (hăb'ĭ-tūd), *n.* **1.** Native character; habitual attitude. **2.** Habit of body or of action.

ha-bit'u-é' (hȧ-bĭt'ū-ā'; F. ȧ/bē'tü-ā'), *n.* One who habitually frequents a place or class of places.

ha-cien'da (ä-syĕn'dä; hä'sĭ-ĕn'dä), *n.* A large estate, or a works or establishment. *Sp. Amer.*

hack (hăk), *v. t.* To cut irregularly; haggle. — *v. i.* To cough in a short, broken manner. — *n.* A notch; cut; nick.

hack (hăk), *n.* **1.** **a** A horse for common hire. **b** A saddle horse, for the road. **2.** A carriage for hire; a hackney. **3.** One who hires out, esp. for literary work; drudge. — *a.* Hackneyed; hired.

hack'le (-'l), *n.* A hatchel. — *v. t.* [1] To hatchel.

hack'le, *v. t. & i.* To hack; haggle.

hack'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. Driver of a hack (2).

hack'ma-tack' (hăk'mȧ-tăk'), *n.* The American larch, or tamarack; also, its wood.

hack'ney (-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NEYS (-nĭz). **1.** A horse for ordinary riding or driving. **2.** A hired carriage. — *a.* Let out for hire. — *v. t.* To devote to, or wear out in, common or frequent use, as a horse; hence, to make trite or stale.

hack'neyed (-nĭd), *p. a.* [4] **1.** Commonplace; trite. **2.** Habituated. — Syn. See TRITE.

had (hăd), *pret. & p. p.* of HAVE.

had'dock (hăd'ŭk), *n.* An important Atlantic food fish allied to, but smaller than, the cod.

Ha'des (hā'dēz), *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The grim god of the lower world, a son of Cronus and Rhea and brother of Zeus. Cf. PLUTO. **2.** Abode of the dead.

hem'a-tite. Var. of HEMATITE.

hæ'mo-glo'bin (hē'mŏ-glō'bĭn), *n.* The coloring matter of the red blood corpuscles of vertebrates.

hæm'or-rhage (hĕm'ŏr-rāj). Var. of HEMORRHAGE.

haft (hăft), *n.* A handle; hilt of a knife, sword, or dagger. — *v. t.* To set in, or furnish with, a haft.

hag (hăg), *n.* **1.** A witch. **2.** An ugly old woman.

Ha'gar (hā'gär), *n.* In the Bible, a slave of Sarah, driven away with her son Ishmael. *Gen.* xvi.

Ha'gen (hä'gĕn), *n.* *Ger. Myth.* Gunther's uncle, who murders Siegfried. See BRUNHILD. Wagner makes him Gunther's half brother, who tries to get Siegfried's ring.

Hag'ga-i (hăg'ă-ī), *n.* In the Bible: **1.** A Hebrew prophet. **2.** A book of the Old Testament.

hag'gard (-ärd), *a.* [4] Having the look of one wasted by want, suffering, etc. — Syn. See THIN.

hag'gle (-'l), *v. i.* [1] To cut roughly; hack. — *v. t.* To dispute; stickle. — *n.* Act of haggling.

hail (hāl), *n.* **1.** Small roundish masses of ice precipitated from the clouds. **2.** A shower of anything like, or suggestive of, hail. — *v. i. & t.* To precipitate hail, or as hail.

hail, *v. t.* **1.** To salute; greet. **2.** To call loudly to or after; accost. — *v. i.* To call out. — **to hail from**, to come from; as, the brig *hailed from* Bath. — *interj.* An exclamation of greeting. — **Hail Mary.** = AVE MARIA. — *n.* Act of hailing; salutation.

hail fellow, *or* **hail'-fel'low.** A phrase used as adjective, noun, or adverb, originating in the old greeting "Hail, fellow," and signifying intimacy.

hail'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A pellet of hail.

hair (hâr), *n.* **1.** A slender threadlike outgrowth of an animal; esp., one of the filaments of the coat of mammals; also, this coat or a part of it, esp. that of the human head. **2.** *Bot.* A very slender, flexible outgrowth of a plant. **3.** A hairbreadth.

hair'breadth' (-brĕdth'), *n.* Also **hair's breadth** (hârz). Diameter of a hair; very small distance.

hair'breadth', *a.* Very narrow or close; as, a *hairbreadth* escape or adventure.

hair'cloth' (-klŏth'), *n.* A fabric made of camel's hair or horsehair, used to cover furniture, etc.

hair'i-ness (hâr'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Condition of being hairy.

hair'pin' (-pĭn'), *n.* A pin to fasten the hair, etc.

hair'split'ting, *a.* Making overnice distinctions. — **hair'split'ting**, *n.*

hair'spring' (-sprĭng'), *n.* The slender spring which regulates the motion of the balance in a watch.

hair trigger. A trigger so adjusted that a slight pressure on it actuates the firing mechanism.

hair'y (hâr'ĭ), *a.* [3] Bearing, or covered with, hair; hirsute; made of hair.

Hai'ti-an (hā'tĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Haiti. — *n.* A native or citizen of Haiti.

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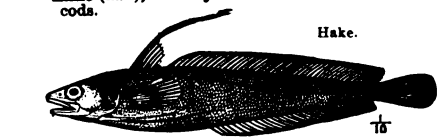
hake (hāk), *n.* Any of several fishes allied to the cods.


Hake.

hal'berd (hăl'bĕrd), **hal'bert** (-bĕrt), *n.* A kind of old-time long-handled weapon.

Head of Halberd (1670).

hal'berd-ier' (hăl'bĕr-dēr'), *n.* One armed with a halberd.

hal'cy-on (hăl'sĭ-ŭn), *n.* A bird, identified with the kingfisher, fabled to nest on the sea about the time of the winter solstice, and calm the waves. — *a.* Calm; peaceful; as, *halycon* days.

hale (hāl), *v. t.* [1] To haul; pull; drag.

hale, *a.* [3] Free from defect, disease, or infirmity; sound; healthy; robust.

half (hăf), *a.* **1.** Consisting of a molety, or half. **2.** Consisting of about a half; partial; imperfect. — *adv.* In an equal part or degree; partially; imperfectly. — *n.; pl.* HALVES (hăvz). One of two equal parts of a (whole) thing.

half'-breed', *n.* Offspring of parents of different races, esp. of the American Indian and the white.

half brother. A brother by one parent only.

half cock. Position of the hammer of a gun when half raised so that the trigger cannot operate.

half'-heart'ed, *a.* Wanting in heart, spirit, etc.

half'-mast', *n.* A point some distance, not necessarily halfway, below the top of a mast or staff.

half note. *Music.* A minim.

half'pen-ny (hā'pĕn-ĭ; hăf'pĕn'ĭ), *n.; for pl.* see PENNY. Half a penny, or a coin of this value. *Eng.*

half sister. A sister by one parent only.

half step. *Music.* A semitone.

half tone, *or* **half'-tone'**, *n.* **1.** An intermediate tone in a painting, engraving, etc., not very dark nor very light. **2.** A half-tone photo-engraving.

half'-tone', *a.* Of or pertaining to half tones; *Photo-engraving*, designating a plate, process, or picture, in which the gradations of tone, or the half tones, in the photograph are reproduced by spots produced by a screen.

half'way' (hăf'wā'; hăf'wā'), *adv.* In the middle; partially. — *a.* Midway.

half'-wit'ted, *a.* Mentally deficient; imbecile.

hal'i-but (hăl'ĭ-bŭt), *n.* Largest species of flatfish.

hall (hôl), *n.* **1.** The residence of a landed proprietor. *Chiefly British.* **2.** A building of considerable size or stateliness and usually containing a place of assembly; as, a town *hall.* **3.** An assembly room. **4.** A university building for residence, instruction, or the like. **5.** Entrance room of a building; also, a corridor or passage.

hal'le-lu'jah } (hăl'ē-lōō'yà), *interj.* Praise ye Je-
hal'le-lu'iah } hovah (*or* the Lord)! — *n.* A song or exclamation of gratitude or praise to God.

hal'liard (hăl'yĕrd). Var. of HALYARD.

hall mark, *or* **hall'mark'**, *n.* An official stamp of purity put on articles of gold and silver. *British.*

hal-lo', **-loa'** (hă-lō'), *n., v., & interj.* See HOLLO.

hal-loo' (hă-lōō'), *interj. & n.* An exclamation or call to incite an animal or attract attention; shout. — *v. i. & t.* To shout a halloo.

hal'low (hăl'ō), *v. t.* To set apart for holy or religious use; consecrate.

Hal'low-een' (-ēn'), *n.* The evening of October 31, preceding Allhallows, or All Saints' Day.

hal-lu'ci-na'tion (hă-lū'sĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* Perception of objects with no reality, or experience of sensations with no external cause; illusion.

ha'lo (hā'lō), *n.; pl.* -LOS, -LOES (-lōz). **1.** A circle of light appearing to surround a luminous body, as around the moon. **2.** *Art.* A circle or disk of light around the head; a form of nimbus. **3.** The glow or glory investing an object idealized.

halt (hôlt), *n.* A stop, as in marching; arrest of progress. — *v. i. & t.* To cease progress; stop.

halt, *a.* Lame. — *v. i.* **1.** To limp. **2.** To hesitate; vacillate; as, to *halt* between two opinions.

hal'ter (hôl'tĕr), *n.* A strong strap or cord; esp.: a A rope or strap, with or without a headstall, for leading or tying an animal. b A rope for hanging criminals.

halve (hăv), *v. t.* [1] To divide into halves.

halves (hăvz), *n. ; pl.* of HALF.

hal'yard (hăl'yĕrd), *n.* A rope or tackle for hoisting or lowering sails, flags, etc.

ham (hăm), *n.* **1.** The region back of the knee joint; in quadrupeds, the hock. **2.** The thigh and buttock; — esp. in *pl.* **3.** Thigh of an animal, esp. a hog, prepared for food.

Ham, *n.* In the Bible, the second son of Noah.

Ha'man (hā'măn), *n.* In the Bible, an enemy of the Jews, hanged on the gallows which he had prepared for Mordecai. *Esther* vii. Cf. MORDECAI.

hame (hām), *n.* Either of two curved pieces (bearing on the collar) to which the traces are fastened.

Ham'ite (hăm'īt), *n.* **1.** In the Bible, a descendant of Ham. *Gen.* x. 6–20. **2.** A member of the chief native, mainly Moslem, race of North Africa.

Ham-it'ic (hăm-ĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Hamites, or the Hamitic languages, a family of languages including the ancient Egyptian.

ham'let (hăm'lĕt), *n.* A small village.

ham'mer (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** An implement for pounding, beating, driving nails, etc. See TOOLS, *Illust.* **2.** Something like, or suggestive of, a hammer. — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To strike with a hammer; beat with heavy blows. **2.** Fig., to assail or work at assiduously.

ham'mer-head' (-hĕd'), *n.* Any of certain sharks having a hammer-shaped head.

ham'mock (-ŭk), *n.* A hanging bed, consisting of a wide strip of canvas, of netting, or the like, suspended by cords at both ends.

ham'per (-pĕr), *n.* A large covered basket.

ham'per, *v. t.* To fetter; embarrass; encumber.

Syn. HAMPER, TRAMMEL, CLOG, FETTER. To **hamper** is to encumber or embarrass as by an impediment or restraining influence; to **trammel** is to entangle or confine as if in a net; **clog** suggests something which weighs upon or clings to one; as, *hampered* by difficulties; *trammeled* by intrigues; moving in a *clogging* medium. **Fetter** (primarily to chain the feet) suggests relatively complete restraint; as, *fettered* by superstition.

— *n.* A shackle; anything which impedes.

ham'string' (-strĭng'), *n.* In man, either of the great tendons back of the knee. In quadrupeds, the large tendon above and behind the hock. — *v. t.* To cut the hamstring or hamstrings of; disable.

hand (hănd), *n.* **1.** The terminal part of the arm adapted, as in man and apes, as a grasping organ. **2.** Personal possession; ownership; hence, control; — usually in *pl.*; as, the city fell into the *hands* of the enemy. **3.** Handwriting; style of penmanship. **4.** A hired worker at manual labor; as, a farm *hand;* all *hands*, that is, the whole crew or party. **5.** Side; direction; as, on the one *hand* and on the other. **6.** Source, as of knowledge; as, he heard it at first *hand.* **7.** Something like, or suggestive of, a hand, as a pointer on a dial, etc. **8.** A hand's breadth, or 4 inches; as, a horse 15 *hands* high. **9.** *Card Playing.* a A player. b A

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single round in a game. **c** The cards received by a player at one deal.

☞ *Hand* is used figuratively as a symbol for: **a** Ability or skill; as, to try one's *hand* at a thing. **b** Activity; agency; operation; work; — in distinction from the *head*, which implies thought, and the *heart*, which implies affection; as, "His *hand* will be against every man" (*Gen.* xvi. 12). **c** Power; might; as, to rule with a strong *hand*. **d** Friendly feeling; faith; as, to give, or take, the *hand*. **e** Pledge; contract; — usually of marriage; as, to ask the *hand*, seek the *hand*, etc.

— **at hand**, near; within easy reach. — **at the h. of**, by the act of; from; as, to receive good *at the hand of* a friend. — **by h.**, with the hands; by manual labor. — **h. to h.**, in close proximity; at close quarters; as, a *hand-to-hand* conflict. — **in h. a** In actual possession or charge. **b** In preparation or process; as, the work is now well *in hand*. **c** Under control or effective management; as, he kept his passions well *in hand*. — **off one's hands**, out of one's charge or care; as, I will take the property *off your hands*. — **on h. a** In present possession; as, goods *on hand*. **b** Pending; as, there is work *on hand*. **c** Present; as, I shall be *on hand*. *U. S.* — **on one's hands**, resting on one as a responsibility, burden, or the like; as, he has a large family *on his hands*. — **out of h.**, forthwith; without delay; as, she married him *out of hand*; also, beyond control. — **to h.**, within reach or into possession; as, his letter is *to hand*.

— *v. t.* **1.** To lead or assist with the hand; conduct. **2.** To give or pass with the hand.

— **to hand down**, to transmit to a later generation or age. — **to h. on**, to transmit in succession.

hand'ball' (hănd'bôl'), *n.* A game in a walled court with a ball which is struck with the hands.

hand'bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* Printed sheet to be handed out.

hand'book' (bo͝ok'), *n.* A manual; guidebook.

hand'breadth' (hănd'brĕdth'), *n.* A linear measure varying from about 2½ to 4 inches; a palm.

hand'cuff' (-kŭf'), *n.* A manacle; — usually in *pl.*

— *v. t.* To manacle.

hand'ed, *a.* Having a hand or hands, esp. of a specified sort or number.

hand'ful (-fo͝ol), *n.*; *pl.* **-FULS** (-fo͝olz). **1.** As much or many as the hand will grasp. **2.** A small quantity or number.

hand'i-cap (hăn'dĭ-kăp), *n.* **1.** A race or contest in which chances are equalized by imposing a disadvantage on a superior contestant, as by differences of start, etc.; also, the condition imposed or granted. **2.** Any disadvantage that renders achievement more difficult. — *v. t.*; **-CAPPED** (-kăpt); **-CAP'PING.** To encumber with a handicap; assign a handicap to.

hand'i-craft (-krăft), *n.* **1.** Manual skill. **2.** A trade requiring skill of hand. — **-crafts'man**, *n.*

hand'i-ly (hăn'dĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a handy manner.

hand'i-ness (-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being handy.

hand'i-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Work done with the hands; hence, any work done personally.

hand'ker-chief (hăng'kẽr-chĭf), *n.* **1.** A piece of cloth, usually square, carried for wiping the face, nose, etc. **2.** A neckerchief; neckcloth.

han'dle (hăn'dl), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To touch, feel, hold, take up, move, etc., with the hand. **2.** To manage; manipulate; as, to *handle* a regiment. **3.** To deal with; treat; as, he was *handled* cruelly. **4.** To deal or trade in; as, to *handle* groceries. — *v. i.* To use the hands. — *n.* That part of a vessel, instrument, etc., to be held in the hand; — often fig.

hand'maid' (hănd'mād'), *n.* A female servant or attendant; — often figuratively.

hand'maid'en (-'n), *n.* A handmaid. *Archaic.*

hand organ. A portable organ played by means of a hand crank.

hand'saw' (hănd'sô'), *n.* A saw used with one hand.

hand'some (hăn'sŭm), *a.* [3] **1.** Ample; as, a *handsome* fortune. **2.** Gracious; liberal; generous; as, *handsome* conduct or reward. **3.** Having a pleasing appearance, with dignity and symmetry.

— **hand'some-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.*

hand'spike' (hănd'spīk'), *n.* A bar, as of wood, used as a lever, as in a capstan.

hand'writ'ing (-rīt'Ing), *n.* Form of writing peculiar to a particular hand or person.

hand'y (hăn'dĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Ready to hand; convenient. **2.** Skillful with the hand; dexterous. **3.** *Naut.* Easily managed; as, the yacht is *handy*.

hang (hăng), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* **HUNG** (hŭng) or **HANGED** (hăngd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **HANG'ING.** With reference to the death penalty *hanged* is preferred to *hung*. **1.** To fasten to a point above without support from below; suspend. **2.** To put to death by suspending from a cross, gibbet, or gallows; esp., to suspend by the neck till dead. **3.** To fasten so as to allow free motion; as, to *hang* a door. **4.** To droop; incline; as, to *hang* one's head. **5.** To cover or decorate by suspending something; as, the walls were *hung* with pictures. — **to hang fire**, to be slow in explosion; as, the cannon *hangs fire*; hence, fig., to hesitate; hold back or be reluctant. — **to h. up**, to postpone; delay; as, the bills were *hung up* in committee. — *v. i.* **1.** To dangle; depend. **2.** To die by hanging. **3.** To lean or incline over or downward. **4.** To hover; impend. **5.** To depend; — with *on* or *upon* or, formerly, *by*. **6.** To be in rapt attention; — often with *on*; as, he *hung* on her words. **7.** To cling; stick. **8.** To be in suspense; linger; loiter. — **to hang around**, to loiter idly about. — **to h. back**, to hesitate; be reluctant. — **to h. together. a** To remain united. **b** To be consistent. *Colloq.* — *n.* **1.** Manner in which a thing hangs; as, the *hang* of a gown. **2.** Meaning; method of use; knack; as, he could n't get the *hang* of it. *Colloq., U. S.*

han'gar' (hăn'gär'; *F.* ăn'gär'), *n.* [F.] A shelter or shed, esp. for a coach or aircraft.

hang'bird' (hăng'bûrd'), *n.* The Baltimore oriole.

hang'dog' (-dôg'), *n.* A despicable person. — *a.* [4] Sneaking; base.

hang'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that hangs; a short, usually slightly curved sword. **2.** A hanging device, esp. to support something.

hang'er-on', *n.*; *pl.* **HANGERS-ON.** A dependent; one who stays longer than he is wanted.

hang'ing (hăng'Ing), *n.* **1.** A suspending or state of being suspended. **2.** Execution by hanging. **3.** That which is hung, as drapery, tapestry, wall paper, etc.; — chiefly in *pl.* — *p. a.* That hangs; as: **a** Suspended. **b** Overhanging; situated on a steep slope; as, the *hanging* gardens.

hang'man (hăng'măn), *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN** (-mĕn). One who executes a condemned person by hanging.

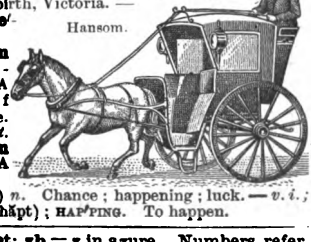
hang'nail' (-nāl'), *n.* A sliver of skin which hangs loose at the side of a finger nail.

hank (hăngk), *n.* A coil or skein, as of yarn.

han'ker (hăng'kẽr), *v. i.* To long (for). — **Syn.** See **LONG.**

Han'o-ve'ri-an (hăn'ō-vē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to Hanover in Germany or to the ducal house of Hanover, to which belonged the first four Georges and William IV., of England, and, by birth, Victoria. —

Han'o-ve'ri-an, *n.*


Hansom.

han'som (hăn'sŭm), *n.* A kind of carriage. See *Illust.*

hansom cab. A hansom.

hap (hăp) *n.* Chance; happening; luck. — *v. i.*; **HAPPED** (hăpt); **HAP'PING.** To happen.

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hap'haz'ard (hăp'hăz'ərd), *n.* Chance; accident; —chiefly in *at*, or *by*, *haphazard*. — *a.* [4] Chance; accidental. — *adv.* In a haphazard manner.

hap'less, *a.* [4] Unfortunate; unlucky.

hap'ly, *adv.* By chance; perhaps; it may be.

hap'pen (hăp'n), *v. i.* **1.** To occur by chance or without previous design; fall out; hence, to come to pass. **2.** To come (on) by chance.

Syn. To happen has nearly lost the sense of chance, signifying merely to *take place*; chance more definitely suggests fortuitousness. See OCCUR.

hap'pen-ing, *n.* An occurrence; event.

hap'pi-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* **1.** Luckily. **2.** In a happy manner or state. **3.** With dexterity; gracefully; aptly. — **Syn.** Fortunately, prosperously.

hap'pi-ness (-nĕs), *n.* **1.** Good fortune; prosperity. **2.** A state of pleasurable content with one's condition of life. **3.** Graceful aptitude; felicity; — used esp. of language. — **Syn.** Felicity, bliss.

hap'py (hăp'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Favored by hap, or fortune; lucky; prosperous. **2.** Contented; joyous. **3.** Apt; felicitous; as, the artist is *happy* in depicting children. **4.** Expressing happiness; as, *happy* laughter. — **Syn.** See LUCKY. — **happy hunting grounds**, the regions to which North American Indians believe their souls pass after death.

hap'py-go-luck'y, *a.* [3] Easy-going.

Haps'burg (hăps'bûrg; *G.* hăps'bo͝orK), *n.* A member of the ruling family of Austria.

ha'ra-ki'ri (hä'rä-kē'rē), *n.* Suicide by piercing the abdomen. *Japanese.*

ha-rangue' (hȧ-răng'), *n.* A loud address; a noisy, ranting speech. — **Syn.** See SPEECH. — *v. i. & t.* [1] To make, or address in, a harangue.

har'ass (hăr'ăs), *v. t.* To weary, trouble, or distress with importunity, care, etc., or by repeated attacks; as, *harassed* with debt, by the enemy.

Syn. HARASS, ANNOY, VEX, FRET, WORRY, PLAGUE, TORMENT, MOLEST, TEASE, TANTALIZE. To **harass** is to weary, esp. by whatever is importunate or burdensome; to **annoy** is to irritate, esp. with reference to the feelings; **vex** suggests stronger mental disturbance than *annoy*, and often implies slight anger; to **fret** is to chafe into (often querulous) irritation; **worry** suggests undue or wearing solicitude or borrowing of trouble. **Plague** and **torment** are used colloquially in a weakened sense. To **molest** is to annoy or disturb, esp. in malice or hostility. To **tease** is to annoy, esp. by importunity or raillery; to **tantalize** is to torment by awakening and then frustrating expectations.

har'bin-ger (hăr'bĭn-jẽr), *n.* A forerunner.

har'bor (-bẽr), *n.* [5] **1.** A place of security and comfort; refuge; shelter. **2.** A portion of a body of water so protected as to afford a refuge for vessels; port; haven. — *v. t.* To give shelter to; as, to *harbor* an escaped convict; to indulge or cherish (a thought or feeling, esp. an ill thought).

har'bor-age (-ĕj), *n.* [5] Shelter; harbor.

hard (härd), *a.* [3] **1.** Not easily penetrated; firm; solid; — opposed to *soft*. **2.** Difficult to impress or influence; unfeeling; as, a *hard* heart, judge, etc. **3.** **a** Severe or oppressive. **b** Arduous or troublesome. **4.** Having difficulty in doing something. *Rare*, except in *hard of hearing*. **5.** Persevering; violent; intense; as, a *hard* student; a *hard* day's work. **6.** Not agreeable; harsh; as, a *hard* face. Specif.: **a** Acid; sour, as liquors. **b** Strong; spirituous, as distilled liquors. *U. S.* **7.** Containing mineral salts that interfere with the action of soap; — said of water. **8.** **a** Explosive in utterance; — said of certain consonant sounds, as *c* in *came*, and *g* in *go*, as distinguished from other sounds (called "*soft*") of the same letters, as in *center*, *general*, etc. **b** Voiceless, or surd, as *p*, *t*, *k*; — contrasted with "*soft*," that is, voiced, or sonant, as *b*, *d*, *g*.

Syn. HARD, DIFFICULT, ARDUOUS. **Hard** is the simple and general term; **difficult** is esp. used of that which demands skill or sagacity; **arduous** suggests laborious or persevering exertion; as, *hard* work; a *difficult* problem; an *arduous* ascent. See FIRM, hard and fast, strict; undeviating; as, a *hard and fast* rule. — **h. coal**, anthracite. — *adv.* **1.** With pressure, tension, or strain; with energy; earnestly; vigorously; as, to run *hard*. **2.** Severely; cruelly; as, it goes *hard* with him. **3.** With difficulty; as, error dies *hard*. **4.** Tightly; firmly; fast; as, to hold *hard*. **5.** So as to be hard; as, a *hard* frozen river. **6.** Close or near; as, they waited *hard* by it.

hard'en (här'd'n), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To make or become hard or harder, or hardy. **2.** To confirm, or to become confirmed, esp. in dispositon.

hard'hack' (härd'hăk'), *n.* A shrub with rusty hairy leaves and panicles of pink or white flowers.

hard'–head'ed, *a.* [4] Of sound judgment; shrewd.

hard'–heart'ed, *a.* [4] Unfeeling; cruel.

har'di-hood (här'dĭ-ho͝od), *n.* Boldness with firmness; intrepidity; also, impudence. — **Syn.** Courage, pluck, stoutness; audacity, effrontery.

har'di-ly, *adv.* In a hardy manner; boldly; stoutly.

har'di-ness, *n.* **1.** Physical vigor. **2.** Hardihood.

hard'ly (härd'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** Severely; harshly. **2.** With difficulty. **3.** Scarcely; not probably.

Syn. HARDLY, SCARCELY, BARELY are often interchangeable. **Hardly** suggests difficulty; **scarcely**, scant margin; **barely**, that there is nothing to spare.

hard'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being hard.

hard'pan' (-păn'), *n.* Earth that is hard to dig into or excavate, as a firm clay subsoil. *Chiefly U. S.*

hard'ship (-shĭp), *n.* That which is hard to bear, as privation, injury, etc.

hard'–tack', *n.* A kind of hard biscuit or sea bread.

hard'ware' (-wâr'), *n.* Metal ware, as cutlery, tools, etc.

hard wood, *or* **hard'wood'**, *n.* **1.** Any wood which is heavy, close-grained, and resistant, as opposed to *soft wood*. **2.** The wood of any broad-leaved tree as distinguished from that of a conifer; hence, any broad-leaved tree.

har'dy (här'dĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Bold; audacious. **2.** Inured to fatigue or hardships; robust. **3.** Able to bear the cold of winter; — of plants.

hare (hâr), *n.* A swift, timid rodent having a divided upper lip.

Harebell.

hare'bell' (hâr'bĕl'), *n.* A small, slender plant with blue bell-shaped flowers; —often called *bluebell*.

hare'brained' (-brānd'), *a.* [4] Giddy; heedless.

hare'lip' (-lĭp'), *n.* A congenital deformity of the lip, commonly the upper one, marked by a split.

ha'rem (hâ'rĕm), *n.* The women's apartments in a Mohammedan residence; also, the occupants.

har'i-cot (hăr'ĭ-kō; -kŏt), *n.* **1.** A ragout of meat with vegetables. **2.** The seed or unripe pod of the string bean.

hark (härk), *v. i.* To listen; hearken. *Rare* except in imperative used as an interj., *Hark!* listen! — **to hark back**, to return or revert; as, *to hark back* to an old argument.

hark'en. Var. of HEARKEN.

Har'le-quin (här'lĕ-kwĭn; -kĭn), *n.* **1.** A character in comedy and pantomime with shaven head, and party-colored tights. **2.** [*l. c.*] A buffoon.

har'lot (här'lŭt), *n.* A prostitute.

harm (härm), *n.* **1.** Injury; hurt, misfortune. **2.** Evil; wrong. — **Syn.** See INJURY. — *v. t.* To hurt; injure; damage.

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harm'ful (härm'fo͝ol), *a.* [4] Hurtful; mischievous.
harm'less, *a.* Free from harm; not harmful.
har-mon'ic (här-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Concordant; consonant. **2.** Relating to harmony as distinguished from melody or rhythm. **3.** Pertaining to harmonics. — *n.* A tone accompanying a fundamental tone and produced by the concurrent vibration of the aliquot parts of the string or vibrating medium; also, such a tone produced separately.
har-mon'i-ca (-ĭ-kȧ), *n.* *Music.* A harmonicon.
har-mon'i-con (-kŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* HARMONICA (-kȧ). A small wind instrument, played by the mouth; a "mouth organ."
har-mon'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Science of musical sounds.
har-mo'ni-ous (-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Symmetrical; congruous; in accord. **2.** Marked by harmony; free from discord. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
har'mo-nize (här'mō-nīz), *v. i.* & *t.* [1] To be or make harmonious.
har'mo-ny (här'mō-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-NIES** (-nĭz). **1.** Just adaptation of parts to each other, giving unity or a pleasing whole; agreement; congruity. **2.** Concord in facts, opinions, manners, interests, etc. **3.** *Music.* **a** Tuneful sound. **b** Combination of tones into a chord; triad. **c** Structure of a piece of music in relation to its chords; — distinguished from *melody* and *rhythm*. **d** Science of chords.
Syn. HARMONY, MELODY. **Harmony** suggests the pleasing concord of simultaneous sounds or strains differing in pitch or quality; **melody**, the agreeable arrangement of successive musical sounds in a single strain.
har'ness (här'nĕs), *n.* **1.** The complete dress, armor, or trappings of a warrior or a horse. *Hist.*

Description of Illust.:
1 Rein; 2 Overcheck Rein; 3 Checkhook; 4 Terret; 5 Crownpiece; 6 Front; 7 Blind; 8 Face Piece of Overcheck; 9 Cheek Piece; 10 Throatlatch; 11 Neck Strap; 12 Breastband, or Breast Collar; 13 Saddle; 14 Bellyband; 15 Breeching Strap; 16 Breeching; 17 Crupper; 18 Hip Strap; 19 Trace.

Single Harness.

2. The gear (other than a yoke) of a draft animal, as of a horse. — *v. t.* **1.** To accouter; arm. *Archaic.* **2.** To put harness on, as a horse.
harp (härp), *n.* **1.** A stringed instrument having the strings set in an open frame and plucked with the fingers. **2.** Any contrivance like, or suggestive of, a harp. — *v. i.* **1.** To play the harp. **2.** To dwell on, or recur to, a subject tediously; as, to *harp* on the same string. — **harp'er**, *n.* [8].
harp'ist, *n.* A harp player.
har-poon' (här-po͞on'), *n.* A barbed spear or javelin, to which a rope is attached, used to strike large fish, whales, etc. — *v. t.* To strike, catch, or kill with a harpoon. — **har-poon'er**, *n.* [8].
harp'si-chord (härp'sĭ-kôrd), *n.* A harp-shaped wire-stringed instrument, precursor of the piano, in use from the 16th to the 18th century.
Har'py (här'pĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-PIES** (-pĭz). **1.** *Class. Myth.* A rapacious monster having a woman's head and body and a bird's wings, tail, legs, and claws. **2.** [*l. c.*] A rapacious person; extortioner.
har'que-bus (-kwē-bŭs), *n.* An obsolete portable firearm, orig. with matchlock operated by a trigger.
har'ri-dan (här'ĭ-dăn), *n.* A vixenish woman; hag.
har'ri-er (här'ĭ-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who harries. **2.** A hawk that feeds on small animals and insects.
har'ri-er, *n.* One of a breed of small hounds used for hunting hares.
har'row (här'ō), *n.* An implement of agriculture set with iron or wooden teeth and drawn over plowed land to break the clods, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To draw a harrow over (land). **2.** To torment or distress; lacerate; as, to *harrow* one's feelings.
har'ry (här'ĭ), *v. t.* & *i.* [2] **1.** To ravage; pillage; plunder. **2.** To harrow; harass.
harsh (härsh), *a.* [3] **1.** Offensive to sense or feeling as being coarse, rough, discordant, astringent, sour, severe, etc.; rasping; repellent; as, *harsh* fabrics, colors, sounds, climate, etc. **2.** Unfeeling; severe; cruel; as, a *harsh* master, punishment, etc. — **harsh'ly**, *adv.* [8] — **harsh'ness**, *n.* [8].
hart (härt), *n.* A stag; male red deer.
harts'horn' (härts'hôrn'), *n.* The horn of a hart, or stag; hence, ammonia, or spirit of hartshorn, of which such horns were formerly the chief source.
har'um-scar'um (hâr'ŭm-skâr'ŭm), *a.* [4] Reckless; wild; heedless; rash. *Colloq.*
har'vest (här'vĕst), *n.* **1.** Season of gathering grain and fruits; also, the gathering of a crop or crops. **2.** Crop; yield, as of grain, fruit, etc. — *v. t.* To reap or gather, as a crop. — **har'vest-er**, *n.* [8].
harvest fly. Any of certain cicadas whose note is heard about harvest time.
harvest home. The gathering and bringing home of the harvest; also, a feast made at the close of the harvest; hence, the song sung by the reapers.
har'vest-man (här'vĕst-măn), *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN.** Any of various spiderlike arachnids; daddy longlegs.
has (hăz), 3*d pers. sing. pres.* of HAVE.
hash (hăsh), *v. t.* To mince and mix; mangle. — *n.* **1.** That which is hashed; meat and vegetables, esp. when already cooked, minced, and mixed. **2.** A mixture; jumble; mess.
hash'eesh. Var. of HASHISH.
hash'ish (hăsh'ēsh; hȧ-shēsh'), *n.* A narcotic preparation of hemp used in the Orient for its intoxicating effect when chewed or smoked.
hasp (hăsp), *n.* A clasp or fastening, as for a door; esp., a hinged metal strap secured by a staple and pin or padlock.
has'sock (hăs'ŭk), *n.* **1.** A rank tuft of bog grass or sedge; tussock. **2.** A cushion footstool.
hast (hăst), 2*d pers. sing. pres.* of HAVE.
haste (hāst), *n.* **1.** Quickness of motion; swiftness; dispatch; — applied to voluntary action. **2.** Undue celerity; hurry.
Syn. Nimbleness; precipitancy; flurry, bustle; alacrity, alertness, dispatch, expedition; velocity, speed, rapidity. — HASTE, HURRY, SPEED, EXPEDITION, DISPATCH. **Haste** denotes quickness, often urgency, sometimes precipitancy, of (esp. voluntary) action; **hurry** suggests confusion and want of collected thought; **speed** denotes swiftness of (esp. forward) movement; it is not (like *haste* and *hurry*) confined to voluntary agents; as, "Jonathan cried . . . Make *speed*, *haste*, stay not"; "the more *hurry*, the worse *speed*." **Expedition** and **dispatch** suggest promptitude, esp. in the setting forward or conclusion of a business or affair.
haste, *v. t.* & *i.* [1] To hasten; hurry. *Now Chiefly Literary.*
has'ten (hās''n), *v. t.* To drive or urge forward; expedite; hurry. — *v. i.* To make haste; hurry.
hast'y (hās'tĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Done or made quickly; swift; hurried; as, a *hasty* retreat, sketch, etc. **2.** Not deliberative or cautious; precipitate; as, *hasty* conjectures. **3.** Having, proceeding from, or indicating a quick temper; as, *hasty* words. — **Syn.** See FAST. — **hast'i-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-i-ness**, *n.* [8].
hasty pudding. **1.** A batter or pudding of flour or oatmeal. **2.** Indian meal mush.

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hat (hăt), *n.* A covering for the head, esp. one with a crown and brim.

hatch(hăch), *v. t.* **1.** To mark with hatching. **2.** To inlay in fine lines.

hatch, *v. t.* **1.** To produce (young) from an egg or eggs; as, to *hatch* a chicken; also, to produce young from (an egg or eggs); as, to *hatch* an egg. **2.** To contrive, as a plot. — *v. i.* To produce young; — said of eggs; to come from the egg; — of the young. — *n.* Act of hatching; also, that which is hatched.

hatch, *n.* **1.** The covering of an opening in the deck of a vessel, in a floor, etc. **2.** A hatchway.

hatch'el (hăch'ĕl), *n.* A toothed instrument for combing flax or hemp; hackle; heckle. — *v. t.* [7] To dress with a hatchel.

hatch'et (-ĕt), *n.* A small ax used with one hand.

hatch'ing, *n.* In drawing, etc., the process or result of making close fine lines, to give shading.

hatch'way′ (-wā′), *n.* An opening in a deck, floor, roof, etc.; hatch.

hate (hāt), *v. t.* [1] To dislike intensely; detest; in a weakened sense, to dislike; as, to *hate* to write. Syn. HATE, DETEST, ABHOR, ABOMINATE, LOATHE. Hate, the general term, implies extreme aversion, esp. with enmity or malice; detest suggests violent or intense antipathy or dislike. Abhor suggests deep repugnance; abominate, strong detestation, as of something shameful; loathe implies utter disgust. — *n.* Intense aversion. — **hat'er**, *n.* [8].

hate'ful (hāt'fo͝ol), *a.* [4] **1.** Full of ill will. **2.** Exciting hate; odious; as, *hateful* crimes. — **Syn.** Repulsive, repellent, repugnant, abhorrent, disgusting, loathsome. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

hath (hăth). = HAS, *3d pers. sing. pres.* of HAVE. *Archaic.*

ha'tred (hā'trĕd), *n.* Strong aversion with ill will. — Syn. Enmity, hate, loathing, abhorrence.

hat'ter (hăt'ẽr), *n.* One who makes or sells hats.

hau'berk (hô'bẽrk), *n.* A coat of ring or chain mail.

haugh'ty (hô'tĭ), *a.* [3] Disdainfully proud; arrogant. — **haugh'ti-ly** (-tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [8] — **haugh'ti-ness**, *n.* [8].

haul (hôl), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To pull; drag; transport by drawing. **2.** To shift the course of (a ship), esp. so as to sail closer to the wind. — Syn. See DRAW. — *n.* **1.** A violent pull; a tug. **2.** A single draft of a net. **3.** That which is caught or gained at once, as by a net. **4.** Distance through which anything is hauled, as freight. — **haul'er**, *n.* [8].

haul'age(-ăj), *n.* Process of, or charge for, hauling.

haunch (hänch; hônch), *n.* **1.** The hip; loosely, in *pl.*, the hind quarters. **2.** Of meats, the leg and loin taken together.

haunt (hänt; hônt), *v. t.* **1.** To frequent; visit persistently. **2.** To inhabit or frequent as a ghost. **3.** To recur to (the mind, etc.) often; as, *haunted* by regrets. — *v. i.* To resort habitually. — *n.* A place to which one often resorts; resort.

haut'boy (hō'boi), *n.* *Music.* An oboe.

hau-teur' (hô-tûr'), *n.* Haughtiness.

have (hăv), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* HAD (hăd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HAV'ING. **1.** To hold in possession or control; possess; own. **2.** To possess mentally; know; understand; as, he *had* some Latin. **3.** To be compelled; — with *to* and the infinitive; as, he *had* to leave. **4.** To keep or cherish in the mind; as, *have* no fear. **5.** To be in a certain relation to; as, we *have* trouble in store. **6.** To give expression to, or to exercise (a feeling, opinion, or the like); as, he *had* the kindness to go. **7.** To perform; experience; engage in; — in the widest sense; as, to *have* an experience; *have* to do with. **8.** To maintain; assert; as, rumor *had* it so. **9.** To obtain or get; accept; learn; as, he must *have* food or starve. **10.** To obtain an advantage over; hold in one's power; as, you *have* me there. *Often Colloq.* **11.** To cause to go into a place or state; as, they *had* him before the judge; also, to cause (something) to be done. **12.** To take or hold (one's self); proceed promptly; — used reflexively, often with ellipsis of the pronoun; as, to *have* at one, i. e., to aim at one; attack.

☞ *Have*, as an auxiliary, is used with the past participle of any other verb to form its "perfect tenses," or to express completed action; as, I *have* loved; I shall *have* eaten. *Had* is used for *would* or *would have* with adjectives, adverbs, or phrases of comparison (as, *as lief*, *rather*, *better*) to indicate preference or advisability.

Syn. HAVE, HOLD, OWN, POSSESS. **Have** is the general term; **hold** is stronger, and often implies retention or occupancy; to **own** is to *have* or *hold* as property; **possess** implies esp. ownership with full right, title, or control; as, to *have* a house; to *hold* a fort, one's own; he *owns* the book he *has* in his hand; he *has* or *possesses* great wealth **to have a mind**, to be inclined. — **to h. at heart**, to desire (something) earnestly. — **to h. in hand**, to be engaged upon or occupied with. — **to h. it out**, to bring an affair to an end by discussion or contest.

ha'ven (hā'vn), *n.* Harbor; port; place of safety.

hav'er-sack (hăv'ẽr-săk), *n.* A bag or case, usually of cloth, for carrying provisions on a march.

hav'oc (hăv'ŭk), *n.* Destruction, esp. wide and general destruction; waste, esp. in *to make havoc with*, *play havoc with*.

haw (hô), *n.* The hawthorn or its fruit.

haw, *v. i. & t.* To turn (a team, etc.) to the left.

haw, *n. & interj.* A certain hesitation of speech, or its sound. — *v. i.* To hesitate in speaking, as with a sound like *haw*; — esp. in *to hum* (or *hem*) *and haw*.

Ha-wai'ian (hä-wī'yăn), *a.* Pert. to Hawaii or the Hawaiians. — *n.* A native of Hawaii.

hawk (hôk), *n.* **1.** Any diurnal bird of prey (except the eagle and the vulture) of the family including the falcons, buzzards, harriers, and kites; esp., any of a certain genus of these birds, which pursue their prey with swift turns and dodges. **2.** One who preys on his fellows, as a swindler. — *v. i.* To pursue birds by means of trained hawks.

1/12 Cooper's Hawk.

hawk (hôk), *v. i.* To clear the throat noisily. — *v. t.* To raise by hawking; — often with *up*.

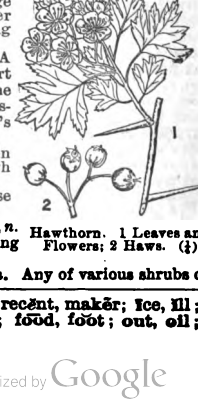
hawk, *v. t.* To offer for sale by outcry; peddle.

hawk'er (hôk'ẽr), *n.* One who hawks wares.

hawk'er, *n.* One who follows the sport of hawking.

hawk'ing, *n.* Falconry.

hawk moth. Any of numerous rather large moths which hover over flowers like humming birds.


Hawthorn. 1 Leaves and Flowers; 2 Haws. (½)

hawse (hôz; hôs), *n.* **1.** A hawse hole; or, that part of the bow where the hawse holes are. **2.** Distance between a vessel's bow and her anchor.

hawse hole. A hole in a ship's bow, through which a cable passes.

hawse'hole', *n.* A hawse hole.

haw'ser (hô'zẽr; -sẽr), *n.* A large rope for towing or securing a ship.

haw'thorn (-thôrn), *n.* Any of various shrubs or

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trees having shining, often lobed, leaves, fragrant flowers, and small red fruits called *haws*.

hay (hā), *n.* Grass mowed or ready for mowing; grass cut and cured for fodder. — *v. i.* To cut and cure grass for hay.

hay'cock' (hā'kŏk'), *n.* A cock of hay.

hay fever. A catarrhal affection of the eyes and respiratory tract, usually occurring in spring or late summer.

hay'mow' (hā'mou'), *n.* A mow of hay laid up in a barn; also, the part of a barn where hay is kept.

hay'rick' (-rĭk'), *n.* A haystack.

hay'stack' (-stăk'), *n.* A pile, or stack, of hay.

Hay'ti-an (hā'tĭ-ăn). Var. of HAITIAN.

haz'ard (hăz'ărd), *n.* **1.** An old game of chance played with dice. **2.** Chance; accident. **3.** Risk; danger; peril. — **Syn.** See DANGER. — *v. t.* To venture; risk. — **Syn.** Jeopard, peril, endanger.

haz'ard-ous (-ər-dŭs), *a.* [4] Exposed to hazard; dangerous; risky. — **haz'ard-ous-ly**, *adv.* [8].

haze (hāz), *n.* Light vapor or smoke in the air; hence, figuratively, obscurity; dimness.

Syn. Haze suggests a lack (often pleasing) of transparency; mist always suggests moisture; fog is thick or dense *mist*. Fig., *haze* and *mist* suggest vagueness; *fog*, great mental confusion or obscurity.

haze, *v. t.* [1] **1.** To harass with labor. *Chiefly Naut.* **2.** To play abusive or ridiculous tricks on; — used esp. of college students. — **haz'er** (hāz'ẽr), *n.* [8].

ha'zel (hā'z'l), *n.* **1.** Any of various shrubs or small trees bearing nuts, called **hazelnuts**, inclosed in a leafy involucre. Cf. FILBERT. **2.** A light reddish brown color. — *a.* Of the color hazel.

ha'zy (hā'zĭ), *a.* [3] Characterized by haze; obscure; vague. — **-i-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-i-ness**, *n.* [8].

he (hē), *pron.*; *nom.* HE; *poss.* HIS (hĭz); *obj.* HIM (hĭm); *pl. nom.* THEY (thā); *poss.* THEIR (thâr) or THEIRS (thârz); *obj.* THEM (thĕm). **1.** The man or male being previously designated. **2.** Any man; any one; as, "*He* that hath ears to hear."

head (hĕd), *n.* **1.** The part of the body containing the brain, mouth, etc. **2.** The hair of the head; as, a fine *head* of hair. **3.** Intellect; understanding; as, he has a good *head;* hence, the person himself; as, wise *heads*. **4.** Leader; chief; as, the *head* of a tribe, rebellion, etc. **5.** Chief position; front; the upper or the principal end of various things. **6.** An individual; — often used as a plural; as, ten *head* of cattle. **7.** **a** The top part of a plant, esp. when compact. **b** *Bot.* = CAPITULUM. **8.** A heading; a separate part, or topic; as, the *heads* of a sermon. **9.** Source, as of a stream; hence, altitude of the source, or height of the surface, as of water, above a given place; as, a 20-foot *head* of water. **10.** Culminating point or crisis; hence, strength; force; as, the many revolts gathered to a *head*. — *a.* **1.** Principal; chief; leading. **2.** Situated at the head. **3.** Coming from in front; as, a *head* sea. — *v. t.* **1.** To lop off the top branches of; poll. **2.** To fit or furnish with a head; as, to *head* a cask or an arrow. **3.** To put something at the head of; lead; as, his name *heads* the list. **4.** To act as leader of; as, to *head* an expedition. **5.** To get in front of; hence, to check; restrain; — often with *off;* as, to *head off* an attack. **6.** To shape the course of; as, to *head* one's boat for shore. — *v. i.* **1.** To form a head, as a cabbage. **2.** To go or have direction; tend; as, the vessel *headed* north.

head'ache' (hĕd'āk'), *n.* Pain in the head.

head'dress' (-drĕs'), *n.* A covering or ornament for the head.

head'ed (hĕd'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Having (such) a head; as, white-*headed*. **2.** Formed into a head; matured; as, a *headed* cabbage.

head'er (hĕd'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A fall or plunge headforemost. **2.** One that heads nails, rivets, etc.

head'first' (-fûrst'), **head'fore'most** (-fōr'mōst), *adv.* With the head foremost; headlong.

head'gear' (-gēr'), *n.* Headdress.

head'ing, *n.* **1.** Act or state of one that heads; formation of a head. **2.** A head; title.

head'land (-lănd), *n.* A cape or promontory.

head'light' (hĕd'līt'), *n.* A light at the head.

head'line' (-līn'), *n.* The running title, etc., at the top of a page; a title in a newspaper, etc.

head'long (-lŏng), *adv.* **1.** Headforemost. **2.** Rashly; impetuously. — *a.* **1.** Rash; precipitate. **2.** Plunging headforemost.

head'piece' (-pēs'), *n.* **1.** A covering or fitting for the head, as a helmet, etc. **2.** An engraved ornament at the head of a chapter or page.

head'quar'ters (-kwôr'tẽrz), *n. pl.;* sometimes used as a *sing.* Quarters or residence of a chief officer; place from which orders are issued; center of authority or order.

head'ship, *n.* Chief authority or place; primacy.

heads'man (hĕdz'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. Executioner.

head'stall' (hĕd'stôl'), *n.* That part of a bridle or halter which fits around the head.

head'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* Stone at head of a grave.

head'strong (-strŏng), *a.* [4] **1.** Not easily restrained; stubborn; self-willed. **2.** Proceeding from or marked by willfulness; as, a *headstrong* course.—**Syn.** Violent, unruly, heady, intractable.

head'wa'ter (hĕd'wô'tẽr), *n.* The source or upper part of a stream; — chiefly in *pl.*

head'way' (hĕd'wā'), *n.* **1.** Motion forward, as of a ship. **2.** Clear space under an arch, etc.

head'y (hĕd'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Willful; rash. **2.** Apt to affect the head; intoxicating.

heal (hēl), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To make or grow sound or whole; cure. **2.** To restore to purity or integrity; free from guilt. — **Syn.** See CURE. — **-er,** *n.* [8].

health (hĕlth), *n.* **1.** State of being hale or sound; esp., freedom from physical disease. **2.** A wish of health and happiness; as, to drink a *health*.

health'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* [4] Promoting health; wholesome. — **Syn.** See HEALTHY. — **-ful-ness,** *n.* [8].

health'y (hĕl'thĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Enjoying health; free from disease. **2.** Indicating or characteristic of health; as, a *healthy* complexion. **3.** Conducive to health; wholesome; salutary.—**health'i-ly** (-thĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [8] — **health'i-ness,** *n.* [8].

Syn. HEALTHY, HEALTHFUL, SALUBRIOUS, WHOLESOME, SALUTARY. **Healthy** and **healthful** are interchangeable within certain limits. But *healthy* oftener applies to that which is in a state of health or vigor; as, a *healthy* (not *healthful*) man; *healthful* (not *healthy*) food; a *healthful* (or *healthy*) climate. **Salubrious** is a bookish synonym for *healthful;* as, a *salubrious* climate. **Wholesome** applies to that which is good for one physically or morally; that is **salutary** (often used figuratively) which promotes esp. moral welfare; as, *wholesome* food; the *salutary* effects of punishment.

heap (hēp), *n.* **1.** A pile; mass. **2.** A great number or quantity. *Chiefly Colloq.* — *v. t.* **1.** To put in a heap; pile; —usually with *up*. **2.** To bestow large quantities upon; as, to *heap* blessings or insults upon (or on) one. **3.** To fill more than even full.

hear (hēr), *v. t.;* HEARD (hûrd); HEAR'ING. **1.** To perceive by the ear; to gain knowledge of by hearing; as, to *hear* a sound or the news. **2.** To listen to; heed. **3.** To hear for examination or judgment; as, to *hear* a case. **4.** To grant, as a prayer. **Syn.** Hear does not necessarily imply attention, as hearken (now poetical) and listen always do. — *v. i.* **1.** To have the faculty of perceiving sound. **2.** To attend; listen. **3.** To receive information; as, to *hear* of an accident; to *hear* from a friend.

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heard (hûrd), *pret. & p. p.* of HEAR.

hear'er (hēr'ẽr), *n.* One who hears; auditor.

hear'ing, *n.* **1.** Act or power of perceiving sound; the sense by which sound is perceived. **2.** Attention; audience; as, to get a *hearing*. **3.** A listening to evidence for adjudication. **4.** Earshot.

hark'en, hark'on (här'k'n), *v. i.* To listen; esp., to give heed. — **Syn.** See HEAR.

hear'say' (hēr'sā'), *n.* Report; rumor.

hearse (hûrs), *n.* Formerly, a bier; now, a kind of wagon for conveying the dead to the grave. — *v. t.* [1] To place on or in a hearse; bury; entomb.

heart (härt), *n.* **1.** *Anat.* The organ which keeps the blood circulating. **2.** The seat of life or strength; hence, mind; soul; spirit. **3.** Hence: **a** The emotional nature; as, head and *heart* often disagree; affection; kindly feeling; as, a woman of some *heart*. **b** Courage; spirit; ardor; as, to take *heart*. **c** The understanding; also, memory; — now chiefly in *by heart*. **d** Purpose; desire. *Obs.*, except in *after one's own heart*. **e** Temperament; mood; as, a light *heart*. **4.** Inmost, central, or vital part; to get at the *heart* of things. **5.** Something resembling a heart in shape; hence, one of a suit (called *hearts*) of playing cards marked by such a figure. — **at heart**, in one's inmost character; at bottom; as, he is *at heart* a good man. — **from one's heart**, from one's inmost soul; sincerely. — **with all one's heart**, very earnestly or sincerely.

Heart, 5.

heart'ache' (härt'āk'), *n.* Sorrow; anguish of mind.

heart'break'ing, *a.* [4] Causing intense grief.

heart'bro'ken (-brō'k'n), *a.* [4] Intensely grieved.

heart'burn' (-bûrn'), *n.* Burning sensation in the stomach, often with inclination to vomit.

heart'burn'ing, *n.* Discontent; secret enmity.

heart'ed, *a.* Having a heart; chiefly in combination; as, warm-*hearted*; faint-*hearted*.

heart'en (här't'n), *v. t.* To give heart to; encourage.

heart'felt' (härt'fĕlt'), *a.* [4] Deeply felt; sincere.

hearth (härth), *n.* **1.** The floor of a fireplace. **2.** The fireside; hence, the house or home itself.

hearth'stone' (härth'stōn'), *n.* Stone forming the hearth; hence, fireside; home.

heart'i-ly (här'tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* **1.** From the heart; sincerely. **2.** With zest or zeal; warmly. **3.** Abundantly; completely; as, *heartily* tired of a thing.

heart'i-ness (-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being hearty.

heart'less, *a.* [4] Without heart or a heart; as: **a** Spiritless. **b** Unsympathetic; cruel.

heart'-rend'ing (-rĕn'dĭng), *a.* [4] Causing intense grief.

hearts'ease' (härts'ēz'), *n.* Also **heart's'-ease'**. **1.** Peace of mind or feeling. **2.** Any of several plants; esp., the pansy.

heart'sick' (härt'sĭk'), *a.* [4] Sick at heart.

heart'string' (-strĭng'), *n.* A nerve or tendon once supposed to brace the heart; hence, usually *pl.*, deepest emotions or affections.

heart'wood' (härt'wŏŏd'), *n.* The hard central part of an exogenous stem. See DURAMEN.

heart'y (här'tĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Proceeding from the heart; cordial; sincere; also, active; eager; as, a *hearty* welcome. **2.** Strong; sound; firm; as, a *hearty* man. **3.** Promoting strength; nourishing; abundant; as, a *hearty* meal. — **Syn.** See CORDIAL. — *n.*; *pl.* **HEARTIES** (-tĭz). Comrade; good fellow; — used esp. to or of a sailor. *Archaic.*

heat (hēt), *n.* **1.** A form of energy appearing in the effects of fire, the sun's rays, friction, etc. **2.** High temperature; also, a period of heat; a hot place. **3.** Appearance, condition, or color as indicating temperature; flush; degree to which a thing is heated. **4.** Intensity of feeling or action; as, the *heat* of passion. **5.** A single effort; also, single course in a race. — *v. t. & i.* To make or grow hot; hence, to excite; inflame. — **heat'er**, *n.* [8].

heath (hēth), *n.* **1.** A tract of waste land; esp., in Great Britain, an open, level area with a characteristic vegetation of heath or heather. **2.** Any of various evergreen shrubs growing on heaths.

hea'then (hē'th'n), *n.*; *pl.* **-THENS** (-th'nz) or *collectively* **-THEN.** **1.** An unconverted individual of a people that do not acknowledge the God of the Bible; in the Bible, an idolater or a Gentile. **2.** An unenlightened or irreligious person. — **Syn.** See PAGAN. — *a.* [4] Gentile; pagan. Hence, unenlightened; irreligious. — **hea'then-ish**, *a.* [4, 8].

hea'then-dom (-dŭm), *n.* **1.** Heathenism. **2.** Heathens collectively; the heathen world.

hea'then-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The rites of heathens; idolatry; also, heathenlike manners or morals.

heath'er (hĕth'ẽr), *n.* Any of several British heaths (see *Illust.* and HEATH, 2).

Heather. Reduced.

heath'er-y (-ĭ), *a.* [3] Abounding in or like heather.

heave (hēv), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* **HEAVED** (hēvd), **HOVE** (hōv); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **HEAV'ING.** **1.** To lift; raise, usually with exertion. **2.** To cause to swell or rise, as the breast. **3.** To force from the breast; utter with effort, as a groan. **4.** To throw; cast. *Chiefly Naut. or Colloq.* **5.** *Naut.* To draw or pull; haul on. — *v. i.* **1.** To be thrown up or raised; rise. **2.** To rise and fall alternately, as the waves. **3. a** To pant. **b** To retch. **4.** *Naut.* To haul, pull, or push; cause a vessel to move in a specified direction or manner; of the vessel, to move. — **to heave to**, to stop a vessel by bringing her head into the wind, with a sail or sails aback; cause a vessel to lie to; — said also of the vessel; as, the ship *hove to*. — *n.* **1.** An effort to raise something. **2.** Upward motion, esp. if rhythmical.

heav'en (hĕv'n), *n.* **1.** The firmament; sky; — chiefly in *pl.* **2.** The dwelling place of the Deity; place or state of the blessed dead. **3.** Any place of supreme happiness; also, felicity; bliss.

heav'en-ly (-lĭ), *a.* [4] Of, pertaining to, or appropriate to, heaven; celestial; divine. — **Syn.** See CELESTIAL. — **heav'en-li-ness**, *n.* [8].

heav'en-ly, *adv.* In a heavenly manner or degree.

heav'en-ward (-wẽrd), *a. & adv.* Toward heaven.

heav'er (hēv'ẽr), *n.* One that heaves or lifts.

heaves (hēvz), *n.* A disease, esp. of horses, accompanied with heaving of the flanks and coughing.

heav'i-ly (hĕv'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a heavy manner.

heav'i-ness (-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being heavy.

heav'y (hĕv'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Lifted with labor; weighty. **2.** Burdensome; oppressive; hard; as, *heavy* taxes. **3.** Profound; intense; severe; as, a *heavy* silence. **4.** Burdened; bowed down, as with care; as, a *heavy* heart. **5.** Slow or dull; sluggish; stupid; drowsy; also, doleful; as a *heavy* book, looks, etc. **6.** Of more than the usual amount or quantity; as, a *heavy* rain. **7. a** Violent; as, a *heavy* storm. **b** Gloomy; overcast; as, a *heavy* sky. **c** Clayey; impeding motion; as, a *heavy* road. **d** Grave; loud; deep; as, a *heavy* sound. **e** Thick; massive; as, *heavy* features. **f** Oppressive; as, a *heavy* odor. **g** Steep; as, a *heavy* grade. **8. a** Of foods, etc., not easily digested. **b** Of wines, etc., strong. **c** Not raised or light, as bread. — *adv.* Heavily.

heav'y-weight' (hĕv'ĭ-wāt'), *n.* One of more than average weight, as a boxer of the heaviest class.

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heb-dom'a-dal (hĕb-dŏm'ă-dăl), *a.* Consisting of seven days, or occurring at weekly intervals.
He'be (hē'bē), *n.* *Gr. Myth.* The goddess of youth, daughter of Zeus and Hera, and cupbearer of the gods before Ganymede.
He-bra'ic (hē-brā'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the Hebrews or to Hebrew.
He'brew (hē'brōō), *n.* **1.** A member of one of a group of northern Semitic tribes including the Israelites; usually, an Israelite. Cf. JEW. **2.** The original language of the Hebrews, not now in common use. **3.** *pl.* The New Testament Epistle to the Hebrews. — **He'brew**, *a.*
Hec'a-te (hĕk'ă-tē), *n.* *Class. Relig.* A goddess of the moon, earth, and underworld; later, the dark goddess of magic.
hec'a-tomb (-tōm; -tōōm), *n.* *Antiq.* A sacrifice of a hundred oxen; hence, a great slaughter.
heck'le (hĕk'l), *v. t.* [1] **1.** = HACKLE. **2.** To badger with questions. — *n.* = HACKLE.
hec'tic (hĕk'tĭk), *a.* [4] **1.** Pertaining to slow waste of animal tissue, as in consumption. **2.** **a** Having a fever characteristic of tuberculosis; consumptive. **b** Symptomatic of this fever; as, a *hectic* flush.
hec'to- (hĕk'tō-), **hect-**. A combining form fr. Greek, meaning *hundred;* as in: **hec'tare** (-târ), 100 ares; **hec'to-gram**, **-gramme** (-grăm), 100 grams; **hec'to-li'ter** (-lē'tĕr) [6], 100 liters; **hec'to-me'ter** (-mē'tĕr) [6], 100 meters; **hec'to-stere** (-stēr), 100 steres.
hec'to-graph (-tō-grăf), *n.* A manifolding device using a slab of gelatin to print from.
Hec'tor (hĕk'tĕr), *n.* **1.** In Homer's "Iliad," a son of Priam, husband of Andromache, and bravest of the Trojans. He slew Patroclus, and was slain by Achilles. **2.** [*l. c.*] One who hectors; bully; blusterer. — *v. t. & i.* [*l. c.*] To bully; bluster.
Hec'u-ba (hĕk'ū-bă), *n.* In Homer's "Iliad," the wife of Priam.
hed'dle (hĕd'l), *n.* *Looms.* One of the sets of cords or wires forming the harness guiding the warp threads.
hedge (hĕj), *n.* **1.** A thicket, esp. when planted as a fence or boundary. **2.** A barrier; a limit. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To inclose or separate with a hedge. **2.** To confine or protect as with a hedge. — *v. i.* To shift; dodge; avoid committing one's self.
hedge'hog' (hĕj'hŏg'), *n.* **1.** Any of certain Old World insectivorous mammals having hair mixed with spines which they present outwardly by rolling themselves up. See MAMMALS, *Illust.* **2.** In America, popularly, the porcupine.
hedge priest. A poor, illiterate priest.
hedg'er (hĕj'ĕr), *n.* A maker or mender of hedges.
hedge'row' (hĕj'rō'), *n.* A row of shrubs or trees planted for inclosure or separation of fields.
heed (hēd), *v. t.* To regard with care; take notice of. — **Syn.** Notice, note, observe, mind, attend. — *v. i.* To pay attention. — *n.* Attention; regard.
heed'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* [4] Full of heed; mindful.
heed'less, *a.* [4] Without heed; careless.
heel (hēl), *v. t & i.* To tilt or incline, as a ship.
heel, *n.* **1.** The hinder part of the foot, or of a shoe, sock, etc. **2.** Something like, or suggestive of, the human heel. — *v. t.* To add a heel to.
heel'er (hēl'ĕr), *n.* One who follows at the heels; esp., a hanger-on of a politician. *Polit. Cant, U. S.*
heft (hĕft), *n.* **1.** Weight; ponderousness. *Colloq.* **2.** Greater part; bulk. *Colloq., U. S.* — *v. t.* To try the weight of by raising. *Colloq.*
heg'i-ra (hĕj'ĭ-rȧ; hē-jī'rȧ), *n.* The flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina (A.D. 622).
heif'er (hĕf'ĕr), *n.* A young cow that has not calved.
heigh (hī; hā), *interj.* An exclamation used to attract attention, to encourage, etc.; hey.
heigh'-ho' (hī'hō'; hā'hō'), *interj.* An exclamation, as of surprise, joy, dejection, weariness, etc.
height (hīt), *n.* **1.** Condition of being high; high point or position. **2.** Altitude; stature. **3.** An eminence; a hill or mountain. **4.** Highest part; summit; hence, an extreme; as, the *height* of fashion. **Syn.** HEIGHT, ALTITUDE, ELEVATION. **Height** is the general term; **altitude** suggests great or lofty height or (esp.) position above a given level, or in the air; **elevation** suggests esp. height to which something is regarded as raised; both *altitude* and *elevation* apply to height as determined by angular measurement; as, the *height* (not *altitude*) of a candlestick or a man; *height* (or *altitude*) of a mountain; the *altitude* of the clouds; a dizzy *height*. Fig., *height* suggests exalted position; *elevation*, loftiness or dignity; *altitude* is less often figurative.
height'en (-'n), *v. t.* **1.** To make higher; elevate. **2.** To augment; intensify; as, a price, or a flavor.
hei'nous (hā'nŭs), *a.* [4] Hateful; odious; atrocious. — **Syn.** See FLAGRANT. — **hei'nous-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **hei'nous-ness**, *n.* [8].
heir (ârr), *n.* One who inherits, or is entitled to inherit. — **heir apparent**, an heir whose right cannot be annulled if he survives the ancestor; — disting. from **heir presumptive**, whose right may be annulled by the birth of a nearer heir.
heir'ess (ârr'ĕs), *n.* A female heir.
heir'loom' (ârr'lōōm'), *n.* Any personal chattel which descends to the heir or has been in a family for several generations.
hej'i-ra. Var. of HEGIRA.
held, *pret. & p. p.* of HOLD.
Hel'en of Troy (hĕl'ĕn). In Greek legend, the wife of Menelaus, whose abduction by Paris caused the Trojan War. See PARIS.
hel'i-cal (hĕl'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Like a helix; spiral.
hel'i-cop'ter (hĕl'ĭ-kŏp'tĕr), *n.* A flying machine in which the lifting force is furnished by horizontal propellers.
he'li-o-graph' (hē'lĭ-ō-grăf'), *n.* An apparatus for signaling by reflecting the sun's rays. — *v. t. & i.* To signal by means of the heliograph.
He'li-os (hē'lĭ-ŏs), *n.* *Gr. Myth.* The sun god, represented as driving a four-horse chariot through the heavens. See APOLLO, PHAËTHON, HYPERION.
he'li-o-trope (-ō-trōp), *n.* **1.** Any of certain herbs bearing small, fragrant white or purple flowers in spikes; turnsole. **2.** A light tint of purple.
he'li-um (hē'lĭ-ŭm), *n.* *Chem.* A rare inert gaseous element first detected in the sun's atmosphere.
he'lix (hē'lĭks; hēl'ĭks), *n.; pl.* L. **HELICES** (hĕl'ĭ-sēz), E. **HELIXES** (hē'lĭk-sĕz; hēl'ĭk-). Something spiral in form, as a volute or a screw thread.
hell (hĕl), *n.* **1.** Place of the dead or of souls after death; the grave; place or state of punishment for the wicked after death; the abode of evil spirits. **2.** Hence, any place or state of misery or wickedness, esp. a prison or a gambling house.
hell'bend'er (hĕl'bĕn'dĕr), *n.* An aquatic salamander common in the Ohio valley.
Hel'le (hĕl'ē), *n.* *Gr. Myth.* Sister of Phrixus. She fell from the ram with the golden fleece into a strait thence called the Hellespont (Sea of Helle).
hel'le-bore (hĕl'ē-bōr), *n.* **1.** Any of a genus of herbs, of the crowfoot family, with showy flowers; *black*, or *fetid*, *hellebore*. Also, the powdered root, used as a cathartic. **2.** Any of various plants, called *white*, or *false*, *hellebore*, with poisonous rootstocks. Also, the powdered root, used as an insecticide.
Hel'lene (hĕl'ēn), *n.; pl.* **-LENES** (-ēnz). A Greek.
Hel-len'ic (hĕ-lĕn'ĭk; -lē'nĭk), *a.* Greek.
Hel'len-ism (hĕl'ĕn-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** A Greek phrase or idiom. **2.** Greek character, spirit, or civilization; esp., the culture of the classical Greeks.
hell'gra-mite (hĕl'grȧ-mīt), *n.* The aquatic larva of a lace-winged insect, used as a bait for fish.

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hell'ish, *a.* [4] Pertaining to hell; diabolical.
hel-lo' (hĕ-lō'), *interj., n., & v. i.* Var. of HOLLO.
☞ As an exclamation of greeting, *hello* is now the usual form.
helm (hĕlm), *n.* The apparatus for steering a vessel, comprising rudder, tiller, wheel, etc.; commonly, the tiller or wheel alone.
helm, *n.* A helmet. *Archaic or Poetic.*
hel'met (hĕl'mĕt), *n.* **1.** A defensive covering for the head. **2.** Something resembling a helmet.
helms'man (hĕlmz'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). The man who steers a vessel; a steersman.
Hel'ot (hĕl'ŏt; hē'lŏt), *n.* **1.** In ancient Sparta, one of a class of serfs. **2.** [*Often l. c.*] A slave.
help (hĕlp), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* HELPED (hĕlpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HELP'ING. **1.** To aid; assist. **2.** To furnish with relief, as from distress; succor; be of avail against (an ill). **3.** To aid in bringing about; as, cheerfulness *helped* their success. **4.** To prevent; avoid; as, he must die, it cannot be *helped*. **5.** To forbear; refrain from; as, we cannot *help* but grieve. **6.** To serve with food.
Syn. Aid, assist, support, sustain, relieve, promote.—HELP, AID, ASSIST are often used with little distinction. **Help** emphasizes that which, or the one who, furnishes relief or support; **aid** implies more strongly coöperation on the part of the one relieved; to **assist** is esp. to support with aid.
so help me God, may God aid me accordingly.
—*v. i.* To lend aid; avail; assist.—*n.* **1.** Aid; assistance; also, one furnishing aid. **2.** Remedy; relief; as, there's no *help* for it. **3. a** A helper; assistant, esp. a hired one. **b** *Collective noun.* A force of hired helpers. **c** A domestic servant or farm hand. *Local, U. S.*—**help'er**, *n.* [8].
help'ful (hĕlp'fo͝ol), *a.* [4] Furnishing help; useful; salutary.—**-ly**, *adv.* [8]—**-ness**, *n.* [8].
help'less, *a.* [4] Destitute of help or strength; unable to help one's self.—**-ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*
help'mate' (-māt'), *n.*, **help'meet'** (-mēt'), *n.* Helper; companion; esp., a wife.
hel'ter-skel'ter (hĕl'tĕr-skĕl'tĕr), *adv.* In hurry and confusion. *Colloq.*—*a.* Characterized by confused hurry.—*n.* That which is helter-skelter.
helve (hĕlv), *n.* The handle of a tool or weapon, as an ax, hatchet, or adz.
hem (hĕm), *interj.* A word used to call attention, to express hesitation, etc., or to represent a clearing of the throat.—*n.* An uttering of "hem."—*v. i.;* HEMMED (hĕmd); HEM'MING. To utter "hem"; hence, to hesitate in speaking. Cf. HAW.
hem, *n.* The edge or border of a garment or cloth, esp. when formed by doubling back the cloth and sewing it.—*v. t.* **1.** To fold and sew down the edge of; hence, to border; edge. **2.** To inclose and confine; surround;—usually with *in* or *about*.
hem'a-tite (hĕm'ă-tīt; hē'mă-), *n.* An important ore of iron, red when powdered.
hem'i-sphere (hĕm'ĭ-sfēr), *n.* **1.** A half sphere. **2.** Half of the terrestrial globe, esp. either half north or south of the equator (*Northern* or *Southern Hemisphere*), or either of the halves containing Europe, Asia, and Africa (*Eastern Hemisphere*) and N. and S. America (*Western Hemisphere*).
hem'i-spher'i-cal (-sfĕr'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a hemisphere.
hem'lock (-lŏk), *n.* **1.** Any of several poisonous herbs, of the celery family, having small white flowers. **2.** The **hemlock spruce**, a valuable tree of the pine family. See TREES, *Illust.*
he'mo-glo'bin. Var. of HÆMOGLOBIN.
hem'or-rhage (hĕm'ŏ-rāj), *n.* Any discharge of blood from the blood vessels.
hem'or-rhoid (-roid), *n.* [*Usually in pl.*] A painful swelling formed by dilatation of a blood vessel at the anus; (*pl.*) piles.
hemp (hĕmp), *n.* **1.** A tall Asiatic herb, cultivated for its tough fiber and as the source of hashish. **2.** The fiber of this plant, prepared for use.
hemp'en (hĕm'p'n), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, hemp.
hem'stitch' (hĕm'stĭch'), *v. i.* To ornament at the head of a hem by drawing out a few parallel threads and fastening the cross threads in small groups.—*n.* Ornamental needlework done by hemstitching, or the stitch used in it.
hen (hĕn), *n.* The female of the domestic fowl, or of any of various other birds.
hen'bane' (hĕn'bān'), *n.* A fetid poisonous Old World herb of the nightshade family.
hence (hĕns), *adv.* **1.** From this place; away; from this world or life. **2.** From this time. **3.** From this reason; therefore. **4.** From this source.
hence'forth' (hĕns'fōrth'; hĕns'fōrth'), **hence'for'ward** (-fôr'wĕrd), *adv.* From this time forward.
hench'man (hĕnch'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A trusted follower; esp. (*U. S.*), a venal follower.
hen'na (hĕn'ă), *n.* An Asiatic thorny tree or shrub with fragrant white flowers. From its leaves are made a reddish orange dye and a cosmetic.
hen'ner-y (-ĕr-ĭ), *n.* A place for keeping hens.
hen'peck' (hĕn'pĕk'), *v. t.* To subject to petty attempts to rule;—said of a wife who thus treats her husband.
he-pat'ic (hē-păt'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the liver; as, the *hepatic* duct, vein, etc.
he-pat'i-ca (-ĭ-kă), *n.; pl.* L. -Æ (-sē), E. -CAS (-kăs). A plant or flower of the crowfoot family, having white, pink, or purplish flowers.
He-phæs'tus (hē-fĕs'tŭs), *n.* *Gr. Relig.* The god of fire and of metal working, son of Zeus and Hera and husband of Aphrodite. See VULCAN, CYCLOPS.
hep'ta-gon (hĕp'tă-gŏn), *n.* A (plane) polygon of seven angles and therefore seven sides.
hep-tag'o-nal (hĕp-tăg'ō-năl), *a.* Having seven angles or sides.
hep'tarch-y (hĕp'tär-kĭ), *n.; pl.* -TARCHIES (-kĭz). A government by seven persons; also, a country under seven rulers; as, the Saxon *heptarchy*.
her (hûr), *pron. & a.* The objective and the possessive case of *she*.
He're (hē'rē), **He're** (hē'rē), *n.* *Gr. Relig.* An Olympian goddess, queen of heaven, sister and wife of Zeus. She is goddess of women and marriage.
her'ald (hĕr'ăld), *n.* **1.** In olden times, an officer who bore messages between rulers or commanders, made announcements, officiated in tourneys, etc. **2.** In Great Britain, an officer who has charge of genealogies, etc., and esp. of armorial bearings. **3.** One who proclaims; a messenger; forerunner.—*v. t.* To proclaim; announce; usher in.
he-ral'dic (hē-răl'dĭk), *a.* Pertaining to heralds or heraldry.
her'ald-ry (hĕr'ăld-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** The science of genealogies and of armorial bearings. **2.** A heraldic symbol or symbols.
herb (ûrb; hûrb), *n.* **1.** A seed plant whose stem does not develop woody tissue, but persists only long enough to bear fruit. **2.** A plant valued for medicinal properties, scent, flavor, etc.
her-ba'ceous (hĕr-bā'shŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, an herb; herblike.
herb'age (ûr'bĭj; hûr'-), *n.* Herbaceous vegetation; green plants used for pasturage.
herb'al (hûr'băl), *a.* Of or pertaining to herbs.
herb'al-ist, *n.* Originally, a botanist; now, a collector of, or dealer in, herbs, esp. medicinal herbs.
her-ba'ri-um (hĕr-bā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* E. -RIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -RIA (-ă). A collection of dried plants; a room or building where such a collection is kept.
her-biv'o-rous (-bĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* Eating plants.
herb'y (ûr'bĭ; hûr'bĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Abounding in

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herbaceous vegetation; grassy. **2.** Pertaining to or resembling an herb.

Her-cu'le-an (hĕr-kū'lē-ăn), *a.* [4] **1.** Of or pertaining to Hercules. **2.** [*Often l. c.*] Requiring or having the strength or size of Hercules; hence, very great, difficult, or dangerous.

Her'cu-les (hûr'kŭ-lēz), *n. Class. Myth.* A hero, son of Zeus and Alcmene, noted for his strength, and for achieving twelve great tasks, or "labors."

herd (hûrd), *n.* **1.** A number of beasts, esp. large ones, assembled together. **2.** A crowd of common people; esp., with *the*, the rabble. — **Syn.** See FLOCK. — *v. t.* **1.** To unite or associate in a herd. **2.** To associate; join a group or company; — with *with*. — *v. t.* To form or put into a herd.

herd, *n.* A herdsman; — now chiefly in composition, as shep*herd*, goat*herd*. — *v. t.* To tend, lead, or drive as a herdsman. — **herd'er,** *n.*

herd's grass (hûrdz). A grass of several species valued for hay; esp., timothy.

herds'man (hûrdz'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who owns, keeps, or tends a herd or herds.

here (hēr), *adv.* **1.** In this place; — opposed to *there*. **2.** In the present life or state. **3.** To or into this place; hither. **4.** At this point of time; now. — **Syn.** See HITHER. — **here and there,** in one place and another; irregularly. — **neither here nor there,** to no purpose; irrelevant.

here'a-bout' (-*ă*-bout') } *adv.* About this place;
here'a-bouts' (-bouts') } in this vicinity.

here-aft'er (hēr-ăf'tẽr), *adv.* In some future time or state. — *n.* A future existence or state; with *the*, the world to come.

here-at' (-ăt'), *adv.* At, or by reason of, this.

here-by' (-bī'), *adv.* By this means.

he-red'i-ta-ry (hĕ-rĕd'ĭ-tă-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Descended, or capable of legally descending, from ancestor to heir; as, a *hereditary* office. **2.** Having title or possession by inheritance; as, a *hereditary* prince. **3.** Transmitted or transmissible by heredity, as diseases, instincts, etc. **4.** Pertaining to inheritance or heredity; as, *hereditary* transmission.

he-red'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* Hereditary transmission of the physical and mental characters of parents to their offspring.

here-in' (hēr-ĭn'), *adv.* In this.

here-of' (-ŏv'), *adv.* Of this; from this; hence.

here-on' (-ŏn'), *adv.* On or upon this; hereupon.

her'e-sy (hĕr'ĕ-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). **1.** Unorthodox religious opinion tending to promote schism. **2.** An opinion opposed to the commonly received doctrine, and tending to dissension.

her'e-tic (hĕr'ĕ-tĭk), *n.* One who holds to a heresy.

he-ret'i-cal (hĕ-rĕt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] Of the nature of, or marked by, heresy.

here-to' (hēr-tōō'), *adv.* To this; hereunto.

here'to-fore' (hēr'tōō-fōr'), *adv.* In time past.

here'un-to' (hēr'ŭn-tōō'), *adv.* Unto this.

here'up-on' (-ŭ-pŏn'), *adv.* On this; hereon.

here-with' (hēr-wĭth'), *adv.* With this.

her'it-a-bil'i-ty (hĕr'ĭt-*ă*-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being heritable.

her'it-a-ble (hĕr'ĭt-*ă*-b'l), *a.* **1.** Inheritable. **2.** Capable of inheriting.

her'it-age (hĕr'ĭ-tăj), *n.* **1.** That which is inherited; inheritance; birthright. **2.** In the Bible, God's chosen people; Israel.

Syn. HERITAGE, INHERITANCE. *Heritage* means *inheritance*, in the sense of that which is inherited; *inheritance* is also the act or state of inheriting.

her-maph'ro-dite (hẽr-măf'rō-dīt), *n.* An individual having both male and female reproductive organs or characteristics.

Her'mes (hûr'mēz), *n. Gr. Relig.* An Olympian god, son of Zeus and Maia. He was herald and messenger of the gods, giver of increase to herds, and guardian of boundaries and of roads and their commerce. He was also god of science and invention, of eloquence, of luck, of cunning and theft, and was conductor of the dead to Hades.

her-met'ic (hẽr-mĕt'ĭk), *a.* Made air-tight by fusion or soldering. — **her-met'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **her-met'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* [8].

her'mit (hûr'mĭt), *n.* One who retires from society and lives in solitude.

Syn. HERMIT, ANCHORITE, RECLUSE, ASCETIC. *Hermit* and *anchorite* apply to one who retires to a life of solitude, esp. from religious motives; but *anchorite* commonly suggests greater austerity than *hermit*. A *recluse* is one who lives in seclusion, esp. because of love of solitude or aversion to society. *Ascetic* adds to the idea of solitary life the implication of extreme rigor or self-mortification.

her'mit-age (-mĭ-tăj), *n.* Habitation of a hermit.

hermit crab. See CRUSTACEANS, *Illust.*

her'ni-a (hûr'nĭ-*ă*), *n. Med.* Protrusion of an organ or part through some opening in the walls of its cavity; rupture. — **her'ni-al** (-ăl), *a.*

he'ro (hē'rō), *n.; pl.* -ROES (-rōz). **1.** *Myth. & Relig.* **a** A man of superior powers, esp. a warrior, of the Greek heroic age, as Achilles or Ajax. **b** A man honored after death by public worship, for his good deeds; a demigod. **2.** The principal male personage in a poem, story, or the like. **3.** A man who exhibits distinguished valor or fortitude; hence, one regarded as a model of noble qualities.

He'ro, *n.* In Greek legend, a priestess of Aphrodite at Sestos, visited nightly by Leander, who swam the Hellespont to reach her. Leander was finally drowned, and Hero cast herself into the sea.

he-ro'ic (hĕ-rō'ĭk), *a.* [4] **1.** Pertaining to, like, or marked by, a hero or heroes; of the nature of a hero; as, the *heroic* age; *heroic* poetry. **2.** Worthy of a hero; brave; illustrious. **3.** *Fine Art.* Larger than life size, but smaller than colossal. — **Syn.** Intrepid, courageous, daring, valiant, bold, gallant, fearless. — *n.* **1.** A heroic verse or poem. **2.** *pl.* Extravagant expression; bombast. — **he-ro'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] — **-i-cal-ly,** *adv.* [8].

he-ro'in (hĕ-rō'ĭn), *n.* A sedative substance derived from morphine.

her'o-ine (hĕr'ō-ĭn), *n.* A woman like a hero in character or qualities.

her'o-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Heroic qualities; display of such qualities. — **Syn.** See COURAGE.

her'on (-ŭn), *n.* Any of certain wading birds with long neck and legs and soft plumage. Cf. EGRET.

her'pe-tol'o-gy (hûr'pĕ-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Zoölogy relating to reptiles.

her'ring (hĕr'ĭng), *n.* A small food fish caught in great numbers in the North Atlantic Ocean.

hers (hûrz), *pron.* The form of the possessive *her* used absolutely, that is, with no following noun.

her-self' (hẽr-sĕlf'), *pron.* An emphasized form for *her*, *she*.

hes'i-tan-cy (hĕz'ĭ-tăn-sĭ), *n.* Hesitation; indecision. — **Syn.** See HESITATION.

hes'i-tant (-tănt), *a.* [4] Hesitating.

hes'i-tate (hĕz'ĭ-tāt), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To stop; pause; be in uncertainty. **2.** To falter in speaking. — *v. t.* To utter with, or intimate by, hesitation.

Syn. HESITATE, FALTER, DEMUR imply irresolution or uncertainty. *Hesitate* is the general term; *falter* (often used of a hesitating brokenness of speech) suggests wavering in purpose or action; *demur* implies a taking exception to something.

hes'i-ta'tion (hĕz'ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of hesitating; doubt; vacillation. **2.** A faltering in speech. **Syn.** HESITATION, HESITANCY. *Hesitation* oftener applies to the action, *hesitancy* to the condition, or quality, of hesitating.

Hes-per'i-des (hĕs-pĕr'ĭ-dēz), *n. pl. Class. Myth.* **1.** The nymphs who guarded, with the aid of a

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dragon, the garden containing the golden apples given by Gæa as a wedding present to Hera. **2.** Garden of the golden apples, in the extreme West.

Hes'per-us (hĕs'pĕr-ŭs), *n.* The evening star.

Hes'sian (hĕsh'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Hesse, in Germany, or the Hessians. — *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Hesse. **2.** A mercenary or venal person; — alluding to Hessian mercenaries in the British army in the Revolutionary War. *U. S.*

hest (hĕst), *n.* Command; behest. *Archaic.*

he-tæ'ra (hē-tē'rȧ), *n.; pl.* -RÆ (-rē). *Gr. Antiq.* A female paramour of the better class.

he-tai'ra (-tī'rȧ). Var. of HETÆRA.

het'er-o-dox (hĕt'ĕr-ō-dŏks), *a.* Differing from some acknowledged standard; not orthodox.

het'er-o-dox'y (-dŏk'sĭ), *n.; pl.* -DOXIES (-sĭz). **1.** Quality of being heterodox. **2.** A heterodox opinion, doctrine, etc.

het'er-o-ge'ne-ous (-jē'nē-ŭs), *a.* [4] Differing in kind; dissimilar; — opposed to *homogeneous.*

hew (hū), *v. t.; pret.* HEWED (hūd); *p. p.* HEWED, HEWN (hūn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HEW'ING. **1.** To cut by blows with an ax or other sharp instrument; chop. **2.** To fell, as trees, by cutting. **3.** To form or shape by blows with a sharp instrument; as, to *hew* stone or timber. — *v. i.* To make cutting blows, as with an ax. — **hew'er,** *n.* [8].

hex'a-gon (hĕk'sȧ-gŏn), *n. Geom.* A polygon of six angles and hence of six sides.

hex-ag'o-nal (hĕk-săg'ō-năl), *a.* Six-sided.

hex'a-he'dron (hĕk'sȧ-hē'drŏn), *n. Geom.* A polyhedron of six faces.

hex-am'e-ter (hĕk-săm'ē-tĕr), *n.* A poetic verse of six measures. — *a.* Having six metrical feet.

hoy (hā), *interj.* An exclamation, as of interrogation, joy, surprise, or encouragement.

hey'day' (hā'dā'), *interj.* An expression of frolic and exultation, or of wonder.

hey'day', *n.* Time of highest strength, vigor, or bloom; acme; as, the *heyday* of youth.

Hez'e-ki'ah (hĕz'ē-kī'ȧ), *n.* Any of several Old Testament characters; esp., a certain king of Judah.

hi-a'tus (hī-ā'tŭs), *n.; pl.* L. -TUS, E. -TUSES (-ĕz). **1.** A gap; a break with a part missing. **2.** Concurrence of two vowels in two successive words or syllables without contraction, as in *coöperate;* also, the break or slight interval of silence necessary to keep the sounds distinct.

Hi'a-wa'tha (hī'ȧ-wō'thȧ), *n.* **1.** A Mohawk chieftain who effected the confederation known as the Five Nations. **2.** The hero of a poem by Longfellow.

hi'ber-nate (hī'bĕr-nāt), *v. i.* [1] To winter; esp., to pass the winter in torpor as do many animals.

hi'ber-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* A hibernating.

Hi-ber'ni-a (hī-bûr'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* Ireland. *Poetic.*

Hi-ber'ni-an (-ăn), *a. & n.* Irish.

hic'cough (hĭk'ŭp). Var. of HICCUP.

hic'cup (hĭk'ŭp), *n.* A spasmodic inspiration with closure of the glottis, producing a characteristic sound. — *v. i.* To have hiccups; make a hiccup.

hick'o-ry (hĭk'ō-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). Any of various American trees of the walnut family, or their wood; esp., the shagbark. See TREES, *Illust.*

hid (hĭd), *pret. & p. p.* of HIDE.

hi-dal'go (hĭ-dăl'gō), *n.; pl.* -GOS (-gōz). A Spanish nobleman of the lower class.

hid'den (hĭd'n), *p. a.* [4] Concealed; secret; mysterious. — **Syn.** Covert, clandestine.

hide (hīd), *n.* The skin of an animal, either raw or dressed. — **Syn.** See SKIN. — *v. t.* [1] To flog, as with a cowhide. *Colloq.*

hide (hīd), *v. t.; pret.* HID (hĭd); *p. p.* HID'DEN (hĭd'n), HID; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HID'ING (hīd'ĭng). **1.** To conceal; put out of view; secrete. **2.** To withhold from knowledge; keep secret; as, he cannot *hide* the truth. **3.** In the Bible, to turn away, as the eyes or ears, in inattention or displeasure. — **Syn.** Cover, mask, veil, cloak, shroud, bury, screen. — *v. i.* To lie concealed; stay out of view.

hide'bound' (hīd'bound'), *a.* [4] **1.** Having the skin closely adhering to the ribs and back; — said of an animal. **2.** Obstinately narrow in thought.

hid'e-ous (hĭd'ē-ŭs), *a.* [4] Revolting; horribly ugly or discordant; morally shocking or detestable. — **hid'e-ous-ly,** *adv.* [8] — **-ness,** *n.* [8].

hie (hī), *v. i.;* HIED (hīd); HY'ING (hī'ĭng). To hasten; go in haste; — often with adverbial accusative; as, to *hie* one's way.

hi'er-arch'y (hī'ĕr-är'kĭ), *n.; pl.* -ARCHIES (-kĭz). A body of officials (esp. ecclesiastical) in successive ranks, or government by such a body.

hi'er-o-glyph' (hī'ĕr-ō-glĭf'), *n.* A hieroglyphic.

hi'er-o-glyph'ic (-glĭf'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to a hieroglyph or hieroglyphics; also, inscribed with hieroglyphics. — *n.* **1.** A sacred character; esp., chiefly in *pl.*, a character in the picture writing of the ancient Egyptians, Mexicans, etc., or the mode of writing in such characters. **2.** A symbol of hidden significance; *pl.*, humorously, illegible writing.

The name *Cleopatra* in Egyptian Hieroglyphics.

hig'gle (hĭg''l), *v. i.* [1] To stickle for advantage.

hig'gle-dy-pig'gle-dy (-dĭ-pĭg''l-dĭ), *adv.* In confusion; topsy-turvy. — *a.* [4] Jumbled.

high (hī), *a.* [3] **1.** Lifted up; lofty; tall; elevated. **2.** *Geog.* Far toward one of the poles; — chiefly in *high latitude.* **3.** Of season or time: **a** Advanced to or toward its acme or fullness; as, *high* noon, etc. **b** Ancient; remote; as, *high* antiquity. **4.** Of sound: Loud; shrill; in music, acute; sharp; — opposed to *grave* or *low.* **5.** Chief; as: **a** Exalted in rank, dignity, etc. **b** Grave; serious; as, *high* crimes. **6.** Elevated in character; as, *high* thinking. **7.** **a** Arrogant; boastful; angry; as, *high* words. **b** Showing elation; as, *high* spirits. **c** Extreme, esp. in doctrine or ceremony; as, *High* Church. **8.** Strong; powerful; intense, etc.; of great degree; as, *high* winds, explosives, etc. **9.** Strong-scented; slightly tainted; as, the venison is *high.* **10.** *Biol.* Complex in organization; as, the *higher* apes. **11.** Dear; costly; of price, great. **Syn.** HIGH, TALL, LOFTY. High, the general term (opposed to *low*), applies to extension upward; that is tall (opposed to *short*) which is *high* as compared with others of its kind, esp. when its breadth or diameter is relatively small; that is lofty (often poetical for *high*) which is of great or imposing altitude; as, a *high* (not *tall*) hill; a *high* (or *tall*) tree or building; a *tall* (not *high*) man; a *lofty* mountain. *High* and *lofty* (not *tall*) also apply to that which is at great or considerable height; as, a *high* (or *lofty*) cloud. *High* alone is used to express degree or intensity; as, *high* speed, power, color, etc. **high and dry,** out of water; — said of a vessel aground above water; hence, fig., out of the current of events, etc. — **H. Church** and **Low Church,** two parties in the Anglican Church. High-Churchmen emphasize doctrine, ceremonies, and symbols. — **H. German.** See GERMAN, *n.,* 2. — **H. Mass,** *R. C. Church,* Mass with incense, music, the assistance of a deacon, etc. — **h. priest,** a chief priest; esp., the head of the Jewish priesthood. — **h. school.** See SCHOOL. — **h. seas,** the open, uninclosed portion of the sea or ocean. — **h. treason,** treason against the sovereign or the state; — the highest civil offense. — **with a h. hand,** with power; imperiously; as, the president carried things *with a high hand.* — *adv.* **1.** At or to a high altitude or degree. **2.** At or to a high pitch. **3.** Richly; luxuriously.

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high'born' (hī'bôrn'), *a.* Of noble birth.
high'-flown', *a.* [4] Extravagant; bombastic.
high'-hand'ed (hī'hăn'dĕd), *a.* [4] Overbearing.
high'land (hī'lănd), *n.* Elevated or mountainous land; often, in *pl.*, an elevated region.
high'land-er (-lăn-dẽr), *n.* An inhabitant of highlands, *esp.* [*cap.*] of the Highlands of Scotland.
high'ly, *adv.* In a high degree; very much.
high'-mind'ed, *a.* [4] **1.** Proud; arrogant. **2.** Having honorable pride; of lofty principles.
high'ness (hī'nĕs), *n.* **1.** Elevation; loftiness. **2.** [*cap.*] A title of honor given to princes.
high'-pres'sure, *a.* Having a pressure greatly exceeding that of the atmosphere; — said of steam, air, water, etc., and of various kinds of engines.
high'road' (hī'rōd'), *n.* A highway; main road.
high'-spir'it-ed, *a.* [4] Bold or lofty in spirit.
high'-strung', *a.* [4] In a state of tense or quick sensibility; highly sensitive or nervous.
highth (hitth). Var. of HEIGHT.
high'way' (hī'wā'), *n.* A main road or thoroughfare; any way open to the public. — **Syn.** See WAY.
high'way'man (-măn), *n.* A highway robber.
hike (hīk), *v. i.*; HIKED (hīkt); HIK'ING (hīk'ĭng). To move with a swing, throw, jerk, or the like. — *v. i.* To tramp; march laboriously. — *n.* Act of hiking. *All Dial. or Colloq.*
hi-la'ri-ous (hī-lā'rĭ-ŭs; hĭ-), *a.* [4] Mirthful; noisy; merry. — **hi-la'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* [8].
hi-lar'i-ty (hī-lăr'ĭ-tĭ; hĭ-), *n.* Boisterous mirth.
hill (hĭl), *n.* **1.** A natural elevation of land, less than a mountain. **2.** An artificial heap or mound, as of earth, raised about a plant or cluster of plants. — *v. t.* To surround with earth; as, to *hill* corn.
hill'i-ness (hĭl'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of being hilly.
hill'ock (hĭl'ŭk), *n.* A small hill.
hill'side' (-sīd'), *n.* The side or declivity of a hill.
hill'top' (-tŏp'), *n.* The top of a hill.
hill'y (-ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Abounding with hills. **2.** Of the nature of a hill; steep.
hilt (hĭlt), *n.* A handle, esp. of a sword, etc.
him (hĭm), *pron.* Objective case of *he*.
Hi-ma'la-yan (hĭ-mä'lá-yăn; hĭm'á-lā'yăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, the Himalayas.
him-self' (hĭm-sĕlf'), *pron.* An emphasized form for *he, him*.
hind (hīnd), *n.* A farm workman or assistant as in Scotland or England; a rustic; boor.
hind (hīnd), *n.* Female of the red deer. Cf. STAG.
hind (hīnd), *a.*; HIND'ER; HIND'MOST, or HIND'ER-MOST. In the rear; — opposed to *front*; pertaining to the part or end that follows, or is behind; as, *hind* leg, wheel, etc. — **Syn.** See POSTERIOR.
hind'er (hĭn'dẽr), *a.* Hind. — **Syn.** See POSTERIOR.
hin'der (hĭn'dẽr), *v. t.* **1.** To keep back or behind; check; obstruct. **2.** To prevent; embarrass; shut out. — **Syn.** Retard, impede, delay, block. — *v. i.* To interpose obstacles or impediments.
hind'er-most (hĭn'dẽr-mōst) } *a.* Farthest in the
hind'most (hīnd'mōst) } rear; last.
Hin'di (hĭn'dē), *n.* The chief vernacular of northern India. See HINDUSTANI, *n.*
Hin'doo. Var. of HINDU.
hin'drance (hĭn'drăns), *n.* A hindering; state of being hindered; that which hinders; impediment. — **Syn.** Obstruction, obstacle, check, delay.
Hin'du (hĭn'dōō; hĭn-dōō'), *n.* A member of one of the native races of Hindustan; esp., an adherent of Hinduism. — **Hin'du**, *a.*
Hin'du-ism (hĭn'dōō-ĭz'm), *n.* The polytheistic religion of the Hindus.
Hin'du-sta'ni (-stä'nē), *a.* Of or pertaining to Hindustan or its people or Hindustani. — *n.* The most important dialect of Hindi. It is current as a lingua franca over nearly all India.
hinge (hĭnj), *n.* The joint on which a door, etc., turns or swings. — *v. t.* [1] To attach by, or furnish with, hinges. — *v. i.* To hang or turn as on a hinge; as, the argument *hinges* on one point.
hin'ny (hĭn'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-ĭz). The offspring of a stallion and a she-ass.
hint (hĭnt), *n.* A remote allusion; a suggestion or reminder without a full declaration. — **Syn.** See SUGGESTION. — *v. t.* To bring to mind by a hint, or indirectly. — *v. i.* To make an indirect allusion. — to hint at, to allude to lightly or indirectly. **Syn.** HINT, INTIMATE, INSINUATE imply suggestion. To hint is to suggest indirectly or by covert allusion. The word often implies lack of candor or straightforwardness; as, some darkly *hinted* of treachery. Intimate often implies a lighter or more elusive suggestion than *hint*, but does not suggest lack of candor; as, to *intimate* one's intentions; to insinuate is to hint artfully or to convey an underhand suggestion; as, cowardly *insinuations*.
hin'ter-land' (hĭn'tẽr-lănd'), *n.* Inland district.
hip (hĭp), *n.* The projecting region at each side of the body below the waist; thigh joint; haunch.
hip, *n.* The ripened fruit of a rosebush.
hip'po-drome (hĭp'ŏ-drōm), *n.* **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* An oval track for horse races, with tiers of seats for spectators. **2.** An arena for equestrian performances; circus.
hip'po-griff, hip'po-gryph (-grĭf), *n.* A fabulous winged animal, half horse and half griffin.
hip'po-pot'a-mus (hĭp'ŏ-pŏt'á-mŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. -MUSES (-ĕz), L. -MI (-mī). A large animal common in the rivers of Africa. It is an amphibious, herbivorous mammal. See HOOFED ANIMALS, *Illust.*
hire (hīr), *n.* **1.** The price paid for the use of a thing or a place, or for service or labor; pay. **2.** Act of hiring something. — **Syn.** See WAGES. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To engage the labor or services of for hire; as, to *hire* a servant. **2.** To procure for temporary use for a compensation; as, to *hire* a house. **3.** To grant temporary use of for compensation; as, he *hired* himself to work.
Syn. HIRE, LET. The use of *hire* for *let* (as in he *hired* me a house) is now incorrect. See EMPLOY.
hire'ling (-lĭng), *n.* One who is hired; a mercenary. — *a.* Serving for hire, esp. mercenarily.
hir'sute (hûr'sūt; hẽr-sūt'), *a.* [4] Rough with hair or bristles; shaggy. — **hir'sute-ness**, *n.* [8].
his (hĭz), *pron. & a.* Belonging or pertaining to him; — used as the possessive case of *he*, or as a possessive adjective.
hiss (hĭs), *v. i.* To make a hiss. — *v. t.* **1.** To condemn by hissing. **2.** To utter with a hiss. — *n.* A prolonged sound like that of *s*, esp. as a token of anger, contempt, etc.; sound made in hissing.
hiss'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of emitting a hiss or hisses. **2.** An occasion or object of contempt. *Archaic.*
hist (hĭst), *interj.* Hush! Be silent!
his-tol'o-gist (-jĭst), *n.* One versed in histology.
his-tol'o-gy (hĭs-tŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* The science of the minute structure of organic tissues.
his-to'ri-an (hĭs-tō'rĭ-ăn), *n.* A writer of history.
his-tor'ic (-tŏr'ĭk) } *a.* [4] **1.** Of, pertaining
his-tor'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } to, or of the nature of, history; narrating, dealing with, or based upon, history; true to history; as, *historical* evidence; — in this sense *historic* is usual. **2.** Constituting history; associated with, or famous in, history; — in this sense *historic* is usual; as, a *historic* treaty. **3.** *Gram.* Used in telling past events; as, the *historical* tenses; — in this sense *historical* is usual. — **his-tor'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].
his'to-ry (hĭs'tŏ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A narrative of events; esp., a systematic written account of events affecting a nation, etc. **2.** The branch of knowledge that records and explains past

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events; the study of such records. **3.** The events that form the subject of a history.

his/tri-on'ic (hĭs/trĭ-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the stage or to actors; theatrical.

hit (hĭt), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* HIT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HIT'TING. **1.** To come upon (esp. a thing sought); meet with; reach; find; as, to *hit* the right plan. **2.** To strike or touch (esp. an object aimed at); as, to *hit* a ball. **3.** To affect to one's detriment, discomfort, or discomfiture; as, the taunt *hit* him hard. — **Syn.** See STRIKE. — **to hit off. a** To do easily and neatly; improvise; as, *to hit off* a sonnet. **b** To reproduce; imitate; as, *to hit off* a character. — *v. i.* **1.** To succeed, often with implied chance, or luck; as, to *hit* upon an explanation. **2.** To strike; as, the wagon *hit* against a post; he *hit* out with his fists. — **hit or miss,** at random. — *n.* **1.** A blow striking the object aimed at. **2.** A stroke of success. **3.** An apt or telling remark.

hitch (hĭch), *v. t.* **1.** To move with jerks; hobble. **2.** To become entangled or caught; catch; cling; as, the lasso *hitched* on the animal's leg. **3.** To agree. *Colloq.* — *v. t.* **1.** To move (something) with jerks. **2.** To catch or fasten as by a hook or knot; make fast; unite. — *n.* **1.** A sudden movement or pull; jerk. **2.** A hobble; limp. **3.** A stop or sudden halt; impediment; obstacle. **4.** *Naut.* A knot or noose, esp. as a temporary fastening.

hith'er (hĭth'ẽr), *adv.* To this place.

Syn. HITHER, HERE. *Hither* was formerly used with verbs of motion, *here* with verbs of rest; *here* has now displaced *hither*, except in elevated style. — *a.* On the side toward the person speaking.

hith'er-to' (-tōō'; hĭth'ẽr-tōō'), *adv.* Up to this time; as yet; until now.

hith'er-ward (-wẽrd), *adv.* Toward this place.

hith'er-wards (-wẽrdz). Var. of HITHERWARD.

hit'ter (hĭt'ẽr), *n.* One that hits.

hive (hīv), *n.* **1.** A beehive; also, a hived swarm of bees. **2.** Something suggestive of a beehive, as a place swarming with busy occupants. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To collect into, or cause to enter, a hive. **2.** To store up in a hive, as honey; lay up in store. — *v. i.* To enter a hive together, as bees; reside in a body.

hives (hīvz), *n. pl. Med.* Nettle rash.

ho (hō), *interj.* Stop! Stand still! Hold! Cf. WHOA.

ho, *interj.* **1.** A cry of surprise, delight, etc., or, repeated, of derisive laughter. **2.** Hallo! Attend!

hoa (hō). Var. of 1st and 2d HO.

hoar (hōr), *a.* **1.** White, or grayish white. **2.** Gray or white with age; hoary; venerable.

hoard (hōrd), *n.* A store laid up; hidden supply; treasure. — *v. t.* To collect and lay up. — *v. i.* To lay up a store, as of money. — **hoard'er,** *n.* [8].

hoard'ing (hōr'dĭng), *n.* Act of one who hoards; also (in *pl.*), that which is hoarded.

hoard'ing, *n.* A temporary fence of boards.

hoar'frost' (hōr'frôst'), *n.* White frost; rime.

hoar'hound'. Var. of HORSEHOUND.

hoarse (hōrs), *a.* [3] **1.** Harsh; discordant. **2.** Having a grating voice; as, *hoarse* from a cold.

hoar'y (hōr'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** White or whitish; white or gray with age. **2.** Ancient; as, *hoary* antiquity.

hoax (hōks), *n.* A mocking or mischievous deception or story. — *v. t.* To deceive by a hoax.

hob'ble (hŏb''l), *v. i.* [1] To walk lame; limp. — *v. t.* To fetter; hopple; clog. — *n.* **1.** An unequal gait; limp. **2.** A fetter; hopple; clog.

hob'ble-de-hoy' (-dē-hoĭ'), *n.* An awkward youth.

hob'by (hŏb'ĭ), *n.* A subject to which one constantly reverts; favorite pursuit. — **Syn.** See VOCATION.

hob'by-horse' (-hôrs'), *n.* A rocking horse, or other imitation toy horse.

hob'gob'lin (-gŏb'ĭlĭn), *n.* **1.** A mischievous sprite; specif. [*cap.*], Puck. **2.** A bogy; bugbear.

hob'nail' (hŏb'nāl'), *n.* A short large-headed nail, for studding shoe soles.

hob'nob' (-nŏb'), *v. i.*; -NOBBED' (-nŏbd'); -NOB'BING. To drink or associate familiarly (with).

hock (hŏk), *n.* A white Rhine wine.

hock, *n.* The joint in the hind limb of quadrupeds, as the horse, about midway between hoof and thigh, which bends backward.

hock'ey (-ĭ), *n.* A well-known game played by driving a ball or disk with a bent stick.

ho'cus-po'cus (hō'kŭs-pō'kŭs), *n.* **1.** A formula used by jugglers. **2.** A juggler's trick.

hod (hŏd), *n.* **1.** A trough with a handle for carrying mortar, bricks, etc. **2.** A coal scuttle.

hodge'podge' (hŏj'pŏj'), *n.* A mixture; medley.

hoe (hō), *n.* A long-handled implement, with a thin, flat blade set transversely, for weeding, etc. — *v. t. & i.*; HOED (hōd); HOE'ING. To dig, cut, etc., with a hoe.

hoe'cake' (hō'kāk'), *n.* A cake of Indian meal; — so called because originally cooked on a hoe. *U. S.*

hog (hŏg), *n.* A swine, esp. an adult one.

hog'back' (hŏg'băk'), *n. Geol.* A ridge with a sharp summit and steep sides.

hog'gish (-ĭsh), *a.* [4] Gluttonish; filthy; selfish.

hogs'head (hŏgz'hĕd), *n.* **1.** A large cask, esp. one containing from 100 to 140 gallons. **2.** A liquid measure, usually 63 wine gallons, or 238.5 liters.

hoist (hoĭst), *v. t.* To raise; elevate; esp., to lift with tackle. — *n.* **1.** Act of hoisting; lift; boost. *Colloq.* **2.** *Chiefly Naut.* Perpendicular height of a flag, as when flying from a staff, or of a sail. **3.** A lifting apparatus; elevator for heavy loads.

hoi'ty-toi'ty (hoi'tĭ-toi'tĭ), *a.* Thoughtless; giddy; also, haughty. — *interj.* An exclamation of surprise, with some degree of contempt.

hold (hōld), *n. Naut.* The interior of a vessel, esp. below the lower deck, where cargo is stowed.

hold, *v. t.; pret. & p.p.* HELD (hĕld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HOLD'ING. HOLD'EN (hōl'd'n), *p. p.*, is now rare or legal. **1.** To keep in a given situation, relation, or the like; retain; sustain; support. **2.** To contain; have capacity for; as, this pail *holds* water, or *holds* ten quarts. **3.** To maintain possession of, or authority over; as, the garrison *held* the fort. **4.** To own or occupy; as, to *hold* office or property. **5.** To detain; restrain; keep; as, to *hold* the attention; *hold* one's tongue; the army was *held* in check. **6.** To have or join in, as a meeting, etc.; bring about and conduct. **7.** To entertain or accept, as an opinion. **8.** To consider; judge; esp., to decide as a judicial ruling. — **Syn.** See HAVE, CONTAIN. — **to hold in,** to restrain; curb. — **to h. off,** to keep at a distance. — **to h. one's own,** to maintain one's position or condition against a competitor or any opposing force. — **to h. one's peace,** to h. one's tongue, to keep silent. — **to h. out. a** To extend, as the hand. **b** To offer, as a reward. — **to h. over,** to postpone; keep for future action. — **to h. up. a** To raise; lift; support. **b** To exhibit; display; as, he was *held up* as an example. **c** To stop in order to rob. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* **1.** To maintain a grasp on, or a connection with, something. **2.** To endure; continue; last; persist. **3.** To remain steadfast or faithful; as, he *held* to his purpose. **4.** To be valid; as, the rule *holds* in all cases. **5.** To forbear; — mostly in imperative; as, "*Hold*, enough!" — **to hold forth,** to preach; harangue; — often contemptuous. — **to h. in,** to restrain one's self. — **to h. off,** to keep at a distance; delay; as, the rain *holds off.* — **to h. on,** to keep fast hold; continue; as, the hot weather *holds on.* — **to h. out,** to last; endure; as, the garrison *held out* till relief came. — **to h. over,** to continue in occupation or in office beyond the set term. — *n.* **1.** Act of holding; seizure; grasp; possession. **2.** Authority or ground to take or keep;

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claim; as, the law had no *hold* upon him. **3.** Something that may be grasped. **4.** A stronghold.

hold'back' (-bǎk'), *n.* **1.** Check; obstacle. **2.** A device to enable a horse to back a vehicle.

hold'en. See HOLD, *prin. parts.*

hold'er (hōl'dẽr), *n.* **1.** One that holds. **2.** A tenant. **3.** The person legally entitled to receive payment of a bill, note, or check.

hold'ing, *vb. n.* **1.** Land held, esp. of a superior. **2.** Property owned, as bonds or stocks.

hole (hōl), *n.* **1.** An opening; aperture. **2.** A hollow place; excavation; pit. **3.** A den or burrow. **Syn.** HOLE, CAVITY. **Hole** may apply either to a recess or depression or to an aperture or perforation. **Cavity** applies only to a recess or a depression within a body; it suggests particularly hollowness or emptiness; as, a *cavity* in a tooth.

hol'i-but (hŏl'ĭ-bŭt). Var. of HALIBUT.

hol'i-day (-dā), *n.* A day of exemption from work; or time of recreation; esp., a day fixed by law for suspension of business; a legal holiday. — *a.* Festive; gay; as, *holiday* attire.

ho'li-ness (hō'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* **1.** State or character of being holy. **2.** [*cap.*] A title of the Pope; — with *his* or *your*.

hol'land (hŏl'ănd), *n.* A kind of linen; a fabric of cotton or linen, glazed or unglazed; — also used in *pl.* with singular construction.

Hol'land-er (-ăn-dẽr), *n.* A native of Holland.

hol'lands (hŏl'ăndz), *n.* **1.** See HOLLAND, *n.* **2.** [*cap.*] Gin made in Holland.

hol'lo (hŏl'ō; hŏ-lō'; *interj. usually* hŏ-lō'), *interj. & n.* Ho there! stop! attend! hence, a call to attract attention, etc.; also, an exclamation of greeting, now commonly *hello.* — (hŏl'ō), *v. i.* To call out or exclaim; halloo.

hol'loa. Var. of HOLLO.

hol'low (hŏl'ō), *a.* [3] **1.** Having a cavity within a solid substance; not solid. **2.** Depressed; concave; sunken; as, *hollow* cheeks. **3.** Reverberated from or as from a cavity; muffled; as, a *hollow* roar. **4.** Deceitful; as, *hollow* words. — *adv.* Wholly; utterly. *Colloq.* — *n.* **1.** A cavity; hole. **2.** A depression; concavity; basin, or valley. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become hollow. — **hol'low-ness,** *n.* [8].

holly (hŏl'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). **1.** Any tree or shrub of a certain genus having glossy, spiny-margined leaves and bright red berries. **2.** The foliage or branches of the holly.

European Holly. Reduced.

hol'ly-hock (-hŏk), *n.* A tall perennial herb of the mallow family flowering in a terminal spike.

holm (hōm), *n.* The **holm oak,** an evergreen oak of southern Europe.

hol'o-caust (hŏl'ō-kôst), *n.* **1.** A sacrificial offering all of which is consumed by fire. **2.** A complete or thorough destruction, esp. by fire, as of many human beings.

hol'ster (hōl'stẽr), *n.* A leather case for a pistol.

ho'ly (hō'lĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Set apart to the service of deity; hallowed; sacred; — opp. to *profane.* **2.** Spiritually perfect, whole, or sound; pure in heart; godly. — **Syn.** See SACRED. — **Holy Father,** a title of the Pope. — **H. Ghost,** *or* **H. Spirit.** third person of the Trinity; the Comforter. — **H. Land,** Palestine. — **H. One,** God or Christ. — **h. rood,** the cross or crucifix, esp. over the entrance to a chancel. — **h. water,** water blessed by a priest. — **H. Week,** the week before Easter; Passion Week. — **h. writ,** the Scriptures.

ho'ly, *n.; pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). A holy thing or place. — **holy of holies,** innermost apartment of the Jewish tabernacle and temple, where the ark was kept.

ho'ly-day' (-dā'), *n., or* **holy day.** A religious festival.

ho'ly-stone' (-stōn'), *n. Naut.* Sandstone used to scrub decks. — *v. t. & i.* To scrub with a holystone.

hom'age (hŏm'ĭj), *n.* **1.** A ceremony by which a man, in feudal times, acknowledged himself the vassal of a lord; relation so established. **2.** Respect or reverential regard; deference; esp., obeisance.

home (hōm), *n.* **1.** One's dwelling place; abode of one's family. **2.** One's native place or land. **3.** The locality where a thing is usually or naturally abundant; habitat; seat. **4.** An asylum. **5.** The grave, or final abode of the soul; as, "man goeth to his long *home.*" **6.** In various games, the goal. — **Syn.** See HABITATION. — *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to one's home; domestic. **2.** Poignant; intimate; effective; as, a *home* thrust. — *adv.* **1.** To one's home or country. **2.** To the heart or core; intimately; close. **3.** To the place where it belongs; to the point or limit aimed at; as, to drive a nail *home.*

home'like' (hōm'līk'), *a.* [4] Like a home; comfortable; cheerful; cozy; friendly.

home'li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being homely

home'ly (-lĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Characteristic of home life; simple; plain; unpretending; also, rude; as, *homely* fare. **2.** Of plain or coarse features; plain.

ho'me-o-path (hō'mē-ō-păth; hŏm'ē-), *n.* A practitioner of homeopathy.

he'me-op'a-thy (-ŏp'ă-thĭ), *n. Med.* The theory that disease is cured by remedies which produce on a healthy person effects similar to the symptoms of the malady to be cured, the remedies being usually given in minute doses; the practice based on this theory. — **-o-path'ic** (-ō-păth'ĭk), *a.*

Ho-mer'ic (hō-mĕr'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Homer, the Greek poet, or his poetry.

home'sick' (hōm'sĭk'), *a.* [4] Pining for home. — **home'sick'ness,** *n.* [8].

home'spun' (-spŭn'), *a.* Spun or wrought at home; coarse; plain. — *n.* Cloth made at home, or of yarn spun at home, or like that of home make.

home'stead (-stĕd), *n.* The home place; a home and the ground immediately connected with it.

home'ward (-wẽrd), **-wards** (-wẽrdz), *adv.* Toward home. — *a.* Being in the direction of home.

hom'i-cid'al (hŏm'ĭ-sīd'ăl), *a.* [4] Murderous.

hom'i-cide (hŏm'ĭ-sīd), *n.* **1.** The killing of one human being by another. **2.** A manslayer. *Rare.*

hem'i-let'ics (-lĕt'ĭks), *n.* Art of preaching.

hom'i-ly (hŏm'ĭ-lĭ), *n.; pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). **1.** A discourse or sermon delivered to an audience. **2.** A serious or tedious exhortation in private.

hom'ing (hōm'ĭng), *p. a.* Home-returning. — **homing pigeon,** a pigeon trained to return home.

hom'i-ny (hŏm'ĭ-nĭ), *n.* Maize hulled and often, also, broken, for food. *U. S.*

ho'mœ-o-path, etc. Vars. of HOMEOPATH, etc.

ho'mo-ge'ne-ous (hō'mō-jē'nē-ŭs; hŏm'ō-), *a.* [4] Of the same kind or nature; of similar parts or elements; — opposed to *heterogeneous.*

ho-mol'o-gous (hō-mŏl'ō-gŭs), *a.* Having the same relative position, proportion, value, or structure.

hom'o-nym (hŏm'ō-nĭm; hŏ'mō-), *n.* Any of two or more words alike in sound but differing in meaning; as, *bare* and *bear.*

hom'o-phone (hŏm'ō-fōn; hŏ'mō-), *n.* [*Usually in pl.*] **1.** A character expressing a like sound with another character. **2.** Any of two or more words alike in sound, but differing in meaning and, usually, in spelling; as, *all* and *awl.*

hone (hōn), *n.* A fine whetstone, esp. one for razors. — *v. t.* [1] To sharpen or set with a hone.

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hon'est (ŏn'ĕst), *a.* [4] **1.** Fair and straightforward in conduct, thought, etc.; as, an *honest* judge, confession. **2.** Free from deception or fraud; genuine, full, unadulterated, etc.; as, *honest* measure. **3.** Open; frank; as, an *honest* face. **4.** Chaste; virtuous. *Archaic.* — **Syn.** Upright; equitable, just; candid, ingenuous. — **hon'est-ly**, *adv.* [8].

hon'es-ty (-ĕs-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being honest; freedom from guile or fraud.

Syn.—HONESTY, HONOR, INTEGRITY, PROBITY. Honesty is the general term for freedom from fraud; honor implies high-mindedness or a nice sense of allegiance to one's standards; as, the *honesty* of a servant; the *honor* of a gentleman. Integrity denotes uprightness or incorruptibility; probity is tried integrity.

hon'ey (hŭn'ĭ), *n.* **1.** A sweet sticky fluid, the nectar of flowers as collected and worked up for food by certain insects, esp. bees; also, any similar fluid. **2.** Honeylike quality or character.

hon'ey-bee' (-bē'), *n.* Any of certain social honey-producing bees, esp. any of the species kept for their honey and wax. See INSECTS, *Illust.*

hon'ey-comb' (-kōm'), *n.* **1.** The mass of six-sided cells of wax built by bees. **2.** Something likened to a bee's honeycomb. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become full of cavities like a honeycomb.

hon'ey-dew' (-dū'), *n.* **1.** Sweet material exuding from leaves of many plants. **2.** A honeylike secretion of certain insects, as aphids.

hon'eyed (hŭn'ĭd), *a.* [4] Abounding with honey; sweetened as with honey; sweet; dulcet.

honey locust. A North American tree bearing spines on the trunk and producing large flat pods.

hon'ey-moon' (-mōōn'), *n.* The first month or so after marriage; esp., the holiday spent by a couple after marriage, before settling down.

hon'ey-suck'le (-sŭk'l), *n.* **1.** Any of various climbing plants, having tubular fragrant flowers. **2.** Any of several other fragrant-flowered shrubs.

hon'ied (-ĭd). Var. of HONEYED.

honk (hŏŋk), *n.* The cry of the wild goose, or a sound likened to it. — *v. i.* To utter a honk.

hon'or (ŏn'ẽr), *n.* [5] **1.** Esteem due or paid to worth; as, to hold a man in *honor;* hence, renown; fame; high position; as, "A prophet is not without *honor*, save in his own country." **2.** High moral worth; nobleness. **3.** A nice sense of what is right, just, and true, with strict conformity thereto. **4.** A token of esteem paid to worth; a mark of respect; as, civil *honors.* **5.** A title given to the holders of certain civil offices, as a mayor or judge; — with *his* or *your.* **6.** A cause of respect, fame, or glory; an ornament; as, he is an *honor* to his profession. **7.** *pl.* Academic distinctions; as, he took *honors* in the classics. — **Syn.** See HONESTY, REPUTATION. — *v. t.* **1.** To regard or treat with honor, esteem, or respect; also, to adore or worship (God). **2.** To bestow honor on; dignify; compliment, as by attentions. **3.** To accept and pay when due; as, to *honor* a draft.

hon'or-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* [5] **1.** Worthy of honor; noble; illustrious. **2.** Actuated by, or consistent with, honor; as, an *honorable* man, motive, etc. **3.** Conferring honor; as, *honorable* wounds. **4.** [*cap.*] A title of distinction prefixed to the names of those holding certain offices, etc. Abbr. *Hon.* — **hon'or-a-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.* [8].

hon'o-ra'ri-um (ŏn'ŏ-rā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ă). An honorary payment or reward, usually for services on which a price may not be set.

hon'or-a-ry (ŏn'ẽr-ă-rĭ), *a.* [4] **1.** Done or conferred as a token of honor. **2.** Designating or holding a title or place without rendering service or receiving the usual emoluments or privileges.

hood (hŏŏd), *n.* **1.** A flexible protective covering for the head and neck, as on a robe. **2.** Something like, or suggestive of, a hood in shape or use. — *v. t.* To provide with a hood.

hood'lum (hōōd'lŭm), *n.* A young rowdy. *Colloq.*

hoo'doo (hōō'dōō), *n.* **1.** = VOODOO. **2.** One that brings bad luck; hence, bad luck. *Colloq.*

hood'wink (hŏŏd'wĭŋk), *v. t.* **1.** To blind by covering the eyes. **2.** To deceive; impose on.

hoof (hōōf), *n.* The covering of horn which protects the front of the digits of horses, oxen, etc. Also, the foot as a whole, esp. of a horse. See HOOFED ANIMALS, *Illust.*

hook (hŏŏk), *n.* **1.** A curved or bent piece, as for catching something. **2.** An implement for cutting or lopping, as a sickle. **3.** Something curved or bent like a hook. **4.** An act of hooking. — **by hook or by crook**, one way or other; by any means. — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To give the form of a hook to; crook. **2.** To catch or fasten, or seize and draw, with or as with a hook; hence, to steal; pilfer. **3.** To gore (with the horns).

hook'ah, hook'a (hŏŏk'ă), *n.* A tobacco pipe in which the smoke passes through water.

hooked (hŏŏkt; hŏŏk'ĕd), *a.* [4] **1.** Shaped like a hook. **2.** Provided with a hook or hooks.

hook'worm' (hŏŏk'wûrm'), *n.* A parasitic intestinal worm, with hooks or spines about the mouth.

hoop (hōōp), *n.* **1.** A circular band to hold together the staves of a cask, tub, etc. **2.** A circle, or set framework of circles, to expand skirts; — usually in *pl.* — *v. t.* To bind with hoops; encircle.

Hoo'sier (hōō'zhẽr), *n.* An inhabitant of Indiana; — a nickname.

hoot (hōōt), *v. i.* **1.** To utter a loud shout; usually, to cry out in contempt. **2.** Of an owl, to utter its cry, suggestive of "hoot." Also, to utter a similar cry. — *v. t.* To assail with contemptuous cries. — *n.* **1.** A loud inarticulate shout or noise; esp., a derisive shout. **2.** The cry of an owl.

hop (hŏp), *v. i.*; HOPPED (hŏpt); HOP'PING. **1.** To move, as a bird, by short brisk leaps; also, to jump on one foot. **2.** To dance. *Colloq.* — *v. t.* To hop about or over. — *n.* **1.** A short brisk leap, esp. on one leg. **2.** An informal dance or ball. *Colloq.*

hop, *n.* **1.** A twining vine with greenish flowers, the pistillate flowers growing in cones, or strobiles. **2.** *pl.* The dried ripe cones of the hop, used in making beer, etc.

Hop Leaves and Strobiles.

hope (hōp), *n.* **1.** Desire, with expectation of getting what is desired or belief that it is obtainable. **2.** Trust. **3.** Ground of hope; as, he is the *hope* of his people. **4.** That which is hoped for. — **in hopes,** in hope; hopeful. — *v. i.* [1] To entertain hope; with *for.* — *v. t.* **1.** To cherish hope of. **2.** To desire; wish.

hope'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* [4] **1.** Full of hope; sanguine. **2.** Having qualities which excite hope; promising. — **hope'ful-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ful-ness**, *n.* [8].

hope'less, *a.* [4] **1.** Without hope; despairing. **2.** Affording no hope; desperate. — **hope'less-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **hope'less-ness**, *n.* [8].

hop'per (hŏp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that hops. **2.** The larva of a cheese fly; any of various other insects. **3.** A chute or receptacle, usually funnel-shaped, for feeding any material, as to a machine.

hop'ple (-'l), *v. t. & n.* [1] Hobble; fetter.

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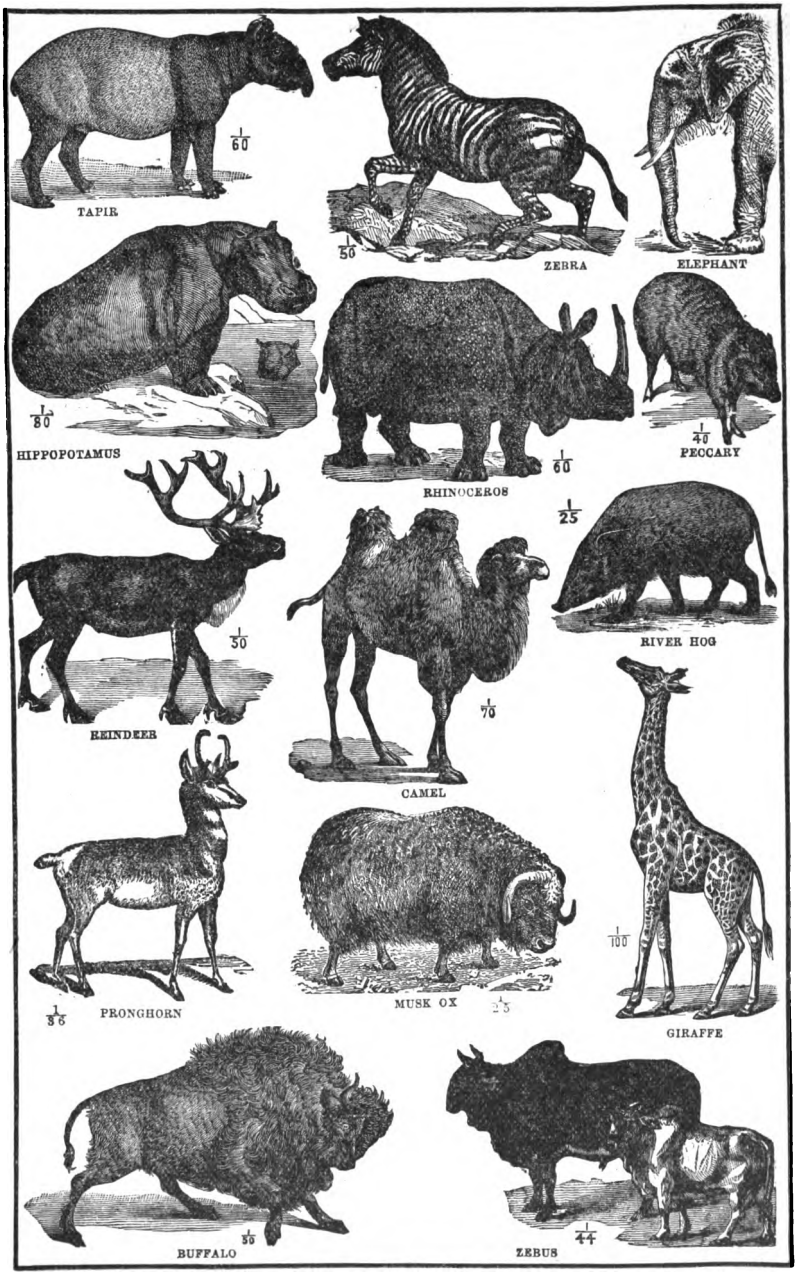

TYPICAL HOOFED ANIMALS

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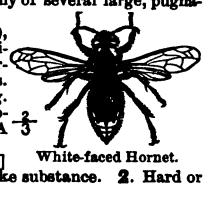
hop'scotch′ (hŏp′skŏch′), *n.* A child's game.
Ho-ra'ti-us Co'cles (hō-rā′shĭ-ŭs kō′klēz ; hŏ-rā′-shŭs). In Roman legend, a hero who defended a bridge at Rome against the Etruscan army.
horde (hōrd),*n.* **1.** A clan or tribal group of nomad Mongolians ; hence, any loosely organized nomadic group. **2.** A crowd ; pack.
hore'hound′ (hōr′hound′), *n.* **1.** A bitter mint with hoary downy leaves. **2.** An extract or confection made from, or flavored with, this plant.
ho-ri'zon (hō-rī′zŭn), *n.* The apparent junction of earth and sky. Fig., limit or bounds of perception or experience.
hor'i-zon'tal (hŏr'ĭ-zŏn'tăl), *a.* Parallel to the plane of the horizon. — *n.* A horizontal thing, esp. a horizontal line or plane. — **-tal-ly**, *adv.*
horn (hôrn), *n.* **1.** One of the hard, projecting processes borne on the head of many hoofed mammals, as cattle, sheep, etc. **2.** Something made of, or suggestive of, a horn; as: **a** A wind instrument of music, originally one made of a horn. **b** One of the ends of a crescent. **3.** The material of which horns are composed ; also, any similar substance.
horn'blende′ (-blĕnd′), *n.* A widely distributed mineral, commonly black, dark green, or brown, consisting chiefly of silica, magnesia, and lime.
horned (hôrnd, *or, esp. poetic or rhetorical*, hôr′nĕd), *a.* Having a horn or horns; as, *horned* cattle. — **horned toad**, any of certain small harmless scaly insectivorous lizards having hornlike spines.
hor'net (hôr′nĕt), *n.* Any of several large, pugnacious wasps.
horn'pipe′ (hôrn′pip′), *n.* **1.** A kind of musical wind instrument formerly popular in Wales. **2.** A lively dance, orig. to hornpipe playing, popular among sailors. **3.** A tune for such a dance.


White-faced Hornet. 2/3

horn'y (hôr′nĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Of horn or a hornlike substance. **2.** Hard or translucent like horn.
ho-rol'o-gy (hō-rŏl′ō-jĭ), *n.* Science or art of measuring time or of constructing timepieces.
hor'o-scope (hŏr′ō-skōp), *n.* **1.** The representation of the aspect of the heavens at the moment of one's birth, used by the astrologer; esp., the zodiacal sign then rising. **2.** The diagram of 12 "houses," or signs of the zodiac, into which the circuit of the heavens is divided for such prediction.
hor'ri-ble (-rĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] Exciting horror ; dreadful; hideous. — **hor'ri-bly**, *adv.* [8].
Syn. Horrid, frightful, awful, terrific, abominable. — HORRIBLE, HORRID. Horrible is the general term for that which inspires horror ; horrid often suggests inherent repulsiveness ; in colloquial usage *horrid* is a general term of aversion.
her'rid (-rĭd), *a.* [4] Hideous; shocking. — **Syn.** See HORRIBLE. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
hor-rif'ic (hō-rĭf′ĭk), *a.* [4] Horrifying; frightful.
hor'ri-fy (hŏr′ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [2] To strike with horror.
hor'ror (hŏr′ẽr), *n.* **1.** A painful emotion of fear and abhorrence ; also, great aversion and repugnance. **2.** Horrible nature or condition ; that which is horrible. — **Syn.** See FEAR.
horse (hôrs), *n.; pl.* HORSES (hôr′sĕz), or collectively (in sense 4), HORSE. **1.** A well-known hoofed quadruped. **2.** The male of the genus horse; usually, a gelding. **3.** A member of the horse family, which includes the asses, zebras, and extinct types. **4.** Cavalry; — a collective ; — disting. from *foot*. **5.** A supporting frame, usually with legs. — *v. t.* [1] To provide with a horse or horses ; mount on or as on a horse. — *a.* Large or coarse of its kind or genus ; as, the *horse* bean, etc.
horse'back′ (hôrs′băk′), *n.* The back of a horse. — *adv.* On horseback ; mounted on a horse.
horse car. A street car or railroad car drawn by a horse or by horses. *U. S.* Cf. TRAMCAR.
horse'-chest'nut (hôrs′chĕs′nŭt), *n.* The large nutlike seed of a tree common in the temperate zones; also, the tree. See TREES, *Illust.*
horse'fly′ (-flī′), *n.; pl.* -FLIES (-flīz′). Any of numerous flies (some of large size) annoying to horses ; a gadfly. See INSECTS, *Illust.*
horse'hair′ (-hâr′), *n.* A hair of a horse, esp. one from the mane or tail.
horse latitudes. Either of two belts of calms and light airs about 30° N. and 30° S.
horse'leech′ (-lēch′), *n.* A European leech.
horse'man (hôrs′măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A rider on horseback; one skilled in the management or care of horses.
horse'man-ship (-shĭp), *n.* Act or art of riding or of managing or training horses.
horse'play′ (-plā′), *n.* Rude, boisterous play.
horse power *or* **horse'pow'er** (pou′ẽr), *n. Mechanics.* A unit of power, numerically equal to a rate of 550 foot pounds of work per second.
horse'-rad'ish (-răd′ĭsh), *n.* A plant of the cabbage family, whose root is used as a condiment.
horse'shoe′ (hôrs′shōō′), *n.* **1.** A shoe for horses. **2.** Something shaped like a horseshoe.
horse'tail′ (-tāl′), *n.* **1.** The tail of a horse. **2.** Any of various plants allied to the ferns.
horse'whip′ (-hwĭp′), *n.* A whip for horses. — *v. t.* To flog with a horsewhip.
horse'wom'an (-wo͝om′ăn), *n.; pl.* -WOMEN. A woman who rides on horseback.
hors'y (hôr′sĭ), *a.* [3] Pertaining to, or suggestive of, a horse, horses, or horse racing.
hor'ta-tive (hôr′tă-tĭv), *a.* [4] Hortatory.
hor'ta-to-ry (-tŭ-rĭ), *a.* [4] Giving, or characterized by, exhortation ; exhortative ; hortative.
hor'ti-cul'tur-al (hôr'tĭ-kŭl'tŭr-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to horticulture.
hor'ti-cul'ture (hôr'tĭ-kŭl'tŭr), *n.* Cultivation of a garden or orchard ; art or science of growing fruits, vegetables, or ornamental plants.
hor'ti-cul'tur-ist (-kŭl'tŭr-ĭst), *n.* One who practices horticulture.
ho-san'na (hō-zăn'ȧ), *interj. & n.* A Hebrew exclamation of praise to the Lord.
hose (hōz), *n.; pl.* HOSE. **1.** A stocking, or stockings. **2.** A flexible pipe for conveying fluids.
Ho-se'a (hō-zē′ȧ), *n.* **1.** A Hebrew prophet of the 8th century B. C. **2.** A book of the Old Testament.
ho'sier (hō′zhẽr), *n.* A dealer in hosiery.
ho'sier-y (-ĭ), *n.* Stockings ; goods knit like hose.
hos'pice (hŏs′pĭs), *n.* An inn for travelers or strangers, esp. one belonging to a religious order.
hos'pi-ta-ble (-pĭ-tă-b'l), *a.* [4] Extending, or marked by, hospitality. — **-ta-bly**, *adv.* [8].
hos'pi-tal (-tăl), *n.* An institution in which the sick or injured are given medical or surgical care.
hos'pi-tal'i-ty (-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Kind and generous reception of strangers or guests.
host (hōst), *n.* **1.** An army. **2.** A multitude.
host, *n.* **1.** One who receives or entertains another ; landlord. **2.** Any animal or plant affording lodgment or food to a parasite.
Host, *n. R. C. Ch.* The consecrated wafer used in the Mass ; also, the bread before consecration.
hos'tage (hŏs′tăj), *n.* **1.** A person given as a pledge. **2.** Any pledge or guarantee.
hos'tel (-tĕl), *n.* A hostelry. *Archaic.*
hos'tel-ry (-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). Place of lodging ; inn ; lodging house. *Archaic.*
host'ess (hōs′tĕs), *n.* A female host.
hos'tile (hŏs′tĭl), *a.* [4] Belonging or appropriate

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to an enemy; showing ill will. — *n.* An enemy. — **hos'tile-ly**, *adv.* [8].

hos-til'i-ty (hŏs-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State of being hostile; enmity. **2.** An act of open enmity; hostile deed; esp., *pl.*, acts of warfare.

Syn. HOSTILITY, ENMITY, ANIMOSITY. Hostility is (commonly open) antagonism, esp. as manifested in action; enmity is oftener the feeling (sometimes the state) of hatred or ill will; animosity is active enmity, often with bitterness; as, *hostility* to free trade; to harbor *enmity*; vindictive *animosity*.

hos'tler (hŏs'lẽr; ŏs'-), *n.* One in charge of horses at an inn or stable; groom.

hot (hŏt), *a.*; HOT'TER (-ẽr); -TEST. **1.** Much above normal temperature; — opposed to *cold*; characterized by great or unusual heat; as, a *hot* climate. **2.** Characterized by violent activity, or emotion; as: **a** Ardent; fiery; as, the *hot* blood of youth. **b** Violent; raging; as, a *hot* battle. **c** Excited; impatient; urgent; as, he came in *hot* haste. **3. a** Pressing hard; as, a *hot* chase. **b** Biting; pungent; as, *hot* as mustard. **4.** Strong; clear, as, in hunting, a trail or scent. — Syn. Burning, fervid, glowing, eager, brisk, vehement.

hot'bed' (hŏt'bĕd'), *n.* **1.** *Hort.* A bed of earth inclosed in glass and prepared for growing plants. **2.** A place favoring rapid growth.

hotch'potch' (hŏch'pŏch'), *n.* A hodgepodge.

ho-tel' (hō-tĕl'), *n.* A house for entertaining strangers or travelers; inn.

hot'-head' (hŏt'hĕd'), *n.* A hot-headed person.

hot'-head'ed, *a.* [4] Fiery; impetuous; hasty.

hot'house' (-hous'), *n.* A glasshouse warmed for growing or keeping tender plants.

hot'ly, *adv.* In a hot or fiery manner; hastily.

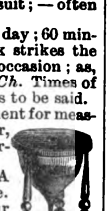
hot'ness, *n.* State of being hot; heat.

Hot'ten-tot (hŏt'n-tŏt), *n.* A member of a certain degraded South African race; also, their language.

hound (hound), *n.* **1.** A dog of any of certain breeds used in hunting. **2.** A despicable person. — *v. t.* **1.** To hunt with or as with hounds; fig., to pursue unrelentingly. **2.** To incite to pursuit; — often with *on*.

hour (our), *n.* **1.** The 24th part of a day; 60 minutes. **2.** Time of day; as, the clock strikes the *hours*. **3.** Set or particular time or occasion; as, in the *hour* of death. **4.** *pl. R. C. Ch.* Times of the day set for prayer, or the prayers to be said.

hour'glass' (our'glăs'), *n.* An instrument for measuring time, esp. the interval of an hour, as by sand running through an aperture.



Hourglass.

hou'ri (hōō'rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIS (-rĭz). A nymph of the Mohammedan paradise.

hour'ly (our'lĭ), *adv.* Every hour; hour by hour; frequently; continually. — *a.* Happening or done hourly.

house (hous), *n.* **1.** A structure for human habitation. **2.** With qualifying term, a building for some other purpose; as, hen*house*, ware*house*, etc. **3.** Anything serving an animal for shelter or habitation, as a bird's nest. **4.** A household. **5.** A family of kindred; esp., a noble family. **6.** One of the estates of a government assembled in parliament or legislature; a legislative or deliberative assembly; as, *House* of Commons; lower *house*; also, the place where it meets. **7.** A firm or commercial establishment. **8.** A theater; hence, an audience. **9.** See HOROSCOPE. — **House of Commons**, the lower house of the British Parliament, the upper house being the **H. of Lords**. — **h. of correction**, a reformatory for persons guilty of minor offenses. — **H. of Representatives**, the lower branch of a legislature, as of the U. S. Congress. — (houz), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To take or put into a house; harbor. **2.** *Naut.* To stow safely.

house'break'ing, *n.* Act of breaking open and entering another's dwelling with felonious intent. — **house'break'er**, *n.* [8].

house'hold (-hōld), *n.* Those who dwell as a family; family. — *a.* Pert. to a household; domestic.

house'hold'er (-hōl'dẽr), *n.* The head of a family; one who occupies a house with his family or alone.

house'keep'er (-kēp'ẽr), *n.* One who does, or oversees, the work of keeping house.

house'keep'ing, *n.* Management of a house and home affairs.

house fly. A two-winged fly found in all habitable parts of the world. It is a frequent agent in disseminating bacteria, esp. those of typhoid fever.

house'maid' (hous'mād'), *n.* A female domestic servant, esp. one who takes care of the rooms.

house'room' (-rōōm'), *n.* Room in a house.

house'warm'ing (-wôr'mĭng), *n.* A festivity upon the occasion of occupying a new home.

house'wife' (-wĭf'), *n.* Female head of a household.

hous'ing (houz'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of sheltering; dwelling in a house. **2.** That which shelters.

hous'ing, *n.* A cover, esp. of cloth for a horse's saddle; saddlecloth; *pl.*, trappings.

hove (hōv), *pret. & p. p.* of HEAVE.

hov'el (hŏv'ĕl), *n.* A shed; mean house; hut.

hov'er (hŭv'ẽr), *v. i.* **1.** To hang fluttering in the air, or on the wing. **2.** To hang about; move to and fro near a place. — Syn. See FLIT.

how (hou), *adv.* **1.** In what manner or way; as, *how* can I answer? **2.** To what degree, extent, number, amount; as, *how* good a man he was! **3.** In what state or condition; as, *how* are you? **4.** For what reason; why; as, "*how* is it that ye sought me?" **5.** By what name or designation; to what effect; as, *how* say you?

how-be'it (hou-bē'ĭt), *conj. or adv.* Be it as it may, nevertheless; although; yet; but; however.

how'dah (hou'dă), *n.* A seat or pavilion, usually covered, on the back of an elephant.

how'ev'er (hou'ĕv'ẽr), *adv.* Contracted **how'e'er'** (-ẽr'; -ār'). In whatever manner; by whatever means. — *conj.* Nevertheless; notwithstanding

how'itz-er (hou'ĭt-sẽr), *n.* A short, light cannon used to throw shells.

howl (houl), *v. i.* **1.** To utter a loud, long, mournful cry, as of a dog or a wolf. **2.** To lament; wail. **3.** To make a wailing noise; as, the wind *howls*. — *v. t.* **1.** To utter with howling or outcry. **2.** To affect, effect, or bring by howling; as, the speaker was *howled* down. — *n.* **1.** The cry of a dog or wolf in howling, or a like sound. **2.** A prolonged cry of distress, rage, etc. — **howl'er** (-ẽr), *n.* [8].

how'so-ev'er (hou'sō-ĕv'ẽr), *adv. & conj.* In what manner soever; to whatever extent; however.

hoy'den, hoi'den (hoi'd'n), *n.* A rude, bold girl; a romp. — *a.* [4] Rude; roistering.

hub (hŭb), *n.* Central part of a wheel; nave.

hub'bub (hŭb'ŭb), *n.* An uproar; tumult.

huck'a-back (hŭk'ă-băk), *n.* A rough fabric of linen, or linen and cotton, much used for towels.

huck'le-ber'ry (hŭk''l-bĕr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). **1.** The edible black or dark blue berry of any of several American shrubs; also, the shrub bearing this fruit. **2.** Erroneously, a blueberry. *U. S.*

huck'ster (-stẽr), *n.* A pedd*er*; hawker. — *v. i. & t.* To deal pettily; haggle.

hud'dle (hŭd''l), *v. i. & t.* [1] **1.** To crowd together, as from confusion, fear, etc. **2.** To draw (one's self) into a heap; — esp. with *up*. **3.** To do, make, or put, in haste or roughly. — *n.* A jumble; disorder; confusion.

hue (hū), *n.* Color; tint. — Syn. See COLOR.

hue, *n.* A shouting, esp. in the chase. *Obs.*, except in: **hue and cry**, a clamor of alarm, pursuit, etc.

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huff (hŭf), *n.* A fit of petulance or resentment; a sulky passion. — **huff'ish**, *a.* [4, 8].

huff'y (hŭf'ĭ), *a.* [3] Easily offended; pettish.

hug (hŭg), *v. t.*; HUGGED (hŭgd); HUG'GING (-ĭng). **1.** To embrace. **2.** To hold fast; cherish, as an opinion, etc. **3.** To keep very close to, as a shore in sailing. — *n.* A close embrace.

huge (hūj), *a.* [3] Very large; immense; vast. — Syn. See ENORMOUS. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

Hu'gue-not (hū'gĕ-nŏt), *n.* A French Protestant of the 16th or 17th century.

hulk (hŭlk), *n.* **1.** A ship; now, a heavy clumsy ship. **2.** The body of an old vessel laid by as unseaworthy. **3.** A bulky or unwieldy object.

hulk'ing, *a.* Bulky; unwieldy; loutish.

hull (hŭl), *n.* **1.** The outer covering or husk of a fruit or seed. **2.** The body of a ship. — *v. t.* To strip off the hulls of, as kernels of corn.

hul'la-ba-loo' (hŭl'ȧ-bȧ-lōō'), *n.* A clamor; uproar.

hul-lo' (hŭ-lō'). Var. of HOLLO.

hum (hŭm), *interj.* Ahem! hem!

hum (hŭm), *v. i.* **1.** To utter a sound suggestive of *m* prolonged, without opening the mouth. **2.** To drone; buzz. **3.** To sing with closed lips. **4.** To give forth an indistinct sound, as of many voices; (*Colloq.*) to be all astir; as, he made things *hum*. — *n.* Act of humming, or sound made by humming.

hu'man (hū'mȧn), *a.* [4] Belonging or relating to man; characteristic of man.

Syn. HUMAN, HUMANE. Human applies to whatever is characteristic of man as man; it frequently suggests the common sympathies, passions, or failings of men; as, *human* forms, actions, ambitions. Humane now commonly refers to that which shows active sympathy or compassion for others, esp. for the lower animals; as, *Humane* Society.

hu-mane' (hū-mān'), *a.* [4] **1.** Having feelings and inclinations creditable to man; benevolent; as, a *humane* judge, purpose, etc. **2.** Humanizing; refining; as, *humane* studies. — Syn. Kind, compassionate, sympathetic, tender-hearted; lenient, clement. See HUMAN. — **hu-mane'ly**, *adv.* [8] — **hu-mane'ness**, *n.* [8].

hu'man-ist (hū'mȧn-ĭst), *n.* One devoted to the humanities; a classical scholar; one devoted to distinctively human interests. — **hu'man-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* — **hu'man-is'tic**, *a.*

hu-man'i-ta'ri-an (hū-măn'ĭ-tā'rĭ-ȧn), *a.* [4] Pertaining to, or characteristic of, humanitarians. — *n.* A philanthropist; one actively concerned in promoting the welfare of humanity.

hu-man'i-ta'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Philanthropy; active concern in the interests of humanity.

hu-man'i-ty (hū-măn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or condition of being human; human nature. **2.** Quality of being humane; kind feelings, dispositions, and sympathies. **3.** [*Usually in pl.*, with *the*.] The branches of polite learning, esp. the ancient classics. **4.** Mankind; the human race.

hu'man-ize (hū'mȧn-ĭz), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To make human. **2.** To render humane; soften; refine.

hu'man-ly, *adv.* In a human manner; according to the knowledge, wisdom, or experience of men.

hum'ble (hŭm'b'l), *a.* [3] **1.** Not proud or assertive; lowly; meek; as, a *humble* follower. **2.** Of lowly condition, rank, etc.; unpretentious; as, a *humble* cottage. — Syn. Unassuming, modest; mean, plain. — **humble pie**, umble pie, or pie made of the inferior parts of a deer for the servants. — **to eat humble pie**, to be submissive; to apologize or yield. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To bring low; humiliate. **2.** To make humble in mind.

hum'ble-bee' (-bē'), *n.* The bumblebee.

hum'bly (-blĭ), *adv.* In a humble manner.

hum'bug' (-bŭg'), *n.* **1.** An imposture; a fraud. **2.** Imposture. **3.** An impostor. — *v. t.*; -BUGGED (-bŭgd'); -BUG'GING (-bŭg'ĭng). To deceive; impose on; hoax. — *v. i.* To play the humbug.

hum'drum' (-drŭm'), *a.* [4] Monotonous; dull. — *n.* Tedious routine.

hu'mer-us (hū'mĕr-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -MERI (-ī). The bone of the upper part of the arm or fore limb.

hu'mid (hū'mĭd), *a.* [4] Damp; moist.

hu-mid'i-ty (hū-mĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Moisture; dampness.

hu-mil'i-ate (-mĭl'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* [1] To lower the dignity of; to humble; mortify.

hu-mil'i-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of humiliating, or state of being humiliated; mortification.

hu-mil'i-ty (-mĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State or quality of being humble; lowliness; meekness.

hum'ming (hŭm'ĭng), *p. a.* Droning; buzzing. — **humming bird**, any of numerous American, mostly tropical, birds, of remarkably small size and brilliant plumage. Their wings produce a humming sound.

Ruby-and-Topaz Humming Bird. 5/12

hum'mock (-ŭk), *n.* **1.** A rounded knoll or hillock. **2.** A ridge of ice on an ice field.

hu'mor (hū'mĕr; ū'-), *n.* [5] **1.** An animal or vegetable fluid or juice. *Now R. or Archaic.* **2.** Disposition; temperament; mood. **3.** A chronic skin affection. **4.** A caprice. **5.** **a** The faculty of discovering, expressing, or appreciating the ludicrous or the incongruous, etc. **b** That quality in a situation, or an expression, which appeals to a sense of the ludicrous. — **out of humor**, displeased; in unpleasant mood. — *v. t.* **1.** To comply with the humor of; indulge; as, to *humor* a child. **2.** To adapt or accommodate one's self to; as, to *humor* nature. — Syn. See GRATIFY.

hu'mor-ist (-ĭst), *n.* One who displays humor or has a facetious fancy or genius; a wag.

hu'mor-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [4] Characterized by humor; funny; facetious. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

hu'mor-some (-sŭm), *a.* [4, 5] Moody; whimsical.

hump (hŭmp), *n.* A rounded protuberance, esp. that formed by a crooked back in man, or that on the back of the camel, bison, etc. — *v. t.* To make hump-shaped; hunch.

hump'back' (-băk'), *n.* **1.** A humped back. **2.** A hunchback. **3.** Any of various whales.

hump'backed' (-băkt'), *a.* Having a humped back.

humped (hŭmpt), *a.* Having a hump; humpbacked.

humph (hŭmf), *interj.* An exclamation of doubt, contempt, etc. — *v. i.* To ejaculate "humph."

Humpty Dumpty (hŭmp'tĭ dŭmp'tĭ). The hero of a well-known riming nursery riddle to which the answer is commonly said to be "an egg."

hu'mus (hū'mŭs), *n.* Vegetable mold.

Hun (hŭn), *n.* One of a barbarous Asiatic people that invaded Europe about 372–453 A.D.

hunch (hŭnch), *v. t.* To thrust out in a hump. — *n.* A hump; protuberance.

hunch'back' (-băk'), *n.* A back with a hunch or hump; also, a hunchbacked person.

hunch'backed' (-băkt'), *a.* Humpbacked.

hun'dred (hŭn'drĕd), *n.* The product of ten multiplied by ten; five score. Also, a symbol for one hundred units, as 100 or c. — *a.* Ten times ten; five score.

hun'dredth (-drĕdth), *a.* **1.** Forming one of a hundred equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. **2.** Coming last in a series of a hundred individuals or units. — *n.* **1.** A hundredth part. **2.** A hundredth unit or object.

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hun'dred-weight' (hŭn'drĕd-wāt'), *n.* An avoirdupois weight, commonly 112 lbs. in England, and 100 lbs. in the United States. Abbr. *cwt.* Cf. TON.

hung (hŭng), *pret. & p. p.* of HANG.

Hun-ga'ri-an (hŭn-gā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Hungary or its people. — *n.* A native or citizen of Hungary.

hun'ger (hŭn'gĕr), *n.* **1.** A craving for food. **2.** Any strong or eager desire. — *v. i.* To feel hunger.

hunger strike. The refusal of a prisoner to eat, in the hope that he or she will be released rather than be permitted to starve.

hun'gry (-grĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Feeling or showing hunger. **2.** Poor; barren; as soil. — **-gri-ly**, *adv.* [8]. **-ness**, *n.* [8].

hunk (hŭnk), *n.* A chunk; lump. *Colloq.*

hunt (hŭnt), *v. t.* **1.** To follow or search for (game) for the purpose of capturing or killing; pursue (game). **2.** To seek; pursue; follow; as, to *hunt* up evidence. **3.** To drive; chase; persecute; as, he was *hunted* out of the country. **4.** To use or traverse in pursuit of game; search carefully; as, to *hunt* a wood. — **to hunt down**, to pursue or search for until captured, killed, or found; as, *to hunt down* a criminal. — *v. i.* **1.** To follow the chase; pursue game. **2.** To seek; pursue; — with *for* or *after*. — *n.* **1.** Act or practice of hunting; chase; pursuit. **2.** An association of huntsmen.

hunt'er (hŭn'tĕr), *n.* **1.** A huntsman. **2.** A seeker. **3.** A dog or a horse trained for hunting.

hunt'ress (hŭn'trĕs), *n.* A woman who hunts.

hunts'man (hŭnts'măn), *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN** (-mĕn). **1.** A man who hunts; hunter. **2.** Manager of a hunt.

hur'dle (hûr'd'l), *n.* **1.** A movable frame, for folding sheep, for gates, etc. **2.** Artificial barrier to be leaped in a race; *pl.* (with *the*), a race in which hurdles are leaped. — *v. t. & i.* [1] To leap over while running, as a hurdle. — **-dler** (-dlĕr), *n.* [8].

hur'dy-gur'dy (-dĭ-gûr'dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-DIES** (-dĭz). An instrument, esp. of street music, played by turning a crank.

hurl (hûrl), *v. t.* **1.** To throw or cast violently. **2.** To overthrow; cast down. **3.** To utter vehemently; as, to *hurl* reproaches. — **Syn.** See THROW. — *n.* A violent throw; cast. — **hurl'er**, *n.* [8].

hurl'y-burl'y (hûr'lĭ-bûr'lĭ), *n.* Tumult.

Hu'ron (hū'rŏn), *n.* One of a tribe of Iroquoian Indians formerly dwelling between Lakes Huron, Erie, and Ontario.

hur-rah' (hŏŏ-rä'; hŭ-rä'), *interj.* A word used as a shout of joy, triumph, applause, etc. — *n.* A cheer; shout of joy, etc. — *v. i. & t.* To applaud with hurrahs; cheer.

hur'ri-cane (hŭr'ĭ-kān), *n.* A violent whirlwind, generally with rain, thunder, and lightning.

hur'ried (hŭr'ĭd), *p. a.* [4] Hastened; also, hasty.

hur'ry (-ĭ), *v. t.* [2] To hasten; urge on; quicken. — *v. i.* To move or act hastily. — *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-ĭz). **1.** Quick, hurried motion; rush. **2.** Act of hurrying; undue haste; need of haste. — **Syn.** See HASTE.

hurt (hûrt), *v. t.*; **HURT**; **HURT'ING**. **1.** To pain; wound or bruise painfully; distress. **2.** To damage; injure; harm. — *v. i.* **1.** To cause pain or injury. **2.** To suffer from pain or injury; as, my teeth *hurt*. *Colloq.* — *n.* **1.** A wound, bruise, or the like, or the pain caused by it. **2.** Injury; harm.

hurt'ful (hûrt'fo͝ol), *a.* [4] Tending to impair or damage; injurious. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

hur'tle (hûr't'l), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To meet with a shock; clash. **2.** To rush suddenly. **3.** To make a sound as of clashing. — *v. t.* To drive violently; fling.

hus'band (hŭz'bănd), *n.* A man who has a wife; — the correlative of *wife*. — *v. t.* To direct and manage with frugality.

hus'band-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN** A farmer.

hus'band-ry (-rĭ), *n.* **1.** Care of domestic affairs; hence, thrift. **2.** Farming. **3.** Management (good or bad) of one's affairs.

hush (hŭsh), *v. t.* **1.** To make quiet, still, or calm. **2.** To allay; soothe. **3.** To procure silence concerning; — usually with *up;* as, the deal was *hushed* up. — *v. i.* To become or keep quiet; — esp. used in the imperative, as an exclamation. — *n.* Stillness.

hush money. Money paid to hush up something.

husk (hŭsk), *n.* **1.** The outer coating of various seeds or fruits; *U. S.*, the envelope of an ear of Indian corn. **2.** Outside covering, esp. when rough or worthless. — *v. t.* To strip the husk from.

husk'ing, *vb. n.* A meeting of neighbors or friends to husk corn; — called also **husking bee.**

husk'y (hŭs'kĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Abounding with, consisting of, or resembling, husks. **2.** Rough in tone; hoarse. — **husk'i-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

Hus'ky, *n.*; *pl.* **-KIES** (-kĭz). An Eskimo, or Eskimo dog.

hus-sar' (hŏŏ-zär'), *n.* One of a class of light cavalry in European armies.

hus'sy (hŭz'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-SIES** (-ĭz). **1.** A worthless woman or girl. **2.** A pert girl; — used jocosely.

hus'tings (hŭs'tĭngz), *n. pl.*, construed as *sing.* The platform from which candidates for Parliament were nominated; also, election proceedings.

hus'tle (hŭs''l), *v. t. & i.* [1] **1.** To push or crowd rudely. **2.** To force on or onward rapidly or roughly. *Colloq.* **3.** To move or work rapidly and indefatigably. *Colloq.* — *n.* The act of one who hustles. — **hus'tler** (hŭs'lĕr), *n.* [8].

hut (hŭt), *n.* A rude small house, hovel, or cabin.

hutch (hŭch), *n.* **1.** A chest, bin, coop, etc.; as, a rabbit *hutch*. **2.** A hut; shanty.

huz-za' (hŭ-zä'; hŏŏ-), *interj.* Hurrah! — *n.* A shout of *huzza*. — *v. i. & t.* To shout *huzza;* cheer.

hy'a-cinth (hī'ă-sĭnth), *n.* **1.** A transparent red or brownish zircon sometimes used as a gem. **2.** A well-known plant of the lily family, with spikes of bell-shaped flowers; also, its bulb or flower.

Hy'a-des (-dēz), *n. pl.* *Astron.* A cluster of stars in the head of Taurus, anciently supposed to presage rain when they rose with the sun.

hy-æ'na (hī-ē'nă), *n.* Var. of HYENA.

hy'a-loid (hī'ă-loid), *a.* Glassy; — of a membrane inclosing the vitreous humor of the eye.

hy'brid (-brĭd), *n.* **1.** The offspring of two animals or plants of different species or races. **2.** Anything of heterogeneous origin or composition, as a word having elements from different languages. — *a.* **1.** Bred of two species or races. **2.** From unlike sources. — **hy'brid-ize**, *v. t. & i.*

Hy'dra (-drä), *n.*; *pl.* E. **-DRAS** (-drăz), L. **-DRÆ** (-drē). **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A serpent or monster slain by Hercules. It had nine heads; if one was cut off, two took its place, unless the wound was cauterized. **2.** [*l. c.*] An evil having many sources or a source difficult to remove.

hy-dran'ge-a (hī-drăn'jē-ă), *n.* Any of a genus (*Hydrangea*) of shrubs or small trees cultivated for their white or tinted flowers.

hy'drant (hī'drănt), *n.* A discharge pipe with a valve and spout at which water may be drawn.

hy'drate (-drāt), *n.* *Chem.* A compound formed by the union of water with another substance. — *v. t. & i.* [1] To become, or cause to be, a hydrate.

hy-drau'lic (hī-drô'lĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to hydraulics; conveying or operated by water; as, a *hydraulic* elevator; *hydraulic* mining. **2.** Hardening or setting under water, as cement. — **hydraulic press**, a hydrostatic press. — **h. ram**, a machine in which the energy of descending water raises a portion of the water higher than its source.

hy-drau'lics (-lĭks), *n.* The science dealing with water or other fluid in motion, its action, etc.

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hy'dro-a'ër-o-plane' (hī'drō-ā'ĕr-ō-plān'), *n.* An aëroplane with an understructure that enables it to float on the surface of a body of water.

hy'dro-car'bon (-kär'bŏn), *n.* A compound of hydrogen and carbon only, as acetylene, gasoline, etc.

hy'dro-chlo'ric (-klō'rĭk), *a.* Pertaining to or designating an acid (called also *muriatic acid*) containing chlorine.

hy'dro-cy-an'ic (-sī-ăn'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to or designating a deadly poisonous acid (called also *prussic acid*) containing cyanogen.

hy'dro-gen (hī'drō-jĕn), *n.* A gaseous element, colorless, tasteless, odorless, and inflammable, and lighter than any other known substance.

hy-drog'ra-phy (hī-drŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* Art of describing the sea and other waters, and mapping or charting them. — **hy-drog'ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.* [8]. — **hy'dro-graph'ic** (hī'drō-grăf'ĭk), *a.*

hy-drom'e-ter (hī-drŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* A floating instrument for determining the specific gravities, and so the strength, of liquors, solutions, etc.

hy'dro-pho'bi-a (hī'drō-fō'bĭ-ȧ), *n. Med.* **a** Morbid dread of water. **b** An infectious disease occurring chiefly among carnivorous animals; rabies.

hy'dro-plane (hī'drō-plān), *n.* A projecting plane or fin on a gliding boat to lift the moving boat on the water; also, a gliding boat.

hy'dro-stat'ic (-stăt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to hydrostatics.—**hydrostatic,** *or* **hydraulic, press,** a powerful machine in which a large plunger is actuated by water forced into the cylinder by a small pump.

hy'dro-stat'ics (-stăt'ĭks), *n.* Science of the pressure and equilibrium of liquids, as water, etc.

hy'drous (hī'drŭs), *a.* Containing water; specifically, containing water chemically combined.

hy-drox'ide (hī-drŏk'sīd; -sĭd), *n.* Also **-id.** *Chem.* A compound of an element or radical with hydrogen and oxygen, not regarded as containing water.

hy-e'na (hī-ē'nȧ), *n.* Any of several large, but cowardly, carnivorous mammals of Asia and Africa.

Striped Hyena. 1/32

hy'gi-ene (hĭ'jĭ-ēn; hĭ'jēn), *n.* Science of preserving health; sanitary science.

hy'gi-en'ic (-jĭ-ĕn'ĭk), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to hygiene; sanitary.

hy-grom'e-ter (hī-grŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* An instrument for measuring the degree of moisture in the air.

hy'la (hī'lȧ), *n.* A tree frog, esp. the piping frog.

hy'men (hī'mĕn), *n.* The virginal membrane.

Hy'men, *n. Class. Myth.* God of marriage, son of Apollo and Urania (or Bacchus and Venus).

hy'me-ne'al (hī'mē-nē'ăl), *a.* Pert. to marriage.

hy'men-op'ter-ous (hī'mĕn-ŏp'tẽr-ŭs), *a. Zoöl.* Belonging to an extensive order (*Hymenoptera*) of insects, including the bees, wasps, ants, etc.

hymn (hĭm), *n.* A song of praise or adoration of God, a deity, etc. — *v. t. & i.;* HYMNED (hĭmd); HYMN'ING (hĭm'ĭng; hĭm'nĭng). To praise in song.

hym'nal (hĭm'năl), *n.* A hymn book.

hy-per'bo-la (hī-pûr'bŏ-lȧ), *n. Geom.* A curve formed by a section of a cone, when the cutting plane makes a greater angle with the base than the cone's side makes.

hy-per'bo-le (hī-pûr'bŏ-lē), *n.* A figure of speech in which the expression is an evident exaggeration.

hy'per-bol'ic (hī'pẽr-bŏl'ĭk), *a.* [4] Relating to, containing, or like, hyperbole.

hy'per-bol'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] Hyperbolic.

hy'per-crit'i-cal (-krĭt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] Overcritical; captious. — **hy'per-crit'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* [8].

Hy-pe'ri-on (hī-pē'rĭ-ŏn; hĭ'pẽr-ĭ'ŏn), *n. Gr. Myth.* A Titan, father of Helios; also (as a patronymic), Helios. In later myth, Apollo. See HELIOS.

hy-per'tro-phy (hī-pûr'trō-fĭ), *n. Med. & Biol.* A condition of excessive development of an organ or part; — opposed to *atrophy.*

hy'phen (hī'fĕn), *n.* A mark [-] placed between syllables of a divided word or between parts of a compound word. — *v. t.* To connect with a hyphen.

☞ In this Dictionary a heavy-faced hyphen [— or -] is used in compound words, and a light hyphen [-] in syllabication, as in for-get-me-not.

hy'phen-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [1] To hyphen.

hyp-no'sis (hĭp-nō'sĭs), *n.* See HYPNOTISM.

hyp-not'ic (-nŏt'ĭk), *a.* [4] **1.** Soporific. **2.** Pertaining to hypnotism; in a state of, or liable to, hypnotism. — *n.* **1.** An agent for producing sleep; opiate; soporific. **2.** One subject to hypnotism.

hyp'no-tism (hĭp'nō-tĭz'm), *n.* Induction of a state (called **hypnosis,** or **hypnotic sleep**) resembling sleep or somnambulism; loosely, hypnosis.

hyp'no-tist (-tĭst), *n.* One who practices, or advocates the use of, hypnotism.

hyp'no-tize (-tīz), *v. t.* [1] To induce hypnosis in. — **hyp'no-tiz'er** (-tīz'ẽr), *n.* [8].

hy'po (hī'pō), *n.* Short for HYPOSULPHITE.

hyp'o-chon'dri-a (hĭp'ō-kŏn'drĭ-ȧ; hī'pō-), *n.* Morbid depression of mind or spirits.

hyp'o-chon'dri-ac (-ăk), *a.* [4] Affected by hypochondria. — *n.* One affected with hypochondria.

hy-poc'ri-sy (hĭ-pŏk'rĭ-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). Act or practice of feigning to be what one is not; esp., false assumption of an appearance of virtue or religion. — **Syn.** See SIMULATION.

hyp'o-crite (hĭp'ō-krĭt), *n.* One who feigns to be other and better than he is; a false pretender to virtue or piety; a dissembler.

hyp'o-crit'i-cal (-krĭt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to a hypocrite or hypocrisy; as, a *hypocritical* action. — **hyp'o-crit'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* [8].

hy'po-der'mic (hī'pō-dûr'mĭk; hĭp'ō-), *a.* Of or pertaining to the parts under the skin.

hy'po-sul'phite (hī'pō-sŭl'fīt; hĭp'ō-), *n.* A crystalline salt used in photography as a fixing agent.

hy-pot'e-nuse (hī-pŏt'ē-nūs; hĭ-), *n.* The side opposite the right angle in a right-angled triangle.

hy-poth'e-cate (-pŏth'ē-kāt; hĭ-), *v. t.* [1] *Law.* To pledge without delivery; mortgage.

hy-poth'e-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of hypothecating.

hy-poth'e-nuse (-pŏth'ē-nūs). Var. of HYPOTENUSE.

hy-poth'e-sis (-pŏth'ē-sĭs; hĭ-), *n.; pl.* -SES (-sēz). A proposition, condition, principle, or theory not proved, but assumed for argument, or to explain certain facts; — sometimes called a *working hypothesis.* — **Syn.** See THEORY.

hy'po-thet'i-cal (hī'pō-thĕt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] Conjectural; conditional; as, a *hypothetical* question.

hys'sop (hĭs'ŭp), *n.* An aromatic European mint. The hyssop of Scripture is not positively identified.

hys-te'ri-a (hĭs-tē'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* A nervous affection marked by loss of control over the emotions, by imaginary sensations, and, often, by paroxysms.

hys-ter'ic (-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* [4] Hysterical.

hys-ter'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to hysteria; affected with, or suffering from, hysterics; convulsive. — **hys-ter'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* [8].

hys-ter'ics (-ĭks), *n. pl.* Hysteria.

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I

I (ī), *pron.; poss.* MY (mī) or MINE (mīn); *object.* ME (mē): *pl. nom.* WE (wē); *poss.* OUR (our) or OURS (ourz); *object.* US (ŭs). The nominative case of the pronoun of the first person (by which a person denotes himself).

i-am'bic (ī-ăm'bĭk), *a.* Consisting of an iambus or of iambics. — *n.* **1.** An iambic foot. **2.** A verse composed of iambic feet.

i-am'bus (-bŭs), *n.; pl.* L. -BI (-bī), E. -BUSES (-bŭsĕz). A poetic foot consisting of a short (or unaccented) syllable followed by a long (or accented) one, as in *amáze* or *invént*; an iambic.

i'bex (ī'bĕks), *n.; pl.* E. IBEXES (-bĕk-sĕz), L. IBICES (Ib'ĭ-sēz; ī'bĭ-). A European wild mountain goat.

i'bis (ī'bĭs), *n.* A large wading bird of warm regions, related to the herons. The *sacred ibis* was formerly reverenced in Egypt.

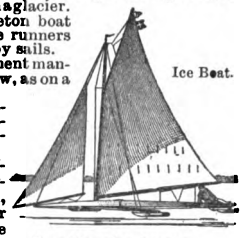
1/16 Sacred Ibis.

Ic'a-rus (Ĭk'ă-rŭs), *n.* See DÆDALUS.

ice (īs), *n.* **1.** Frozen water. **2.** A sweetened mixture, usually fruit juice and water, artificially frozen. **3.** A substance looking like ice; as, camphor *ice*. **4.** Icing; frosting. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To cover or supply with ice; convert into ice. **2.** To frost (cakes, etc.). **3.** To chill; cool.

ice'berg' (īs'bûrg'), *n.* A large floating mass of ice, detached from a glacier.

ice boat. A skeleton boat or frame on three runners propelled on ice by sails.



Ice Boat.

ice cap. A permanent mantle of ice and snow, as on a high mountain.

ice cream. Sweetened cream or custard flavored, beaten, and frozen.

Ice-lan'dic (īs-lăn'dĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Iceland, its inhabitants, or language. — *n.* The Icelandic language, a Scandinavian tongue.

ich-neu'mon (Ĭk-nū'mŏn), *n.* A mongoose.

ichneumon fly. Any of a large group of insects the larvæ of which are commonly internal parasites on other larvæ.

i'chor (ī'kôr), *n.* In classical mythology, a fluid that flowed in the veins of the gods.

i'ci-cle (ī'sĭ-k'l), *n.* A hanging tapering mass of ice formed from dripping water.

i'ci-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* In an icy manner.

i'ci-ness (-nĕs), *n.* State of being icy; icy quality.

i'cing (īs'ĭng), *n.* An icelike frosting, as for cake.

i'con (ī'kŏn), *n.; pl.* E. ICONS (ī'kŏnz), L. ICONES (-kō-nēz). **1.** An image. **2.** *Eastern Church.* A figure of the Virgin Mary, Christ, a saint, or a martyr.

i-con'o-clasm (ī-kŏn'ŏ-klăz'm), *n.* Image breaking.

i-con'o-clast (-klăst), *n.* **1.** A breaker of icons, or images; an enemy of image worship. **2.** One who attacks cherished beliefs as shams. — **i-con'o-clas'tic** (-klăs'tĭk), *a.*

i'cy (ī'sĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Pertaining to, resembling, or abounding in, ice; cold; frosty. **2.** Characterized by coldness, as of manner, etc.; chilling; frigid.

i-de'a (ī-dē'ă), *n.; pl.* IDEAS (-ăz). **1.** A pattern, standard, or ideal; hence, a plan or intention; as, the *idea* is perfect. **2.** A mental image or picture; as, an *idea* of happiness. **3.** A notion, opinion, or impression; as, he had no *idea* I was going.

i-de'al (-ăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Existing in idea, or as a perfect pattern; as, *ideal* beauty. **2.** Visionary; unreal; as, *ideal* fancies. **3.** Pertaining to ideas or idealism. — *n.* A standard of perfection, beauty, or excellence; a perfect type. — **Syn.** See PATTERN.

i-de'al-ism (-Ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** A theory that makes everything to consist of ideas. **2.** The practice of idealizing; tendency to idealize. **3.** In literature and art, the theory or practice which emphasizes the value of imagination as compared with the faithful copying of nature.

i-de'al-ist, *n.* **1.** One who holds a doctrine of idealism. **2.** One who idealizes, or who seeks the ideal.

i-de'al-is'tic (-ăl-Ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to idealists or idealism.

i-de'al-i-za'tion (-Ĭ-zī'shŭn), *n.* Act or product of idealizing.

i-de'al-ize (ī-dē'ăl-īz), *v. t.* [1] To make ideal; attribute ideal characteristics to. — *v. i.* To form or conceive ideals.

i-de'al-ly (-Ĭ), *adv.* In an ideal manner; perfectly.

i-den'ti-cal (ī-dĕn'tĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** The same; the very same. **2.** Exactly alike or equal. — **i-den'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.* [8] — **-ness,** *n.* [8].

Syn. IDENTICAL, SAME, EQUIVALENT, EQUAL. Identical is the strictest term for entire and absolute agreement; as, no two leaves are *identical*. Same is often used more loosely, either in the sense of that which itself does not change, or of that which is of like sort, character, or quality; as, the *same* words, he shows the *same* spirit. Things are equal which are the same, esp. in number, amount, size, value, or the like; they are equivalent when they amount to the same thing, esp. in worth, force, or meaning; as, *equal* height, *equal* amount; a British sovereign is roughly *equivalent* to five dollars.

i-den'ti-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of identifying, or state of being identified.

i-den'ti-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [2] **1.** To make to be the same; consider as the same; as, to *identify* the interests of the rulers and the ruled. **2.** To establish the identity of; as, to *identify* stolen property.

i-den'ti-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Absolute likeness; sameness; individuality; as, *identity* of interests; to lose one's *identity*, to establish the *identity* of a person or thing.

ides (īdz), *n. pl.* In ancient Rome, the 15th day of March, May, July, and October, and the 13th of other months.

id'i-o-cy (Id'ĭ-ŏ-sĭ), *n.* Extreme deficiency in intelligence; imbecility.

id'i-om (-ŭm), *n.* **1.** A tongue or dialect; as, he spoke a strange *idiom*. **2.** Mode of expression peculiar to a language; as, the French *idiom*. **3.** An expression the meaning of which as a whole cannot be gathered from the meanings of the separate words; thus, "how are you?" is an idiom signifying "what is the state of your health?"

id'i-o-mat'ic (Id'ĭ-ŏ-măt'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or conforming to, idioms. — **-i-cal-ly,** *adv.* [8]. A peculiarity of constitution, temperament, view, feeling, etc.; an eccentricity.

id'i-ot (Id'ĭ-ŭt), *n.* **1.** A person afflicted with idiocy. **2.** A fool; simpleton; — in reproach.

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id/i-ot'ic (Id'ĭ-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to or like an idiot. — **id/i-ot'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

i'dle (ī'd'l), *a.* [3] **1.** Without worth or basis; groundless; useless; vain; as, an *idle* rumor. **2.** Not occupied or employed; inactive; as, *idle* hours; *idle* capital. **3.** Lazy; slothful; as, an *idle* fellow. **Syn.** — IDLE, LAZY, INDOLENT, SLOTHFUL. **Idle** (opposed to *busy*) denotes inactivity or lack of occupation; **lazy**, suggesting disinclination to work, is commonly derogatory. **Indolent** implies a habitual love of ease. **Slothful** (now bookish) implies excessive and sluggish indolence.

— *v. i.* [1] To spend time in idleness. — *v. t.* To spend in idleness; waste; — often with *away*.

i'dle-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being idle; inactivity or laziness; indolence; sloth.

i'dler (ī'dlẽr), *n.* One who idles; a lazy person.

i'dly (ī'dlĭ), *adv.* In an idle manner; lazily.

i'dol (ī'dŏl), *n.* **1.** An image; object of worship; in Scripture, a false god; heathen deity. **2.** Object of strong affection or devotion.

i-dol'a-ter (ī-dŏl'ā-tẽr), *n.* A worshiper of idols. — **i-dol'a-tress** (-trĕs), *n. fem.* [8].

i-dol'a-trous (-trŭs), *a.* Of or pert. to idolatry.

i-dol'a-try (-trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TRIES** (**-trĭz**). **1.** Worship of idols. **2.** Excessive veneration for anything.

i'dol-ize (ī'dŏl-īz), *v. t.* [1] To made an idol of.

i'dyl (ī'dĭl), *n.* **1.** A short pastoral poem; also, any simple description of rustic life. **2.** An episode forming a fit subject for an idyl.

i'dyll. Var. of IDYL.

i-dyl'lic (ī-dĭl'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to an idyl.

if (ĭf), *conj.* **1.** In case that; granting, allowing, or supposing that; — introducing a condition or supposition; as, *that* is important, *if* true. **2.** Whether; — in dependent or indirect questions; as, he asked *if* his son was there.

ig'loo, ig'lu (Ig'lōō), *n.* An Eskimo hut, as of snow blocks.

ig'ne-ous (-nē-ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Pertaining to, like, or containing, fire. **2.** *Geol.* Resulting from the action of intense heat; as, *igneous* rocks.

‖ **ig'nis fat'u-us** (Ig'nĭs făt'ū-ŭs), *pl.* **IGNES FATUI** (Ig'nēz făt'ū-ī). [L.] **1.** A phosphorescent light appearing at night over marshy grounds; will-o'-the-wisp. **2.** Something misleading, as an idea or an influence.

ig-nite' (Ig-nīt'), *v. t.* [1] To set on fire; light; kindle; as, to *ignite* wood. — **Syn.** See KINDLE. — *v. i.* To take fire; catch fire. — **ig-nit'er**, *n.* [8].

ig-ni'tion (-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of igniting; state of being ignited; also, means of igniting.

ig-no'ble (-nō'b'l), *a.* [3] Of low birth; not noble; base; mean. — **Syn.** Degraded, low, vile, dishonorable, infamous. — **ig-no'bly**, *a.* [8].

ig'no-min'i-ous (Ig'nō-mĭn'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [4] Marked with or deserving ignominy; dishonorable; despicable; degrading. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

ig'no-min-y (Ig'nō-mĭn-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-IES** (**-Iz**). **1.** Disgrace or dishonor; infamy. **2.** Infamous conduct.

ig'no-ra'mus (-rā'mŭs), *n.*; *pl.* **-MUSES** (**-ŏz**). An ignorant person; a dunce.

ig'no-rance (Ig'nō-răns), *n.* State or fact of being ignorant; want of knowledge.

ig'no-rant (-rănt), *a.* [4] **1.** Destitute of knowledge. **2.** Unaware (of). **3.** Resulting from ignorance; as, an *ignorant* statement. — **-ly**, *adv.*

Syn. Uneducated, uninstructed, illiterate, unlettered. — IGNORANT, ILLITERATE, UNLETTERED. One is **ignorant** who is without knowledge; one is **illiterate** who is without knowledge got by reading or study (the word applying esp. to one who cannot read and write); **unlettered** is chiefly literary or rhetorical.

ig-nore' (Ig-nōr'), *v. t.* [1] To refuse to notice; disregard willfully. — **Syn.** See OVERLOOK.

I'gor-ro'te (ē'gōr-rō'tā), *n.*; *pl.* **-ROTES** (*Sp.* **-rō'tās**). } **I'go-rot'** (-gō-rŏt'), *n.*; *pl.* **-ROT** (**-rŏt'**), **-ROTS** (**-rŏts'**). } A member of any of the wild head-hunting tribes of Luzón, Philippine Islands.

I-graine' (ē-grān'; -grā'nĕ), *n.* The mother of King Arthur by Uther, King of Britain, taken by Uther as his queen, after the death of her first husband.

i-gua'na (I-gwä'nä), *n.* A large tropical American lizard. The best-known species is five or six feet in length, but is harmless and herbivorous, and esteemed as food. See REPTILES, *Illust.*

il'e-um (Il'ē-ŭm), *n.* The division of the small intestine between the jejunum and large intestine.

i'lex (ī'lĕks), *n.* **1.** Holm oak. **2.** Holly.

il'i-ac (Il'ĭ-ăk), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to, or in the region of, the ilium.

Il'i-ad (-ăd), *n.* A Greek epic poem, ascribed to Homer, narrating events of the siege of Troy.

il'i-um (-ŭm), *n.* The upper one of the three chief bones composing either lateral half of the pelvis.

ilk (Ilk), *pron.* With *the* or *that*, the same person or persons; the same thing; — now only in: **of that ilk**, of the same name, place, or territorial designation; as, Guthrie, of that *ilk*, that is, Guthrie of Guthrie. *Scot.* — *n.* Family; kind; — an erroneous use due to misunderstanding "of that ilk."

ill (Il), *a.*; *compar.* **WORSE** (wûrs); *superl.* **WORST** (wûrst). **1.** Unjust; unkind; harsh; as, *ill* treatment. **2.** Harmful; bad; evil; as, an *ill* effect. **3.** Incorrect; improper; as, to make an *ill* use of money. **4.** Sick; indisposed; unwell. — **Syn.** See BAD, SICK. — **ill will, unkindness**; malevolence. — *adv.* In an ill manner; badly. — **ill at ease**, uneasy; anxious. — *n.* Whatever impairs happiness or prevents success; an evil; evil; misfortune, etc.

ill'-bred', *a.* [4] Badly brought up; impolite; rude.

il-le'gal (ĭ-lē'găl), *a.* [4] Unlawful; illicit. — **il-le'gal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

il'le-gal'i-ty (Il'ē-găl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (**-tĭz**). Quality or condition of being illegal; also, an illegal act.

il-leg'i-bil'i-ty (ĭ-lĕj'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (**-tĭz**). State or quality of being illegible.

il-leg'i-ble (ĭ-lĕj'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] Not legible. — **il-leg'i-bly**, *adv.* [8].

il'le-git'i-ma-cy (Il'ē-jĭt'ĭ-mă-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-CIES** (-sĭz). State or quality of being illegitimate.

il'le-git'i-mate (-măt), *a.* [4] **1.** Not according to law; unlawful; improper. **2.** Born out of wedlock; bastard. **3.** Illogical; as, an *illegitimate* inference. — **il'le-git'i-mate-ly**, *adv.* [8].

ill'-fa'vored (Il'fā'vẽrd), *a.* [4] **1.** Ugly; ill-looking. **2.** Offensive; unpleasant.

il-lib'er-al (ĭ-lĭb'ẽr-ăl), *a.* [4] Not liberal; mean; narrow-minded; bigoted; stingy. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

il-lib'er-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being illiberal.

il-lic'it (ĭ-lĭs'ĭt), *a.* [4] Not allowed; improper; unlawful. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

il-lim'it-a-ble (ĭ-lĭm'ĭt-ă-b'l), *a.* Boundless.

il-lit'er-a-cy (ĭ-lĭt'ẽr-ă-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-CIES** (**-sĭz**). Illiterate quality or state; inability to read.

il-lit'er-ate (-ĭt), *a.* [4] Ignorant of letters or books; uneducated; esp., unable to read. — **Syn.** See IGNORANT. — *n.* One who is illiterate.

ill'-na'tured, *a.* [4] Of a bad temper; cross.

ill'ness (Il'nĕs), *n.* Sickness; indisposition.

il-log'i-cal (ĭ-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] Contrary to logic or sound reasoning. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

ill'-tem'pered, *a.* [4] Morose; quarrelsome.

ill'treat' (Il'trēt'), *v. t.* To treat badly.

il-lu'mi-nant (ĭ-lū'mĭ-nănt), *n.* That which gives light, as gas or petroleum.

il-lu'mi-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To make light; light up; enlighten. **2.** To make plain or clear; as, to *illuminate* a problem. **3.** To decorate with

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artificial lights. **4.** To adorn with ornamental lettering or borders, in colors and gold, as in medieval manuscripts. — *v. i.* To light up in token of rejoicing.

il-lu'mi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of illuminating; state of being illuminated; enlightenment.

il-lu'mi-na-tive (I-lū'mĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* [4] Tending to illuminate:

il-lu'mi-na'tor (-nā'tẽr), *n.* One that illuminates.

il-lu'mine (I-lū'mĭn), *v. t.* [1] To illuminate.

il-lu'sion (I-lū'zhŭn), *n.* **1.** A deceptive appearance. **2.** State or fact of being deceived; false impression. — **Syn.** See DELUSION.

il-lu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [4] Deceiving by false show; unreal. — **il-lu'sive-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

il-lu'so-ry (-sō-rĭ), *a.* [4] Deceiving; illusive.

il-lus'trate (I-lŭs'trāt; Il'ŭs-trāt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To make clear or explain, as by figures or examples. **2.** To provide or adorn, as a book, with pictures, etc.; also, to make clear or adorn; as, the pictures *illustrate* the story well.

il'lus-tra'tion (Il'ŭs-trā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of illustrating; state of being illustrated. **2.** That which illustrates; an example or a picture.

il-lus'tra-tive (I-lŭs'trā-tĭv; Il'ŭs-trā-tĭv), *a.* [4] Tending or designed to illustrate. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

il-lus'tra-tor (-tẽr), *n.* One that illustrates.

il-lus'tri-ous (I-lŭs'trĭ-ŭs), *a.* [4] Great, noble, or the like; eminent; famous. — **Syn.** See EMINENT. — **il-lus'tri-ous-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

im'age (Ĭm'ĭj), *n.* **1.** A representation; esp., an imitation of a person or thing in the solid form; effigy; statue. **2.** Something representing another thing; symbol; also, a type; as, she was the *image* of devotion. **3.** Picture drawn by the fancy; as, an *image* of farm life. **4.** A picture formed by reflection or refraction, as in a mirror or through a lens.

im'age (Ĭm'ĭj), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To represent or form an image of; reflect; as, the mirror *imaged* her figure. **2.** To conceive; imagine; as, to *image* the charm of travel. **3.** To describe; also, to typify; as, to *image* her beauty; the stream *images* our life.

im'age-ry (-rĭ), *n.* **1.** Images collectively, esp. mental images. **2.** Use of ornate language in writing or speaking; figures of speech collectively.

im-ag'i-na-ble (I-măj'ĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Capable of being imagined; conceivable. — **-na-bly**, *adv.* [8].

im-ag'i-na-ry (-nȧ-rĭ), *a.* [4] Existing only in imagination or fancy; not real; fancied; ideal.

im-ag'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The power or process of forming images or pictures in the mind. **2.** A mental image or idea; a creation of the mind; a fanciful or vain notion.

im-ag'i-na-tive (I-măj'ĭ-nȧ-tĭv), *a.* [4] **1.** Pertaining to, proceeding from, or characterized by, imagination. **2.** Given to imagining. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

im-ag'ine (I-măj'ĭn), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To form a notion, or a mental picture, of; conceive; as, he cannot *imagine* a life without books. **2.** To suppose; guess; fancy; as, he *imagined* they were friends. — **Syn.** See CONCEIVE. — *v. i.* To fancy; think.

i-ma'go (I-mā'gō), *n.*; *pl.* E. **-GOS** (-gōz), L. **IMAGINES** (I-măj'ĭ-nēz). Final adult stage of an insect.

im'be-cile (Ĭm'bĕ-sĭl), *a.* [4] **1.** Feeble; esp., feeble-minded. **2.** Stupid; idiotic. — *n.* An imbecile person.

im'be-cil'i-ty (-sĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). **1.** Quality of being imbecile. **2.** Foolishness.

im-bed', *v. t.* To lay as in a bed. See EMBED.

im-bibe' (Ĭm-bīb'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To receive or absorb into the mind and retain; as, to *imbibe* knowledge. **2.** To drink or drink in; absorb; assimilate.

im-bod'y (-bŏd'ĭ), *v. t.* & *i.*, **im-bos'om** (-bŏo'zŭm), *v. t.*, etc. See EMBODY, etc.

im'bri-cate (Ĭm'brĭ-kāt) } *a.* [4] Lying lapped
im'bri-cat'ed (-kāt'ĕd) } over each other, as scales, in regular order like tiles.

im'bri-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* An overlapping of the edges like that of tiles or shingles.

im-bro'glio (Ĭm-brō'lĭ'yō), *n.*; *pl.* **-GLIOS** (-yōz). An intricate or complicated situation; also, a confused state of things; serious misunderstanding.

im-bue' (Ĭm-bū'), *v. t.* [1] To dye; saturate; impregnate; as, clothes *imbued* with black; to *imbue* the mind with good ideas.

im'i-ta-ble (Ĭm'ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being imitated or copied.

im'i-tate (-tāt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To copy, or strive to copy; to assume the form or likeness of. **2.** To be or appear like; resemble externally.

Syn. IMITATE, MIMIC, MOCK, APE (in the sense of copying). Imitate is the general term; mimic implies exact imitation, esp. of voice, gesture, manner, etc., often in sport or ridicule; to mock commonly adds the idea of derision or contempt; to ape is to imitate servilely or with absurd pretension; as, an affected *imitating* of Shakespeare; she *mimics* his manly stride; they provoke him and *mock* his rage; to *ape* the manners of the rich.

im'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of imitating. **2.** That which is produced as a copy; a likeness; a counterfeit. — *a.* Imitating something superior; as, *imitation* lace.

im'i-ta-tive (Ĭm'ĭ-tȧ-tĭv), *a.* [4] **1.** Marked by imitation. **2.** Inclined to imitate; not original.

im'i-ta'tor (-tā'tẽr), *n.* One who imitates.

im-mac'u-late (I-măk'ū-lĭt), *a.* [4] **1.** Spotless; pure. **2.** Without flaw or fault. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

im'ma-nence (Ĭm'ȧ-nĕns), **im'ma-nen-cy** (-nĕn-sĭ), *n.* Immanent state or quality.

im'ma-nent (Ĭm'ȧ-nĕnt), *a.* [4] Indwelling; inherent; intrinsic.

im'ma-te'ri-al (Ĭm'ȧ-tē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Not consisting of matter; spiritual. **2.** Unimportant.

im'ma-te'ri-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being immaterial.

im'ma-ture' (-tūr'), *a.* [4] Not mature; not developed; crude. — **im'ma-ture'ly**, *adv.* [8].

im'ma-tu'ri-ty (-tū'rĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being immature; unripeness.

im-meas'ur-a-ble (I-mĕzh'ūr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Incapable of being measured; boundless. — **-ness**, *n.*

im-me'di-ate (-ĕt), *a.* [4] **1.** With nothing between; acting without the intervention of anything; direct; as, *immediate* followers; *immediate* heir; *immediate* cause. **2.** Not distant or separated; adjoining; as, in *immediate* contact; often, *Colloq.*, not far distant; near; as, the *immediate* neighborhood; of time, near or pert. to the present; as, the *immediate* future; hence, occurring without delay; done at once; as, *immediate* action.

im-me'di-ate-ly, *adv.* **a** Without anything between; directly; closely. **b** Without delay; at once. — *conj.* As soon as. — **Syn.** See DIRECTLY.

im'me-mo'ri-al (Ĭm'ĕ-mō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Ancient beyond memory or record; indefinitely ancient; as, time *immemorial*. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

im-mense' (I-mĕns'), *a.* [4] Immeasurable; hence, vast; huge. — **Syn.** See ENORMOUS. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8]

im-men'si-ty (I-mĕn'sĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES.** State or quality of being immense; hugeness; vastness.

im-merse' (I-mûrs'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To plunge into (a fluid, etc.); dip; sink. **2.** To baptize by immersion. **3.** To absorb; as, *immersed* in thought.

im-mer'sion (I-mûr'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An immersing. **2.** Baptism by plunging the whole person in water.

im'me-thod'i-cal (Ĭm'ĕ-thŏd'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] Not methodical; confused.

im'mi-grant (Ĭm'ĭ-grănt), *n.* One who immigrates. — **Syn.** See EMIGRANT.

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im'mi-grate (-grāt), *v. i.* [1] To come into a country for permanent residence. Cf. EMIGRATE.

im'mi-gra'tion (-grā'shŭn), *n.* An immigrating.

im'mi-nence (Im'ĭ-nĕns), *n.* **1.** Condition or quality of being imminent. **2.** That which is imminent, as evil or danger.

im'mi-nent (-nĕnt), *a.* [4] Threatening to happen immediately; impending; — usually of danger. **Syn.** IMMINENT, IMPENDING. Imminent applies to that (esp. an evil) which threatens to happen immediately, or is about to happen; that is impending which hangs, it may be indefinitely, over one; as, discovery was *imminent;* an *impending* storm.

im-mo'bile (Ĭ-mō'bĭl), *a.* [4] Immovable; fixed; also, motionless.

im'mo-bil'i-ty (Ĭm'ō-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Condition or quality of being immobile; fixedness.

im-mod'er-ate (Ĭ-mŏd'ẽr-ĭt), *a.* [4] Not moderate; extreme. — **Syn.** Exorbitant, extravagant, intemperate. See EXCESSIVE. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

im-mod'est (Ĭ-mŏd'ĕst), *a.* [4] Not modest; forward; bold; indecent; indelicate. — **Syn.** Indecorous, shameless, shameful. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

im-mod'es-ty (-ĕs-tĭ), *n.* Want of modesty.

im'mo-late (Ĭm'ō-lāt), *v. t.* [1] To sacrifice or kill as a sacrificial victim. — **-la'tor** (-lā'tẽr), *n.* [8].

im'mo-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of immolating, or state of being immolated; a sacrifice.

im-mor'al (Ĭ-mŏr'ăl), *a.* [4] Not moral; wicked; licentious. — **im-mor'al-ly**, *adv.* [8].

im'mo-ral'i-ty (Ĭm'ō-răl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). State or quality of being immoral; vice; wickedness; unchastity; also, an immoral act or practice.

im-mor'tal (Ĭ-mŏr'tăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Not mortal; undying; everlasting. **2.** Of or pertaining to immortality. — **Syn.** Eternal, endless, deathless. — *n.* **1.** An immortal being; esp., *pl.*, in classical mythology, the gods. **2.** One whose fame is lasting. — **im-mor'tal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

im'mor-tal'i-ty (Ĭm'ŏr-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being immortal; unending life or existence.

im-mor'tal-ize (Ĭ-mŏr'tăl-īz), *v. t.* [1] To render immortal.

im'mor-telle' (Ĭm'ŏr-tĕl'), *n.* = EVERLASTING, *n.*, 3.

im-mov'a-bil'i-ty (Ĭ-mōōv'ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being immovable.

im-mov'a-ble (Ĭ-mōōv'ă-b'l), *a.* [4] Incapable of being moved; as: **a** Stationary. **b** Steadfast; unyielding. **c** Emotionless. — *n.* **1.** That which cannot be moved. **2.** *pl. Law.* Lands and things attached thereto. — **-ness**, *n.* [8] — **-a-bly**, *adv.* [8].

im-mune' (Ĭ-mūn'), *a.* [4] Exempt; esp., protected against a particular disease, as by inoculation. — *n.* One that is immune.

im-mu'ni-ty (Ĭ-mū'nĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). **1.** Freedom or exemption, esp. from a charge, duty, tax, or service; also, a particular privilege. **2.** State of resisting the development of disease.

im-mun'ize (Ĭ-mūn'īz; Ĭm'ū-nīz), *v. t.* [1] To render immune.

im-mure' (Ĭ-mūr'), *v. t.* [1] To inclose within walls; shut up.

im-mu'ta-bil'i-ty (Ĭ-mū'tă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being immutable.

im-mu'ta-ble (Ĭ-mū'tă-b'l), *a.* [4] Not mutable; unchangeable. — **-ness**, *n.* [8] — **-bly**, *adv.* [8].

imp (Ĭmp), *n.* **1.** A young or inferior devil; a little, malignant spirit. **2.** Mischievous child or urchin.

im'pact (Ĭm'păkt), *n.* A striking together; collision; forcible contact.

im-pair' (Ĭm-pâr'), *v. t.* To make worse; diminish in quantity, value, excellence, or strength. — **Syn.** Decrease, deteriorate; damage, harm, mar.

im-pair'ment (Ĭm-pâr'mĕnt), *n.* An impairing; state of being impaired.

im-pale' (-pāl'), *v. t.* [1] To pierce as with a stake, torture or punish by fixing on a sharp stake.

im-pale'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* An impaling.

im-pal'pa-bil'i-ty (Ĭm-păl'pă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being impalpable.

im-pal'pa-ble (Ĭm-păl'pă-b'l), *a.* [4] That cannot be felt; intangible; also, extremely fine.

im-pan'el (-păn'ĕl), *v. t.* [7] To enter in or on a panel (list); enroll.

im-part' (-pärt'), *v. t.* **1.** To bestow a share of; share; communicate; as, the sun *imparts* warmth. **2.** To make known; tell; as, to *impart* news.

im-par'tial (-pär'shăl), *a.* [4] Not partial; unbiased; fair; just. — **im-par'tial-ly**, *adv.* [8].

im-par'ti-al'i-ty (Ĭm-pär'shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ; Ĭm'pär-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being impartial; fairness.

im-pass'a-ble (-păs'ă-b'l), *a.* [4] Incapable of being passed or traversed; not admitting a passage. — **im-pass'a-ble-ness**, *n.* [8] — **-a-bly**, *adv.* [8].

im-pas'si-bil'i-ty (-păs'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being impassible.

im-pas'si-ble (-păs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] Unfeeling; impassive. — **im-pas'si-bly**, *adv.* [8].

im-pas'sion (-păsh'ŭn), *v. t.* To fill or affect strongly with passion.

im-pas'sioned (-ŭnd), *p. a.* [4] Filled with passion; ardent. — **Syn.** See PASSIONATE.

im-pas'sive (-păs'ĭv), *a.* [4] Insensible to pain or suffering; inanimate; apathetic. — **Syn.** See PASSIVE. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

im-pa'tience (-pā'shĕns), *n.* State or quality of being impatient.

im-pa'tient (-shĕnt), *a.* [4] Not patient; esp., restless because of pain, delay, or opposition; uneasy. — **Syn.** Restless, eager, hasty, intolerant; irritable, fretful, peevish. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

im-peach' (-pēch'), *v. t.* **1.** To bring an accusation against; accuse; esp., to charge (a public officer), before a competent tribunal, with misbehavior in office; as, to *impeach* a governor. **2.** To impute some fault to; call in question; as, to *impeach* one's motives. — **im-peach'a-ble**, *a.* [8].

im-peach'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of impeaching.

im-peo'ca-bil'i-ty (Ĭm-pē'kă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being impeccable.

im-peo'ca-ble (Ĭm-pē'kă-b'l), *a.* [4] Not liable to sin or wrongdoing; free from fault or error.

im'pe-cu'ni-os'i-ty (Ĭm'pĕ-kū'nĭ-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Lack of money; poverty.

im'pe-cu'ni-ous (Ĭm'pĕ-kū'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* [4] Not having money; habitually without money; poor.

im-pede' (Ĭm-pēd'), *v. t.* [1] To obstruct; hinder.

im-ped'i-ment (-pĕd'ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** That which impedes; hindrance; obstruction. **2.** An organic obstruction to speech.

im-ped'i-men'ta (-mĕn'tă), *n. pl.* Things that impede; encumbrances; baggage; *Mil.*, supply trains.

im-pel' (-pĕl'), *v. t.*; **-PELLED'** (-pĕld'); **-PEL'LING.** To urge forward or on; give an impulse to; drive; force. — **Syn.** See MOVE. — **im-pel'ler**, *n.* [8].

im-pend' (Ĭm-pĕnd'), *v. i.* To hang or be suspended (over); threaten; be imminent.

im-pend'ing, *p. a.* Threatening. — **Syn.** See IMMINENT.

im-pen'e-tra-bil'i-ty (-pĕn'ĕ-trā-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being impenetrable; that property in virtue of which two portions of matter cannot occupy the same space at the same time.

im-pen'e-tra-ble (-pĕn'ĕ-trā-b'l), *a.* [4] **1.** Incapable of being pierced; as, an *impenetrable* shield. **2.** Incapable of being fathomed; as, an *impenetrable* mystery. **3.** Not open, as to reason, sympathy, etc.; as, an *impenetrable* mind, or heart. **4.** In physics, having the property of impenetrability. — **-ness**, *n.* [8] — **im-pen'e-tra-bly**, *adv.* [8].

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im-pen'i-tence (Im-pĕn'ĭ-tĕns), *n.* **Fact, quality, or condition of being impenitent.**

im-pen'i-tent (-tĕnt), *a.* [4] Not penitent; not contrite; having no sorrow for sin.—**-ly**, *adv.* [8].

im-per'a-tive (-pĕr'ă-tĭv), *a.* **1.** *Gram.* Expressive of command, entreaty, or exhortation; as, the *imperative* mood. **2.** Authoritative; as, an *imperative* order. **3.** Not to be avoided or evaded; obligatory; binding; as, an *imperative* duty.

Syn. IMPERATIVE, PEREMPTORY. Imperative expresses command or obligation; peremptory is positive or dictatorial, esp. in command; as, an *imperative* nod; a *peremptory* request.

—*n.* **1.** *Gram.* The imperative mood; also, a verb or verbal form denoting it. **2.** Something imperative; a command.—**-ly**, *adv.* [8]—**-ness**, *n.* [8].

im'per-cep'ti-ble (Im'pĕr-sĕp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] Not perceptible; hence, very slight, gradual, or subtle. — **im'per-cep'ti-bly**, *adv.* [8].

im-per'fect (Im-pûr'fĕkt), *a.* [4] Not perfect; defective; incomplete. — **imperfect tense**, *Gram.*, a tense expressing action or state (esp. past) as going on but not completed at the time denoted; as in, I *was choosing*, as distinguished from the simple preterit, as in, I *chose*. —*n.* *Gram.* The imperfect tense, or a verb or verbal form denoting it.— **im-per'fect-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

im'per-fec'tion (Im'pĕr-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* Quality or state of being imperfect; deficiency; fault; blemish. — **Syn.** Defect, failing, weakness, flaw.

im-pe'ri-al (Im-pē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Of or pertaining to an empire or emperor. **2.** Of or pert. to a state as sovereign, and supreme over colonies, etc. **3.** Of superior size or excellence; as, *imperial* paper. — *n.* **1.** An article of superior size or excellence, as a certain style of photograph, etc. **2.** A pointed tuft of hair on a man's chin.—**-ly**, *adv.* [8].

im-pe'ri-al-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* **1.** Imperial rule or system. **2.** The policy or practice of seeking to extend the control or empire of a nation.

im-pe'ri-al-ist, *n.* An adherent of an emperor; an advocate of imperialism.—**-is'tic** (-Is'tĭk), *a.* [4].

im-per'il (-pĕr'ĭl), *v. t.* [7] To endanger.

im-pe'ri-ous (-pē'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Arrogant; overbearing; as, an *imperious* commander;—the usual sense. **2.** Imperative; urgent; as, an *imperious* demand.—**-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

im-per'ish-a-ble (Im-pĕr'ĭsh-ă-b'l), *a.* [4] Not perishable. — **im-per'ish-a-bly**, *adv.* [8].

im-per'me-a-bil'i-ty (Im-pûr'mē-ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being impermeable.

im-per'me-a-ble (Im-pûr'mē-ă-b'l), *a.* [4] Not permeable; impervious.

im-per'son-al (-sŭn-ăl), *a.* [4] Not personal; as: **a** *Gram.* Of verbs, used with no subject or an indefinite one, as *it*, and occurring only in the third person singular; as, *it snows*. **b** Not connected with any particular person; as, *impersonal* love. **c** Not having personality; as, an *impersonal* deity. — *n.* That which is impersonal.—**-ly**, *adv.* [8].

im-per'son-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To personify; typify. **2.** To act the character of; personate.— **im-per'son-a'tor**, *n.* [8].

im-per'son-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* An impersonating; personification; acting.

im-per'ti-nence (Im-pûr'tĭ-nĕns), *n.*; *pl.* **-NENCES** (-nĕn-sĕz). **1.** Fact, state, or quality of being impertinent. **2.** That which is impertinent.

im-per'ti-nent (-nĕnt), *a.* [4] **1.** Not pertinent; not to the point; irrelevant. **2.** Guilty of, or prone to, rudeness; insolent.—**-ly**, *adv.* [8].

Syn. Rude, unmannerly, disrespectful, impudent, saucy, pert, cool.—IMPERTINENT, IMPUDENT, SAUCY, PERT, COOL. One is **impertinent** who meddles or intrudes in things which are not one's concern; one is **impudent** who is unblushingly or shamelessly impertinent; as, it is *impertinent* to ask that question; an *impudent* request. **Saucy** implies unbecoming frivolity or boldness, esp. to one's superiors or elders; as, a *saucy* look; a *saucy* servant. **Pert** implies offensive or ill-bred forwardness; as, a *pert* manner; a *pert* upstart. **Cool** denotes calm assurance or effrontery; as, a *cool* stare.

im'per-turb'a-bil'i-ty (Im'pĕr-tûr'bă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being imperturbable.

im'per-turb'a-ble (-tûr'bă-b'l), *a.* [4] Incapable of being disturbed; calm; serene.

im-per'vi-ous (Im-pûr'vĭ-ŭs), *a.* [4] Not pervious. — **im-per'vi-ous-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

im-pet'u-os'i-ty (Im-pĕt'ū-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). Impetuous state or quality; vehemence.

im-pet'u-ous (-pĕt'ū-ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Rushing with violence; furious; violent. **2.** Vehement in feeling; hastily or rashly energetic; passionate. — **Syn.** Eager, precipitate, hasty, headlong; fierce, raging, ardent, fervid. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

im'pe-tus (Im'pĕ-tŭs), *n.* **1.** The property possessed by a moving body in virtue of its weight and its motion; force or energy of motion; momentum. **2.** Impulse; incentive; stimulus.

Syn. IMPETUS, MOMENTUM. **Momentum** is the technical, **impetus** the popular, term; but *impetus* commonly indicates the origin and strength of the motion, rather than its quantity or effectiveness.

im-pi'e-ty (Im-pī'ĕ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). **1.** Quality of being impious; ungodliness. **2.** An impious act.

im-pinge' (-pĭnj'), *v. i.* **1.** To strike or dash (on, upon, against), esp. with sharp collision;—of waves of sound, light, etc.; as, sound waves *impinge* on the eardrum. **2.** To encroach or infringe.

im'pi-ous (Im'pĭ-ŭs), *a.* [4] Not pious; wanting in reverence for God; profane. — **Syn.** See IRRELIGIOUS.—**-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

imp'ish (Im'pĭsh), *a.* [4] Like an imp; esp., mischievous.—**-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

im-pla'ca-ble (Im-plā'kă-b'l), *a.* [4] That cannot be appeased; inexorable.

im-plant' (-plănt'), *v. t.* To plant or set securely or deeply; instill or inculcate thoroughly.

im'plan-ta'tion (Im'plăn-tā'shŭn), *n.* An implanting; grafting.

im'ple-ment (Im'plĕ-mĕnt), *n.* An instrument, tool, or utensil.

Syn. IMPLEMENT, TOOL, UTENSIL, INSTRUMENT suggest more or less simple construction and hand use. **Implement** is a broad term, often implying that by which any operation is carried on; **tool** commonly suggests the implements of a craftsman or laborer. **Utensil** applies esp. to the implements of the kitchen; as, cooking *utensils*. **Instrument** implies more delicate operations than *tool*; as, surgical *instruments*; a draftsman's *instruments*.

im'pli-cate (Im'plĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To fold or twist together; interweave. **2.** To involve; as, to *implicate* one in a crime.—**Syn.** See INVOLVE.

im'pli-ca'tion (Im'plĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of implicating; state of being implicated. **2.** That which is implied or involved; entanglement.

im-plic'it (Im-plĭs'ĭt), *a.* [4] **1.** Fairly to be understood, though not expressed; implied; as, an *implicit* agreement. **2.** Unquestioning; as, *implicit* faith.—**-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

im-plied' (-plīd'), *p. a.* Virtually involved or included; — correlative of *express* or *expressed*.

im-plore' (Im-plōr'), *v. t.* [1] To call upon or for earnestly; beseech; entreat; beg. — **Syn.** See BEG. — **im-plor'er**, *n.* [8] — **im-plor'ing-ly**, *adv.* [8].

im-ply' (-plī'), *v. t.* [2] **1.** To involve or include as a necessary logical consequence (something not expressly stated); as, your answer *implies* assent to his plan. **2.** To express indirectly; insinuate.

im'po-lite' (Im'pō-līt'), *a.* [4] Not polite; uncivil; rude.—**-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

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im-pol'i-tic (Im-pŏl'ĭ-tĭk), *a.* [4] Not politic; unwise; inexpedient; as, an *impolitic* law.

im-pon'der-a-ble (Im-pŏn'dĕr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Not ponderable; without sensible weight.

im-port' (Im-pōrt'), *v. t.* **1.** To mean; signify; imply. **2.** To introduce from without; esp., to bring (wares) into a place from a foreign country in commerce; as, to *import* tea; — opposed to *export*.

im'port (Im'pōrt), *n.* **1.** Meaning. **2.** Importance. **3.** Merchandise imported; — esp. in *pl.* — **Syn.** See MEANING.

im-por'tance (Im-pōr'tăns), *n.* Quality or state of being important; consequence; significance.

im-por'tant(-tănt),*a.* [4] **1.** Having consequence; significant; weighty. **2.** Consequential; pompous. — **Syn.** Momentous, considerable, influential.

im'por-ta'tion (Im'pŏr-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of importing, esp. of merchandise from abroad; that which is imported.

im-port'er (Im-pōr'tĕr), *n.* One who imports.

im-por'tu-nate (-pōr'tŭ-nāt), *a.* Troublesomely urgent; pressing in demand. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

im'por-tune' (Im'pŏr-tūn'; Im-pōr'tŭn), *a.* [4] **1.** Troublesome. **2.** Urgent; importunate. — *v. t.* [1] To urge persistently. — *v. i.* To be importunate; beg earnestly. — **Syn.** See BEG.

im'por-tu'ni-ty (Im'pŏr-tūn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). Quality of being importunate; troublesome pertinacity.

im-pose'(Im-pōz'),*v. t.* [1] **1.** To lay on(the hands), as in confirmation. **2.** To lay as a charge, tax, penalty, etc.; inflict; levy; as, to *impose* a toll. **3.** *Print.* To arrange in proper order and lock up in a cnase for printing; — of pages, etc. — *v. i.* **1.** To take advantage of; presume; as, to *impose* upon good nature. **2.** To deceive by false representation; — with *on* or *upon;* as, to *impose* upon the unwary. — **im-pos'er** (Im-pōz'ĕr), *n.* [8].

im-pos'ing(-ĭng),*p.a.*[4]Impressive;commanding.

im'po-si'tion (Im'pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of imposing or laying on. **2.** That which is imposed; as: **a** A burden; tax. **b** An unwarranted requirement. **c** A trick; imposture. — **Syn.** Deceit, fraud.

im-pos'si-bil'i-ty (Im-pŏs'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). **1.** Quality of being impossible. **2.** An impossible thing.

im-pos'si-b'le (-pŏs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] **1.** Not possible. **2.** Impracticable. **3.** Hopelessly unsuitable; as, an *impossible* hat.. *Colloq.* — **-si-bly**, *adv.* [8].

im'post (Im'pōst), *n.* **1.** A tax; esp., a customs duty; excise. **2.** The top part of a pillar, pier, etc., supporting an arch.

im-pos'tor (Im-pŏs'tĕr), *n.* An imposer on others. **Syn.** Pretender, mountebank, charlatan.—IMPOSTOR, MOUNTEBANK, CHARLATAN. Impostor denotes esp. one who passes himself off for some one else. *Mountebank* and *charlatan* originally denoted pretenders to medical knowledge or skill. Mountebank often suggests buffoonery. Charlatan implies pretentious, flashy, or high-sounding display.

im-pos'ture (-tūr), *n.* Act or conduct of an impostor; fraud or imposition.— **Syn.** Cheat, trick.

im'po-tence (Im'pŏ-tĕns) } *n.* Impotent quality
im'po-ten-cy (-tĕn-sĭ) } or state; weakness.

im'po-tent (-tĕnt), *a.* [4] Wanting in power, strength, or vigor; weak; infirm. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

im-pound' (Im-pound'), *v. t.* To shut up in or as in a pound; hence, to seize and hold in legal custody.

im-pov'er-ish (-pŏv'ĕr-ĭsh), *v. t.* To make poor (literally or figuratively); exhaust the strength of.

im-pov'er-ish-ment (-mĕnt),*n.* An impoverishing.

im-pow'er (-pou'ĕr). Var. of EMPOWER.

im-prac'ti-ca-bil'i-ty (Im-prăk'tĭ-kȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being impracticable.

im-prac'ti-ca-ble(Im-prăk'tĭ-kȧ-b'l),*a.*[4] **1.** Not practicable. **2.** Incapable of being used; unserviceable; as, an *impracticable* road, method. — **-ness**, *n.* [8] — **im-prac'ti-ca-bly**, *adv.* [8].

im'pre-cate (Im'prē-kāt), *v. t.* [1] To call down or invoke by prayer (usually some evil); curse.

im'pre-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of imprecating; a curse.

im-preg'na-bil'i-ty (Im-prĕg'nȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being impregnable.

im-preg'na-ble (-prĕg'nȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Able to resist attack; unconquerable. — **-na-bly**, *adv.* [8].

im-preg'nate (-nāt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To make pregnant; fertilize. **2.** To saturate with another substance; imbue.

im'preg-na'tion(Im'prĕg-nā'shŭn),*n.* An impregnating; fertilization; mixture of parts; infusion.

im'pre-sa'ri-o(Im'prĕ-sä'rē-ō),*n.; pl.* E.-RIOS(-ōz); It. -SARI (-sä'rē). The projector or manager of an opera or concert company.

im'press (Im'prĕs), *n.* Impressment.

im-press' (Im-prĕs'), *v. t.* To levy for public service; esp., to force into the army or navy.

im-press', *v. t.* **1.** To press, stamp, or print something in or upon; mark or produce by pressure; as, to *impress* a name with a rubber stamp. **2.** **a** To cause a vivid impression of; stamp; imprint; as, to *impress* ideas upon the mind. **b** To affect or influence, esp. deeply; as, to *impress* one favorably.

im'press (Im'prĕs), *n.* **1.** Act of impressing. **2.** A mark made by pressure; impression; result of pressure or influence. **3.** Characteristic; stamp; as, the work bears the *impress* of a great mind.

im-press'i-bil'i-ty (Im-prĕs'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being impressible.

im-press'i-ble(-prĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] Capable of being impressed; susceptible; sensitive.

im-pres'sion (-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of impressing; state of being impressed. **2.** Effect of impressing, as an indentation, stamp, or figure; as, an *impression* made by a seal. **3.** Influence or effect, as on the mind, senses, or feelings; as, he made a good *impression*. **4.** An indistinct notion; as, he had an *impression* that he had seen him before.

im-pres'sion-a-bil'i-ty (-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being impressionable.

im-pres'sion-a-ble(-ȧ-b'l),*a.* [4] Liable to impression; susceptible.

im-pres'sion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The theory and practice of a school of painting the fundamental idea of which is to render the immediate sense impression of the artist, excluding minute analysis and detail. **2.** In literature, the depiction of scene, emotion, or character with broad simplicity and little detail. — **im-pres'sion-ist** (-ĭst), *n. & a.*

im-pres'sive (-prĕs'ĭv), *a.* [4] Making, or tending to make, an impression; as, an *impressive* speech, scene, etc. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

im-press'ment (-prĕs'mĕnt), *n.* Act of seizing for public use, or of impressing into public service.

im-print'(-prĭnt'),*v. t.* **1.** To impress; stamp. **2.** To stamp or mark, as letters on paper, by means of type, stamps, etc. **3.** To fix, as on the mind.

im'print (Im'prĭnt), *n.* **1.** Whatever is imprinted; impress. **2.** The name of the publisher or printer, as on a title-page or on any printed sheet.

im-pris'on (-prĭz'n),*v. t.* To put in prison; confine.

im-pris'on-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of imprisoning; state of being imprisoned; confinement.

im-prob'a-bil'i-ty (-prŏb'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). Quality or state of being improbable; unlikelihood; also, that which is improbable.

im-prob'a-ble (-prŏb'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Not probable; unlikely to be true or to occur. — **-a-bly**, *adv.* [8].

im-promp'tu (-prŏmp'tū), *adv. or a.* Offhand; extempore; as, an *impromptu* verse. — *n.* Something made or done offhand or without previous study.

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im-prop'er (-prŏp'ẽr), *a.* [4] Not proper; specifically: **a** Not suitable or appropriate; as, *improper* dress. **b** Incorrect; as, an *improper* conclusion. **c** Not normally formed, or not properly so called; as: **improper fractions**, fractions in which the numerator is greater than the denominator. **d** Not fitting; unbecoming; indecent; as, *improper* language; an *improper* book.— **Syn.** Unseemly, indelicate. — **im-prop'er-ly**, *adv.* [8].

im'pro-pri'e-ty (Im'prŏ-prī'ẽ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or fact of being improper. **2.** An improper act, use, sense, etc. — **Syn.** See SOLECISM.

im-prove' (-prōōv'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To make good use of; turn to advantage; as, to *improve* an opportunity. **2.** To increase in value or excellence; make better; as, to *improve* one's health. — *v. i.* **1.** To rise in value. **2.** To grow better. **3.** To make improvements; — usually with *on* or *upon*. **Syn.** — IMPROVE, BETTER, AMELIORATE. Improve (the general term) and better (more homely) apply to objects and conditions, and do not necessarily imply that these are bad to begin with; ameliorate now applies chiefly to conditions (commonly unfavorable); as, the mind is *improved* by exercise; to *better* one's self; his misery cannot be *ameliorated*.

im-prove'ment (Im-prōōv'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of improving, or state of being improved. **2.** A result of improving, or that which constitutes it; as, the electric light is an *improvement* on gas.

im-prov'i-dence (-prŏv'ĭ-dĕns), *n.* Quality of being improvident.

im-prov'i-dent (-prŏv'ĭ-dĕnt), *a.* [4] Not provident; thoughtless; thriftless; wasteful.—**-ly**, *adv.*

im-prov'i-za'tion (Im-prŏv'ĭ-zā'shŭn; -zī'shŭn), *n.* Act or art of improvising; that which is improvised.

im'pro-vise' (Im'prŏ-vīz'), *v. t. & i.* [1] **1.** To compose, recite, sing, etc., without preparation; extemporize. **2.** To make, do, or provide offhand; as, to *improvise* an oar out of a piece of wood.

im-pru'dence (Im-prōō'dĕns), *n.* Quality, state, or instance of being imprudent; want of caution.

im-pru'dent (-dĕnt), *a.* [4] Not prudent; indiscreet. — **im-pru'dent-ly**, *adv.* [8].

im'pu-dence (Im'pū-dĕns), *n.* Quality of being impudent; insolence; effrontery; impertinence.

im'pu-dent (-dĕnt), *a.* [4] Bold or pert, with contempt or disregard of others; impertinent; insolent. — **Syn.** See IMPERTINENT. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

im-pugn' (Im-pūn'), *v. t.* To attack by words or arguments; call in question. — **im-pugn'er**, *n.* [8].

im'pulse (Im'pŭls), *n.* **1.** Act of impelling, or driving onward with sudden force; motion so produced. **2.** A sudden inclination; an impelling force or natural tendency; as, he acts from *impulse* rather than from judgment. — **Syn.** See MOTIVE.

im-pul'sion (-pŭl'shŭn), *n.* An impelling; impulse.

im-pul'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [4] Actuated or marked by impulse, or sudden inclination. — **im-pul'sive-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **im-pul'sive-ness**, *n.* [8].

im-pu'ni-ty (-pū'nĭ-tĭ), *n.* Freedom from punishment, harm, or loss.

im-pure' (-pūr'), *a.* [3] Not pure; as: **a** Containing something unclean; dirty; unwholesome; as, *impure* water. **b** Adulterated; as, *impure* food. **c** Defiled; unholy; as, Mohammedans regard the dog as an *impure* animal. **d** Unchaste; as, *impure* conversation. **e** Of language, not accurate; not idiomatic. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

im-pu'ri-ty (-pū'rĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** A being impure. **2.** That which is or renders impure.

im'pu-ta'tion (Im'pū-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of imputing; thing imputed; censure; insinuation.

im-pute' (-pūt'), *v. t.* [1] To charge or credit, as a fault or virtue; attribute. — **Syn.** See REFER.

in (In), *prep.* Primarily, *in* denotes situation or position with respect to surrounding or inclosure; as: **1.** Indicating inclusion in space, time, or physical surrounding; as, to travel *in* France *in* September; dressed *in* silk. **2.** Indicating inclusion in a whole; as, the tallest boy *in* school. **3.** Indicating inclusion, surrounding, or engrossment as to scope, influence, character, state or condition, attribute, degree, activity, etc.; as, to be *in* difficulties; *in* hope of reward; engaged *in* business; *in* proof of his statement; sold *in* the lump; work *in* oil.—**Syn.** See AT. —**in as much as**, *or* **inasmuch as**, in the degree that; in like manner as; in consideration that; because that; since. — **in that**, because; for the reason that.

in, *adv.* **1.** Indicating a direction of entering; as, come *in*. **2.** Indicating a position as to surroundings, inclosure, etc.; as, his side was *in*. — *a.* Internal; inward; as, an *in* curve.—*n.* [*Usually in pl.*] **1.** One that is in, esp. one in office. **2.** A corner. —**ins and outs**, nooks and corners; twists and turns.

in'a-bil'i-ty (In'ā-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Want of ability. **Syn.** Incompetence, impotence, incapacity; disqualification. — INABILITY, DISABILITY. Inability suggests lack of power to perform something; disability implies some loss of the needed ability or qualification; as, his *inability* to come is due to ill health; age caused the *disability* of many.

in'ac-ces'si-ble (In'ăk-sĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] Not accessible. — **-si-bly**, *adv.* [8]. — **-si-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

in-ac'cu-ra-cy (In-ăk'kū-rā-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Quality or fact of being inaccurate; mistake; error.

in-ac'cu-rate (-rĕt), *a.* [4] Not accurate; inexact; incorrect; erroneous. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

in-ac'tion (-ăk'shŭn), *n.* Lack of action; idleness.

in-ac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [4] Not active; as: **a** Having no power to move; inert; as, *inactive* machinery. **b** Indisposed to action, sluggish; as, an *inactive* officer, liver. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

in'ac-tiv'i-ty (In'ăk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being inactive; idleness.

in-ad'e-qua-cy (In-ăd'ẽ-kwā-sĭ), *n.* State of being inadequate; insufficiency.

in-ad'e-quate (In-ăd'ẽ-kwĕt), *a.* [4] Not adequate; insufficient. —**-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

in'ad-mis'si-ble (In'ăd-mĭs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] Not admissible; as, *inadmissible* evidence.

in'ad-vert'ence (-ăd-vûr'tĕns); *pl.* -CIES (-sĕz) } *n.*
in'ad-vert'en-cy (-tĕn-sĭ); *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz) }
1. Inattention; negligence. **2.** An oversight.

in'ad-vert'ent (-tĕnt), *a.* [4] Not turning the mind to a matter; negligent. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

in-al'ien-a-ble (In-āl'yĕn-ā-b'l), *a.* [4] Incapable of being alienated. — **-a-bly**, *adv.* [8].

in-ane' (In-ān'), *a.* [3] Without contents; empty; esp., void of sense or intelligence; silly. — **-ly**, *adv.*

in-an'i-mate (In-ăn'ĭ-mĕt), *a.* Not animate; lifeless; dull. — **Syn.** See LIFELESS. — **in-an'i-mate-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **in-an'i-mate-ness**, *n.* [8].

in'a-ni'tion (In'ā-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* State of being inane; emptiness; exhaustion from lack of food.

in-an'i-ty (In-ăn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State or quality of being inane. **2.** An inane thing; a vanity; — esp. in *pl.*

in-ap'pli-ca-ble (-ăp'lĭ-kā-b'l), *a.* Not applicable.

in'ap-pre'ci-a-ble (In'ā-prē'shĭ-ā-b'l), *a.* [4] Not appreciable; too small to be perceived.

in'ap-pro'pri-ate (-prō'prĭ-āt), *a.* [4] Not appropriate. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

in-apt' (-ăpt'), *a.* [4] Not apt; as: not suitable; not ready. — **in-apt'ly**, *adv.* [8].

in-apt'i-tude (-ăp'tĭ-tūd), *n.* Want of aptitude.

in'ar-tic'u-late (In'ăr-tĭk'ū-lĕt), *a.* [4] **1.** Of sounds, words, etc., uttered without the articulations of intelligible speech; not distinct. **2.** Unable to articulate; dumb. **3.** Not jointed; as, an *inarticulate* worm. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.*

in'ar-tis'tic (In'ăr-tĭs'tĭk) } *a.* [4] Not artistic.
in'ar-tis'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } — **-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

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in'as-much' (ĭn'ăz-mŭch'), *adv.* In **as much**; — with *as*. See *in as much as*, under IN, *prep.*

in'at-ten'tion (ĭn'ă-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* Want of attention; disregard; heedlessness.

in'at-ten'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [4] Not attentive; heedless; negligent. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

in-au'di-ble (ĭn-ô'dĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] Not audible. — **in-au'di-bly**, *adv.* [8].

in-au'gu-ral (-gū-răl), *a.* Pertaining to an inauguration; as, an *inaugural* address. — *n.* An inaugural address. *U. S.*

in-au'gu-rate (-rāt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To admit or induct into an office formally; install; as, to *inaugurate* a president. **2.** To celebrate the first public use of; as, to *inaugurate* a public building. **3.** To commence or enter upon; set in motion; as, to *inaugurate* a reform. — **-ra'tor** (-tĕr), *n.* [8].

in-au'gu-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* An inaugurating.

in'aus-pi'cious (ĭn'ôs-pĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [4] Not auspicious; unfavorable. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

in'born' (ĭn'bôrn'), *a.* Born in or with one; innate. — **Syn.** Inbred, inherent, natural.

in'bred' (ĭn'brĕd'), *a.* **1.** Bred within; innate. **2.** (*pron.* ĭn-brĕd') Subjected to inbreeding.

in-breed' (ĭn-brēd'), *v. t.*; -BRED' (-brĕd'); *cf. the adj.*); -BREED'ING. **1.** To produce within. **2.** To breed with each other (animals closely related).

In'ca (ĭŋ'kȧ), *n.* **1.** One of a dominant South American tribe of Indians at the advent of the Spaniards. **2.** One of the ruling family of the Incas; esp., the ruling chief, or emperor.

in-cal'cu-la-ble (ĭn-kăl'kŭ-lȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Not to be calculated; very great. — **-la-bly**, *adv.* [8].

in'can-des'cence (ĭn'kăn-dĕs'ĕns), *n.* Glowing due to heat, as of the filament of an electric lamp.

in'can-des'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [4] White or glowing with intense heat; hence, clear; shining; brilliant.

in'can-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* The use of magical spells or charms; also, the formula of words used.

in-ca'pa-bil'i-ty (ĭn-kā'pȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being incapable; incapacity.

in-ca'pa-ble (-kā'pȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] **1.** Not capable; as, *incapable* of doing the work. **2.** Not able to admit; — with *of*; as, *incapable* of being measured. **3.** Not to be brought to do; — with *of*; as, *incapable* of wrong. — **-ness**, *n.* [8] — **-pa-bly**, *adv.* [8]. — **Syn.** Unqualified, disqualified; inefficient.

in'ca-pac'i-tate (ĭn'kȧ-păs'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [1] To deprive of capacity; disable; disqualify.

in'ca-pac'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* Want of capacity; inability; disability. — **Syn.** Incapability, incompetency.

in-car'cer-ate (ĭn-kär'sĕr-āt), *v. t.* [1] To imprison.

in-car'cer-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Imprisonment.

in-car'nate (-nāt), *a.* [4] Clothed with flesh; embodied in human form. — (-nāt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To make incarnate; embody. **2.** To give an actual form to; as, Venus de Milo is an *incarnated* ideal.

in'car-na'tion (ĭn'kär-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or fact of incarnating; state of being incarnated. **2.** Of Christ, the union of Godhead with manhood. **3.** An incarnated being or idea; as, the *incarnation* of a god; he is the very *incarnation* of deceit.

in-case' (ĭn-kās'), *v. t.* [1] To inclose in a case or in something solid. — **in-case'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

in-cau'tious (ĭn-kô'shŭs), *a.* [4] Not cautious; heedless; rash. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8]. — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

in-cen'di-a-rism (ĭn-sĕn'dĭ-ȧ-rĭz'm), *n.* Incendiary action or practice.

in-cen'di-a-ry (ĭn-sĕn'dĭ-ȧ-rĭ), *a.* [4] **1.** Of or pertaining to the malicious burning of property. **2.** Tending to excite quarrels; inflammatory; seditious. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** One who maliciously sets fire to a building or other property. **2.** One who excites strife; an agitator.

in'cense' (ĭn'sĕns'), *n.* Perfume from spices or gums burned in religious rites; any pleasing fragrance; also, the material used to produce such perfume.

in-cense' (ĭn-sĕns'), *v. t.* [1] To inflame with anger; heat; madden; enrage. — **Syn.** See IRRITATE.

in-cen'tive (-sĕn'tĭv), *a.* [4] Inciting. — *n.* That which incites; motive. — **Syn.** See MOTIVE.

in-cep'tion (-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* Beginning; commencement; initiation. — **Syn.** See ORIGIN.

in-cep'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [4] **1.** Beginning, or relating to a beginning. **2.** *Gram.* Denoting the beginning of an action; — said of a verb. — *n.* An inceptive verb or phrase.

in-cer'ti-tude (-sûr'tĭ-tūd), *n.* Doubtfulness; uncertainty.

in-ces'sant (ĭn-sĕs'ănt), *a.* [4] Continuing without interruption; unceasing. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

in'cest (ĭn'sĕst), *n.* Crime of cohabitation between persons so closely related that marriage is prohibited. — **in-ces'tu-ous** (ĭn-sĕs'tŭ-ŭs), *a.*

inch (ĭnch), *n.* A measure of length, 1-12th of a foot (= 2.54 centimeters).

in'cho-ate (ĭn'kō-āt), *a.* [4] Recently, or just, begun; incipient; incomplete. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

in'ci-dence (ĭn'sĭ-dĕns), *n.* *Physics.* The falling of a projectile, ray of light, etc., on a surface. — angle of incidence, the angle which any line, as of a ray of light, falling on a surface, makes with a perpendicular to that surface.

in'ci-dent (-dĕnt), *a.* [4] **1.** Liable to happen; happening or belonging, esp. as a subordinate feature; as, studies *incident* to a profession. **2.** Falling or striking, as a light ray on a surface. — **Syn.** See SUBJECT. — *n.* **1.** That which happens; event. **2.** An accidental or minor action or event. — **Syn.** Circumstance, fact, contingency, event.

in'ci-den'tal (-dĕn'tăl), *a.* [4] Happening, or liable to happen, without design or as a chance feature of something else; casual; subordinate. — *n.* That which is incidental; esp., *pl.*, minor or incidental items not particularized. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

in-cin'er-ate (ĭn-sĭn'ĕr-āt), *v. t. & i.* [1] To burn to ashes; cremate.

in-cin'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Cremation.

in-cin'er-a'tor (-ā'tĕr), *n.* One that incinerates; esp., a furnace for consuming refuse, etc.

in-cip'i-ence (-sĭp'ĭ-ĕns) } *n.* State of being incip-
in-cip'i-en-cy (-ĕn-sĭ) } ient; beginning.

in-cip'i-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* Beginning to be, or to appear; as, *incipient* madness. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

in-cise' (-sīz'), *v. t.* [1] To cut in or into; carve.

in-ci'sion (-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of incising. **2.** A cut; gash.

in-ci'sive (-sī'sĭv), *a.* [4] Cutting; sharp; hence, acute; clear-cut. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

in-ci'sor (-sī'zĕr; -sĕr), *n.* A tooth adapted for cutting; esp., one of the teeth in front of the canines.

in'ci-ta'tion (ĭn'sĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of inciting; incitement.

in-cite' (ĭn-sīt'), *v. t.* [1] To spur or urge on. — **Syn.** Stimulate, instigate, goad, arouse, provoke. See MOVE. — **in-cit'er** (-ĕr), *n.* [8].

in-cite'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* An inciting; that which incites; incentive. — **Syn.** Motive, spur, stimulus.

in'ci-vil'i-ty (ĭn'sĭ-vĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being uncivil; rudeness. **2.** Any uncivil act. — **Syn.** Impoliteness, disrespect, discourtesy.

in-clem'en-cy (ĭn-klĕm'ĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). State, quality, or fact of being inclement.

in-clem'ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [4] Not clement; severe; harsh; rough; stormy. — **Syn.** Cruel, rigorous.

in-clin'a-ble (-klīn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Inclined; favorably disposed.

in'cli-na'tion (ĭn'klĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A disposition more favorable to one thing than to another; leaning; propensity; as, to do a thing against one's

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inclination. **2.** Act of inclining; nod. **3.** Amount or degree of deviation from the true vertical or horizontal; slant; slope; as, the *inclination* of a pillar. **4.** In geometry, the angle determined by two lines or planes; as, the *inclination* of two rays of light.

in-cline' (ɪn-klīn'), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To bow the head or body forward; bend. **2.** To be disposed; as, he *inclines* to our opinion. **3.** To deviate from a line, direction, or course; slope; slant; as, the shaft *inclines*. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to incline. **2.** To turn; dispose. — **to incline one's ear**, to listen favorably. — *n.* An inclined plane; grade; slope.

in-clined' (ɪn-klīnd'), *p. a.* [4] **1.** Having inclination; as: **a** Disposed, esp. favorably; as, *inclined* to sleep. **b** Sloping; as, an *inclined* shaft. **2.** *Math.* Making an angle with some line or plane. — **inclined plane**, a plane that makes an oblique angle with the plane of the horizon.

in-close' (-klōz'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To shut up or in. **2.** To insert (something) in the same parcel or envelope with another. **3.** To surround, or shut in, as with a fence; as, a city *inclosed* by walls.

in-clo'sure (ɪn-klō'zhŭr), *n.* **1.** Act of inclosing; state of being inclosed. **2.** That which is inclosed, as a field, a letter within another, etc. **3.** That which incloses, as a fence.

in-clude' (ɪn-klōod'), *v. t.* [1] To comprise; contain; comprehend; embrace; as, the greater *includes* the less. — **Syn.** See CONTAIN.

in-clu'sion (-klōō'zhŭn), *n.* Act of including; state of being included.

in-clu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [4] **1.** Inclosing; surrounding; containing. **2.** Including the stated limit or extremes; as, from Monday to Friday *inclusive*, that is, taking in both Monday and Friday; — opposed to *exclusive*. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

in-cog' (ɪn-kŏg'), *a., adv., & n.* Incognito. *Colloq.*

in-cog'ni-ta (-nĭ-tȧ), *a. & n.* Fem. of *incognito*.

in-cog'ni-to (-nĭ-tō), *a. or adv.* With (one's) identity concealed under an assumed name or title; as, the prince traveled *incognito*. — *n.; pl.* **-TOS** (-tōz). One appearing or living incognito; also, state or disguise of such a one.

in'co-hor'ence (ɪn'kō-hēr'ĕns) } *n.; pl.* **-ENCES**
in'co-her'en-cy (-ĕn-sĭ) } (-ĕn-sĕz). **-EN-CIES** (-sĭz). **1.** Quality or fact of being incoherent. **2.** That which is incoherent.

in'co-her'ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [4] Not coherent; as: **a** Wanting cohesion; loose; as, *incoherent* dust. **b** Wanting agreement or connection; rambling; as, an *incoherent* sentence. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

in'com-bus'ti-ble (ɪn'kŏm-bŭs'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] Not combustible.

in'come (ɪn'kŭm), *n.* Gain from labor, business, or property; revenue; receipts; wages or salary.

in'com'ing, *a.* Coming in; accruing, as profit; taking possession, as a tenant; about to begin, as a year; entering. — *n.* **1.** A coming in; arrival. **2.** That which comes in; income; — usually in *pl.*

in'com-men'su-ra-ble (ɪn'kŏ-mĕn'shōō-rȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Having no common measure or basis of comparison; *Arith.*, having no common divisor but 1.

in'com-men'su-rate (-rāt), *a.* [4] Not commensurate; as: **a** Incommensurable. **b** Inadequate.

in'com-mode' (ɪn'kŏ-mōd'), *v. t.* [1] To give inconvenience; discommode; inconvenience.

in'com-mo'di-ous (-mō'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* [4] Not commodious; inconvenient. — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

in'com-mu'ni-ca-ble (-mū'nĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Incapable of being communicated or told.

in'com-mu'ni-ca-tive (-kȧ-tĭv), *a.* [4] Not communicative; reserved; exclusive.

in-com'pa-ra-ble (ɪn-kŏm'pȧ-rȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] **1.** Beyond comparison; matchless. **2.** Not suitable for comparison; — followed by *with* or *to*. — **in-com'pa-ra-bly**, *adv.* [8].

in'com-pat'i-bil'i-ty (ɪn'kŏm-păt'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* A being incompatible; as, *incompatibility* of temper.

in'com-pat'i-ble (-păt'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] Incapable of uniting or of acting together; discordant.

in-com'pe-tence (ɪn-kŏm'pē-tĕns), **-ten-cy** (-tĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality, state, or fact of being incompetent.

in-com'pe-tent (-tĕnt), *a.* [4] Not competent; wanting adequate power, means, etc.; not legally qualified; disqualified. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

in'com-plete' (ɪn'kŏm-plēt'), *a.* [4] Not complete; imperfect. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

in-com'pre-hen'si-ble (ɪn-kŏm'prē-hĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] Not capable of being understood; unintelligible. — **in-com'pre-hen'si-bly**, *adv.* [8].

in'com-press'i-ble (ɪn'kŏm-prĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] Not compressible.

in'con-ceiv'a-ble (ɪn'kŏn-sēv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Not conceivable; unthinkable; incredible; unbelievable. — **-ness**, *n.* [8] — **in'con-ceiv'a-bly**, *adv.* [8].

in'con-clu'sive (-klōō'sĭv), *a.* [4] Not conclusive; not leading to a definite end or result; as, an *inconclusive* inquiry. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

in'con-gru'i-ty (ɪn'kŏn-grōō'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being incongruous; inconsistency. **2.** That which is incongruous.

in-con'gru-ous (ɪn-kŏn'grōō-ŭs), *a.* [4] Not congruous; inconsistent; improper. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

in-con'se-quence (ɪn-kŏn'sē-kwĕns), *n.* Quality or state of being inconsequent; irrelevance.

in-con'se-quent (-kwĕnt), *a.* [4] **1.** Illogical. **2.** Disconnected; irrelevant. **3.** Marked by inconsequence; as, an *inconsequent* mind. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

in-con'se-quen'tial (-kwĕn'shăl), *a.* [4] Not strictly logical; irrelevant; hence, unimportant.

in'con-sid'er-a-ble (ɪn'kŏn-sĭd'ĕr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Not considerable; trivial. — **-a-bly**, *adv.* [8].

in'con-sid'er-ate (-ăt), *a.* [4] Not considerate; not heeding the rights or the feelings of others; thoughtless. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

in'con-sist'en-cy (-sĭs'tĕn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* **-CIES** (-sĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being inconsistent; incompatibility. **2.** That which is inconsistent.

in'con-sist'ent (-tĕnt), *a.* [4] Not consistent: **a** Contradictory; illogical; as, an *inconsistent* conclusion. **b** Changeable; fickle; as, an *inconsistent* man. — **in'con-sist'ent-ly**, *adv.* [8].

in'con-sol'a-ble (-sōl'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Incapable of being consoled; disconsolate. — **-a-bly**, *adv.* [8].

in'con-spic'u-ous (-spĭk'ū-ŭs), *a.* [4] Not conspicuous; hardly discernible. — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

in-con'stan-cy (ɪn-kŏn'stăn-sĭ), *n.* Want of constancy; fickleness; want of uniformity.

in-con'stant (ɪn-kŏn'stănt), *a.* [4] Not constant; not uniform; fickle; changeable. — **Syn.** See FAITHLESS. — **in-con'stant-ly**, *adv.* [8].

in'con-test'a-ble (ɪn'kŏn-tĕs'tȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Not contestable; not to be called in question. — **Syn.** Indisputable, undeniable, unquestionable, indubitable, certain. — **in'con-test'a-bly**, *adv.* [8].

in-con'ti-nence (ɪn-kŏn'tĭ-nĕns), *n.* Quality or state of being incontinent.

in-con'ti-nent (-nĕnt), *a.* [4] Not continent; as: **a** Uncontrolled; unchaste. **b** Unable to retain or contain; — usually with *of*. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

in-con'tro-vert'i-ble (ɪn-kŏn'trō-vûr'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] Not controvertible; indisputable.

in'con-ven'ience (ɪn'kŏn-vēn'yĕns), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being inconvenient; disadvantage; discomfort. **2.** That which is inconvenient; esp., that which gives trouble or uneasiness. — *v. t.* [1] To put to inconvenience; incommode.

in'con-ven'ient (-yĕnt), *a.* [4] Not convenient; giving trouble or annoyance. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

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in'con-vert'i-ble (ĭn'kŏn-vûr'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] Not convertible; not exchangeable for something else.
in-cor'po-rate (ĭn-kôr'pō-rāt), *a.* [4] **1.** Closely united or blended. **2.** Incorporated; also, united with others in a corporation; as, an *incorporate* municipality; an *incorporate* member.—(-rāt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To form into a body; combine, as ingredients, into one mass or uniform substance; unite. **2.** To embody; blend; as, to *incorporate* copper with silver. **3.** To form into a corporation; as, to *incorporate* a bank. — *v. i.* To unite in or as one body.
in-cor'po-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An incorporating; state of being incorporated. **2.** A corporation.
in'cor-po're-al (ĭn'kôr-pō'rē-ăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Not formed of matter. **2.** Pertaining to, or characteristic of, immaterial beings.—**-al-ly**, *adv.* [8].
in'cor-rect' (ĭn'kŏ-rĕkt'), *a.* [4] **1.** Not correct; faulty. **2.** Unbecoming; improper; as, *incorrect* conduct. **3.** Untrue; inaccurate; as, an *incorrect* statement.—**-ly**, *adv.* [8]—**-ness**, *n.* [8].
in-cor'ri-gi-bil'i-ty (ĭn-kŏr'ĭ-jĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being incorrigible.
in-cor'ri-gi-ble (-kŏr'ĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] Not corrigible; bad beyond correction.—*n.* One who is incorrigible.—**-ness**, *n.* [8]—**-gi-bly**, *adv.* [8].
in'cor-rupt', (ĭn'kŏ-rŭpt'), *a.* [4] Not corrupt; sound; pure; untainted; upright; honest.
in'cor-rupt'i-bil'i-ty (-rŭp'tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being incorruptible.
in'cor-rupt'i-ble (-rŭp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] Not corruptible; incapable of being bribed.—**-i-bly**, *adv.* [8].
in-crease' (ĭn-krēs'), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To become greater; grow; advance; wax;—opposed to *decrease*. **2.** To be fertile or prolific.—*v. t.* To make greater; add to; enhance.
Syn. INCREASE, ENLARGE, AUGMENT. Increase, the general term, applies to number, size, duration, intensity, value; enlarge applies chiefly to that which has (lit. or fig.) capacity, scope, size, or dimensions; as, to *increase* (not *enlarge*) one's weight, one's speed; to *increase* (or *enlarge*) one's income; to *enlarge* (not *increase*) one's house, one's circle of acquaintances. Augment is chiefly literary; it often implies a substantial increase.
in'crease (ĭn'krēs), *n.* **1.** Act of increasing; addition or enlargement; growth; multiplication; as, *increase* of knowledge. **2.** That which results from increasing; addition; offspring; produce.
in-creas'ing, *p. a.* That increases.—**-ly**, *adv.* [8].
in-cred'i-ble (ĭn-krĕd'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] Not credible; beyond belief.—**in-cred'i-bly**, *adv.* [8].
in'cre-du'li-ty (ĭn'krē-dū'lĭ-tĭ), *n.* State, quality, or fact of being incredulous.
in-cred'u-lous (ĭn-krĕd'ū-lŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Not credulous; unbelieving. **2.** Indicating, or caused by, disbelief or incredulity.—**-ly**, *adv.* [8].
in'cre-ment (ĭn'krē-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** An increasing; increase. **2.** That which is gained or added.
in-crim'i-nate (ĭn-krĭm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [1] To charge with, or involve in, a crime or fault; accuse.
in-crust' (-krŭst'), *v. t.* To cover or line with a crust, or hard coat.
in'crus-ta'tion (ĭn'krŭs-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An incrusting. **2.** A crust or hard coating.
in'cu-bate (ĭn'kū-bāt), *v. t.* [1] To sit on (eggs) to hatch them; brood; maintain (eggs, bacteria, etc.) under conditions favorable to development, as in an incubator.—*v. i.* To sit on eggs; brood.
in'cu-ba'tion (-bā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of incubating. **2.** A brooding or brooding upon.
in'cu-ba'tor (ĭn'kū-bā'tŭr), *n.* One that incubates; esp., an apparatus for hatching eggs.
in'cu-bus (ĭn'kū-bŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. **-BUSES** (-ĕz), L. **-BI** (-bī). **1.** An evil spirit supposed to lie on persons asleep. **2.** Nightmare. **3.** Any person or thing that oppresses or burdens; as, the *incubus* of debt.
in-cul'cate (ĭn-kŭl'kāt; ĭn'kŭl-), *v. t.* [1] To teach and impress by repetition.—**-ca-tor**, *n.*
in'cul-ca'tion (ĭn'kŭl-kā'shŭn), *n.* A teaching and impressing by repetitions or admonitions.
in'cul-pate (ĭn'kŭl-pāt; ĭn-kŭl'pāt), *v. t.* [1] To impute guilt to; blame.
in'cul-pa'tion (ĭn'kŭl-pā'shŭn), *n.* Blame; censure.
in-cul'pa-to-ry (-kŭl'pā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Imputing blame.
in-cum'ben-cy (-kŭm'bĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-CIES** (-sĭz). State of holding an office or benefice; also, the period of office.
in-cum'bent (-bĕnt), *a.* [4] **1.** Lying or reclining upon something; as, an *incumbent* figure. **2.** Required or demanded as a duty; as, kind deeds are *incumbent* on all.—*n.* One holding an office.
in-cum'ber (-bĕr), **in-cum'brance.** Vars. of ENCUMBER, etc.
in-cur' (ĭn-kûr'), *v. t.*; **-CURRED'** (-kûrd'); **-RING.** To become liable to; bring down upon one's self. **Syn.** INCUR, CONTRACT agree in the idea of bringing upon one's self something unpleasant, burdensome, or injurious. Incur suggests liability to something to which we have laid ourselves open; contract oftener suggests the actual getting, usually through no wish of one's own; as, to *incur* a fine, risk; to *contract* a disease, a bad habit.
in-cur'a-ble (ĭn-kūr'ă-b'l), *a.* [4] Not capable of being cured.—**Syn.** Irremediable, irreparable, hopeless.—*n.* One diseased beyond cure.
in-cur'sion (-kûr'shŭn), *n.* A running in, into, or against; a hostile entrance into a territory; raid.
in-curve' (ĭn-kûrv'), *v. t.* & *i.* [1] To curve, esp. inwards.
Ind (Ind), *n.* India. *Poetic or Archaic.*
in-debt'ed (ĭn-dĕt'ĕd), *p. a.* [4] Brought into debt or under obligation.
in-debt'ed-ness, *n.* **1.** State of being indebted. **2.** Sum owed; debts collectively.
in-de'cen-cy (-dē'sĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-CIES** (-sĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being indecent; immodesty; obscenity. **2.** Indecent word or act.
in-de'cent (-sĕnt), *a.* [4] Not decent; unfit to be seen or heard; offensive to modesty and delicacy. —**Syn.** Unbecoming, indelicate, unseemly, immodest, gross, impure, obscene.—**-ly**, *adv.* [8].
in'de-ci'sion (ĭn'dĕ-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* Want of decision; hesitation.
in'de-ci'sive (-sī'sĭv), *a.* [4] **1.** Not decisive; as, an *indecisive* battle. **2.** Undetermined; wavering; as, an *indecisive* state of mind.—**-ly**, *adv.* [8].
in'de-clin'a-ble (-klīn'ă-b'l), *a.* Not declinable.
in'de-co'rous (ĭn'dĕ-kō'rŭs; ĭn-dē'kŭ-rŭs), *a.* [4] Not decorous; violating good manners; unbecoming; improper.—**-ly**, *adv.* [8]—**-ness**, *n.* [8].
in'de-co'rum (ĭn'dĕ-kō'rŭm), *n.* Want of decorum; improper behavior; also, an indecorous action.
in-deed' (ĭn-dēd'), *adv.* In reality; truly; to be sure.
in'de-fat'i-ga-bil'i-ty (ĭn'dē-făt'ĭ-gă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being indefatigable.
in'de-fat'i-ga-ble (-făt'ĭ-gă-b'l), *a.* [4] Incapable of being fatigued, or not yielding to fatigue; untiring; tireless.—**in'de-fat'i-ga-bly**, *adv.* [8].
in'de-fea'si-ble (-fē'zĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] That cannot be made void or forfeited.—**-si-bly**, *adv.* [8].
in'de-fen'si-ble (-fĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] Not defensible; unjustifiable.—**-ness**, *n.* [8].
in'de-fin'a-ble (-fīn'ă-b'l), *a.* [4] Incapable of being defined.—**-ness**, *n.* [8]—**-a-bly**, *adv.* [8].
in-def'i-nite (ĭn-dĕf'ĭ-nĭt), *a.* [4] **1.** Not definite; undetermined or indeterminate; as: **a** Vague or general; as, an *indefinite* plan. **b** Having no prescribed limit; as, an *indefinite* supply. **2.** Unmeasured or unmeasurable; as, an *indefinite* area. **3.** *Gram.* Not defining or determining.—**Syn.** Uncertain, unsettled, inexact.—**indefinite article**, the word *a* or *an*.—**-ly**, *adv.* [8]—**-ness**, *n.* [8].

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in-del'i-bil'i-ty (ĭn-dĕl'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being indelible.

in-del'i-ble (ĭn-dĕl'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] That cannot be removed, or effaced; as, *indelible* ink. — **Syn.** Fixed, permanent, ineffaceable. — **-bly**, *adv.* [8].

in-del'i-ca-cy (-kȧ-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Quality of being indelicate; that which is indelicate.

in-del'i-cate (-kĭt), *a.* [4] Not delicate; offensive to good manners or to purity of mind; rude. — **Syn.** Coarse, broad, impolite, immodest, gross, offensive, unchaste, impure, unrefined. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

in-dem'ni-fi-ca'tion (-dĕm'nĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An indemnifying. **2.** That which indemnifies.

in-dem'ni-fy (-dĕm'nĭ-fī), *v. t.* [2] **1.** To secure against loss or damage. **2.** To repay or compensate, as for loss, damage, etc. — **Syn.** See PAY.

in-dem'ni-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Protection or exemption from loss, damage, or punishment; security; insurance. **2.** Compensation for loss or injury sustained.

in-dent' (-dĕnt'), *v. t.* **1.** To make a notch or a series of notches in the border of; make jagged or sawlike; as, a gulf *indents* the coast. **2.** *Print.* To set (a line or lines) with indention. See INDENTION, 2. **3.** To indenture. — (ĭn-dĕnt'; ĭn'dĕnt), *n.* A notch in a margin, or a recess like a notch; *Print.*, an indention.

in-dent' (ĭn-dĕnt'), *v. t.* To dent; impress; stamp or press in; also, to form a dent or dents in.

in'den-ta'tion (ĭn'dĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* An indenting; state of being indented; as: **a** A notch or recess in a margin. **b** *Print.* Indention. — **Syn.** See DINT.

in-dent'ed, *p. a.* [4] **1.** Jagged; notched. **2.** Indentured. **3.** *Print.* Set in from the margin.

in-den'tion (-dĕn'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An indenting. **2.** In printing and writing: **a** Act of setting a line or lines (esp. the first line of a paragraph) in from the margin. **b** The blank space so left.

in-den'ture (-tūr), *n.* **1.** An indenting; state of being indented. **2.** *Law.* An agreement in writing; esp. (usually in *pl.*), a contract binding an apprentice to a master, a servant to service in a colony, etc. — *v. t.* [1] To bind by an indenture.

in'de-pend'ence (ĭn'dē-pĕn'dĕns), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being independent; power to direct one's own affairs without interference. **2.** Independent means; a competency. — **Syn.** See FREEDOM.

in'de-pend'ent (-dĕnt), *a.* [4] **1.** Not dependent; free from external control; self-governing; as, an *independent* state. **2.** Not dependent for support; as, he is *independent* of his father; hence: **a** Obtained by one's own exertion; as, a dry but *independent* crust. **b** Affording a comfortable livelihood; as, *independent* means. **3.** Not subject to bias or influence; as, an *independent* mind; free, unconstrained; as, an *independent* air. **4.** *Politics.* Not bound by party; exercising a free choice in voting. **5.** Declining help from others, through self-respect. — **Syn.** Uncontrolled, self-reliant. — *n.* One who exercises independence, esp. in religion or politics. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

in'de-scrib'a-ble (-skrīb'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Incapable of being described. — **in'de-scrib'a-bly**, *adv.* [8].

in'de-struct'i-bil'i-ty (-strŭk'tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being indestructible.

in'de-struct'i-ble (-strŭk'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] Not destructible.

in'de-ter'mi-na-ble (-tûr'mĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Impossible to be definitely known or defined.

in'de-ter'mi-nate (-nāt), *a.* [4] Not determinate; indefinite; vague; not leading to a definite end or result. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

in'de-ter'mi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Want of determination; an unsettled state, as of the mind.

in'dex (ĭn'dĕks), *n.; pl.* E. INDEXES (-dĕk-sĕs), L. INDICES (ĭn'dĭ-sēz). **1.** The index finger. **2.** A pointer or indicator. **3.** *Print.* A sign [☞] used to direct attention to a note or paragraph; a "fist." **4.** That which points out, indicates, or discloses; indication; as, an *index* to character. **5.** [*pl.* commonly *indexes.*] A table or list for facilitating reference to topics, names, etc., in a book. **6.** [*pl.* always *indices.*] *Math.* The figure, letter, or expression showing the power or root of a quantity, as the figure 3 in a^3, $\sqrt[3]{9}$; exponent. — *v. t.* To provide with an index; put into an index.

index finger. The forefinger; — used in pointing.

In'di-a (ĭn'dĭ-ȧ), *n.* A country in southern Asia.

India ink, a black pigment (formerly sepia, now lampblack or ivory black) brought chiefly from China and Japan. — **I. paper.** **a** A kind of Chinese paper used for prints of engravings, etc. **b** A very thin, opaque printing paper.

In'di-an (-ȧn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, India, the Indies, or the Indians. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or designating the aborigines, or Indians, of America. **3.** Made of Indian corn; as, *Indian* pudding.

Indian club, a form of wooden club for gymnastic exercise. — **I. corn**, a North American cereal (called *corn* in the U. S.); maize; also, the meal (**Indian meal**) made from it. See GRASSES, *Illust.* — **I. file**, single file. — **I. summer**, a period of mild weather in late autumn or early winter, usually marked by haze or smokiness in the atmosphere.

— *n.* **1.** A native of India (Hindustan) or Farther India (Indo-China); a Hindu. **2.** A member of any aboriginal American stock other than an Eskimo; an American, or Red, Indian. **3.** An American Indian language.

India rubber, *or* **in'di-a-rub'ber**, *n.* **1.** A tough elastic substance got from the milky juice of various tropical plants. See CAOUTCHOUC and RUBBER. **2.** A piece of this substance or an article made from it; a rubber.

in'di-cant (-kȧnt), *a.* [4] Serving to point out; indicating. — *n.* That which indicates or points out.

in'di-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To point out or to; make known; betoken; as, to *indicate* the way. **2.** In medicine, to show by symptoms; as, a rapid pulse often *indicates* fever; point to as the proper remedy. — **Syn.** Show, signify, denote, evidence, evince, exhibit, present, reveal, disclose.

in'di-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of indicating. **2.** That which serves to indicate or point out; mark; sign; symptom.

in-dic'a-tive (ĭn-dĭk'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [4] **1.** Designating, or pertaining to, that mood of the verb which states something as an undoubted fact, rather than as a mere thought; thus, "he *writes*" is in the *indicative* mood. **2.** Pointing out; suggestive; as, black clouds are *indicative* of rain. — *n.* *Gram.* The indicative mood, or a verbal form denoting it.

in'di-ca'tor (ĭn'dĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* One that shows or points out; esp., a device for indicating something.

in'di-ces (ĭn'dĭ-sēz), *n., L. pl.* of INDEX.

in-dict' (-dīt'), *v. t.* To charge with an offense; find an indictment against. — **-er**, **-or**, *n.* [8].

in-dict'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Liable to be indicted; subject to indictment; as, an *indictable* offense.

in-dict'ment (-dīt'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** An indicting. **2.** *Law.* The formal written statement of an offense as found by the grand jury.

In'dies (ĭn'dĭz), *n. pl.* The East or the West Indies.

in-dif'fer-ence (ĭn-dĭf'ẽr-ĕns), *n.* Quality, state, or fact of being indifferent; apathy; unimportance. — **Syn.** Coldness, lukewarmness, unconcern.

in-dif'fer-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [4] **1.** Without choice or interest; unconcerned; heedless; as, *indifferent* to cold. **2.** Having no marked tendency; neutral; as, a nature *indifferent* to good or evil. **3.** Neither very good nor very bad; passable; mediocre; as, an

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indifferent house or fortune. **4.** Unimportant; immaterial; as, it is *indifferent* which is done first. —*n.* An indifferent person. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

in'di-gence (ĭn'dĭ-jĕns), *n.* Poverty; want. — **Syn.** Penury, destitution, lack. See POVERTY.

in-dig'e-nous (ĭn-dĭj'ē-nŭs), *a.* [4] Produced or living naturally in a place or climate; native; as, the negroes are not *indigenous* to America. —**Syn.** See NATIVE.—**in-dig'e-nous-ly**, *adv.* [8].

in'di-gent (ĭn'dĭ-jĕnt), *a.* [4] Needy; poor.

in'di-gest'i-ble (-jĕs'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] Not digestible; not readily digested.

in'di-ges'tion (-jĕs'chŭn), *n.* Lack of digestion; dyspepsia; incomplete or difficult digestion.

in'di-ges'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [4] Dyspeptic.

in-dig'nant (ĭn-dĭg'nănt), *a.* [4] Affected with indignation; wrathful because of unjust treatment, mean action, or the like. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

in'dig-na'tion (ĭn'dĭg-nā'shŭn), *n.* Anger with contempt or loathing. — **Syn.** See ANGER.

in-dig'ni-ty (ĭn-dĭg'nĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). Any action toward another which shows contempt for him. — **Syn.** See AFFRONT.

in'di-go (ĭn'dĭ-gō), *n.*; *pl.* **-GOS** or **-GOES** (-gōz). **1.** A blue dyestuff got from any of several plants and also made artificially. **2.** A deep violet-blue color.

in'di-rect' (-rĕkt'), *a.* [4] Not direct; as: **a** Not straight; roundabout, as a road. **b** Not straightforward; as, *indirect* dealings. **c** Not resulting directly from an act or cause, although more or less connected with it; as, *indirect* results. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.* — **indirect object.** See OBJECT, *n.*, 4.

in'di-rec'tion (-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* Indirect course or means; unfair or dishonest practices.

in'dis-cern'i-ble (-zûr'nĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] Imperceptible.

in'dis-creet' (ĭn'dĭs-krēt'), *a.* [4] Not discreet; lacking discretion. —**Syn.** Imprudent, rash, hasty, heedless; foolish. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

in'dis-cre'tion (ĭn'dĭs-krĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Quality or state of being indiscreet; an indiscreet act.

in'dis-crim'i-nate (-krĭm'ĭ-nāt), *a.* [4] Confused; promiscuous. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

in'dis-crim'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Want of discrimination, distinction, or discernment.

in'dis-pen'sa-ble (-pĕn'sȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Not dispensable; absolutely necessary. — **-bly**, *adv.* [8].

in'dis-pose' (-pōz'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To render unfit or indisposed; as, want of sleep *indisposes* one for work. **2.** To render averse or unfavorable; disincline; as, his tone *indisposes* one to yield.

in'dis-posed' (-pōzd'), *p. a.* [4] **1.** Disordered as to health; sick; ill; often, slightly out of health. **2.** Not having a favorable disposition; disinclined; unwilling; as, he was *indisposed* to go.

in-dis'po-si'tion (ĭn-dĭs'pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* State of being indisposed; as: **a** Disorder as regards health; often, a slight illness. **b** Aversion; disinclination.

in-dis'pu-ta-ble (ĭn-dĭs'pū-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Not disputable; unquestionable. — **-bly**, *adv.* [8].

in-dis'so-lu-bil'i-ty (-sō-lū-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being indissoluble.

in-dis'so-lu-ble (ĭn-dĭs'ō-lū-b'l; ĭn'dĭ-sŏl'ū-b'l), *a.* [4] Not dissoluble; not capable of being dissolved, undone, or broken; as, an *indissoluble* tie or bond. — **-ness**, *n.* [8] — **-bly**, *adv.* [8].

in'dis-tinct' (ĭn'dĭs-tĭŋkt'), *a.* [8] **1.** Not clear; difficult to distinguish; confused; faint; as, an *indistinct* signature; *indistinct* sound. **2.** Not separate or separable; not readily distinguishable; as, an *indistinct* mass of fragments.

in'dis-tin'guish-a-ble (-tĭŋ'gwĭsh-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Not distinguishable. — **-a-bly**, *adv.* [8].

in-dite' (ĭn-dīt'), *v. t.* [1] To compose, or to compose and write; as, to *indite* a letter; put in writing; inscribe; as, to *indite* notes. — **in-dit'er**, *n.* [8].

in'di-vid'u-al (ĭn'dĭ-vĭd'ū-ăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Existing as a distinct entity; particular; single; as, an *individual* case; — opposed to *general* and *universal*. **2.** Having marked individuality; as, an *individual* style. **3.** Arising from, belonging to, or used by, an individual; as, *individual* efforts. — **Syn.** See SPECIAL. — *n.* **1.** A single or particular being or group of beings; person. **2.** A thing that cannot be divided without losing its identity.

in'di-vid'u-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The being individual; individuality. **2.** Selfishness; egoism.

in'di-vid'u-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). **1.** Individual character; the sum of characteristic traits. **2.** Separate existence; oneness; unity. **3.** An individual.

in'di-vid'u-al-ize (-vĭd'ū-ăl-īz), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To make individual; mark as an individual. **2.** To treat or notice individually; particularize.

in'di-vid'u-al-ly, *adv.* **1.** In an individual or distinct manner; each by itself. **2.** Personally.

in'di-vis'i-bil'i-ty (-vĭz'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being indivisible.

in'di-vis'i-ble (-vĭz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] Not divisible or separable into parts. — *n.* That which is indivisible. — **in'di-vis'i-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.* [8].

In'do-Eu'ro-pe'an, *a.* Designating, or belonging to, a linguistic family comprising languages spoken in India and other parts of Asia and the chief languages of Europe; Aryan; Indo-Germanic.

In'do-Ger-man'ic. = INDO-EUROPEAN.

in'do-lence (ĭn'dō-lĕns), *n.* Quality or state of being indolent; habitual idleness.

in'do-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [4] **1.** Causing little or no pain; as, an *indolent* tumor. **2.** Habitually idle; as, an *indolent* fellow. — **Syn.** See IDLE. — **-ly**, *adv.*

in-dom'i-ta-ble (ĭn-dŏm'ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Not to be subdued; unconquerable.—**in-dom'i-ta-bly**, *adv.* [8].

Syn. INDOMITABLE, INVINCIBLE. Indomitable suggests stubborn determination or endurance; that is invincible which cannot be overcome, or displaced; as, an *indomitable* will; an *invincible* argument.

in'door' (ĭn'dōr'), *a.* Pertaining to the interior of a building; done, living, belonging, or given, within doors; as, an *indoor* occupation; *indoor* dress.

in'doors' (ĭn'dōrz'), *adv.* In or into the house.

in-dorse' (ĭn-dôrs'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To inscribe something on the back of (a document). **2.** To write one's name on the back of (a paper), in order to transfer it, or to secure its payment or performance; certify something upon the back of (a draft, writ, etc.). **3.** To give support to; sanction; as, to *indorse* an opinion. — **in-dors'a-ble**, *a.* [8].

in'dor-see' (ĭn'dôr-sē'), *n.* One to whom a note or bill is indorsed.

in-dorse'ment (ĭn-dôrs'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of writing on the back of a note, bill, etc., or that which is so written. **2.** Sanction, support, or approval.

in-dors'er (-dôr'sẽr), *n.* One who indorses.

in-dor'sor, *n.* An indorser.

in-du'bi-ta-ble (-dū'bĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Not dubitable, or doubtful; unquestionable. — **-bly**, *adv.*

in-duce' (-dūs'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To lead on; influence, as by argument or offer of advantage; as, to *induce* people to buy. **2.** To bring on or about; cause; as, a cough *induced* by exposure. **3.** To produce by induction, as an electric current. **4.** *Logic.* To infer by induction; — opposite of *deduce*. — **Syn.** Move, incite, impel, urge, prevail on, entice.

in-duce'ment (-dūs'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of inducing; state of being induced. **2.** That which induces. — Syn. Incentive, reason, influence. See MOTIVE.

in-duct' (-dŭkt'), *v. t.* **1.** To put formally in possession of a benefice or office; install. **2.** To bring in; introduce; hence, to initiate; as, he *inducted* us into all the hidden mysteries.

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in-duc'tance (ĭn-dŭk'tăns), *n. Elec.* That property of an electric circuit by virtue of which a varying current induces an electromotive force in that circuit or a neighboring one.

in-duc'tion (-shŭn), *n.* **1.** An inducting, or bringing in; initiation. **2.** *Logic.* Act or process of reasoning from a part to a whole, from particulars to generals, or from the individual to the universal; the conclusion so reached. **3.** Act or process by which an electrical conductor or a magnetizable body becomes itself electrified or magnetized in the proximity of an electrified or magnetized body. — **Syn.** See DEDUCTION.

in-duc'tive (ĭn-dŭk'tĭv), *a.* [4] **1.** Leading or drawing; persuasive; — usually with *to*. **2.** Of or pertaining to induction. — **-tive-ly**, *adv.* [8].

in-duc'tor (-tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who inducts. **2.** *Elec.* A part of an electrical apparatus which acts on another part, or is itself acted on, by induction.

in-duc' (-dūʹ), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To assume; put on. **2.** To clothe; invest; endow, as with intelligence.

in-dulge' (ĭn-dŭljʹ), *v. t.* [1] To yield to the wishes of; humor. — **Syn.** See GRATIFY. — *v. i.* To indulge one's self; esp., to give one's self up (to).

in-dul'gence (-dŭlʹjĕns), *n.* **1.** Act, fact, or practice of indulging; gratification; esp., self-gratification. **2.** Favor granted. **3.** *R. C. Church.* Remission of the temporal punishment due to sins.

in-dul'gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [4] Indulging or prone to indulge; compliant. — **in-dul'gent-ly**, *adv.* [8].

in'du-rate (ĭn'dū-rāt), *a.* [4] Hardened; indurated. — (-rāt), *v. t. & i.* [1] **1.** To harden, as clay. **2.** To make unfeeling or stubborn; as, to *indurate* the heart. **3.** To become fixed, as a custom.

in'du-ra'tion (-rāʹshŭn), *n.* **1.** A growing or being hard; a hardened formation. **2.** Want of pliancy or feeling; callousness.

in-dus'tri-al (-dŭsʹtrĭ-ăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or constituting an industry or industries; engaged in, or derived from, industries; as, the *industrial* classes; *industrial* wealth. **2.** Devoted to industrial training or development; as, an *industrial* school. — **in-dus'tri-al-ly**, *adv.* [8].

in-dus'tri-al-ism (-Izʹm), *n.* A social system founded on, or relating to, industrial occupations.

in-dus'tri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [4] Given to, or marked by, industry; busy; assiduous. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

in'dus-try (ĭn'dŭs-trĭ), *n. ; pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). **1.** Steady application to labor or business; habitual diligence. **2.** Systematic labor. **3.** Any branch of business or manufacture, esp. one that employs much labor and capital; as, the sugar *industry*.

in'dwell' (ĭn'dwĕlʹ), *v. t. & i.* To dwell in; abide within; inhabit. — **in'dwell'er**, *n.* [8].

in'dwell'ing, *n.* Residence within, as in the heart.

in-e'bri-ate (ĭn-ēʹbrĭ-āt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To intoxicate. **2.** To excite or stupefy as if by liquor. — (-ăt), *a.* [4] Intoxicated; drunken. — *n.* One who is intoxicated; esp., a habitual drunkard.

in-e'bri-a'tion (-āʹshŭn), *n.* Intoxication; drunkenness.

in'e-bri'e-ty (ĭn'ē-brīʹĕ-tĭ), *n.* State or habit of being inebriated; intoxication; drunkenness.

in-ed'i-ble (ĭn-ĕdʹĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] Not edible.

in-ef'fa-ble (-ĕfʹă-b'l), *a.* [4] Incapable of being expressed in words; unutterable; — usually in a pleasing sense; as, *ineffable* joy. — **-bly**, *adv.* [8].

in'ef-face'a-ble (ĭn'ĕ-fāsʹă-b'l), *a.* Not effaceable.

in'ef-fec'tive (-fĕkʹtĭv), *a.* [4] Not effective; failing to produce effect; ineffectual; inefficient. — **in'ef-fec'tive-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

in'ef-fec'tu-al (-tū-ăl), *a.* [4] Not effectual; not producing the proper or usual effect; inefficient; useless. — **Syn.** Inefficacious, vain, fruitless, unavailing, futile. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

in-ef'fi-ca'cious (ĭn-ĕfʹĭ-kāʹshŭs), *a.* [4] Not efficacious. — **in-ef'fi-ca'cious-ly**, *adv.* [8].

in-ef'fi-ca-cy (-ĕfʹĭ-kă-sĭ), *n.* Want of power to produce the proper or desired effect.

in'ef-fi'cien-cy (ĭn'ĕ-fĭshʹĕn-sĭ), *n.* Want of efficiency; inability or failure to do something.

in'ef-fi'cient (ĭn'ĕ-fĭshʹĕnt), *a.* [4] **1.** Not efficient; inefficacious; as, *inefficient* means. **2.** Not fully capable; as, an *inefficient* workman.

in'e-las'tic (-ē-lăsʹtĭk), *a.* [4] Not elastic.

in-el'e-gance (ĭn-ĕlʹē-găns), **in-el'e-gan-cy** (-găn-sĭ), *n. ; pl.* -GANCES (-găn-sĕz), -GANCIES (-sĭz). **1.** Want of elegance. **2.** Anything inelegant.

in-el'e-gant (ĭn-ĕlʹē-gănt), *a.* [4] Not elegant; wanting in anything which correct taste requires.

in-el'i-gi-bil'i-ty (ĭn-ĕlʹĭ-jĭ-bĭlʹĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or fact of being ineligible.

in-el'i-gi-ble (ĭn-ĕlʹĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] Not eligible.

in-ept' (-ĕptʹ), *a.* [4] **1.** Not apt or fit; unsuited. **2.** Absurd; foolish. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

in-ept'i-tude (-ĕpʹtĭ-tūd), *n.* Quality of being inept.

in'e-qual'i-ty (ĭn'ē-kwŏlʹĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Want of equality or proportion; unevenness.

in-eq'ui-ta-ble (-ĕkʹwĭ-tă-b'l), *a.* Not equitable.

in'e-rad'i-ca-ble (ĭn'ē-rădʹĭ-kă-b'l), *a.* [4] Incapable of being rooted out. — **-bly**, *adv.* [8].

in-ert' (-ûrtʹ), *a.* [4] **1.** Powerless to move itself, or to resist motion actively; having inertia; as, matter is *inert*. **2.** Powerless for a desired effect, as a drug. **3.** Inactive; sluggish; as, an *inert* creature or town. — **Syn.** Dull, idle, lazy, indolent, slothful, lethargic, torpid. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

in-er'ti-a (ĭn-ûrʹshĭ-ă), *n.* **1.** *Physics.* That property of matter by which it tends to remain in an existing state of rest, or of motion in the same straight line or direction, unless acted on by an external force. **2.** Inertness; want of energy.

in-es'ti-ma-ble (-ĕsʹtĭ-mă-b'l), *a.* [4] Incapable of being estimated; esp., too valuable or excellent to be measured; above all price. — **Syn.** Incalculable, invaluable, priceless. — **in-es'ti-ma-bly**, *adv.* [8].

in-ev'i-ta-bil'i-ty (ĭn-ĕvʹĭ-tă-bĭlʹĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being inevitable; certainty; also, something inevitable.

in-ev'i-ta-ble (ĭn-ĕvʹĭ-tă-b'l), *a.* [4] That cannot be avoided or shunned; unavoidable. — **in-ev'i-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* [8] — **in-ev'i-ta-bly**, *adv.* [8].

in'ex-act' (ĭn'ĕg-zăktʹ), *a.* [4] Not exact; inaccurate.

in'ex-cus'a-ble (-ĕks-kūzʹă-b'l), *a.* [4] Not excusable; unpardonable. — **in'ex-cus'a-bly**, *adv.* [8].

in'ex-haust'i-bil'i-ty (ĭn'ĕg-zôs'tĭ-bĭlʹĭ-tĭ), *n.* The quality of being inexhaustible; inexhaustibleness.

in'ex-haust'i-ble (-ĕg-zôsʹtĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] Incapable of being exhausted; unfailing; as, an *inexhaustible* supply. — **-ness**, *n.* [8] — **-i-bly**, *adv.* [8].

in-ex'o-ra-ble (ĭn-ĕkʹsō-rā-b'l), *a.* [4] Not to be persuaded by entreaty or prayer; unyielding; relentless. — **in-ex'o-ra-bil'i-ty** (-bĭlʹĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **in-ex'o-ra-bly**, *adv.* [8].

in'ex-pe'di-en-cy (ĭn'ĕks-pēʹdĭ-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being inexpedient.

in'ex-pe'di-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [4] Not expedient; not tending, or unsuited, to the end desired; impolitic. — Syn. Unwise, inadvisable, disadvantageous.

in'ex-pen'sive (-pĕnʹsĭv), *a.* [4] Not expensive.

in'ex-pe'ri-ence (-pēʹrĭ-ĕns), *n.* Want or absence of experience; as, the *inexperience* of youth.

in'ex-pe'ri-enced (-ĕnst), *a.* Lacking experience.

in-ex'pi-a-ble (ĭn-ĕksʹpĭ-ă-b'l), *n.* [4] Not admitting of expiation or atonement, as a crime.

in-ex'pli-ca-ble (-plĭʹkă-b'l), *a.* [4] Incapable of being explained. — **in-ex'pli-ca-bil'i-ty** (ĭn-ĕks'-plĭ-kă-bĭlʹĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **in-ex'pli-ca-bly**, *adv.* [8].

in'ex-press'i-ble (-prĕsʹĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] That cannot be expressed; indescribable. — **-bly**, *adv.* [8].

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in/ex-pres'sive (-prĕs'ĭv), *a.* [4] Not expressive; dull. — **in/ex-pres'sive-ly**, *adv.* [8].

in/ex-tin'guish-a-ble (ĭn'ĕks-tĭn'gwĭsh-ă-b'l), *a.* [4] Not extinguishable; unquenchable.

in-ex'tri-ca-ble (ĭn-ĕks'trĭ-kă-b'l), *a.* [4] Not extricable; incapable of being disentangled or untied; hence, unsolvable. — **in-ex'tri-ca-bly**, *adv.* [8].

in-fal'li-bil'i-ty (ĭn-făl'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being infaIlible.

in-fal'li-ble (ĭn-făl'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] **1.** Not fallible; unerring. **2.** Not liable to fail, deceive, or disappoint; certain. — **-bly**, *adv.* [8].

in'fa-mous (ĭn'fă-mŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Of very bad report; notoriously vile; as, an *infamous* traitor. **2.** Causing infamy; detestable; as, an *infamous* act. — **Syn.** Odious, disgraceful. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

in'fa-my (-mĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-MIES** (-mĭz). **1.** Evil fame or reputation; public disgrace, dishonor, or reproach. **2.** Extreme vileness; an infamous act.

in'fan-cy (-făn-sĭ), *n.* **1.** Early childhood; babyhood. **2.** *Law.* The status of an infant, or one under the age of 21 years; minority.

in'fant (-fănt), *n.* **1.** A child in the first period of life; a babe. **2.** *Law.* A person not of full age; a minor. — *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or being in, infancy; immature; as, *infant* industries. **2.** Intended for young children; as, *infant* food, class, etc.

in-fan'ti-cide (ĭn-făn'tĭ-sīd), *n.* **1.** The killing of a recently born child. **2.** One guilty of infanticide.

in'fan-tile (ĭn'făn-tĭl; -tīl) } *a.* [4] Of or per-
in'fan-tine (ĭn'făn-tĭn; -tīn) } taining to infancy or an infant; childish. — **infantile paralysis.** SEE POLIOMYELITIS.

in'fan-try (-trĭ), *n.* A body of foot soldiers; — distinguished from *cavalry* and *artillery*. — **in'fan-try-man** (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN.**

in-fat'u-ate (ĭn-făt'ū-āt), *v. t.* [1] To deprive of sound judgment; inspire with a foolish passion.

in-fat'u-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of infatuating; state of being infatuated; that which infatuates.

in-fect' (-fĕkt'), *v. t.* **1.** To taint with any disease-producing substance, germs, or bacteria; as, to *infect* a wound. **2.** To affect with infectious disease; as, *infected* with the plague. **3.** a To corrupt; deprave; as, to *infect* with bad habits. b To imbue with some feeling; as, her gayety *infected* him.

in-fec'tion (-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An infecting, esp. with disease. **2.** That which infects, or causes a disease; as, to spread an *infection*. **3.** State of being infected; epidemic. **4.** = CONTAGION, *n.*, 2.

in-fec'tious (-shŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Having qualities that may infect; as, an *infectious* fever. **2.** Capable of being easily spread; "catching;" as, *infectious* mirth. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8]. **infectious disease.** a Any disease due to the growth of microbes in the body. It may or may not be contagious. b Sometimes, as distinguished from *contagious disease*, such a disease communicated by germs carried in air or water, without contact with the patient, as measles.

in'fe-lic'i-tous (ĭn'fē-lĭs'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* [4] Not felicitous; unhappy; not well expressed. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

in'fe-lic'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). **1.** State or quality of being infelicitous; unhappiness. **2.** That (as a word, expression, etc.) which is infelicitous.

in-fer' (-fûr'), *v. t.*; **-FERRED'** (-fûrd'); **-FER'RING.** **1.** To derive by reasoning; conclude; *Colloq.*, to surmise; "guess." **2.** To lead to as a conclusion or consequence; imply; hence, to indicate. — *v. i.* To draw inferences. — **in-fer'a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* [4].

Syn. INFER, DEDUCE, CONCLUDE. Infer is the general term; it often implies little more than *surmise*; deduce emphasizes more than *infer* the formal processes of reasoning involved; conclude suggests the arrival at the logical result; as, I *infer* that from what you say; I *deduce* my conviction of your absence from the failure of your account to tally with facts; I *conclude*, upon a careful examination of the evidence, that I was mistaken.

in'fer-ence (ĭn'fĕr-ĕns), *n.* **1.** Act or process of inferring. **2.** That which is inferred; conclusion.

in'fer-en'tial (-ĕn'shăl), *a.* [4] Deduced or deducible by inference. — **in'fer-en'tial-ly**, *adv.* [8].

in-fe'ri-or (ĭn-fē'rĭ-ēr), *a.* [4] **1.** Situated lower down; lower; as, *inferior* latitudes. **2.** Of lower degree or rank; as, an *inferior* officer. **3.** Of less importance or merit; of poorer quality; as, the *inferior* poets. **4.** Of poor quality; as, *inferior* goods. — *n.* One that is inferior to another.

in-fe'ri-or'i-ty (-ōr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being inferior.

in-fer'nal (-fûr'năl), *a.* [4] **1.** Of or pertaining to the nether world. **2.** Of or pertaining to hell; hellish; diabolical; fiendish. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8]. — **infernal machine**, an apparatus designed to explode, and destroy life or property.

in-fer'no (-nō), *n.*; *pl.* **-NOS** (-nōz). The infernal regions; hell; hence, a place likened to it.

in-fer'tile (-fûr'tĭl), *a.* [4] Not fertile; sterile.

in-fer-til'i-ty (ĭn'fĕr-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Infertile state or quality.

in-fest' (ĭn-fĕst'), *v. t.* To trouble by numbers or by frequency of presence; as, fleas *infest* dogs.

in'fes-ta'tion (ĭn'fĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* An infesting.

in'fi-del (ĭn'fĭ-dĕl), *a.* [4] **1.** Not holding to the faith; esp., non-Christian; also, opposing or rejecting Christianity; as, an *infidel* sect. **2.** Of or pertaining to infidels or infidelity; as, *infidel* writings. — *n.* A disbeliever; one not a Christian.

Syn. INFIDEL, FREETHINKER, SKEPTIC, AGNOSTIC, UNBELIEVER, ATHEIST. Infidel is a term of reproach for one who denies Christianity. Freethinker varies, and may imply warranted freedom of thought or harmful license of opinion. Skeptic is one who doubts; agnostic is one who suspends judgment. Unbeliever is opposed to *believer*, and suggests a personal, rather than an intellectual, attitude. An atheist is one who denies the existence of God.

in'fi-del'i-ty (-dĕl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). **1.** Want of faith or belief in (a certain) religion. **2.** Breach of trust; deceit; also, an unfaithful act.

in'field' (ĭn'fēld'), *n.* *Baseball.* The diamond; also, the players on the infield. — **in'field'er**, *n.* [8].

in-fil'trate (ĭn-fĭl'trāt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To cause to penetrate gradually. **2.** To pass through or into as in filtering. — *v. i.* To filter into or through.

in'fil-tra'tion (ĭn'fĭl-trā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of infiltrating, as of water into a porous substance.

in'fi-nite (ĭn'fĭ-nĭt), *a.* Unlimited; immeasurable; as, an *infinite* distance. — **Syn.** Illimitable, interminable, unlimited, endless, eternal. — *n.* **1.** Boundless space or duration; infinity. **2.** [*cap.*] God; — with *the*. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

in'fin-i-tes'i-mal (-fĭn-ĭ-tĕs'ĭ-măl), *a.* [4] Infinitely small; very minute. — **-i-mal-ly**, *adv.*

in-fin'i-tive (-fĭn'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* *Gram.* Unlimited, as to person or number; undefined. — *n.* *Gram.* That form of the verb which simply names the action without predicating it of a subject; as, *to write*. The verbal noun in *-ing*, though an infinitive by the definition, is now generally classed as a *gerund*.

in-fin'i-tude (ĭn-fĭn'ĭ-tūd), *n.* Infinity.

in-fin'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). **1.** Quality of being infinite. **2.** Infinite quantity or number.

in-firm' (-fûrm'), *a.* [4] **1.** Not firm or sound physically; weak; feeble; as, an *infirm* old man. **2.** Weak; irresolute; as, an *infirm* judgment. — **Syn.** See WEAK. — **in-firm'ly**, *adv.* [8].

in-fir'ma-ry (-fûr'mă-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). A hospital, or place for the infirm or sick.

in-fir'mi-ty (-mĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). State of being infirm; esp.: a A disease. b A personal failing; defect.

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in-fix' (-fĭks'), *v. t.* **1.** To fasten or fix by thrusting in. **2.** To implant; instill; as, to *infix* ideas.

in-flame' (-flām'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To kindle or intensify, as passion. **2.** To incense; enrage; also, to cause to redden, as from anger. **3.** *Med.* To cause inflammation in; as, to *inflame* the eyes. — **Syn.** Irritate, exasperate, anger, excite. See KINDLE.

in-flam'ma-bil'i-ty (-flăm'ə-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being inflammable.

in-flam'ma-ble (-flăm'ə-b'l), *a.* [4] **1.** Easily set on fire; combustible; as, *inflammable* oils. **2.** Excitable; irritable; as, an *inflammable* temper.

in'flam-ma'tion (ĭn'flə-mā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of inflaming; state of being inflamed. **2.** *Med.* A morbid congestion marked by redness and swelling, with heat, and pain.

in-flam'ma-to-ry (ĭn-flăm'ə-tō-rĭ), *a.* [4] **1.** Tending to inflame, kindle, irritate, or excite; as, *inflammatory* speeches. **2.** *Med.* Accompanied with, or tending to cause, inflammation.

in-flate' (-flāt'), *v. t. & i.* [1] To swell with air or gas; as, to *inflate* the lungs; hence, to expand; distend; as, to *inflate* with pride. — **Syn.** See DILATE. — **in-flat'er** (ĭn-flāt'ẽr), **in-fla'tor**, *n.* [8].

in-flat'ed (ĭn-flāt'ĕd), *p. a.* [4] Affected with, or characterized by, inflation; pompous.

in-fla'tion (-flā'shŭn), *n.* An inflating; inflated condition; as: **a** Distention; swelling. **b** Pomposity; also, great conceit. **c** Undue expansion or increase, as in prices, etc.

in-flect' (-flĕkt'), *v. t.* **1.** To bend. **2.** *Gram.* To vary (a word) by inflection; decline, as a noun or adjective; conjugate, as a verb.

in-flec'tion (-flĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of inflecting; result of inflection; a bending or bend; angle. **2.** Change in pitch or tone of the voice. **3.** *Gram.* **a** The variation in form which words undergo to mark case, gender, number, tense, person, mood, voice, etc.; also, to mark comparison. **b** An inflectional form, suffix, or element.

in-flec'tion-al (-shŭl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or marked by, inflection.

in-flex'i-bil'i-ty (ĭn-flĕks'ə-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being inflexible.

in-flex'i-ble (-flĕks'ə-b'l), *a.* [4] **1.** Not capable of being bent; unyielding. **2.** Firm in purpose; resolute. — **Syn.** Unbending, rigid, rigorous. — **in-flex'i-bly**, *adv.* [8].

in-flex'ion, -al. Vars. of INFLECTION, etc. *Brit.*

in-flict' (-flĭkt'), *v. t.* To cause to bear or suffer; impose; as, to *inflict* punishment.

in-flic'tion (-flĭk'shŭn), *n.* Act of inflicting; something inflicted, as punishment, disgrace, etc.

in'flo-res'cence (ĭn'flō-rĕs'ĕns), *n.* **1.** A flowering. **2.** *Bot.* **a** General arrangement of flowers on the stem. **b** A flower cluster.

in'flu-ence (ĭn'flōō-ĕns), *n.* **1.** An insensible or indirect altering of anything, esp. gradually, or power to effect this; as, the *influence* of heat upon life. **2.** Power due to position, wealth, etc.; as, a man of *influence*. **3.** That which exerts influence; an influential person; as, he is an *influence* in politics. — *v. t.* [1] To exert influence upon; as: **a** To alter or move; sway; persuade; as, to *influence* a person for good. **b** To affect; modify; as, mountains *influence* climate.

in'flu-en'tial (-ĕn'shăl), *a.* [4] Exerting or possessing influence; powerful; effective. — **-ly**, *adv.*

in'flu-en'za (-zə), *n.* An epidemic disease characterized by acute catarrh; grippe. [flows in.]

in'flux' (ĭn'flŭks'), *n.* A flowing in; that which

in-fold' (ĭn-fōld'), *v. t.* **1.** To wrap up or cover with folds; envelop; inclose. **2.** To embrace.

in-form' (-fôrm'), *v. t.* **1.** To animate; inspire. **2.** To communicate knowledge to; acquaint; tell; instruct. — **Syn.** Teach, notify, advise. — *v. i.* To give information, esp. in accusation.

in-for'mal (ĭn-fôr'măl), *a.* [4] Not in the usual form; hence, without ceremony. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

in'for-mal'i-ty (ĭn'fôr-măl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.*-TIES (-tĭz). State or quality of being informal; want of regular form; also, an informal proceeding.

in-form'ant (ĭn-fôr'mănt), *n.* One who gives information.

Syn. An **informant** is one who gives information of whatever sort; an **informer** is one who informs against another. *Informer* is often, *informant* never, a term of reproach.

in'for-ma'tion (ĭn'fôr-mā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of informing. **2.** Knowledge; intelligence; news. — **Syn.** See KNOWLEDGE.

in-form'a-tive (ĭn-fôr'mə-tĭv), *a.* [4] Instructive.

in-form'er (-fôr'mẽr), *n.* **1.** One who imparts knowledge or news. **2.** One who informs of breaches of law. — **Syn.** See INFORMANT.

in-frac'tion (ĭn-frăk'shŭn), *n.* Act of breaking; breach, esp. of a law or obligation; infringement.

in-fre'quence (-frē'kwĕns), **-quen-cy** (-kwĕn-sĭ), *n.* State of rarely happening; rareness.

in-fre'quent (ĭn-frē'kwĕnt), *a.* [4] Seldom happening; rare; uncommon. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

in-fringe' (-frĭnj'), *v. t.* [1] To commit a breach of; as, to *infringe* a law. — *v. i.* To encroach; trespass; — with *on* or *upon*; as, to *infringe* upon one's rights. — **in-fring'er** (-frĭn'jẽr), *n.* [8].

in-fringe'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of infringing. **2.** A breach of, or an encroachment on, a right or privilege, as of a patent or a copyright.

in-fu'ri-ate (-fū'rĭ-āt), *v. t.* [1] To enrage; madden.

in-fuse' (-fūz'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To instill, as principles or qualities; introduce; insinuate; as, to *infuse* new life into anything. **2.** To inspire or imbue (with); animate; fill; as, to *infuse* him with zeal. **3.** To steep without boiling; as, to *infuse* tea.

in-fu'si-ble (-fū'zĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] Not fusible.

in-fu'sion (-zhŭn), *n.* Act or process of infusing; also, that which is infused or is got by infusing.

in'gath-er-ing (ĭn'găth'ẽr-ĭng), *n.* A gathering in.

in-gen'ious (ĭn-jēn'yŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Possessed of ingenuity; inventive; as, an *ingenious* mechanic. **2.** Showing cleverness or ingenuity; as, an *ingenious* machine; of ideas, etc., adroit or witty; as, an *ingenious* reply. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

in'ge-nu'i-ty (ĭn'jĕ-nū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality of being ingenious; as: **a** Inventiveness. **b** Cleverness of design or contrivance; as, the *ingenuity* of a plan.

in-gen'u-ous (-jĕn'ū-ŭs), *a.* [4] Free from reserve, disguise, or pretense; open; frank; artless; as, an *ingenuous* child. — **Syn.** Plain, sincere, candid. See FRANK. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

in'gle (ĭn'g'l), *n.* Flame; blaze; fire; fireplace.

in'gle-nook' (-nŏŏk'), *n.* Chimney corner.

in-glo'ri-ous (ĭn-glō'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Not glorious; obscure; as, an *inglorious* poet. **2.** Shameful; as, *inglorious* flight. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

in'got (ĭn'gŏt; ĭn'-), *n.* A mass of metal cast into a convenient shape, as a bar, block, etc.

in-graft' (ĭn-grăft'), *v. t.* To graft, as a bud or a tree; fig., to infix; as, *ingraft* in him a love of books.

in'grain' (ĭn'grān'; ĭn-grān'), *v. t.* **1.** To dye in the grain, or before manufacture. **2.** To saturate; infix deeply. — (ĭn'grān'), *a.* **1.** Dyed before manufacture or in the fiber; as, an *ingrain* carpet. **2.** Thoroughly inwrought; ingrained.

in'grained' (ĭn'grānd'; ĭn'grānd'), *p. a.* [4] Wrought into the grain or fiber; deep-seated. — **Syn.** See INVETERATE.

in'grate (ĭn'grāt), *a.* [4] Showing ingratitude; ungrateful. — *n.* An ingrate person.

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in-gra'ti-ate (ĭn-grā'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* [1] To bring into favor.
Syn. To **ingratiate** one's self is to win favor, esp. by constant (often servile) effort to please; **insinuate** implies also subtle and suave persistence; as, he *ingratiated* himself with them by his attentions; a polite, *insinuating* address.
in-grat'i-tude (ĭn-grăt'ĭ-tūd), *n.* Want of gratitude; ungratefulness.
in-gre'di-ent (-grē'dĭ-ĕnt), *n.* A component part of a combination or mixture; element; constituent.
in'gress (ĭn'grĕs), *n.* **1.** Act of entering; entrance. **2.** Power or liberty of access.
in-gulf' (ĭn-gŭlf'). Var. of ENGULF.
in-hab'it (-hăb'ĭt), *v. t.* To live in; occupy.
in-hab'it-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* [4] Capable of being inhabited.
in-hab'it-ant (-tănt), *n.* A permanent resident.
Syn. INHABITANT, CITIZEN, DENIZEN. **Inhabitant** implies permanent abode; **citizen**, enjoyment of the full rights and privileges of allegiance; **denizen**, admission by favor to privileges not claimable as rights; as, an *inhabitant* of Springfield; a *citizen* of the United States; a *denizen* of a foreign country.
in-hab'it-ed, *p. a.* [4] Dwelt in; peopled.
in'ha-la'tion (ĭn'hā-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of inhaling; also, something to be inhaled.
in-hale' (ĭn-hāl'), *v. t.* [1] To breathe in; draw into the lungs; inspire; — opposed to *exhale*.
in-hal'er (-hāl'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who inhales. **2.** An apparatus for administering a vapor or gas, etc.
in'har-mo'ni-ous (-här-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* [4] Not harmonious; discordant. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*
in-here' (ĭn-hēr'), *v. i.* [1] To be inherent; cleave (to); belong, as attributes, qualities, etc.
in-her'ence (-hēr'ĕns) } *n. ; pl.* **-ENCES** (-ĕn-sĕz),
in-her'en-cy (-ĕn-sĭ) } **-ENCIES** (-sĭz). State, quality, or fact of inhering or of being inherent.
in-her'ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [4] Permanently existing as an attribute in something; belonging by nature; inseparable; essential. — **in-her'ent-ly**, *adv.* [8].
in-her'it (-hĕr'ĭt), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To take by descent or inheritance; receive by birth. **2.** To come into possession of; possess. **3.** To be heir to (another).
in-her'it-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* [4] **1.** Capable of being inherited, as a title. **2.** Capable of inheriting.
in-her'it-ance (-ĭ-tăns), *n.* **1.** An inheriting. **2.** That which is or may be inherited; heritage. **3.** A valuable possession or blessing, esp. one received by gift; benefaction. — **Syn.** See HERITAGE.
in-her'i-tor (-ĭ-tĕr), *n.* One who inherits; an heir. — **in-her'i-tress** (-trĕs), **-trix** (-trĭks), *n. fem.*
in-hib'it (-hĭb'ĭt), *v. i.* To check; restrain, as in activity. — **in-hib'i-to-ry** (-ĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [4].
in'hi-bi'tion (ĭn'hĭ-bĭsh'ŭn), *n.* An inhibiting; restraint; prohibition.
in-hos'pi-ta-ble (-hŏs'pĭ-tă-b'l), *a.* [4] **1.** Not hospitable; as, an *inhospitable* person. **2.** Affording no shelter or food; barren; wild; as, *inhospitable* wastes. — **-ness**, *n.* [8] — **-bly**, *adv.* [8].
in-hos'pi-tal'i-ty (-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being inhospitable.
in-hu'man (-hū'măn), *a.* [4] Destitute of human kindness; cruel; unfeeling. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].
in'hu-man'i-ty (ĭn'hū-măn'ĭ-tĭ), *n. ; pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). Quality or state of being inhuman; cruelty.
in-im'i-cal (-ĭm'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Like an enemy; unfriendly. **2.** Antagonistic. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].
in-im'i-ta-bil'i-ty (-ĭ-tă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being inimitable.
in-im'i-ta-ble (-b'l), *a.* [4] That cannot be imitated; matchless. — **-ness**, *n.* [8] — **-bly**, *adv.* [8].
in-iq'ui-tous (-ĭk'wĭ-tŭs), *a.* [4] Characterized by iniquity; unjust; wicked. — **Syn.** Criminal, unrighteous, atrocious, nefarious. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].
in-iq'ui-ty (-tĭ), *n. ; pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). **1.** Unrighteousness; injustice; wickedness. **2.** An iniquitous thing; sin; crime.
in-i'tial (ĭn-ĭsh'ăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the beginning. **2.** Standing at the beginning; first. — *n.* The first letter of a word or name. — *v. t.* [7] To mark with initials. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].
in-i'ti-ate (-ĭ-āt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To introduce by a first act; originate; begin. **2.** To instruct in the rudiments or principles. **3.** To introduce into a society, club, etc., as by formal rites. — **Syn.** Admit, instate, induct. — **in-i'ti-a'tor**, *n.* [8].
in-i'ti-ate (-āt), *a.* Initiated. — *n.* One initiated.
in-i'ti-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An initiating. **2.** The rites, ceremonies, or instructions, with which one is made a member of a society, etc.
in-i'ti-a-tive (-ĭsh'ĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to initiation; introductory; preliminary. — *n.* **1.** An introductory step. **2.** The right or power to introduce a new measure or course of action; as, the *initiative* and referendum in legislation.
in-i'ti-a-to-ry (-ā-tō-rĭ), *a.* [4] **1.** Initial; introductory. **2.** Tending or serving to initiate.
in-ject' (-jĕkt'), *v. t.* **1.** To throw or force in; as, to *inject* water with a syringe. **2.** To throw in by way of suggestion, etc.; as, to *inject* a remark.
in-jec'tion (-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An injecting. **2.** That which is injected, as an enema.
in-jec'tor (-tĕr), *n.* One that injects, esp., a device for injecting water into a steam boiler.
in'ju-di'cious (ĭn'jōō-dĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [4] Not judicious; indiscreet; unwise. — **Syn.** Inconsiderate, rash, imprudent. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
in-junc'tion (ĭn-jŭngk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An enjoining. **2.** An order; precept. **3.** *Law.* Judicial writ or process requiring a party to do or forbear some act.
in'jure (ĭn'jŏor), *v. t.* [1] To do harm to; hurt; wrong; offend. — **Syn.** Damage, mar; maltreat, insult, affront, dishonor. — **in'jur-er** (-ĕr), *n.* [8].
in-ju'ri-ous (ĭn-jōō'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Inflicting or tending to inflict injury; hurtful; as, *injurious* to health, credit, reputation, etc. **2.** Slanderous; abusive; as, *injurious* language. — **Syn.** Harmful, pernicious, baneful, deleterious, detrimental, noxious, ruinous. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
in'ju-ry (ĭn'jōō-rĭ), *n. ; pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). **1.** Damage or hurt done or suffered. **2.** An act which damages or hurts; injustice; wrong.
Syn. — INJURY, DAMAGE, HARM, MISCHIEF. **Injury** is the general term; **damage** is esp. an injury which impairs value or involves loss; **harm** is the more popular term for *injury*; **mischief** often suggests petty annoyance due to sport or thoughtlessness.
in-jus'tice (ĭn-jŭs'tĭs), *n.* **1.** Want of justice; violation of another's rights. **2.** An unjust act.
Syn. INJUSTICE, WRONG. **Injustice** applies to whatever is not just; **wrong** is stronger, more positive and personal; as, I have met with much *injustice*; our *wrongs* are more than we can bear.
ink (ĭngk), *n.* A fluid or sticky material used for writing and printing. — *v. t.* To put ink upon.
ink'ling (ĭngk'lĭng), *n.* An intimation; a hint.
ink'stand' (-stănd'), *n.* A small vessel for holding ink, to dip the pen into.
ink'well' (-wĕl'), *n.* A reservoir for ink.
ink'y (ĭngk'ĭ), *a.* [3] Consisting of, using, or resembling, ink; soiled with ink; black.
in-laid' (ĭn-lād'; ĭn'lād'), *p. a.* Set into a surface so as to form a decorative design; decorated thus.
in'land (ĭn'lănd), *a.* [4] **1.** Interior; not on the frontier; not bordering the sea; as, an *inland* city. **2.** Confined to a country; domestic; as, *inland* trade. — *adv.* Away from the frontier or coast.
in'land' (ĭn'lănd'), *n.* The interior of a country; the parts away from the coast.
in-lay' (ĭn-lā'), *v. t. ;* **IN-LAID'** (-lād'; *or, esp. as p. a.*, ĭn'lād'); **IN-LAY'ING.** To set into the body of a surface; also, to adorn (a surface) by inlaying (with); as, to *inlay* wood with mother-of-pearl.

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in'lay' (ĭn'lā'), *n.* Material inlaid; inlaid work.
in'let (ĭn'lĕt), *n.* **1.** A passage for entering; entrance. **2.** A recess in a shore; a narrow strip of water running into the land or between islands.
in'mate (ĭn'māt), *n.* One of a family or community occupying a single dwelling; an occupant; also, one kept in an asylum, prison, etc.
in'most (-mōst), *a.* Deepest within; innermost.
inn (ĭn), *n.* A public house for lodging and entertaining travelers; hotel; hostelry.
in'nate (ĭn'nāt; ĭn-nāt'), *a.* [4] Inborn; native; natural; belonging to by nature. — **Syn.** Inherent, inbred. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
in'ner (ĭn'ẽr), *a.* **1.** Farther in; interior; internal; as, an *inner* room. **2.** Pertaining to the mind or spirit or its phenomena; as, the *inner* nature.
in'ner-most (-mōst), *a.* Farthest inward; inmost.
in'ning (ĭn'ĭng), *n.* In baseball, cricket, etc., one of the turns of a side or a player to bat; hence, in some other games, a similar turn.
inn'keep'er (ĭn'kēp'ẽr), *n.* One who keeps an inn.
in'no-cence (ĭn'ō-sĕns), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being innocent. **2.** The bluet.
in'no-cent (-sĕnt), *a.* [4] **1.** **a** Of persons: Guiltless; sinless; pure; also, blameless; as, an *innocent* child. **b** Of actions and things: Without evil influence or effect; harmless; as, *innocent* games. **2.** **a** Guileless, ignorant, or simple; as, an *innocent* look. **b** Free from guilt; as, he is *innocent* of the crime. **c** Blamelessly free or devoid (of); without; — usually jocular; as, to be *innocent* of clothes. — **Syn.** Immaculate, pure. See SIMPLE. — *n.* **1.** **a** An innocent one; esp., a young child. **b** A simpleton; also, a natural fool. **2.** *pl.* Bluets. See INNOCENCE, 2. — **in'no-cent-ly**, *adv.* [8].
in-noc'u-ous (ĭ-nŏk'ū-ŭs), *a.* [4] Harmless; producing no ill effect. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.*
in'no-vate (ĭn'ō-vāt), *v. i.* [1] To make changes. — **in'no-va'tor** (-vā'tẽr), *n.* [8].
in'no-va'tion (-vā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of innovating. **2.** A change, esp. in customs, manners, or rites.
in'nu-en'do (ĭn'ū-ĕn'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOES (-dōz). A side allusion or reference, usually detracting; an insinuation. — **Syn.** Hint, intimation.
In'nu-it (ĭn'ū-ĭt), *n. pl.* The Eskimos of America.
in-nu'mer-a-ble (ĭ-nū'mẽr-ă-b'l), *a.* Too many to be counted; numberless. — **-a-bly**, *adv.* [8].
in-oc'u-late (ĭn-ŏk'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To infect with a disease by inserting its virus in the flesh, esp. so as to induce a mild form to secure freedom from future attacks; as, to *inoculate* for typhoid fever. **2.** To imbue (with something, esp. harmful ideas); as, to *inoculate* one with treason.
in-oc'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act, process, or art of inoculating.
in-o'dor-ous (-ō'dẽr-ŭs), *a.* Odorless.
in'of-fen'sive (ĭn'ŏ-fĕn'sĭv), *a.* [4] Giving no offense; harmless. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
in-op'er-a-tive (ĭn-ŏp'ẽr-ā-tĭv), *a.* [4] Not operative; not active; producing no effect.
in-op'por-tune' (-ŏp'ŏr-tūn'), *a.* [4] Not opportune; unseasonable. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
in-or'di-nate (-ôr'dĭ-nāt), *a.* [4] Not limited to rules or to usual bounds; excessive. — **Syn.** See EXCESSIVE. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
in'or-gan'ic (ĭn'ôr-găn'ĭk), *a.* [4] Not organic; as: **a** Designating, or composed of, matter other than animal or vegetable; as, *inorganic* nature. **b** Not forming, or not characteristic of, an organism; as, *inorganic* parts; *inorganic* societies.
in'quest (ĭn'kwĕst), *n.* **1.** Judicial or official inquiry, esp. before a jury; as, a coroner's *inquest*. **2.** A body of men holding such an inquiry.
in-qui'e-tude (ĭn-kwī'ĕ-tūd), *n.* Disturbed state; uneasiness; restlessness; *pl.*, disquieting thoughts.
in-quire' (ĭn-kwīr'), *v. t.* [1] To ask about or ask; make examination or inquiry respecting.
Syn. ASK, INQUIRE, QUESTION, INTERROGATE, QUERY. *Ask* is the general term for putting a question; as, he *asked* me about you. To *inquire* is to ask for information; as, to *inquire* one's way. To *question* is to inquire by putting repeated questions; as, we *questioned* the prisoner about the knife. To *interrogate* is to question formally or systematically, esp. in order to draw out information; as, to *interrogate* a witness. To *query* is to call in question; as, to *query* the correctness of a reading.
— *v. i.* **1.** To ask a question; ask. **2.** To examine; investigate. — **in-quir'er** (ĭn-kwīr'ẽr), *n.* [8].
in-quir'ing (ĭn-kwīr'ĭng), *p. a.* [4] Given to inquiry; inquisitive. — **in-quir'ing-ly**, *adv.* [8].
in-quir'y (ĭn-kwīr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -QUIRIES (-ĭz). An inquiring: **a** Search for truth or knowledge. **b** A question or questioning. — **Syn.** Query, scrutiny, investigation, research. See EXAMINATION.
in'qui-si'tion (ĭn'kwĭ-sĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of inquiring; search; examination. **2.** A judicial inquiry before a jury; also, the finding of the jury. **3.** [*cap.*] *R. C. Church.* A tribunal for the discovery, examination, and punishment of heretics; as, the Spanish *Inquisition*. — **Syn.** See EXAMINATION. — **in'qui-si'tion-al**, *a.* [8].
in-quis'i-tive (ĭn-kwĭz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [4] **1.** Given to inquiry; curious after knowledge. **2.** Disposed to ask questions, esp. about matters which do not concern the inquirer. — **Syn.** Prying, meddling. See CURIOUS. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
in-quis'i-tor (-tẽr), *n.* One who inquires or makes inquisition, esp. officially, as a coroner, sheriff, etc., or a member of the Inquisition.
in-quis'i-to'ri-al (-tō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* [4] Of or like an inquisitor; searching; prying. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].
in'road (ĭn'rōd), *n.* A hostile incursion or invasion; raid; hence, forcible entrance or encroachment.
in'rush' (ĭn'rŭsh'), *n.* A rush inwards; influx.
in-sane' (ĭn-sān'), *a.* [4] **1.** Unsound; — said of the mind; not sane; mad; deranged. **2.** Used by, or set apart for, insane persons; as, an *insane* asylum. **3.** Utterly foolish; senseless; as, an *insane* plan, attempt, etc. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
Syn. INSANE, MAD, CRAZY (here compared in their secondary senses only). *Insane* implies utter folly or want of reason; *mad* adds the idea of extravagance or rashness; that is *crazy* which is wild or distracted, as with joy, excitement, etc.; as, an *insane* scheme; a *mad* career; a *crazy* notion.
in-san'i-ta-ry (-săn'ĭ-tă-rĭ), *a.* [4] Not sanitary.
in-san'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* **1.** State of being insane. **2.** Extravagant foolishness or folly. — **Syn.** Lunacy, madness, mania, delirium, frenzy.
in-sa'ti-a-ble (-sā'shĭ-ă-b'l; -shă-b'l), *a.* [4] Not satiable. — **-ness**, *n.* [8] — **in-sa'ti-a-bly**, *adv.* [8].
in-sa'ti-ate (-āt), *a.* [4] Insatiable. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].
in-scribe' (-skrīb'), *v. t.* **1.** To write or engrave (words or characters); also, to mark or engrave (as a tablet) with characters. **2.** Hence, to impress; as, to *inscribe* on the memory. **3.** To address; dedicate informally; as, to *inscribe* a poem to a friend. **4.** *Geom.* To draw (one figure within another) so that as many points as possible of the inner figure lie in the boundary of the outer figure.
in-scrip'tion (-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** That which is inscribed; something written or engraved for preservation. **2.** A dedication, as of a book.
in-scru'ta-bil'i-ty (-skrōō'tă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being inscrutable.
in-scru'ta-ble (-skrōō'tă-b'l), *a.* [4] Incapable of being searched into and understood; incomprehensible. — **-ness**, *n.* [8] — **in-scru'ta-bly**, *adv.* [8].
in'sect (ĭn'sĕkt), *n.* Any of numerous small invertebrate animals belonging to a class (*Insecta*) comprising beetles, bugs, bees, flies, etc. Popu-

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larly, *insect* is applied also to the spiders, mites, ticks, centipedes, wood lice, etc., which belong to other allied classes. See *Illust.*, p. 303.

in-sec'ti-cide (ĭn-sĕk'tĭ-sīd), *n.* A powder or other agent used to destroy insects.

In'sec-tiv'o-ra (ĭn'sĕk-tĭv'ō-rȧ), *n. pl. Zoöl.* An order of mammals including moles, shrews, hedgehogs, and their allies. They are mostly small, insectivorous, terrestrial, and nocturnal.

in'sec-tiv'o-rous (-rŭs), *a.* Feeding on insects.

in'se-cure' (ĭn'sē-kūr'), *a.* [4] Not secure; not properly protected; unsafe. — **in'se-cure'ly**, *adv.* [8].

in'se-cu'ri-ty (-kū'rĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State or quality of being insecure; want of safety.

in-sen'sate (ĭn-sĕn'sāt), *a.* [4] **1.** Without sensation; inanimate. **2.** Without sense; foolish; as, *insensate* ambition. **3.** Unfeeling; brutal; as, *insensate* revenge. — **Syn.** See INSENSIBLE.

in-sen'si-bil'i-ty (ĭn-sĕn'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being insensible; want of sensibility.

in-sen'si-ble (-sĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] **1.** Incapable or bereft of sensation; as, to fall *insensible*. **2.** Imperceptible; inappreciable; hence, slow; gradual; as, *insensible* motion. **3.** Devoid or incapable of emotion or passion; indifferent; as, *insensible* to fear, love, etc. — **in-sen'si-bly**, *adv.* [8].

Syn. Dull, numb, unfeeling, stupid, stolid, torpid, apathetic, impassive; insensate. — INSENSIBLE, INSENSATE. Insensible applies chiefly to persons; insensate, to both persons (or personal qualities) and things; as, *insensible* to praise; an *insensate* block; *insensate* folly.

in-sep'a-ra-bil'i-ty (-sĕp'ȧ-rȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being inseparable.

in-sep'a-ra-ble (-sĕp'ȧ-rȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Not separable. — **in-sep'a-ra-bly**, *adv.* [8].

in-sert' (-sûrt'), *v. t.* To set or put into.

in'sert (ĭn'sûrt), *n.* A thing inserted.

in-ser'tion (ĭn-sûr'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An inserting. **2.** That which is inserted; esp., embroidery to be inserted in plain material; piece of such work.

in'set (ĭn'sĕt), *n.* An insertion; insert.

in'shore' (ĭn'shōr'; ĭn'shōr'), *a.* Near, or directed toward, the shore. — *adv.* (*pron.* ĭn'shōr') In toward the shore.

in-shrine' (ĭn-shrīn'). Var. of ENSHRINE.

in'side' (ĭn'sīd'; ĭn'sīd'), *n.* **1.** The inner side, surface, or part; interior. **2.** Inward nature.

in'side' (ĭn'sīd'), *a.* Internal; interior; as, *inside* decoration. — (ĭn'sīd'; ĭn'sīd'), *adv.* Within; internally. — *prep.* Inside of; within.

in'sid'er (ĭn'sīd'ẽr), *n.* A person inside; hence, one in a position to have first-hand information; — opposed to *outsider*.

in-sid'i-ous (ĭn-sĭd'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [4] Lying in wait; marked by treachery and deceit; sly; crafty; wily. — **in-sid'i-ous-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

in'sight' (ĭn'sīt'), *n.* **1.** Mental vision; discernment. **2.** Act or fact of apprehending the inner nature of things; as, an *insight* into character.

in-sig'ni-a (ĭn-sĭg'nĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.*; *sing.* INSIGNE (-nē). Distinguishing marks; badges; emblems.

in'sig-nif'i-cance (ĭn'sĭg-nĭf'ĭ-kȧns), *n.* Want of significance.

in'sig-nif'i-cant (-kȧnt), *a.* [4] Not significant; as: **a** Meaningless; as, *insignificant* words. **b** Having no weight; unimportant; trifling; small; mean; as, an *insignificant* person, town, etc. — **Syn.** Immaterial, inconsiderable, trivial. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

in'sin-cere' (ĭn'sĭn-sēr'), *a.* [3] Not sincere; deceitful; false. — **Syn.** Hollow, hypocritical, deceptive, dissembling, disingenuous. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

in'sin-cer'i-ty (-sĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Hypocrisy; deceitfulness.

in-sin'u-ate (ĭn-sĭn'ū-āt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To introduce gently, slowly, or artfully. **2.** To work or introduce (a person or one's self) gently or artfully, as into some relation; ingratiate; as, he *insinuated* himself into her good graces. **3.** To hint indirectly; imply, esp. with a malicious or underhanded purpose; as, he *insinuated* that the boy was untruthful. — **Syn.** Instill, suggest, intimate. See HINT, INGRATIATE. — **in-sin'u-a'tor**, *n.* [8].

in-sin'u-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of insinuating. **2.** That which is insinuated: **a** An ingratiating act or speech. **b** An indirect hint; suggestion; implication; innuendo.

in-sip'id (-sĭp'ĭd), *a.* [4] **1.** Without savor; tasteless; flat; as, *insipid* drink or food. **2.** Wanting in animation; uninteresting; dull; as, *insipid* conversation. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

Syn. Stale, lifeless, dead, pointless, monotonous, tame, heavy, prosy, prosaic, vapid, flat. — INSIPID, VAPID, FLAT apply in their physical senses to food or drink. That is **insipid** which is without taste or marked flavor; that is **vapid** which has lost its life or spirit; **flat** implies still more strongly deadness or staleness; as, *insipid* tea; *vapid* wine; *flat* ale.

in'si-pid'i-ty (ĭn'sĭ-pĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being insipid; also, something insipid.

in-sist' (ĭn-sĭst'), *v. i.* To take and keep a stand; hold to something firmly; be persistent.

in-sist'ence (-sĭs'tĕns), *n.* Act of insisting; state or quality of being insistent; persistence; urgency.

in-sist'en-cy (-tĕn-sĭ), *n.* Insistence.

in-sist'ent (-tĕnt), *a.* [4] Disposed to insist; persistent; compelling attention. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

in-snare' (-snâr'), *v. t.* To catch in or as in a snare.

in'sole' (ĭn'sōl'), *n.* Inside sole of a boot or shoe; also, a strip, as of leather, placed inside a shoe.

in'so-lence (-sō-lĕns), *n.* **1.** Quality of being insolent; insulting behavior. **2.** An insult.

in'so-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [4] **1.** Haughty and contemptuous; impertinently insulting; grossly disrespectful; as, an *insolent* servant. **2.** Insulting; as, *insolent* words. — **Syn.** Abusive, impertinent, impudent, saucy. — **in'so-lent-ly**, *adv.* [8].

in-sol'u-bil'i-ty (ĭn-sŏl'ū-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being insoluble.

in-sol'u-ble (ĭn-sŏl'ū-b'l), *a.* [4] Not soluble; as: **a** Not to be solved; as, an *insoluble* difficulty. **b** Incapable or very difficult of being dissolved; as, chalk is *insoluble* in water. — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

in-sol'ven-cy (-vĕn-sĭ), *n.* State of being insolvent.

in-sol'vent (-vĕnt), *a.* **1.** Not solvent; unable to pay one's debts. **2.** Relating to persons unable to pay their debts. — *n.* An insolvent debtor.

in-som'ni-a (-sŏm'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* Sleeplessness.

in'so-much' (ĭn'sō-mŭch'), *adv.* So much; to such a degree; so; — usually followed by *that* or *as*.

in-spect' (ĭn-spĕkt'), *v. t.* **1.** To view critically; examine; as, to *inspect* conduct. **2.** To view and examine officially, as troops, a public work, etc.

in-spec'tion (-spĕk'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of inspecting. — **Syn.** See EXAMINATION.

in-spec'tor (-tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who inspects; overseer. **2.** A police officer having charge of a certain number of precincts.

in'spi-ra'tion (ĭn'spĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of breathing in; esp., the drawing of air into the lungs; — opposed to *expiration*. **2.** In theology, a supernatural influence fitting men to receive and communicate divine truth; also, the truth so communicated. **3.** Act, power, or result of stimulating the intellect or emotions; as, the *inspiration* of art.

in-spire' (ĭn-spīr'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To inhale; — opposed to *expire*. **2.** To infuse into as if by breathing; give inspiration to; as, to *inspire* one with a love of beauty. **3.** To infuse into the mind; produce as by inspiration; as, to *inspire* confidence. — *v. i.* To inhale air. — **in-spir'er**, *n.* [8].

in-spired' (ĭn-spīrd'), *p. a.* [4] **1.** Breathed in.

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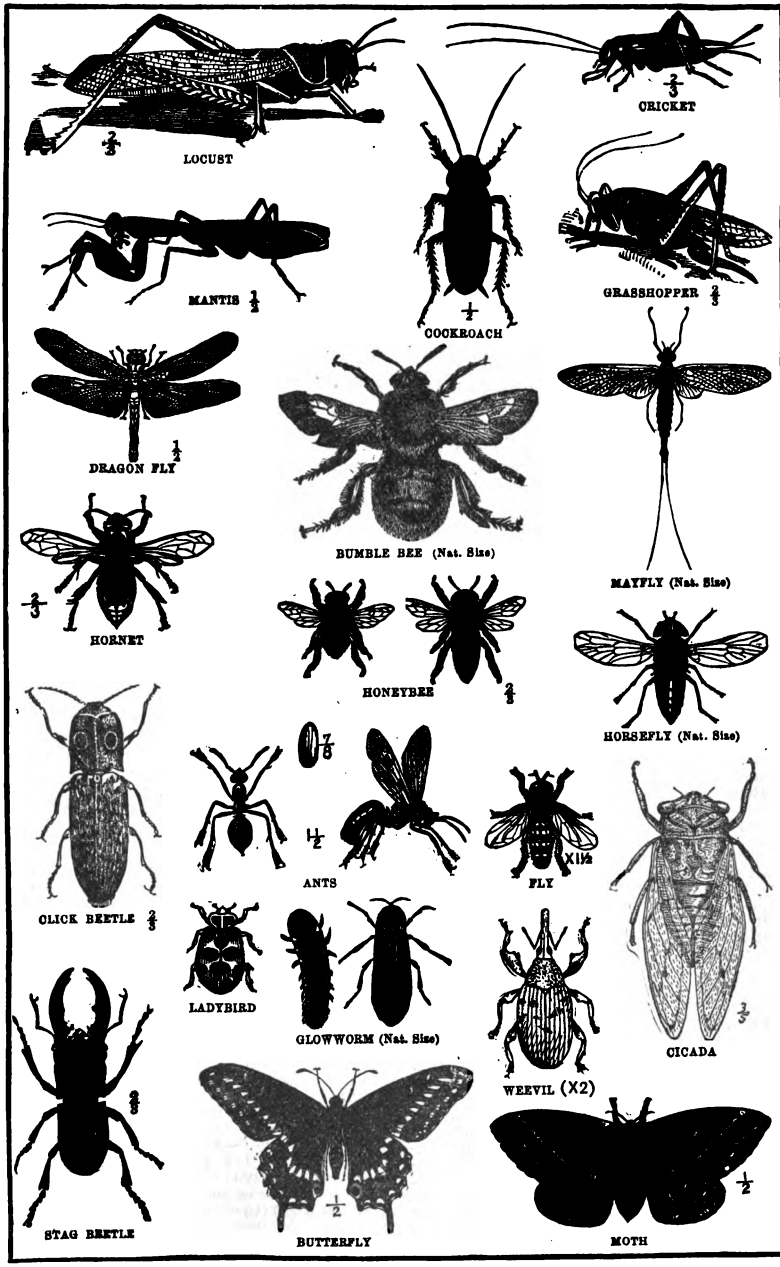

TYPICAL INSECTS

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2. Animated or affected as by a supernatural influence; as, the *inspired* prophets. **3.** Suggested by some one in power; as, an *inspired* article.

in-spir'it (In-spĭr'ĭt), *v. t.* To infuse life or spirit into; animate; cheer.—**in-spir'it-ing-ly**, *adv.* [8].

in-spis'sate (-spĭs'āt), *v. t. & i.* [1] To thicken, especially by evaporation.

in'sta-bil'i-ty (In'stă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being unstable, or an instance of it; as: **a** Want of firmness or security; as, the *instability* of a building. **b** Inconstancy; as, *instability* of character.—**Syn.** Fickleness, changeableness, changeability, wavering, unsteadiness.

in-stall' (-stôl'), *v. t.* **1.** To place formally in office; as, to *install* a college president. **2.** To set in a seat; give a place to; as, she *installed* her guest by the fireside. **3.** To set up or fix in position for use or service; as, to *install* a heating system.

in'stal-la'tion (In'stô-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of installing; state of being installed.

in-stall'ment, in-stal'ment (In-stôl'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Installation. **2.** Any of the portions of a debt or sum paid or payable at different times. **3.** A portion of something produced or furnished apart from the remainder; as, an *installment* of a serial story.

in'stance (In'stăns), *n.* **1.** Request; as, he wrote at the *instance* of the publishers. **2.** An illustrative example; as, to give an *instance*. **3.** Step in an action; occasion; as, in the first *instance*. — **Syn.** See EXAMPLE. — *v. t.* [1] To mention as a case, or example; cite.

in'stant (-stănt), *a.* [4] **1.** Pressing; urgent; earnest; as, he has *instant* need of you. **2.** Present; current. *Archaic*, exc. as used with dates to indicate the current month (commonly abbr. *inst.*); as, the 10th *inst.* **3.** Closely pressing in time; immediate; as, *instant* relief. — *n.* A moment.

Syn. Second, flash, trice, jiffy, minute.—INSTANT, MOMENT, MINUTE. Instant gives the idea of the shortest possible space of time; moment sometimes suggests slightly longer continuance; minute ordinarily suggests the measured fraction of an hour.

in'stan-ta'ne-ous (In'stăn-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [4] Done or occurring in an instant; as, an *instantaneous* photograph. —**-ly**, *adv.* [8]. — **Syn.** See DIRECTLY.

in-stan'ter (In-stăn'tẽr), *adv.* Immediately.

in'stant-ly (In'stănt-lĭ), *adv.* Without delay; at once. — **Syn.** See DIRECTLY. — *conj.* As soon as.

in-state' (In-stāt'), *v. t.* [1] To install, as in office.

in-stead' (-stĕd'), *adv.* **1.** In the place or room; in lieu; — esp. with *of*. **2.** In its stead; rather.

in'step (In'stĕp), *n.* **1.** The arched part of the human foot in front of the ankle joint. **2.** That part of a shoe, stocking, etc., over the instep.

in'sti-gate (-stĭ-gāt), *v. t.* [1] To urge forward; set on; incite; — chiefly with reference to evil actions. — **Syn.** See MOVE. — **in'sti-ga'tor**, *n.* [8].

in'sti-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* Incitement.

in-still', **in-stil'** (In-stĭl'), *v. t.*; **-STILLED'** (-stĭld'); **-STILL'ING.** To drop in; pour in drop by drop; hence, to impart gradually; infuse slowly.

in'stil-la'tion (In'stĭl-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of instilling.

in-still'ment, in-stil'ment, *n.* Instillation.

in-stinct' (In-stĭŋkt'), *a.* [3] Imbued or filled; charged; as, birds *instinct* with life.

in'stinct (In'stĭŋkt), *p.* **1.** Natural inward impulse; involuntary prompting to any action. **2.** A natural aptitude; as, an *instinct* for order.

in-stinc'tive (-stĭŋk'tĭv), *a.* [4] Derived from, or prompted by, instinct; involuntary. — **Syn.** Natural, spontaneous, automatic, innate. — **-ly**, *adv.*

in'sti-tute (In'stĭ-tūt), *v. t.* [1] To set up; originate and establish; hence, to set on foot; inaugurate; as, to *institute* an inquiry. — **Syn.** Begin, commence; found, erect, organize, constitute. — *n.* That which is instituted; as: **a** An authoritative precept or rule. **b** An institution; an organization to promote learning, art, etc.; a building devoted to the work of such an organization.

in'sti-tu'tion (-tū'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of instituting; establishment; foundation. **2.** That which is instituted, or established; as: **a** An established social, political, or national law, custom, etc. **b** An organized society or corporation.

in'sti-tu'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, an institution; organized.

in'sti-tu'tor (In'stĭ-tū'tẽr), *n.* One who institutes.

in-struct' (-strŭkt'), *v. t.* **1.** To impart knowledge to; teach. **2.** To give directions to; direct; as, the judge *instructs* the jury. — **Syn.** See COMMAND.

in-struc'tion (-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of instructing or teaching. **2.** That which instructs; as: **a** Knowledge given. **b** A teaching; thing taught. **c** [*In pl.*] Orders, esp. as to duty or procedure.

Syn. INSTRUCTION, TEACHING, TUITION. Instruction emphasizes the imparting of knowledge or skill; teaching suggests more the personal relation of master and pupil; tuition implies superintendence of or (especially) remuneration for instruction.

in-struc'tive (-strŭk'tĭv), *a.* [4] Conveying knowledge; serving to instruct or inform. — **in-struc'tive-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

in-struc'tor (-tẽr), *n.* One who instructs; a teacher. — **in-struc'tress** (-trĕs), *n. fem.* [8].

in'stru-ment (In'strōō-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** That by means of which something is done; medium; **a means.** **2.** A device for doing work or producing an effect; tool; implement; as, surgical *instruments*. **3.** A contrivance by which musical sounds are produced; as, wind *instruments*. **4.** A legal writing, as a deed, writ, etc. — **Syn.** See IMPLEMENT.

in'stru-men'tal (In'strōō-mĕn'tăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Acting as an instrument; helpful; as, he was *instrumental* in winning the fight. **2.** Of or pert. to an instrument, esp. a musical instrument; designed for, or performed with or on, an instrument.

in'stru-men-tal'i-ty (-mĕn-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being instrumental; means; agency.

in'sub-or'di-nate (-sŭb-ôr'dĭ-nāt), *a.* [4] Disobedient; mutinous. — **-or'di-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*

in'sub-stan'tial (In'sŭb-stăn'shăl), *a.* [4] Not substantial; as: **a** Not real. **b** Flimsy; frail.

in-suf'fer-a-ble (In-sŭf'ẽr-ă-b'l), *a.* [4] That cannot be endured; intolerable. — **-a-bly**, *adv.* [8].

in'suf-fi'cien-cy (In'sŭ-fĭsh'ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Insufficient quality or state.

in'suf-fi'cient (-ĕnt), *a.* [4] Not sufficient; inadequate. — **Syn.** Scanty; unfit, incompetent.

in'su-lar (In'sŭ-lăr), *a.* [4] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like, an island; dwelling or situated on, or forming, an island. **2.** Standing alone; isolated. **3.** Pertaining to islanders; hence, narrow; illiberal.

in'su-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being insular.

in'su-late (In'sŭ-lāt), *v. t.* [1] To isolate; esp., *Physics*, to separate by nonconductors, as to prevent transfer of electricity or heat.

in'su-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of insulating; state of being insulated; material used in insulating.

in'su-la'tor (In'sŭ-lā'tẽr), *n.* One that insulates; specifically, a nonconducting substance or body used in insulating electric wires, etc.

in-sult' (In-sŭlt'), *v. t.* To treat with insolence; affront wantonly. — **in-sult'er**, *n.* [8].

in'sult (In'sŭlt), *n.* Gross indignity offered to another; an affront. — **Syn.** See AFFRONT.

in-sult'ing, *p. a.* [4] Containing insult.

in-su'per-a-bil'i-ty (In-sū'pẽr-ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being insuperable.

in-su'per-a-ble (In-sū'pẽr-ă-b'l), *a.* [4] Incapable

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of being surmounted. — **in-su'per-a-ble-ness**, *n.* [8] — **in-su'per-a-bly**, *adv.* [8].

in'sup-port'a-ble (ĭn'sŭ-pōr't*ā*-b'l), *a.* [4] Not supportable; insufferable. — **-a-bly**, *adv.* [8].

in-sur'a-ble (ĭn-shōōr'*ā*-b'l), *a.* Capable of being insured against loss, damage, death, etc.

in-sur'ance (-ăns), *n.* **1.** An insuring against loss; the business of making insurance contracts. Called also *assurance*. **2.** Premium paid for insuring anything. **3.** Sum for which anything is insured.

in-sure' (-shōōr'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To make sure or secure; guarantee. **2.** To secure against loss (as from fire, accident, death, etc.), on certain conditions, or at a given rate or premium. — *v. i.* To contract to give insurance; underwrite; also, to procure or effect insurance.

in-sured' (-shōōrd'), *n.* One who is insured.

in-sur'er (-shōōr'ẽr), *n.* One that insures.

in-sur'gence (-sûr'jĕns), *n.* An uprising; revolt.

in-sur'gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [4] Rising against authority; rebellious. — *n.* One who revolts; rebel.

Syn. Insurgent implies a rising against constituted authority; rebel, open and armed resistance.

in'sur-mount'a-ble (ĭn'sŭr-mount'*ā*-b'l), *a.* [4] Incapable of being surmounted; insuperable.

in'sur-rec'tion (ĭn'sŭ-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* A rising against civil or political authority. — **Syn.** See REBELLION.

in'sur-rec'tion-a-ry (-*ā*-rĭ), *a.* Rebellious.

in'sur-rec'tion-ist, *n.* A rebel.

in'sus-cep'ti-bil'i-ty (ĭn'sŭ-sĕp'tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being insusceptible.

in'sus-cep'ti-ble (-sĕp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] Not susceptible; not impressible.

in-tact' (ĭn-tăkt'), *a.* [4] Untouched; uninjured; left entire. — **Syn.** See WHOLE.

in-tag'lio (ĭn-tăl'yō; *It.* ĕn-tăl'yō), *n.*; *pl.* E. **-TAGLIOS** (ĭn-tăl'yōz), It. **-TAGLI** (ĕn-tăl'yē). **1.** An engraving; esp., a figure depressed below the surface of the material. Also, the art or process of making intaglios; — chiefly in *in intaglio*. **2.** Anything, esp. a gem, carved in intaglio. Cf. CAMEO.

in'take' (ĭn'tāk'), *n.* **1.** A taking in; thing taken in. **2.** Place where a fluid is taken into a channel, etc.

in-tan'gi-bil'i-ty (ĭn-tăn'jĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being intangible.

in-tan'gi-ble (ĭn-tăn'jĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] Not tangible; impalpable. — **-ness**, *n.* [8] — **-bly**, *adv.* [8].

in'te-ger (ĭn'tẽ-jẽr), *n.* A complete entity; esp., a whole number, as distinguished from a *fraction* or a *mixed number*.

in'te-gral (-grăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Essential to completeness. **2.** Complete; entire. **3.** *Math.* Of, being, or pertaining to, an integer; not fractional. — *n.* A whole; an entire thing; a whole number.

in'te-grate (-grāt), *v. t. & i.* [1] **1.** To form into one whole; make entire; perfect. **2.** To indicate the whole of; give the sum or total of.

in'te-gra'tion (-grā'shŭn), *n.* An integrating.

in-teg'ri-ty (ĭn-tĕg'rĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being complete; wholeness; as, the *integrity* of an empire. **2.** Unimpaired state; soundness; uprightness; as, a man of *integrity*. — **Syn.** See HONESTY.

in-teg'u-ment (-ū-mĕnt), *n.* A covering; investment; coat; skin.

in'tel-lect (ĭn'tẽ-lĕkt), *n.* **1.** Power or faculty of knowing, as distinguished from the power to feel and to will; the understanding. **2.** A mind or intelligence; person of intellectual power; as, Shakespeare was a great *intellect*. — **Syn.** See MIND.

in'tel-lec'tu-al (-lĕk'tū-ăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Belonging or relating to, or performed by, the intellect or understanding. **2.** Endowed with intellect, esp. in a high degree; as, an *intellectual* person. **3.** Suitable for exercising the intellect; as, *intellectual* work. — **Syn.** See MENTAL. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

in'tel-lec'tu-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). Intellectual powers; quality of being intellectual.

in-tel'li-gence (ĭn-tĕl'ĭ-jĕns), *n.* **1.** The intellect. **2.** Mental quickness; sagacity. **3.** Information communicated; news; advice; knowledge. — **Syn.** Notice, notification, report. See MIND, NEWS.

in-tel'li-gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [4] **1.** Endowed with intelligence or intellect. **2.** Possessed of a high or fitting degree of understanding; knowing. — **Syn.** See MENTAL. — **in-tel'li-gent-ly**, *adv.* [8].

in-tel'li-gi-bil'i-ty (ĭn-tĕl'ĭ-jĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being intelligible.

in-tel'li-gi-ble (ĭn-tĕl'ĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] Capable of being understood; comprehensible. — **-bly**, *adv.*

in-tem'per-ance (-tĕm'pẽr-ăns), *n.* **1.** Want of temperance; any excess; esp., excessive indulgence in intoxicating liquors.

in-tem'per-ate (-ĭt), *a.* [4] Not temperate; as: **a** Ungovernable; immoderate; as, *intemperate* language, zeal, etc. **b** Indulging any appetite or passion to excess. **c** Esp., given to the excessive use of intoxicating liquors. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

in-tend' (-tĕnd'), *v. t.* To have in mind as a purpose; mean; plan; as, to *intend* to go to Europe.

in-tend'an-cy (-tĕn'dăn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-CIES** (-sĭz). **1.** The office or employment of an intendant. **2.** A territorial district under an intendant.

in-tend'ant (-dănt), *n.* One in charge of some public business; a superintendent.

in-tend'ed (-dĕd), *p. p.* of INTEND. Betrothed. *Colloq.* — *n.* An affianced lover. *Colloq.*

in-tense' (-tĕns'), *a.* [3] **1.** Extreme in degree; excessive; immoderate; as, *intense* heat. **2.** Strained or straining; high-wrought; profoundly earnest or intent; as, *intense* thought. — **Syn.** See TENSE. — **in-tense'ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

in-ten'si-fy (-tĕn'sĭ-fī), *v. t.* [2] To render intense or more intense. — **in-ten'si-fi'er** (-fī'ẽr), *n.* [8]. **Syn.** To intensify is to heighten in intensity; to aggravate is to increase in gravity; as, his grief was *intensified* by their suffering; the malady was *aggravated* by his exertions. *Aggravate* in the sense of provoke, exasperate, is not good usage. — *v. i.* To become intense or more intense.

in-ten'sion (-shŭn), *n.* **1.** Intentness; determination. **2.** Increase of power or energy; intensity.

in-ten'si-ty (-sĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). **1.** State or quality of being intense; extreme or high degree. **2.** Degree or amount; strength; energy.

in-ten'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [4] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or marked by, intensity. **2.** *Gram.* Serving to give force or emphasis; as, an *intensive* verb. **3.** Designed to increase the productiveness of land by expenditure of more capital and labor on it. — *n.* That which intensifies; *Gram.*, an intensive word, prefix, etc. — **in-ten'sive-ly**, *adv.* [8].

in-tent' (-tĕnt'), *a.* [3] Directed with, or giving, keen attention; as, to be *intent* on a problem; hence, earnest; intense; also, closely occupied; as, to be *intent* on business. — **Syn.** See TENSE.

in-tent', *n.* **1.** Intention; purpose. **2.** Meaning; import. — **Syn.** See INTENTION. — **to all intents and purposes**, practically; for all practical purposes.

in-ten'tion (-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* **1.** That which is, or is intended to be, conveyed to the understanding; meaning; import. **2.** Purpose; design; *pl.*, *Colloq.*, purpose as to marriage.

Syn. INTENTION, INTENT, PURPOSE, DESIGN, AIM, OBJECT, END. **Intention** implies less fixed determination than **purpose**, less actual arrangement beforehand than **design**, which often implies artful scheming; as, his *intentions* are good; there was no *purpose* in his actions; *designs* accidentally discovered. **Intent** is chiefly legal or poetical; as, *intent* to deceive, to kill. **Aim** implies directness of purpose; **object** emphasizes that on which activities are centered; **end**, that towards which they

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tend as their final cause; as, singleness of *aim;* the *object* of education; the chief *end* of society.

in-ten'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* [4] Done by intention; designed. — **Syn.** See VOLUNTARY. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

in-tent'ly (-tĕnt'lĭ), *adv.* In an intent manner. — **Syn.** Fixedly, earnestly, attentively, eagerly.

in-tent'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being intent.

in-ter' (-tûr'), *v. t.*; **-TERRED'** (-tûrd'); **-TER'RING.** To deposit (a corpse) in the earth or in a grave or tomb; bury.

in'ter-act' (ĭn'tĕr-ăkt'), *v. i.* To act upon each other.

in'ter-ac'tion (-ăk'shŭn), *n.* Reciprocal action; as, the *interaction* of the heart and lungs.

in'ter-breed' (-brēd'), *v. i. & t.* To breed by crossing different stocks, varieties, or species.

in-ter'ca-la-ry (ĭn-tûr'kă-lā-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Intercalated in the calendar. **2.** Inserted; interpolated.

in-ter'ca-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To insert, as a day, in a calendar. **2.** To interpolate.

in-ter'ca-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of intercalating; that which is intercalated; interpolation.

in'ter-cede' (ĭn'tĕr-sēd'), *v. i.* [1] To plead in favor of another or others; interpose; mediate; — usually followed by *with* or *for*. — **Syn.** See INTERPOSE.

in'ter-cel'lu-lar (-sĕl'ū-lăr), *a.* [4] Lying between cells.

in'ter-cept' (-sĕpt'), *v. t.* **1.** To take or seize by the way; stop; check; as, to *intercept* a letter. **2.** To interrupt communication with; cut off from view, approach, etc.; as, to *intercept* one's outlook.

in'ter-cep'tion (-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* An intercepting.

in'ter-ces'sion (-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of interceding; petition or entreaty in favor of another or others.

in'ter-ces'sor (-sĕs'ẽr), *n.* One who intercedes.

in'ter-change' (-chānj'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To put each in the place of the other; exchange; as, to *interchange* places. **2.** To alternate; vary; as, to *interchange* cares with pleasures.

in'ter-change' (ĭn'tĕr-chānj'), *n.* **1.** Mutual exchange. **2.** Alternate succession; alternation.

in'ter-change'a-bil'i-ty (ĭn'tĕr-chān'jă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being interchangeable.

in'ter-change'a-ble (-chān'jă-b'l), *a.* [4] Capable of being interchanged. — **in'ter-change'a-ble-ness**, *n.* [8] — **in'ter-change'a-bly**, *adv.* [8].

in'ter-col-le'gi-ate (-kŏ-lē'jĭ-āt), *a.* Existing, or carried on, between colleges.

in'ter-com-mu'ni-cate (-kŏ-mū'nĭ-kāt), *v. t. & i.* [1] To communicate mutually.

in'ter-com-mu'ni-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* An intercommunicating.

in'ter-cos'tal (-kŏs'tăl), *a.* Between the ribs. — *n.* An intercostal part or structure.

in'ter-course (ĭn'tĕr-kōrs), *n.* Communication; commerce; interchange of thought and feeling.

in'ter-de-pend'ence (-dē-pĕn'dĕns), **-pend'en-cy** (-dĕn-sĭ), *n.* Mutual dependence. — **-pend'ent**, *a.*

in'ter-dict (ĭn'tĕr-dĭkt), *n.* A prohibitory decree.

in'ter-dict' (-dĭkt'), *v. t.* To forbid, esp., authoritatively; debar.

in'ter-dic'tion (-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* Act of interdicting; state of being interdicted; also, an interdict.

in'ter-est (ĭn'tĕr-ĕst), *n.* **1.** Share in advantage, profit, and responsibility; as, an *interest* in a store; hence, that in which one has such an interest; business. **2.** Advantage; profit; benefit; as, the public *interest*. **3.** Those interested in any particular affair taken collectively; as, the iron *interest*. **4.** Excitement of feeling accompanying special attention to some object; concern; as, an *interest* in botany; questions of *interest*. **5.** Premium paid by a borrower for the use of what he borrows. **6.** Any excess above an exact equivalent; — chiefly in *with interest*. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause or induce to have a share or interest; as, to *interest* a banker in a loan. **2.** To engage the attention of; awaken interest in; as, the subject did not *interest* him.

in'ter-est-ed (ĭn'tĕr-ĕs-tĕd), *p. a.* [1] **1.** Having the attention or feelings engaged or excited; as, an *interested* listener. **2.** Having an interest or concern; involved; concerned; as, financially *interested*.

in'ter-est-ing, *p. a.* [4] Engaging the attention; exciting, or adapted to excite, interest or emotion.

in'ter-fere' (-fēr'), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To collide; clash; as, their claims *interfere*. **2.** To take a part in the concerns of others; meddle. **3.** *Physics.* To act reciprocally so as to affect one another; — said of waves, rays, etc. — **Syn.** See INTERPOSE.

in'ter-fer'ence (-fēr'ĕns), *n.* An interfering.

in'ter-im (ĭn'tĕr-ĭm), *n.* The meantime; interval between events, etc.

in-te'ri-or (ĭn-tē'rĭ-ẽr), *a.* [4] **1.** Being within; inside; inner; internal; inward; — opposed to *exterior;* as, the *interior* parts of a house. **2.** Remote from the limits, frontier, or shore; inland; as, the *interior* parts of a country. — *n.* **1.** The internal or inner part of a thing; inside. **2.** The inland part of a country. **3.** The domestic affairs of a state or nation; as, the Department of the *Interior*. — **in-te'ri-or-ly**, *adv.* [8].

in'ter-ject' (-jĕkt'), *v. t. & i.* To insert; interpose.

in'ter-jec'tion (-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An interjecting; also, that which is interjected; exclamation; remark. **2.** *Gram.* A word or form, usually thrown in without grammatical connection, as *O! Alas! Ha ha!* etc. Cf. EXCLAMATION. — **-al** (-ăl), *a.* [8].

in'ter-lace' (-lās'), *v. t. & i.* [1] To unite as by lacing together; interweave; also, to intermix.

in'ter-lard' (-lärd'), *v. t.* To mix or mingle; diversify; as, to *interlard* conversation with oaths.

in'ter-leave' (-lēv'), *v. t.* [1] To insert a leaf or leaves in; bind with blank leaves inserted.

in'ter-line' (-līn'), *v. t.* [1] To write or insert between lines; insert something between the lines of.

in'ter-line', *v. t.* [1] To insert a lining in (a garment) under the ordinary lining.

in'ter-lin'e-ar (-lĭn'ē-ăr), *a.* Contained between lines; inserted between lines.

in'ter-lock' (-lŏk'), *v. i. & t.* To unite or engage with one another; lock into one another.

in'ter-loc'u-tor (ĭn'tĕr-lŏk'ū-tẽr), *n.* One who takes part in conversation; talker; questioner.

in'ter-lope' (-lōp'), *v. i.* [1] Intrude; intermeddle.

in'ter-lop'er (ĭn'tĕr-lōp'ẽr), *n.* One who interlopes or interferes wrongfully or officiously; intruder.

in'ter-lude (-lūd), *n.* **1.** An entertainment between the acts of a play. **2.** A piece of music played between the parts of a song, of a church service, etc.

in'ter-mar'riage (-măr'ĭj), *n.* **1.** Marriage as between two families, tribes, etc. **2.** Marriage between blood relations.

in'ter-mar'ry (-măr'ĭ), *v. i. & t.* [2] To become connected by marriage between their members; — said of families, ranks, castes, etc.

in'ter-med'dle (-mĕd'l), *v. i.* [1] To meddle with others' affairs; interfere. — **-dler** (-lẽr), *n.* [8].

in'ter-me'di-a-ry (-mē'dĭ-ă-rĭ), *a.* [4] Intermediate. — *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES.** One intermediate; go-between.

in'ter-me'di-ate (-āt), *a.* Being in the middle; coming or done between. — *n.* **1.** Something intermediate. **2.** An intermediary. — (-āt), *v. i.* [1] To act as intermediate agent; mediate.

in'ter-me'di-a'tion (-ē'shŭn), *n.* Act of coming between.

in-ter'ment (ĭn-tûr'mĕnt), *n.* Burial.

in-ter'mi-na-ble (ĭn-tûr'mĭ-nă-b'l), *a.* [4] Without termination; endless. — **Syn.** Boundless, illimitable, immeasurable, infinite. — **-na-bly**, *adv.* [8].

in'ter-min'gle (ĭn'tĕr-mĭŋ'g'l), *v. t. & i.* [1] To mingle together.

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in'ter-mis'sion (-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or state of intermitting; state of being intermitted; interruption. **2.** A pause; interval.

in'ter-mit' (-mĭt'), *v. t. & i.*; -MIT'TED; -MIT'TING. To discontinue; interrupt.

in'ter-mit'tent (-ĕnt), *a.* Coming and going at intervals; alternating. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **intermittent current.** *Elec.* A current that flows and ceases to flow at intervals, but is not reversed in direction.

in'ter-mix' (-mĭks'), *v. t. & i.* To intermingle.

in'ter-mix'ture (-mĭks'tŭr), *n.* A mixing together; also, a mass of ingredients mixed.

in-ter'nal (-tûr'năl), *a.* [4] **1.** Inclosed; inward; interior; — opposed to *external*; as, *internal* parts of the body; also, designating that which is to be inwardly applied; as, *internal* medicine. **2.** Pertaining to the inner nature; intrinsic; as, *internal* evidence. **3.** Domestic, as opposed to *foreign*. — **Syn.** Inside, inland. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

in-ter'nal-com-bus'tion, *a.* *Mach.* Designating, or pertaining to, any engine (internal-combustion engine) in which power is developed by the explosion or combustion of fuel in the engine cylinder. Gas, gasoline, and oil engines are of this type.

in'ter-na'tion-al (ĭn'tẽr-năsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* Between or among nations; affecting two or more nations; as, *international* law. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

in-ter-ne'cine (ĭn'tẽr-nē'sĭn; -sĭn), *a.* [4] Deadly; mutually destructive; as, *internecine* war.

in'ter-play' (ĭn'tẽr-plā'), *n.* Mutual action or influence; interaction.

in-ter'po-late (ĭn-tûr'pō-lāt), *v. t.* [1] To alter or corrupt, esp. a text, by inserting new or foreign matter. — **in-ter'po-la'tor** (-lā'tẽr), *n.* [8].

in-ter'po-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of interpolating; that which is interpolated.

in'ter-pose' (-pōz'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To place between; as, to *interpose* a screen between the eyes and the fire. **2.** To thrust in; intrude; also, to interject. — *v. i.* **1.** To be or come between; as, hills *interpose*. **2.** To mediate; intervene; as, the President *interposed* between the two factions. **3.** To interrupt. **Syn.** INTERPOSE, INTERFERE, INTERVENE, MEDIATE, INTERCEDE. To **interpose** is to put one's self forward in the affairs of others, with or without propriety; to **interfere** is to interpose either impertinently and officiously or in the exercise of right or authority; to **intervene** is esp. to interpose with aid or as an intermediary; as, I shall not *interpose* in their quarrel; to *interfere* in another's business; some trick of fortune *intervened* in her favor. To **mediate** is to intervene esp. in order to restore friendship; to **intercede** is to interpose on another's behalf; as, to *mediate* between belligerents; *interceded* with the king.

in'ter-po-si'tion (-pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of interposing; state of being interposed; the thing interposed.

in-ter'pret (ĭn-tûr'prĕt), *v. t.* **1.** To explain or tell the meaning of; translate; make clear; as, to *interpret* a language, a dream, etc. **2.** To apprehend and represent by art; as, to *interpret* a character. — **Syn.** See EXPLAIN. — *v. i.* To act as interpreter.

in-ter'pre-ta'tion (-prē-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An interpreting. **2.** Explanation given; meaning; rendering.

in-ter'pre-ta-tive (-tûr'prē-tā-tĭv), *a.* [4] Designed to interpret; explanatory.

in-ter'pret-er (-prĕt-ẽr), *n.* One who interprets.

in'ter-reg'num (ĭn'tẽr-rĕg'nŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -NA. **1.** Time during which a throne is vacant between two reigns; also, any similar interval. **2.** A pause that interrupts a continuous event.

in'ter-re-lat'ed (-rē-lāt'ĕd), *p. a.* Mutually related or connected.

in-ter'ro-gate (ĭn-tẽr'ō-gāt), *v. t. & i.* [1] To examine by questioning; question. — **Syn.** See INQUIRE.

in-ter'ro-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An interrogating; inquiry. **2.** A mark [?] indicating that the preceding sentence is interrogatory; — called **also** *interrogation point*.

in'ter-rog'a-tive (ĭn'tẽ-rŏg'ă-tĭv), *a.* [4] Interrogatory. — *n. Gram.* A word used in asking questions, as *who*, *what*, *which*. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

in-ter'ro-ga'tor (ĭn-tẽr'ō-gā'tẽr), *n.* One who interrogates.

in'ter-rog'a-to-ry (ĭn'tẽ-rŏg'ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* [4] Containing, expressing, or implying a question. — *n.*; *pl.* -TORIES (-rĭz). A formal question or inquiry.

in'ter-rupt' (ĭn'tẽ-rŭpt'), *v. t.* **1.** To break into or between; or hinder by or as by breaking in; as, to *interrupt* a conversation. **2.** To break the continuity or uniformity of; as, to *interrupt* a friendship. — *v. i.* To break in on, esp. with questions or remarks. — **-rupt'er**, **-rup'tor** (-tẽr), *n.* [8].

in'ter-rup'tion (ĭn'tẽ-rŭp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An interrupting. **2.** A break; stoppage; check; hindrance.

in'ter-sect' (ĭn'tẽr-sĕkt'), *v. t. & i.* To divide, or cut by passing through or athwart; cut across.

in'ter-sec'tion (-sĕk'shŭn), *n.* An intersecting; place of intersecting.

in'ter-space' (ĭn'tẽr-spās'), *n.* Intervening space.

in'ter-sperse' (-spûrs'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To scatter or set here and there among other things; as, to *intersperse* pictures in a book. **2.** To place something at intervals in or among; as, to *intersperse* a book with pictures.

in'ter-sper'sion (-spûr'shŭn), *n.* An interspersing.

in'ter-state' (ĭn'tẽr-stāt'), *a.* Existing between or including different states; as, *interstate* commerce.

in-ter'stice (ĭn-tûr'stĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -STICES (-stĭ-sēz). An intervening space, esp. when small or narrow; chink; crevice. — **-sti'tial** (ĭn'tẽr-stĭsh'ăl), *a.*

in'ter-twine' (ĭn'tẽr-twīn'), *v. t. & i.* [1] To twine one with another.

in'ter-ur'ban (-ûr'băn), *a.* Between cities or towns.

in'ter-val (ĭn'tẽr-văl), *n.* **1.** A space or gap between things; as, an *interval* between two hills. **2.** Intervening space of time; as, the *interval* between elections. **3.** *Music.* Difference in pitch between any two tones.

in'ter-vene' (-vēn'), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To come in (between, or among). **2.** To occur, fall, or come, between points of time or events; as, a second *intervened* between the flash and the report. **3.** To occur or lie (between); as, the Atlantic *intervenes* between America and Europe. — **Syn.** See INTERPOSE. — **in'ter-ven'er** (-vēn'ẽr), *n.* [8].

in'ter-ven'tion (-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or fact of intervening. **2.** An interference affecting the interests of others, esp. an interference by one state in the affairs of another state.

in'ter-view (ĭn'tẽr-vū), *n.* A meeting face to face; conference; esp., a meeting between a representative of the press and another person to get information for publication; also, the published account of such meeting. — *v. t.* To have an interview with. — **in'ter-view'er** (-vū'ẽr), *n.* [8].

in'ter-weave' (-wēv'), *v. t. & i.* [1] To unite by or as by weaving together; intertwine; intermingle.

in-tes'tate (ĭn-tĕs'tāt), *a.* **1.** Not having made a will; as, to die *intestate*. **2.** Not disposed of by will; as, an *intestate* estate. — *n.* One who dies intestate.

in-tes'ti-nal (-tĭ-năl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the intestine.

in-tes'tine (-tĭn), *a.* Internal; domestic; as, *intestine* foes. — *n.* The tubular portion of the alimentary canal from stomach to anus; the bowels; — often in *pl.*

in-thrall', **in-throne'**. See ENTHRALL, ENTHRONE.

in'ti-ma-cy (ĭn'tĭ-mă-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). State or fact of being intimate; friendship.

in'ti-mate (ĭn'tĭ-māt), *a.* [4] **1.** Deep-seated;

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innermost. **2.** Close in association or acquaintance; familiar; also, thorough; as, an *intimate* friend; *intimate* knowledge. **3.** Closely united; as, an *intimate* mixture. — **Syn.** See FAMILIAR. — *n.* An intimate friend or associate; a confidant. — **in'ti-mate-ly**, *adv.* [8].

in'ti-mate (ĭn'tĭ-māt), *v. t.* [1] To announce or suggest, esp. indirectly; hint. — **Syn.** See HINT.

in'ti-ma'tion (-mā'shŭn), *n.* Act of intimating; also, the thing intimated; hint.

in-tim'i-date (ĭn-tĭm'ĭ-dāt), *v. t.* [1] To make timid or fearful; esp., to deter, as by threats; overawe; cow. — **Syn.** Abash, terrify, daunt. See FRIGHTEN. — **in-tim'i-da'tor** (-dā'tẽr), *n.* [8].

in-tim'i-da'tion (-dā'shŭn), *n.* Act of intimidating, or state of being intimidated.

in-ti'tle (-tī't'l). Var. of ENTITLE.

in'to (ĭn'tōō), *prep.* To the inside of. See IN.

in-tol'er-a-ble (ĭn-tŏl'ẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Not tolerable; insufferable. — **in-tol'er-a-bly**, *adv.* [8].

in-tol'er-ance (-ȧns), *n.* Quality or state of being intolerant; esp., refusal to allow to others the enjoyment of their opinions, modes of worship, etc.

in-tol'er-ant (-ȧnt), *a.* [4] **1.** Unable to endure; as, trees *intolerant* of shade. **2.** Not tolerant; not tolerating difference of opinion or sentiment, esp. as to religion; bigoted. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

in-tomb' (-tōōm'), *v. t.* Var. of ENTOMB.

in'to-nate (ĭn'tō-nāt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To recite in a musical manner, usually in monotone, as in reading the liturgy; intone. **2.** To pronounce with a certain musical pitch or modulation of the voice.

in'to-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An intoning. **2.** Manner of playing or uttering tones, esp. as to pitch or modulation.

in-tone' (ĭn-tōn'), *v. t. & i.* [1] To utter with musical or prolonged tones; recite in monotone.

in-tox'i-cant (-tŏk'sĭ-kȧnt), *n.* That which intoxicates; an intoxicating agent, as whisky.

in-tox'i-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To make drunk; excite or stupefy by strong drink or a narcotic. **2.** To excite to enthusiasm, frenzy, or madness; as, to *intoxicate* with success.

in-tox'i-cat'ed (-kā't'ĕd), *p. a.* [4] Affected by an intoxicant; also, emotionally wrought up.

in-tox'i-cat'ing (-kā't'ĭng), *p. a.* Producing, or tending to produce, intoxication.

in-tox'i-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** *Med.* A poisoning. **2.** State of being intoxicated, or drunk; act of intoxicating. **3.** A high excitement of mind.

in-trac'ta-bil'i-ty (ĭn-trăk'tȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being intractable.

in-trac'ta-ble (ĭn-trăk'tȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Not tractable; not easily governed, managed, or directed; obstinate; refractory. — **Syn.** Perverse, unmanageable, unruly, headstrong, ungovernable, restive. — **-ness**, *n.* [8] — **in-trac'ta-bly**, *adv.* [8].

in-tra'dos (-trā'dŏs), *n.* *Arch.* The interior curve of an arch. See ARCH, *Illust.*

in-tran'si-tive (-trăn'sĭ-tĭv), *a.* Not transitive; expressing an action or state as limited to the agent or subject, or as ending in itself; as, an *intransitive* verb, *e. g.*, the bird *flies*, the dog *barks*. — **in-tran'si-tive-ly**, *adv.* [8].

in-treat' (-trēt'). Var. of ENTREAT.

in-trench' (-trĕnch'), *v. t.* To surround with a trench or intrenchments; as, the army *intrenched* their camp, or *intrenched* itself. — *v. i.* To encroach; infringe; — usually with *on* or *upon*.

in-trench'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** An intrenching; state of being intrenched. **2.** *Mil.* Any defensive work consisting of at least a trench and a parapet of the earth thrown up.

in-trep'id (ĭn-trĕp'ĭd), *a.* [4] Not trembling with fear; fearless; brave; undaunted. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

in-tre-pid'i-ty (ĭn'trē-pĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Fearless bravery; valor.

in'tri-ca-cy (ĭn'trĭ-kȧ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Intricate state or quality; that which is intricate.

in'tri-cate (-kāt), *a.* [4] Entangled; involved difficult to understand, follow, etc. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

in-trigue' (ĭn-trēg'), *v. i. & t.* [1] **1.** To carry on a secret and improper love affair. **2.** To plot; scheme. — (ĭn-trēg'; ĭn'trēg), *n.* **1.** A plot; conspiracy. **2.** A secret love affair. — **Syn.** See CONSPIRACY. — **in-tri'guer** (-trē'gẽr), *n.* [8].

in-trin'sic (-trĭn'zĭk), *a.* [4] Essential; inherent; hence, true; real.

in-trin'si-cal-ly, *adv.* Essentially; really; truly.

in'tro-duce' (ĭn'trō-dūs'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To bring into knowledge of something; as, to *introduce* a reader to a poem. **2.** To bring into practice or use; institute; as, to *introduce* a new fashion. **3.** To lead, bring, conduct, or usher in; as, to *introduce* a person into a drawing-room. **4.** To put (something into a place); insert; as, to *introduce* a finger, or a probe, into a wound. **5.** To open to notice; begin; present; as, to *introduce* a subject. **6.** To cause to be acquainted, esp. in a formal manner; as, to *introduce* one person to another.

in'tro-duc'tion (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An introducing. **2.** a Preface. b Formal preliminary treatise; guide. **3.** Act of formally making persons known to each other.

in'tro-duc'to-ry (-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* Serving to introduce; preliminary; prefatory.

in-tro'it (ĭn-trō'ĭt), *n.* **1.** *R. C. Ch.* A selection of words said in the Mass after the priest has ascended to the altar; also, this selection as sung by the choir. **2.** In the Anglican churches, a psalm or anthem sung while the priest or clergy are entering the sanctuary or approaching the altar to celebrate the Eucharist.

in'tro-spect' (ĭn'trō-spĕkt'), *v. t.* To look into or within; examine introspectively.

in'tro-spec'tion (-spĕk'shŭn), *n.* A looking inward; a self-examination, or inspection of one's own mind and heart.

in'tro-spec'tive (-spĕk'tĭv), *a.* Looking within; seeing inwardly. — **in'tro-spec'tive-ly**, *adv.* [8].

in-trude' (ĭn-trōōd'), *v. i.* [1] To thrust or force in or on; esp., to force (one's self) in without leave or welcome. — **in-trud'er** (-trōōd'ẽr), *n.* [8].

Syn. INTRUDE, OBTRUDE. To **intrude** is to thrust one's self in (often officiously) undesired, uninvited, or without right; to **obtrude** is to force or impose one's self, one's company, or one's affairs, unduly on others; as, to *intrude* upon another's privacy; to *obtrude* one's self upon a company. — *v. t.* To thrust one's self in; trespass.

in-tru'sion (ĭn-trōō'zhŭn), *n.* Act of intruding; esp., act of forcing one's self in without right.

in-tru'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [4] **1.** Apt to intrude; as, *intrusive* thoughts. **2.** Intruded, or thrust in, as a foreign element; also, intruding. — **in-tru'sive-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **in-tru'sive-ness**, *n.* [8].

in-trust' (-trŭst'), *v. t.* To confer a trust on; esp., to deliver something in trust to (another).

in'tu-i'tion (ĭn'tŭ-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Knowledge obtained, or the power of knowing, without conscious reasoning; instinctive knowledge; ready insight or apprehension. **2.** Anything known by intuition.

in'tu-i'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to, derived from, or perceived by, intuition; intuitive. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

in-tu'i-tive (ĭn-tūˈĭ-tĭv), *a.* [4] Perceiving, or perceived by, intuition, without reasoning. — **in-tu'i-tive-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **in-tu'i-tive-ness**, *n.* [8].

in-twine'. Var. of ENTWINE.

in'un-date (ĭn'ŭn-dāt; ĭn-ŭn'dāt), *v. t.* [1] To overflow; flood. — **Syn.** Deluge, submerge.

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in'un-da'tion (In'ŭn-dā'shŭn), *n.* An inundating; state of being inundated; overflow; flood.

in-ure' (In-ūr'), *v. t.* [1] To accustom; harden; habituate. — *v. i.* To pass into use; be applied.

in-ured' (-ūrd'), *p. a.* [4] Accustomed; hardened.

in-vade' (In-vād'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To enter for conquest or plunder; as, the Romans *invaded* Britain. **2.** To infringe; encroach on; as, to *invade* the rights of the people. — *v. i.* To make an invasion. — **in-vad'er** (-vā'dẽr), *n.* [8].

in'va-lid (In'vȧ-lĭd), *n.* A person weak and infirm, esp. one in chronic ill health; one disabled for active service. — *a.* **1.** Not well; infirm; as, he has an *invalid* son. **2.** Adapted for a sick person; as, *invalid* diet. — *v. t.* To classify or enroll, or to dismiss from duty, as an invalid.

in-val'id (In-văl'ĭd), *a.* [4] Not valid; of no force, weight, or cogency; void; null.

in-val'i-date (-ĭ-dāt), *v. t.* [1] To render invalid or null; make of no force or effect.

in-val'i-da'tion (-dā'shŭn), *n.* Act of invalidating, or state of being invalidated.

in'va-lid'i-ty (In'vȧ-lĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Want of validity.

in-val'u-a-ble (In-văl'ū-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Valuable beyond estimation; inestimable; precious. — **in-val'u-a-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.* [8].

in-va'ri-a-bil'i-ty (In-vā'rĭ-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Fact or quality of being invariable; uniformity.

in-va'ri-a-ble (In-vā'rĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Not variable; uniform. — **-ness**, *n.* [8] — **-a-bly**, *adv.* [8].

in-va'sion (-vā'zhŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of invading. **2.** The incoming, or first attack, of anything hurtful; as, the *invasion* of a disease.

in-vec'tive (-vĕk'tĭv), *n.* [4] A violent attack with words; hence, a severe or railing expression.

in-veigh' (In-vā'), *v. i.* To declaim or rail; use invectives; — with *against*. — **in-veigh'er**, *n.* [8].

in-vei'gle (-vē'g'l), *v. t.* [1] To lead astray as if blind; entice; insnare. — **in-vei'gler** (-glẽr), *n.*

in-vent' (-vĕnt'), *v. t.* **1.** To frame by thought or imagination; devise; contrive; as, to *invent* a yarn. **2.** To discover, as by study or inquiry; devise; as, to *invent* a machine. — **Syn.** See DISCOVER.

in-ven'tion (-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of inventing; esp., construction of something new; as, the *invention* of printing. **2.** That which is invented; as: **a** A contrivance. **b** A fiction; falsehood. **3.** Faculty or power of inventing; creative talent.

in-ven'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [4] Able and apt to invent; ingenious; original. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

in-ven'tor (-tẽr), *n.* One who invents; contriver.

in'ven-to-ry (In'vĕn-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). A catalogue or schedule of an estate; an itemized list of goods with their estimated worth. — **Syn.** See LIST. — *v. t.* [2] To make an inventory of.

in-verse' (In-vûrs'; In'vûrs), *a.* Opposite in order, relation, or effect; reversed; inverted. — *n.* That which is inverse. — **in-verse'ly**, *adv.* [8].

in-ver'sion (In-vûr'shŭn), *n.* Act of inverting; state of being inverted; also, the thing inverted.

in-vert' (-vûrt'), *v. t.* To reverse; turn upside down, outside in, or inside out; reverse the position, order, or meaning of; as, to *invert* a cone; to *invert* the order of words. — **Syn.** See REVERSE.

in-ver'te-brate (-vûr'tē-brāt), *a.* **1.** Having no backbone; of or pertaining to the invertebrates. **2.** Fig., lacking will or "backbone." — *n.* One of an obsolete division (*Invertebrata*) of the animal kingdom including all except the vertebrates.

in-vert'ed (-vûr'tĕd), *p. a.* Changed to a reverse position, order, etc. — **inverted arch**, an arch with crown downward; — used in foundations, etc.

in-vest' (-vĕst'), *v. t.* **1.** To clothe or endow, as with office; place in possession of rank, dignity, or estate. **2.** To clothe, dress, or array; as, to *invest* one with a robe. **3.** *Mil.* To besiege; as, to *invest* a town. **4.** To lay out (money) in business or other investment; as, to *invest* money in bank stock. — *v. i.* To make an investment.

in-ves'ti-gate (-vĕs'tĭ-gāt), *v. t.* [1] To follow up by inquiry or observation. — *v. i.* To make investigation. — **in-ves'ti-ga'tor** (-gā'tẽr), *n.* [8].

in-ves'ti-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of investigating. — **Syn.** See EXAMINATION.

in-ves'ti-ture (-vĕs'tĭ-tûr), *n.* **1.** Act of investing, as with an office. **2.** Vestment; covering.

in-vest'ment (-vĕst'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of investing; fact of being invested. **2.** That with which one is invested; a vestment. **3.** The laying out of money for income or profit; the amount of money invested, or that in which money is invested.

in-ves'tor (-vĕs'tẽr), *n.* One who invests.

in-vet'er-a-cy (In-vĕt'ẽr-ȧ-sĭ), *n.* State or quality of being inveterate.

in-vet'er-ate (-āt), *a.* [4] **1.** Established by long continuance; deep-rooted; as, an *inveterate* vice. **2.** Confirmed; habitual; as, an *inveterate* idler.

Syn. INVETERATE, CONFIRMED, CHRONIC, INGRAINED. **Inveterate** (chiefly used of what is bad or hurtful) applies to that which is firmly established or obstinately persisted in; that is **confirmed** which is fixed or settled, sometimes from a rooted aversion to change; **chronic** emphasizes the idea of long continuance or lingering character; as, an *inveterate* foe; *confirmed* mannerisms; *chronic* disease. That is **ingrained** which has been wrought into the constitution; as, an *ingrained* prejudice. All four adjectives may also be used of persons; as, an *inveterate* smoker; a *confirmed* drunkard; a *chronic* invalid; an *ingrained* pessimist.

in-vid'i-ous (-vĭd'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [4] Tending to excite ill will or envy; likely to give offense; unjustly discriminating; as, *invidious* distinctions. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

in-vig'or-ate (-vĭg'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* [1] To give vigor or life and energy to; refresh; animate.

in-vig'or-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of invigorating, or state of being invigorated.

in-vin'ci-bil'i-ty (In-vĭn'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being invincible.

in-vin'ci-ble (-vĭn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] Incapable of being conquered; unconquerable; insuperable. — **Syn.** See INDOMITABLE. — **in-vin'ci-bly**, *adv.* [8].

in-vi'o-la-bil'i-ty (-vī'ō-lȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being inviolable.

in-vi'o-la-ble (-vī'ō-lȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Not violable; not susceptible of hurt or harm; sacred; holy.

in-vi'o-late (-lāt), *a.* **1.** Not violated; uninjured; unbroken; as, the constitution is *inviolate*. **2.** Not profaned; pure; as, *inviolate* truth.

in-vi'o-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd), *a.* Inviolate.

in-vis'i-bil'i-ty (-vĭz'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being invisible.

in-vis'i-ble (-vĭz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] Not visible; incapable of being seen. — *n.* An invisible person or thing; esp. (with *the*), God or the unseen world. — **-ness**, *n.* [8] — **in-vis'i-bly**, *adv.* [8].

in'vi-ta'tion (In'vĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of inviting; also, the expression by which one is invited.

in-vite' (-vīt'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To ask graciously to do or forbear some act; as, to *invite* one to dinner. **2.** To attract; tempt; as, the sun *invites* us out of doors. **3.** To give occasion for, or opening to; as, to *invite* an inquiry. — **in-vit'er** (-vīt'ẽr), *n.* [8] — **in-vit'ing-ly**, *adv.* [8].

Syn. Bid, call, summon, request, solicit; persuade, allure, entice. — INVITE, SOLICIT. To **invite** is to ask to come to some (supposedly agreeable) place or to engage in some (presumably attractive) proceeding; **solicit** adds the idea of earnestness, often of allurement (sometimes to evil); as, she *invited* us to tea; he *solicited* their custom.

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in'vo-ca'tion (ĭn'vō-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of invoking; solemn entreaty; esp., prayer to a divine being. **2.** Act of, or formula for, conjuring, or calling forth, evil spirits.

in'voice (ĭn'vois), *n.* **1.** A priced list of merchandise sent to a purchaser, consignee, etc. **2.** The lot or set of goods as shipped or received. — *v. t.* [1] To make an invoice of; insert in a priced list.

in-voke' (ĭn-vōk'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To call on for aid or protection; invite earnestly, as in prayer; as, to *invoke* God's aid. **2.** To call forth or upon by incantation; conjure; as, to *invoke* a spirit.

in-vol'u-cel (-vŏl'ū-sĕl), *n.* A secondary or small involucre.

Compound Umbel. *a* Involucre; *b b* Involucels.

in'vo-lu'cre (ĭn'vō-lū'kĕr), *n.* *Bot.* In seed plants, a whorl or rosette of bracts, often resembling an ordinary calyx, subtending or supporting a flower cluster or fruit. — **in'vo-lu'cral** (-lū'krăl), *a.*

in-vol'un-ta-ry (ĭn-vŏl'ŭn-tĕ-rĭ), *a.* [4] **1.** Not voluntary; not done willingly or by choice; unintentional. **2.** Designating, or concerned in, bodily action which is independent of the will; as, *involuntary* action. — **in-vol'un-ta-ri-ly**, *adv.* [8].

in'vo-lute (ĭn'vō-lūt), *a.* [4] **1.** Rolled inward, as a leaf, at the margin. **2.** Closely coiled or spiral, as certain shells. — *n.* Something intricate; esp., in geometry, a curve traced by a point of a thread kept taut as it is wound upon, or unwound from, another curve.

in'vo-lu'tion (-lū'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of involving. **2.** That which is involved. **3.** Complication; entanglement; hence, something entangled.

in-volve' (ĭn-vŏlv'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To roll about, or infold, so as to conceal or obscure; envelop; as, fog *involved* the city. **2.** To entwine; implicate; embarrass; as, to *involve* a person in debt. **3.** To complicate, as in grammatical structure; as, an *involved* discourse. **4.** To include or contain; imply; as, the task *involves* great care. **5.** To occupy or absorb; as, *involved* in deep study. **6.** *Math.* To raise to any assigned power; multiply into itself a given number of times.

Syn. INVOLVE, IMPLICATE. Involve suggests complication or embarrassment; implicate implies close, often entangling, connection with something, often unpleasant or disgraceful; as, he was *involved* in a quarrel; *implicated* in a crime.

in-volve'ment, *n.* Act or process of involving; fact or state of being involved; embarrassment.

in-vul'ner-a-bil'i-ty (ĭn-vŭl'nĕr-ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being invulnerable.

in-vul'ner-a-ble (ĭn-vŭl'nĕr-ă-b'l), *a.* Not vulnerable; incapable of being wounded, injured, or damaged. — **in-vul'ner-a-bly**, *adv.* [8].

in'ward (ĭn'wĕrd), **in'wards** (ĭn'wĕrdz), *adv.* **1.** Toward the interior; as, to bend a thing *inward*. **2.** Into, or toward, the mind or thoughts; inwardly; as, to turn the attention *inward*.

in'ward, *a.* [4] **1.** Being or placed within; inner; — opposed to *outward*. **2.** a In the mind, heart, or soul; as, *inward* beauty. b Situated or existing inside of the body; — of the mind, thoughts, etc.; mental; spiritual; as, *inward* peace. **3.** Proceeding inward; as, an *inward* direction.

in'ward-ly, *adv.* **1.** In the inner part or parts; internally; as, the tree decayed *inwardly*. **2.** In spirit; secretly; as, to laugh *inwardly*. **3.** Toward the center; inward; as, to curve *inwardly*.

in'ward-ness, *n.* **1.** Internal or true state; intrinsic nature. **2.** Quality or state of being inward or internal. **3.** Earnestness; spirituality.

in'wards (ĭn'wĕrdz), *adv.* Inward.

in-weave' (ĭn-wēv'), *v. t.* [1] To weave in or together; interlace.

in-wrap' (-răp'), *v. t.* To cover by wrapping; involve; infold; as, to *inwrap* one in a cloak.

in-wrought' (ĭn-rôt'; ĭn'rôt'), *p. a.* Wrought or adorned; worked into any fabric.

I'o-dide (ī'ō-dīd; -dĭd), *n.* Also **-did**. A compound of iodine with another element or radical.

I'o-dine (ī'ō-dĭn; -din), *n.* Also **-din**. *Chem.* A nonmetallic element, isolated as a shining, blackish gray, crystalline solid of chlorinelike odor.

i-o'do-form (ī-ō'dō-fôrm; ī-ŏd'ō-), *n.* A crystalline, volatile antiseptic, of pungent odor.

I'on (ī'ŏn), *n.* **1.** One of the substances which appear at the respective poles in electrolysis. See ANION; CATION. **2.** One of the electrified particles into which the molecules of electrolytes are divided by solvents. An *ion* consists of one or more atoms. Those positively electrified (hydrogen and metals) are called *cations;* negative ions (as acidic atoms or groups) are called *anions*. **3.** One of the electrified particles into which the molecules of a gas are broken up by the electric current, by certain rays, and by high temperatures.

I-o'ni-an (ī-ō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Ionia or Ionians; Ionic. — *n.* One of the people, esp. the Greek colonists, of Ionia.

I-on'ic (ī-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Ionia or the Ionians. **2.** *Arch.* Pertaining to or designating the Ionic order of architecture, distinguished esp. by the spiral volutes of its capital.

i-o'ta (ī-ō'tă), *n.* **1.** The ninth (smallest) letter, I, ι, of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to English *I, i.* **2.** A very small quantity; jot; particle.

ip'e-cac (Ĭp'ē-kăk), *or* **ip'e-cac'u-an'ha** (-kăk'ū-ăn'ă), *n.* A tropical South American creeping plant; also, the root, tincture, or extract, of this plant, used as an emetic.

I'ran' (ē'răn'; ĭ-răn'), *n.* Native name of Persia.

I-ra'ni-an (ĭ-rā'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Iran or the Iranians. — *n.* A native of Iran; a Persian.

i-ras'ci-bil'i-ty (ĭ-răs'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ; ĭ-răs'-), *n.* Quality or state of being irascible.

i-ras'ci-ble (ĭ-răs'ĭ-b'l; ĭ-răs'-), *a.* [4] Prone to anger; hot-tempered; irritable. — **i-ras'ci-ble-ness**, *n.* — **i-ras'ci-bly**, *adv.* [8].

Syn. Fiery, hasty, splenetic, peevish, petulant, choleric, testy, touchy. — IRASCIBLE, CHOLERIC, TESTY, TOUCHY. One is irascible who is prone to anger; as, an *irascible* old gentleman. One is choleric who is fiery or hot-tempered; as, a *choleric* disposition. Testy implies peevish or snappish irritability; touchy suggests esp. readiness to take offense; as, a *testy* little fellow; *touchy* under criticism.

i-rate' (ī-rāt'; ī'rāt), *a.* [4] Angry; incensed.

ire (īr), *n.* Anger; wrath. — **Syn.** See ANGER.

ire'ful (īr'fo͝ol), *a.* [4] Full of ire; irascible.

ir'i-des'cence (Ĭr'ĭ-dĕs'ĕns), *n.* The rainbowlike play of colors as in a soap bubble.

ir'i-des'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [4] Having colors like the rainbow; prismatic; as, *iridescent* glass.

i-rid'i-um (ī-rĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* *Chem.* A rare metal, resembling platinum, but harder, and brittle. It is one of the heaviest substances known.

I'ris (ī'rĭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. IRISES (-ĕs), L. IRIDES (Ĭr'ĭ-dēz; ī'rĭ-). **1.** [*cap.*] *Class. Myth.* Goddess of the rainbow, messenger of Zeus and Hera. **2.** The opaque, contractile diaphragm perforated by the pupil and forming the colored portion of the eye. **3.** *Bot.* Any of a large genus (*Iris*) of plants, including the American species called *flags*. Many are cultivated for their showy flowers.

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I'rish (ī'rĭsh), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, Ireland or its inhabitants. — **Irish moss**, a cartilaginous seaweed; also, a blanc-mange made of it. — **I. potato**, the ordinary white potato. — *n.* **1.** *Collective pl.* Natives or inhabitants of Ireland or their immediate descendants, esp. those of Celtic race; — usually with *the*. **2.** The Irish language: **a** The Celtic speech of Ireland. **b** English as spoken by the Irish.

I'rish-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN** (-mĕn). A man of Irish birth; a Hibernian.

irk (ûrk), *v. t.* To weary or trouble; annoy; bore; — now chiefly impersonally with *it*; as, it *irks* me.

irk'some (-sŭm), *a.* [4] Wearisome; tedious. — **Syn.** Fatiguing, monotonous, vexatious, tiresome, humdrum. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

I'ron (ī'ûrn), *n.* **1.** The commonest and most useful of the metals, malleable and ductile, strongly attracted by magnets, and readily oxidized (rusted) in moist air. — **Cast iron** is fusible and brittle. — **Wrought iron** is a very tenacious, malleable iron which cannot be hardened by sudden cooling. — **Steel** is iron malleable between certain (variable) limits of temperature, and may either be cast into a malleable mass or be tempered. **2.** An instrument, utensil, appliance, etc., of iron; as: **a** A harpoon. **b** A flatiron, etc. **c** *pl.* Iron fetters; handcuffs. — *a.* **1.** Of, or made of, iron. **2.** Like, or suggestive of, iron; as, an *iron* constitution; an *iron* will. — *v. t.* **1.** To furnish, arm, or cover with iron; as, to *iron* a wagon. **2.** To shackle with irons; fetter; handcuff; as, the prisoner was heavily *ironed*. **3.** To smooth with an iron instrument, esp. a hot flatiron; as, to *iron* a sleeve. — **to iron out**, to smooth with or as with an iron.

I'ron-clad' (-klăd'), *a.* [4] Clad in iron; *Colloq.*, rigorous; exacting; as, an *ironclad* oath. — *n.* An ironclad or armored naval vessel. *Hist.*

i-ron'i-cal (ī-rŏn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] Also **i-ron'ic** (-ĭk). **1.** Pertaining to, or marked by, irony; as, an *ironical* remark. **2.** Given to the use of irony; as, an *ironical* person. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

I'ron-side' (ī'ûrn-sīd'), *n.* **1.** A man of great strength or bravery. **2.** [*cap.*] *pl.* Cromwell's cavalry. **3.** [In form **ironsides**, but construed as *sing.*] *Nav.* An ironclad; as, "Old *Ironsides*."

I'ron-ware' (-wâr'), *n.* Articles of iron; hardware.

I'ron-wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* Any of certain trees with unusually hard wood; also, the wood itself.

I'ron-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* **1.** Work in iron. **2.** [*pl.*, sometimes construed as *sing.*] A place where iron is smelted or is made into heavy work.

I'ro-ny (ī'rō-nĭ), *n.* **1.** **a** A sort of humor or light sarcasm in which the intended meaning is the opposite of the literal sense of the words. **b** An ironical expression. **2.** A state of affairs or events the reverse of what was, or was to be, expected. **Syn.** IRONY, SARCASM, SATIRE. The distinguishing quality of irony is that the meaning intended is contrary to that seemingly expressed. *Irony* may be gentle or cutting. **Sarcasm** is usually bitter, taunting, or reproachful; it may or may not be ironical, but it is always cutting or ill-natured; as, the article was written in a vein of *sarcasm*; *sarcastic* humor. **Satire** is a (commonly) formal or elaborate holding up of (esp. public) vice or folly to ridicule or reprobation; it is not necessarily ironical; as, Swift's relentless *satire*.

Ir'o-quois'an (Ir'ō-kwoi'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Iroquois.

Ir'o-quois' (Ir'ō-kwoi'), *n. sing. & pl.* An Indian of a powerful and warlike confederacy (Five Nations), formerly inhabiting central New York.

ir-ra'di-ate (ĭ-rā'dĭ-āt), *v. t.* [1] To throw rays of light on; illuminate. — *v. i.* To emit rays; be radiant; shine. — (-ăt), *a.* Illuminated; irradiated.

ir-ra'di-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* An irradiating.

ir-ra'tion-al (ĭ-răsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* [4] Not rational; as: **a** Not endowed with reason; as, an *irrational* animal. **b** Not according to reason; absurd; as, *irrational* conduct. — **ir-ra'tion-al-ly**, *adv.* [8].

ir-ra'tion-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being irrational.

ir're-claim'a-ble (Ir'ē-klām'ă-b'l), *a.* [4] Incapable of being reclaimed. — **-a-bly**, *adv.* [8].

ir-rec'on-cil'a-bil'i-ty (ĭ-rĕk'ŭn-sĭl'ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being irreconcilable.

ir-rec'on-cil'a-ble (-sĭl'ă-b'l), *a.* [4] Not reconcilable; implacable; incompatible. — *n.* One that is irreconcilable. — **-ness**, *n.* [8] — **-a-bly**, *adv.* [8].

ir're-cov'er-a-ble (Ir'ē-kŭv'ĕr-ă-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being recovered or rectified; irreparable; irretrievable. — **ir're-cov'er-a-bly**, *adv.* [8].

ir're-deem'a-ble (-dēm'ă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not redeemable; esp., not convertible into specie at the holder's pleasure; — of paper money. **2.** Beyond redemption; hopeless.

ir're-du'ci-ble (-dū'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Not reducible.

ir-ref'ra-ga-ble (Ir-rĕf'rā-gă-b'l), *a.* Not refragable; unanswerable; undeniable. — **-ga-bly**, *adv.* [8].

ir're-fut'a-ble (Ir'ē-fūt'ă-b'l; Ĭ-rĕf'ū-tă-b'l), *a.* [4] Not to be refuted. — **-a-bly**, *adv.* [8].

ir-reg'u-lar (Ĭ-rĕg'ū-lăr), *a.* [4] Not regular; not according to established law, method, usage, or principles; not straight; not uniform. — **Syn.** Immethodical, abnormal, erratic, eccentric; changeable, mutable; devious. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

ir-reg'u-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being irregular; that which is irregular. **2.** A breach of law, order, etc.

ir-rel'e-vance (Ĭ-rĕl'ē-văns), **ir-rel'e-van-cy** (Ĭ-rĕl'ē-văn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-VANCES** (-văn-sĕz), **-VANCIES** (-sĭz). Want of relevancy; also, that which is irrelevant.

ir-rel'e-vant (-ē-vănt), *a.* [4] Not relevant; not to the purpose; extraneous. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

ir're-li'gion (Ir'ē-lĭj'ŭn), *n.* State of being irreligious; want of religion; impiety.

ir're-li'gious (-ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Destitute of religion; ungodly; as, an *irreligious* man. **2.** Profane; as, *irreligious* speech. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

Syn. IRRELIGIOUS, PROFANE, IMPIOUS. *Irreligious* is negative, *profane* and *impious* are positive. Irreligious often suggests mere indifference to sacred things; profane implies want of reverence; impious, open or defiant contempt.

ir're-me'di-a-ble (Ir'ē-mē'dĭ-ă-b'l), *a.* Not remediable; incurable. — **ir're-me'di-a-bly**, *adv.* [8].

ir-rep'a-ra-ble (Ĭ-rĕp'ă-rā-b'l), *a.* Not reparable; irretrievable; irremediable. — **-bly**, *adv.* [8].

ir're-press'i-ble (Ir'ē-prĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] Not capable of being repressed or restrained. — **ir're-press'i-bly**, *adv.* [8].

ir're-proach'a-ble (-prōch'ă-b'l), *a.* Not reproachable; blameless. — **-ness**, *n.* [8]. — **-a-bly**, *adv.* [8].

ir're-sist'i-ble (-zĭs'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] That cannot be successfully resisted or opposed; overpowering. — **ir're-sist'i-bly**, *adv.* [8].

ir-res'o-lute (Ĭ-rĕz'ō-lūt), *a.* [4] Not resolute; wavering; vacillating. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

ir-res'o-lu'tion (-lū'shŭn), *n.* Want of resolution; irresoluteness; indecision.

ir're-spec'tive (Ir'ē-spĕk'tĭv), *a.* [4] Disregarding particular persons, conditions, etc. — **-ly**, *adv.*

ir're-spir'a-ble (-spīr'ă-b'l), *a.* Not respirable.

ir're-spon'si-bil'i-ty (-spŏn'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Want of, or freedom from, responsibility.

ir're-spon'si-ble (-spŏn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] Not responsible; not answerable for consequences.

ir're-triev'a-ble (-trē'vă-b'l), *a.* Not retrievable; irrecoverable. — **ir're-triev'a-bly**, *adv.* [8].

ir-rev'er-ence (Ĭ-rĕv'ĕr-ĕns), *n.* Want of reverence; an irreverent act or utterance.

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ir-rev'er-ent (I-rĕv'ĕr-ĕnt), *a.* [4] Not reverent; expressive of a want of veneration. — **-ly**, *adv.*

ir're-vers'i-ble (Ir'ē-vûr'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] Incapable of being reversed. — **-i-bly**, *adv.* [8].

ir-rev'o-ca-bil'i-ty (I-rĕv'ō-kā-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being irrevocable.

ir-rev'o-ca-ble (I-rĕv'ō-kā-b'l), *a.* [4] That cannot be revoked; unalterable. — **-bly**, *adv.* [8].

ir'ri-gate (Ir'ĭ-gāt), *v. t. & i.* [1] To supply (land) with water by canals, etc., for nourishing plants.

ir'ri-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* An irrigating; esp., the artificial supplying of water to land.

ir'ri-ta-bil'i-ty (Ir'ĭ-tȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). Quality or state of being irritable.

ir'ri-ta-ble (Ir'ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Capable of being irritated; as: **a** Easily angered; irascible; as, an *irritable* temper. **b** Easily excited; as, an *irritable* stomach. — **ir'ri-ta-bly**, *adv.* [8].

ir'ri-tant (-tănt), *a.* [4] Irritating. — *n.* That which irritates or excites or produces irritation.

ir'ri-tate (-tāt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To excite impatience, anger, or displeasure in. **2.** To excite heat and redness in, as the skin; bring into an abnormally excited state; as, to *irritate* a wound, the nerves. **Syn.** Fret, inflame, excite, vex, anger, enrage, chafe, gall, tease, pique, sting, ruffle, exasperate, nettle, provoke, incense. — IRRITATE, EXASPERATE, NETTLE, PROVOKE, INCENSE. To **irritate** is to excite to momentary impatience or anger; to **nettle** is to irritate so as to cause pique; **exasperate** commonly implies bitter or intense irritation or keen vexation; as, to be *irritated* at suspicion; to *exasperate* a hasty temper; *nettled* at neglect. To **provoke** is to awaken strong annoyance, or (esp. in the form *provoking*) to tease; **incense** implies quick-flaming or slow-burning anger; as, *provoked* by an interruption; a *provoking* little laugh; *incensed* at insults.

ir'ri-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* An irritating; state of being irritated.

ir'ri-ta-tive (Ir'ĭ-tȧ-tĭv), *a.* [4] Serving to excite or irritate.

ir-rup'tion (I-rŭp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A bursting in; as, *irruptions* of the sea. **2.** A sudden and violent inroad; as, the *irruptions* of the Goths into Italy.

ir-rup'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [4] Rushing in or upon.

is (Iz), *v. i.* 3d person sing. pres. indicative of BE.

I'saac (ī'zȧk), *n.* In the Bible, a Hebrew patriarch, son of Abraham and Sarah. See *Gen.* xxi.–xxxv.

I-sa'iah (ī-zā'yȧ; Ī-zī'ȧ), *n.* In the Bible: **1.** The greatest of the Hebrew prophets, about 740 to 701 B.C. **2.** A certain book of the Old Testament.

Is-car'i-ot (Is-kăr'ĭ-ŏt), *n.* Surname of Judas. See JUDAS, 1.

Ish'ma-el (Ish'mȧ-ĕl), *n.* **1.** In the Bible, a son of Abraham and Hagar. **2.** A social outcast.

Ish'ma-el-ite (-ĭt), *n.* **1.** A descendant of Ishmael. **2.** A social outcast. — **-it'ish** (-ĭt'ĭsh), *a.* [8].

i'sin-glass (ī'zĭn-glȧs), *n.* **1.** A very pure gelatin, chiefly from sturgeons' air bladders. **2.** Mica, esp. in thin sheets.

Is'lam (Is'lȧm; Iz'- ; Is-lăm'), *n.* **1.** Mohammedanism. **2.** The whole body of Mohammedans; the Mohammedan world.

Is'lam-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* Mohammedanism.

is'land (ī'lănd), *n.* **1.** A tract of land surrounded by water, and smaller than a continent; as, Cuba is an *island*. **2.** Something suggestive of an island in position, as an isolated hill. — *v. t.* To cause to become an island or like an island; isolate; insulate.

is'land-er (ī'lăn-dĕr), *n.* A native or inhabitant of an island.

isle (īl), *n.* An island; now, usually, a small island. *Chiefly Poetic.* — *v. t.* [1] To island.

is'let (ī'lĕt), *n.* A little island.

ism (Iz'm), *n.* A distinctive doctrine, theory, system, or practice; — usually disparaging.

Is-me'ne (Is-mē'nē), *n.* See ŒDIPUS.

i'so-bar (ī'sō-bär), *n.* A line connecting or marking places on the earth's surface where the barometric height reduced to sea level is the same either at a given time or for a certain period.

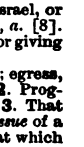
i'so-bar'ic (-bär'ĭk), *a.* Denoting equal pressure.

i'so-late (ī'sō-lāt; Is'ō-), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To place by itself; insulate. **2.** In chemistry, to separate from all foreign substances.

i'so-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of isolating, or state of being isolated; insulation; loneliness.

i-sos'ce-les (ĭ-sŏs'ē-lēz), *a. Geom.* Having two equal sides; — said of a triangle.

i'so-therm (ī'sō-thûrm), *n.* A line joining points on the earth's surface having the same temperature at a given time, or for a given period. Cf. ISOBAR.



Isosceles Triangle.

i'so-ther'mal (-thûr'mȧl), *a.* Pertaining to or indicating equality of temperature; of or pertaining to isotherms.

Is'ra-el (Iz'rā-ĕl), *n.* **1.** The Hebrew patriarch Jacob. See *Gen.* xxxii. 28. **2.** Jacob's descendants; the children of Israel; the Jews. **3.** God's chosen people; the Christian church.

Is'ra-el-ite (-ĕl-īt), *n.* A descendant of Israel, or Jacob; Hebrew; Jew. — **-it'ish** (-ĭt'ĭsh), *a.* [8].

is'su-ance (Ish'ū-ăns), *n.* Act of issuing, or giving out; issue.

is'sue (-ū), *n.* **1.** A passing or flowing out; egress, exit; as, the *issue* of water from a pipe. **2.** Progeny; offspring; as, to die without *issue*. **3.** That which issues; outcome; result; as, the *issue* of a fight. **4.** A point in debate; the point at which a matter is ready for, or admits of, decision; as, to put to the *issue*. **5.** Act of sending out; delivery; issuance; as, the *issue* of money from a treasury. **6.** That which is issued, or sent out; the quantity sent forth; as, the daily *issue* of a newspaper. — **at**, *or* **in**, **issue**, in controversy; in question. — *v. i.* **1.** To go, pass, or flow, out; as, the river *issues* into the bay. **2.** To come out; sally forth; as, the troops *issued* from the fortress. **3.** To proceed as from a source; be derived; result; end; as, we know not how the cause will *issue*. **4.** To be given or sent out officially or publicly. — *v. t.* **1.** To send or let out; emit. **2.** To deliver, or give out. **3.** To send out officially; publish; as, to *issue* a decree.

isth'mi-an (Is'mĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to an isthmus, as [*cap.*] the Isthmus of Panama.

isth'mus (-mŭs), *n.* A strip of land connecting two larger portions of land.

it (It), *pron.* The neuter pronoun of the third person, corresponding to *he* and *she*, and having the same plural (*they*, *their* or *theirs*, *them*). *It* is used: **1.** As a substitute for any neuter noun or noun phrase in the nominative or the objective case; as, here is the book, take *it* home. **2.** As a demonstrative; as, *it* is I; what is *it*? **3.** As an indefinite nominative; as, *it* snows. **4.** As an indefinite object; as, to foot *it* (i. e., to walk); to lord *it* (i. e., to play the lord).

I-tal'ian (I-tăl'yăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Italy or its people or their language. — *n.* **1.** A native of Italy. **2.** The language of the Italians.

I-tal'ic (-ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Italy, esp. ancient Italy, or its peoples. **2.** [*Now usually l. c.*] Designating, or pertaining to, type in which the letters slope toward the right, as in *these words*. — *n.* [*Now usually l. c.*] An italic letter, character, or type, or such letters, etc., collectively.

i-tal'i-cize (-ĭ-sīz), *v. t. & i.* [1] [*Sometimes cap.*] To print in italics; underline (written letters or words) with a single line; to use italics.

itch (Ich), *v. i.* **1.** To have an uneasy sensation in the skin, which inclines one to scratch the part

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affected. **2.** To have a constant desire; long; as, *itching* for a fight. — *n.* **1.** An itching, contagious eruption of the skin; also, a sensation in the skin due to the eruption, or like that occasioned by it. **2.** A constant irritating desire; as, he had an *itch* for authorship.

itch'y (ĭch'ĭ), *a.* [3] Having the itch, or an itching sensation; of the nature of the itch.

i'tem (ī'tĕm), *adv.* Also; — introducing something additional or new. — *n.* **1.** An article; separate particular; detail. **2.** A separate piece of news or information; a paragraph.

i'tem-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [1] To state in items, or by particulars. *Chiefly U. S.*

it'er-ate (ĭt'ĕr-āt), *v. t.* [1] To repeat.

it'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Repetition.

it'er-a-tive (ĭt'ĕr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Repeating; repeated.

i-tin'er-a-cy (ī-tĭn'ĕr-ā-sĭ), *n.* Itinerancy (sense 1).

i-tin'er-an-cy (-ăn-sĭ), *n.* **1.** Act of itinerating; state of being itinerant. **2.** A discharge of official duty involving frequent change of residence.

i-tin'er-ant (-ănt), *a.* [4] Traveling about a country; going or preaching on a circuit; wandering. — *n.* One who travels about, esp. a preacher.

i-tin'er-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a journey or route, or journeying. **2.** Itinerant; as, an *itinerary* judge. — *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). **1.** A route. **2.** Account of travels. **3.** Guidebook.

i-tin'er-ate (-āt), *v. i.* [1] To travel about or on a circuit, esp. to preach, lecture, etc.

its (Its), *pron. & a.* Possessive case or possessive adjective of *it*; of or belonging to it.

it 's (Its). Contraction of *it is*.

it-self' (ĭt-sĕlf'), *pron.* An emphasized or reflexive form for the pronoun *it*.

I 've (īv). Colloq. for *I have*.

i'vied (ī'vĭd), *a.* Overgrown with ivy.

i'vo-ry (ī'vō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). **1.** The hard, creamy-white dentine composing elephants' tusks; also, the dentine of the tusks of other large mammals. **2.** Any article of ivory. **3.** An ivorylike substance.

ivory nut. The nutlike seed of certain palms. Its hard albumen (called vegetable ivory) is used for buttons, etc.

Ivy.

i'vy (ī'vĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **IVIES** (ī'vĭz). **1.** A well-known evergreen climbing shrub of the ginseng family. **2.** Any of various plants more or less like the true ivy; as, American *ivy*, etc.

Ix-i'on (Ĭk-sī'ŏn), *n.* *Gr. Myth.* A king bound in Tartarus to a revolving wheel.

ix'zard (Ĭz'ard), *n.* The letter *s*.

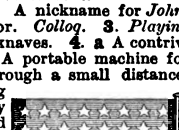
J

jab (jăb), *v. t. & i.*; **JABBED** (jăbd); **JAB'BING.** To thrust abruptly with something sharp. — *n.* A jabbing. *Both Colloq.*

jab'ber (jăb'ĕr), *v. i. & t.* To talk rapidly, indistinctly, or unintelligibly; chatter. — *n.* A jabbering; gibberish; chatter. — **jab'ber-er,** *n.* [8].

ja'bot' (zhă'bō'), *n.* A trimming, as a ruffle on a shirt front, or lace for a dress front.

jack (jăk), *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] A nickname for *John*. **2.** [*Often cap.*] A sailor. *Colloq.* **3.** *Playing Cards.* Any of the four knaves. **4.** **a** A contrivance to turn a spit. **b** A portable machine for exerting great force through a small distance. **5.** *Naval.* A small flag used as a signal, usually the same as the union (and called more fully *union jack*). — *v. t.* To move or lift by or as by a jack or jacks; — usually with *up*.



American Jack.

jack'al (-ôl), *n.* Any of several wild dogs of the Old World. See DOGS, *Illust.*

jack'a-napes' (-ă-nāps'), *n.* A coxcomb; pert or conceited fellow.

Jack and **Gill** (jĭl) *or* **Jill.** Proper names for any lad and lass, as in "*Jack* and *Jill* went up the hill," etc.

jack'ass' (jăk'ăs'), *n.* **1.** A male ass; a donkey. **2.** A conceited dolt; perverse blockhead; ass.

jack boot, *or* **jack'boot'**, *n.* A kind of large boot reaching above the knee.

jack'daw' (jăk'dô'), *n.* A European bird of the crow family, somewhat like the grackle.

jack'et (jăk'ĕt), *n.* **1.** A short coat without skirts, usually with sleeves. **2.** Any of various coverings or casings, esp. one to prevent heat radiation, as from a steam pipe, cylinder, etc. — *v. t.* To put a jacket on.

jack'-in-the-pul'pit, *n.* An American arum bearing a spadix with an overarching green-and-purple spathe.

jack'knife' (jăk'nīf'), *n.*; *pl.* **JACKKNIVES.** A large, strong pocket knife.

jack'-o'-lan'tern, *n.* **1.** An ignis fatuus. **2.** A lantern made of a pumpkin, or the like, so as to show features of a human face.

jack rabbit. Any of several large hares of western North America, with large ears and long hind legs.

jack'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* One of the pieces used in playing a certain game; also, *pl.*, the game.

jack'straw' (-strô'), *n.* One of a set of strips, as of wood, used in a certain game; also, *pl.*, the game.

Ja'cob (jā'kŭb), *n.* In the Bible, a Hebrew patriarch, younger son of Isaac and Rebekah and ancestor of the twelve tribes of Israel. *Gen.* XXV. ff.

Jac'o-be'an (jăk'ō-bē'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to James I. of England, his reign or times.

Jac'o-bin (jăk'ō-bĭn), *n.* **1.** *Eccl. Hist.* A Dominican friar. **2.** One of a society or club of radical democrats in France during the revolution of 1789. Hence: A radical. — **-bin'ic** (-bĭn'ĭk), *a.*

Jac'o-bite (-bīt), *n.* *Eng. Hist.* A partisan or adherent of James II. or of his descendants.

jade (jād), *n.* A compact stone, commonly green, capable of a fine polish.

jade, *n.* **1.** A horse; esp., a mean, vicious, or worn-out horse. **2.** A woman; contemptuously, a disreputable or vicious woman. — *v. t. & i.* [1] To tire or wear out. — **Syn.** See TIRE.

jae'ger (yā'gĕr; jā'gĕr), *n.* Any of several rapacious, gull-like birds.

jag (jăg), *n.* A sharp projecting part; tooth; barb.

Jag'an-nath (jŭg'ă-năt; -nôt), *n.* Also **Jug'ger-naut.** *Hinduism.* A form of Vishnu. Formerly it was erroneously supposed that devotees allowed themselves to be crushed under the wheels of the car in which his idol is drawn.

jag'ged (jăg'ĕd), *p. a.* [4] Having sharp notches; sharply pointed. — **-ly,** *adv.* — **-ness,** *n.*

jag'gy (-ĭ), *a.* [3] Jagged; notched.

jag'uar (jăg'wär; jă-gwär'), *n.* A large feline animal, ranging from Texas to Paraguay. It is marked with black spots. See CATS; *Illust.*

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jail (jāl), *n.* A prison, esp. one for persons held for minor offenses or pending judicial proceedings. — *v. t.* To confine in or as in a jail; imprison.

jail'bird' (-bûrd'), *n.* A prisoner in jail; a habitual criminal.

jail'er, *n.* Also **jail'or.** The keeper of a jail.

jal'ap (jăl'ăp), *n.* The purgative tuber of a Mexican plant of the morning-glory family, or an extract or powder prepared from it.

jam (jăm), *v. t.*; JAMMED (jămd); JAM'MING. **1.** To press closely or tightly; crowd; wedge in. **2.** To crush or bruise.—*v. i.* To become wedged or fixed; stick fast. — *n.* Act of jamming; state of being jammed; a crush.

jam, *n.* A thick preserve made of fruit boiled with sugar.

Ja-mai'can (jȧ-mā'kăn), *a.* & *n.* See -AN.

jamb (jăm), *n.* **1.** A piece of armor for the leg. See ARMOR, *Illust.* **2.** An upright piece forming the side of an opening, as a doorway.

James (jāmz), *n.* In the Bible: **1.** The son of Zebedee, and one of the twelve apostles. **2.** The son of Alphæus, and one of the twelve apostles. **3.** The Epistle of James, in the New Testament.

jan'gle (jăn'g'l), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To talk idly; chatter; gossip. **2.** To quarrel, wrangle. **3.** To sound discordantly, as bells out of tune. — *v. t.* To cause to jangle. — *n.* Act or sound of jangling; a noisy altercation; a confused jingling.

Jan'is-sa-ry. Var. of JANIZARY.

jan'i-tor (jăn'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* **1.** A doorkeeper; porter. **2.** One having the care of a building, offices, apartments, etc.— **jan'i-tress** (-trĕs), *n. fem.* [8].

Jan'i-za-ry (jăn'ĭ-zȧ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [*Often l. c.*] A soldier of a body of Turkish infantry that existed from the 14th to the 19th century, and consisted at first of slaves. They had special privileges, and formed the main fighting force of the Turks. Often, any Turkish soldier.

Jan'u-a-ry (jăn'ū-ȧ-rĭ), *n.* The first month of the year, having 31 days.

Ja'nus (jā'nŭs), *n.* *Roman Relig.* An ancient Roman deity, god of gates and doors, — represented with two opposite faces. — **-faced'** (-fāst'), *a.*

ja-pan' (jȧ-păn'), *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] An island group and empire of eastern Asia. **2.** A brilliant hard varnish or lacquer. **3.** Work varnished and figured in the Japanese manner. — *a.* [*cap.*] Of or pert. to Japan, the Japanese, or Japanese lacquered work. — *v. t.*; -PANNED' (jȧ-păndʹ); -PAN'NING. To cover with japan, or the like; lacquer.

Jap'a-nese' (jăp'ȧ-nēzʹ; -nēsʹ), *a.* Of or pertaining to Japan, its inhabitants, or their language. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Japan; also, the language of the Japanese.

jar (jär), *n.* A deep, broad-mouthed vessel of earthenware or glass.

jar, *n.* A turn; — only in: **on the jar,** ajar.

jar, *v. i.*; JARRED (järd); JAR'RING. **1.** To sound harshly, esp. with a grating noise; be discordant. **2.** To make a jarring sound, esp. by shaking; shake violently. **3.** To have a discordant effect; as, his manner *jarred* on my feelings. **4.** To clash; quarrel. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to shake, esp. with harsh discordance. **2.** To affect painfully; shock; as, her voice *jars* me. — *n.* **1.** A harshly discordant sound; a shaking or vibration. **2.** A painful effect, as of discord; a shock. **3.** Clash, as of opinions; a petty dispute; as, family *jars.*

‖ **jar'dĭ'nière'** (zhär'dē'nyȧrʹ), *n.* An ornamental stand or receptacle for plants, etc.

jar'gon (jär'gŏn), *n.* Confused, unintelligible language or utterance. — Syn. See CANT.

jas'min (jăs'mĭn), *n.* Var. of JASMINE.

jas'mine (jăs'mĭn), *n.* Any of various shrubby plants, bearing flowers, usually white or yellow, with a peculiar fragrance.

Ja'son (jā'sŭn), *n.* *Gr. Myth.* A hero sent in quest of the Golden Fleece (which see) kept by the king of Colchis. Jason was set the task of harnessing two fire-breathing bulls to a plow, and of sowing dragon's teeth, and destroying the crop of armed men which would spring up. All this he accomplished, and secured the fleece, by the help of Medea. See MEDEA; ARGONAUT.

jas'per (jăs'pẽr), *n.* An impure quartz, of dull red, yellow, and other colors, used for vases, seals, etc. The jasper of the Bible (Ex. xxviii. 20; Rev. xxi. 18) was probably a dark green or opalescent stone.

jaun'dice (jän'dĭs; jôn'-), *n.* *Med.* A disease characterized by yellowness of the eyes, skin, etc., and by languor. — *v. t.* [1] To affect with or as with jaundice; hence, to color by prejudice or envy.

jaunt (jänt; jônt), *v. i.* To ramble, esp. for pleasure; stroll. — *n.* A short excursion for pleasure; a short journey. — Syn. See JOURNEY.

jaun'ty (jän'tĭ; jôn'-), *a.* [3] Having an air of easy unconcern or sprightliness. — **jaun'ti-ly** (-tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [8] — **jaun'ti-ness,** *n.* [8].

jave'lin (jăv'lĭn; jăv'ē-), *n.* A kind of light spear for hurling.

jaw (jô), *n.* **1.** One of the structures that border the mouth and serve to open and close it. **2.** *pl.* Fig.: Mouth or entrance; as, the *jaws* of death. **3.** Something more or less suggestive of an animal's jaw; as, the *jaws* of a vise, etc.

jaw'bone' (jô'bōnʹ), *n.* One of the bones of a vertebrate's jaw, esp. of the lower jaw.

jay (jā), *n.* A European bird allied to the magpies; also, any of numerous related birds.

jeal'ous (jĕl'ŭs), *a.* **1.** Apprehensively vigilant in care; anxious; as, *jealous* of one's honor. **2.** Disposed to suspect rivalry in matters of interest or affection; distrustful; as, a *jealous* lover. **3.** Exacting exclusive devotion; as, "I the Lord thy God am a *jealous* God" (*Ex.* xx. 5). **4.** Vigilant or exact; as, a *jealous* observation, scrutiny, etc. — Syn. See ENVIOUS. — **jeal'ous-ly,** *adv.* [8].

jeal'ous-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -OUSIES (-ĭz). State or quality of being jealous.

jean (jēn; jăn), *n.* A kind of twilled cotton cloth; *pl.*, a garment of it.

jeer (jēr), *v. i.* & *t.* To utter, or to treat with, scoffing remarks; taunt. — Syn. See SCOFF. — *n.* A jeering utterance. — **jeer'er,** *n.* [8].

Je-ho'vah (jē-hō'vȧ), *n.* God.

je-june' (jē-jōonʹ), *a.* [3] Void of interest; dry; insipid; as, a *jejune* narrative.

je-ju'num (-jōō'nŭm), *n.* The division of the small intestine between the duodenum and ileum.

jel'ly (jĕl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-ĭz). A food preparation of a soft consistency due to its containing gelatin; similar preparation or substance. — *v. i.* & *t.* [2] To come, or to bring, to the consistency of jelly.

jel'ly-fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* Any of various marine invertebrates having a jellylike body.

jen'net (jĕn'ĕt), *n.* A small Spanish horse.

jen'ny (jĕn'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-ĭz). A name often used to denote a female, as in "*jenny* wren."

jeop'ard (jĕp'ȧrd), *v. t.* To jeopardize.

jeop'ard-ize (-ȧr-dīz), *v. t.* [1] To expose to loss or injury; risk; jeopard.

jeop'ard-y (-dĭ), *n.* **1.** Hazard; danger. **2.** *Law.* The danger that an accused person is subjected to when put on trial for a crime.—Syn. See DANGER.

Jer'e-mi'ah (-ȧ), **Jer'e-mi'as** (-ăs), *n.* A great Hebrew prophet whose preaching is recorded in the Old Testament book of Jeremiah.

jerk (jûrk), *v. t.* & *i.* **1.** To give a short sharp thrust, push, pull, or twist; as, to *jerk* a rope.

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2. To throw with a short quick motion; as, to *jerk* a ball. — *n.* A sharp, suddenly arrested, or spasmodic motion.

jerk, *v. t.* To cut (meat) into long slices or strips and dry in the sun.

jer'kin (jûr'kĭn), *n.* A kind of jacket. *Now Dial.*

jerk'y (jûr'kĭ), *a.* [3] Moving by jerks and starts. — **jerk'i-ly**, *adv.* [8].

Jer'o-bo'am (jĕr'ō-bō'ăm), *n.* In the Bible: **1.** "A mighty man of valor," first king of Israel (B. C. 937–915). 1 *Kings* xii.–xiv. **2.** Son of Joash and king of Israel. 2 *Kings* xiii.

jer'sey (jûr'zĭ), *v.; pl.* -SEYS (-zĭz). A kind of knitted jacket; hence, a close-fitting jacket or upper garment of an elastic fabric.

Jerusalem artichoke. A perennial American sunflower; also, its edible tuber.

jes'sa-mine (jĕs'ă-mĭn), *n.* Var. of JASMINE.

Jes'se (jĕs'ē), *n.* In the Bible, David's father.

jest (jĕst), *n.* **1.** A jeer; taunt; thing said or done in banter or raillery; sport. **2.** Laughing-stock. Syn. JEST, JOKE are often interchangeable. But jest (less colloq. than *joke*) commonly implies raillery, sometimes taunting or ill-natured; joke oftener suggests a sportive sally to promote good humor; as, bitter *jests*; cheap *jokes*. — *v. i.* To joke; make light of anything.

jest'er, *n.* **1.** A court "fool." **2.** One who jests.

jest'ing, *n.* Joking; pleasantry. — *p. a.* Sportive.

Je'su (jē'sŭ; yā'sōō), *n.* Jesus. *Poetical.*

Jes'u-it (jĕz'ū-ĭt), *n.* *R. C. Ch.* One of a religious order founded by Ignatius Loyola in 1534, under the title of the Society (or Company) of Jesus. — **Jes'u-it'ic** (-ĭt'ĭk), **Jes'u-it'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **Jes'u-it-ism** (jĕz'ū-ĭt-ĭz'm), *n.*

Je'sus (jē'zŭs), *n.* **1.** *Bible.* The son of Mary, and founder of the Christian religion; the Savior. *Luke* i. 31; ii. 21. Cf. CHRIST. **2.** Any of several other Biblical characters. *Acts* vii. 45. *Col.* iv. 11.

jet (jĕt), *n.* **1.** A velvet-black mineral of the nature of coal, susceptible of a good polish. **2.** Velvet black. — *a.* **1.** Made of jet. **2.** Black as jet.

jet, *v. i.*; JET'TED; JET'TING. To spout out in a stream; shoot forth; spurt. — *n.* A shooting forth; spurt; sudden gush.

jet'sam (jĕt'săm), *n.* Goods cast overboard to lighten a vessel in distress; esp., such goods when washed ashore.

jet'ty (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-ĭz). **1.** A structure, as of wood or stone, extended into a sea, lake, etc., to influence the current or tide or to protect a harbor. **2.** A landing wharf or pier.

jet'ty, *a.* [3] Made of jet; like jet in color.

Jew (jū; jōō), *n.* A person of the Hebrew race, or one whose religion is Judaism.

jew'el (jū'ĕl; jōō'ĕl), *n.* **1.** An ornament of gold, silver, or the like, usually one having enamel or precious stones as a part of its design. **2.** A precious stone; gem. **3.** An object of special affection; a precious thing. — Syn. See GEM. — *v. t.* [7] To adorn or furnish with jewels.

jew'el-er (jū'ĕl-ẽr), *n.* A maker of jewels or jewelry, or a dealer in jewels, precious stones, etc.

jew'el-ler, el-ler-y. Vars. of JEWELER, JEWELRY.

jew'el-ry (jū'ĕl-rĭ), *n.* Art or trade of the jeweler; also, jewels collectively.

Jew'ess (jū'ĕs), *n.* A female Jew.

Jew'ish, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Jews or Hebrews; Hebrew; Israelitish.

Jew'ry (-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** Judea; also, a district inhabited by Jews; ghetto. **2.** The Jewish people or race.

jew's'-harp', *or* **jews'-harp'**, *n.* A lyre-shaped instrument which, when held between the teeth, gives tones from a bent metal tongue struck by the finger.

Jez'e-bel (jĕz'ē-bĕl), *n.* **1.** In the Bible, the infamous wife of Ahab, king of Israel. See 2 *Kings* ix. 30. **2.** A wicked, bold, or abandoned woman.

jib (jĭb), *n.* *Naut.* A triangular sail, set on a stay or halyard, extending from the head of the foremast. See SAIL, *Illust.*

jib, *n.* The projecting arm of a crane, supporting the load.

jib, *v. i.* Of an animal in harness, to move restively backward or sidewise; refuse to go; balk.

jib boom. A spar extending the bowsprit.

jibe (jīb), *v. i.* [1] To agree; harmonize. *Colloq.*, *U. S.*

jibe. Var. of GIBE, GYBE.

jif'fy (jĭf'ĭ), *n.* A moment; instant. *Colloq.*

jig (jĭg), *n.* **1.** A brisk dance movement or a dance to it. **2.** An apparatus for jigging ore or coal. — *v. t.*; JIGGED (jĭgd); JIG'GING (jĭg'ĭng). **1.** To sing, play, or dance as a jig. **2.** To separate impurities from (ore or coal) by agitating in water. — *v. i.* **1.** To dance a jig. **2.** To move jerkily.

jig'ger (jĭg'ẽr), *n.* Any of certain mites which burrow under the skin. *Southern U. S.*

jig'ger, *n.* **1.** One who jigs. **2.** Any of various devices, as a jig to catch fish, or a jig for washing ore or coal. **3.** *Naut.* A kind of light tackle.

jigger mast. *Naut.* **1.** The after mast of a four-masted vessel. **2.** A small mast at the stern of a yawl or ketch.

jilt (jĭlt), *n.* A woman who capriciously casts off a lover. — *v. t.* To cast off capriciously, as a lover.

jim'my (jĭm'ĭ), *n.* Short crowbar used by burglars.

Jim'son weed (jĭm'sn). Originally, **James'-town' weed.** The thorn apple. Cf. DATURA.

jin'gle (jĭn'g'l), *v. i. & t.* [1] **1.** To sound with clinking or mingled tinkling sounds, as coins; tinkle. **2.** To rime with a jingling effect. — *n.* **1.** A clinking or tinkling sound; also, that which makes such a sound. **2.** A catchy repetition or correspondence of sounds in verse, or the verse itself.

jin'go (jĭn'gō), *n.; pl.* -GOES (-gōz). One who boastfully favors an aggressive foreign policy. — *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, jingoes. — **-ism**, *n.*

jinn (jĭn), *n.* **1.** *pl.* of JINNI, JINNEE. **2.** (*pl.* JINNS) Improperly, a jinni.

jin-ni', **jin-nee'** (jĭ-nē'), *n.; pl.* JINN (jĭn). In Mohammedan belief, one of a class of supernatural beings, subject to magic control. They are said to be pure flame, and able to assume various forms.

jin-rik'i-sha (jĭn-rĭk'ĭ-shă), *n.* Also **jin-rick'sha.** A small two-wheeled hooded Oriental vehicle drawn by a man or men.

jit'ney (jĭt'nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NEYS (-nĭz). **1.** Five cents; a nickel. *Slang.* **2.** An automobile vehicle carrying passengers for (usually) a five-cent fare. *Colloq.*

jo (jō), *n.; pl.* JOES (jōz). A sweetheart; darling. *Scot.*

job (jŏb), *n.* **1.** A piece of work; esp., any definite piece of work, such as is undertaken for a fixed price or that is in the way of one's special trade or occupation. **2.** A corrupt piece of official business; as, the newspapers exposed the *job*. **3.** A situation or employment; as, to lose one's *job*. *Colloq.* — *v. t.* To buy and sell as a broker or middleman; as, to *job* dry goods. — *v. i.* **1.** To do odd pieces of work for hire; work by the piece. **2.** To do business as a jobber, or middleman.

Job (jōb), *n.* The patient hero of the Old Testament book of Job.

job'ber (jŏb'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A worker by the job or on job work. **2.** A middleman.

job'ber-y (-ĭ), *n.* The conduct of a public office or trust for private gain; official corruption.

Jo-cas'ta (jō-kăs'tă), *n.* See ŒDIPUS.

jock'ey (jŏk'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -EYS (-ĭz). A professional rider of race horses. — *v. t.* **1.** To play the jockey toward; cheat. **2.** To treat or manipulate trick-

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ily. — *v. i.* To play or act the jockey; cheat; also, to maneuver skillfully for a legitimate advantage; as, to *jockey* for position. — **jock'ey-ing**, *n.*

jo-cose' (jō-kōs'), *a.* [4] Given to jesting; full of jokes; merry. — **Syn.** See JOCULAR. — **jo-cose'ly**, *adv.* [8] — **jo-cose'ness**, **jo-cos'i-ty** (-kŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

joc'u-lar (jŏk'ū-lăr), *a.* [4] **1.** Given to jesting; acting in jest. **2.** Said or done in joke; sportive. — **joc'u-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **joc'u-lar-ly**, *adv.* [8].

Syn. JOCULAR, JOCOSE, JOCUND, JOVIAL, JOLLY, MERRY, JOYFUL, JOYOUS. That is jocular which is sportive or given to jest; jocose often implies waggishness or facetiousness. Jocund is chiefly poetical for *merry* or *cheerful*; jovial connotes esp. good fellowship or conviviality; jolly often suggests higher spirits than *jovial*; as, such a *jocund* company; *jovial* meetings, fellows; a *jolly* troop of huntsmen. Merry suggests laughter and gayety; as, a *merry* farce. Joyful implies keen pleasure; joyous, connotes greater spontaneity or light-heartedness; as, the *joyful* news of a victory; the *joyous* laughter of a child.

joc'und (jŏk'ŭnd), *a.* [4] Feeling, exhibiting, or characteristic of, mirth or good cheer; merry; gay; sportive. — **Syn.** See JOCULAR. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

Jo'el (jō'ĕl), *n.* **1.** A Hebrew prophet of uncertain date. **2.** A certain book of the Old Testament.

jog (jŏg), *v. t.*; JOGGED (jŏgd); JOG'GING (jŏg'ĭng). **1.** To push, jostle, or nudge, esp. in order to rouse, warn, etc.; as, to *jog* one's elbow. **2.** To remind; call the attention of; as, to *jog* one's memory. — *v. i.* To move by jogs or jolts, like those of a slow trot; as, to *jog* along a road. — *n.* **1.** A slight shake; push; jolt; as, to give one a *jog*. **2.** A slow, steady walk, trot, etc. **3.** Any irregularity of line or surface, as in a wall.

jog'gle (-'l), *v. t. & i.* [1] To shake slightly; jog.

jog trot. A slow, regular, jolting gait; hence, a routine habit; a slow, easy-going way.

John (jŏn), *n.* Any of various Biblical characters; as: **a** John the Baptist, who preceded Jesus, preaching repentance. (*Matt.* iii.) **b** John the Apostle, whose name is attached to the Fourth Gospel, three Epistles, and the Book of Revelation.

John Bull. The English personified, or a typical Englishman.

john'ny-cake' (jŏn'ĭ-kāk'), *n.* A kind of bread made of Indian corn meal, flour, eggs, milk, etc. *U. S.*

join (join), *v. t.* **1.** To unite; connect; couple; combine. **2. a** To associate one's self with; unite with; as, to *join* a party. **b** To unite in marriage. **3.** To engage in; as, to *join* battle. — *v. i.* To come together so as to be united; as, two rivers *join*.

Syn. JOIN, COMBINE, UNITE, CONSOLIDATE, AMALGAMATE agree in denoting the association, with varying degrees of closeness, of two or more objects. Join may express connection of any degree of closeness. Combine, rather more than *unite*, keeps in mind the elements associated; unite lays slightly greater emphasis on the resulting unity; as, the *combined* forces of the allies; the two companies *united* in one; a *united* family. Consolidate emphasizes the compactness or stability arising from the association of the parts; amalgamate emphasizes the closeness of their union; as, to *consolidate* two railroads; an *amalgamation* of races.

join'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that joins. **2.** A mechanic who does the woodwork (as doors, stairs, etc.) necessary for the finishing of buildings.

join'er-y (-ĭ), *n.* Art, trade, or work of a joiner; things made by a joiner.

joint (joint), *n.* **1.** The part, or the arrangement of the part, where two bones of an animal's body are joined, esp. so as to admit of motion. **2.** The place or part where two things or parts are joined. **3.** A part connected with another by a joint (def. 1 or 2). **4.** Any large piece of meat as cut for roasting. — *a.* **1.** Combined; as, during their *joint* lives. **2.** Involving the united activity of, or shared by or effecting, two or more; as, *joint* action or ownership. — *v. t.* **1.** To unite by a joint or joints; fit together; as, to *joint* boards. **2.** To provide with a joint or joints; articulate; as, the fingers are *jointed*. **3.** To disjoint. — **joint'er** (join'tẽr), *n.* [8].

joint'ly, *adv.* Together; unitedly; not separately.

joist (joist), *n.* Any of the small timbers laid horizontally in a building, to support the flooring, etc.

joke (jōk), *n.* **1.** Something witty or sportive; jest; witticism. **2.** Something not said seriously; something done in sport; as, this is no *joke*. **3.** A laughingstock. — **Syn.** See JEST. — *v. t.* [1] To make merry with; make jokes on; banter. — *v. i.* To do something for sport, or as a joke; jest.

jok'er (jōk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who jokes; a jester. **2.** *Card Playing.* A card sometimes added to the pack, counting as a trump, usually the highest.

jol'li-fi-ca'tion (jŏl'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A merry-making. *Colloq.*

jol'li-ty (jŏl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State or quality of being jolly; gayety; mirth.

jol'ly (jŏl'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** In high spirits; joyful; as, *jolly* over his good fortune. **2.** Full of life and mirth; jovial; merry. **3.** Expressing or inspiring mirth and gayety. — **Syn.** See JOCULAR.

jol'ly-boat', *n.* A ship's boat of medium size.

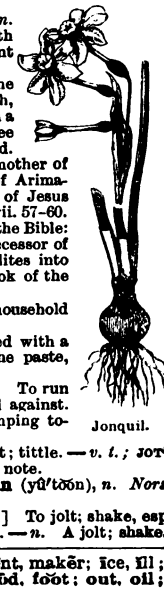
jolt (jōlt), *v. t. & i.* To shake with short, abrupt risings and fallings, as a carriage on rough ground. — *n.* A sudden shock or jerk. — **-er**, *n.* [8].

Je'nah (jō'nă), *n.* **1.** In the Bible, a Hebrew prophet who was cast overboard from a ship in which he was fleeing, and being swallowed by a great fish (N. T. "whale") was in its belly three days and nights. *Jonah* i.–iv. *Matt.* xii. 40. **2.** Hence, one whose presence brings ill luck. **3.** A certain book of the Old Testament.

Jon'a-than (jŏn'ă-thăn), *n.* In the Bible, the son of Saul, and friend of David. See DAVID.

jon'gleur' (zhôN'glûr'; jŏn'glẽr), *n.* In the Middle Ages, in France and Norman England, an itinerant minstrel.

jon'quil (jŏn'kwĭl; jŭn'-), *n.* A species of narcissus, with yellow or white fragrant flowers.



Jonquil.

Jo'seph (jō'zĕf), *n.* In the Bible: **a** A Hebrew patriarch, son of Jacob, who gave him a "coat of many colors." See *Gen.* xxx. 23 to the end. **b** The husband of Mary, mother of Jesus. **c** The rich man of Arimathæa who placed the body of Jesus in his own tomb. *Matt.* xxvii. 57–60.

Josh'u-a (jŏsh'ū-ă), *n.* In the Bible: **1.** The son of Nun, and successor of Moses. He led the Israelites into Canaan. **2.** A certain book of the Old Testament.

joss (jŏs), *n.* A Chinese household divinity; Chinese idol.

joss stick. A reed covered with a paste, or a cylinder of the paste, burned as incense, etc.

jos'tle (jŏs''l), *v. t. & i.* [1] To run against and shake; crowd against. — *n.* A crowding or bumping together, as in passing.

jot (jŏt), *n.* An iota; a point; tittle. — *v. t.*; JOT'TED; -TING. To set down; note.

Jo'tunn (yō'tŏn), **Jö'tunn** (yû'tŏn), *n.* *Norse Myth.* A giant.

jounce (jouns), *v. t. & i.* [1] To jolt; shake, esp. by rough riding or driving. — *n.* A jolt; shake.

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jour'nal (jûr'năl), *n.* **1.** A diary; an account of daily transactions and events. Specifically: a *Bookkeeping.* (1) A daybook. (2) In double entry, a book in which the proper debits and credits are arranged previous to posting them to the ledger. b *Naut.* A log book; the log. c The record of the daily proceedings of a legislative body. d A daily newspaper; hence, a periodical; magazine. **2.** That portion of a rotating shaft, spindle, etc., that turns in a bearing.

jour'nal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The business or profession of publishing, editing, or writing for, journals or newspapers.

jour'nal-ist (-ĭst), *n.* One whose business or profession is journalism.

jour'nal-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.* [1] To enter or record in a journal, or book of records.

jour'ney (-nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NEYS (-nĭz). Travel or passage from one place to another.

Syn. JOURNEY, TOUR, TRIP, JAUNT, EXCURSION, PILGRIMAGE. Journey often suggests somewhat prolonged traveling (cf. VOYAGE), esp. to a particular destination or for a specific object; tour implies a circuitous course from place to place, esp. for pleasure; a trip is a relatively brief or expeditious journey, whether for business or pleasure; a jaunt is a pleasure trip, commonly short, often impromptu; excursion suggests rather more formality than *jaunt*, and often implies a number of participants; pilgrimage suggests a destination hallowed by religious or other associations.

— *v. i.* To travel; go on a journey.

jour'ney-man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who has learned a trade and works, esp. by the day, for another.

joust (jŭst; jōōst), **joust'er.** See 2d JUST, etc.

Jove (jōv), *n.* **1.** Jupiter. **2.** The planet Jupiter. *Poetic.*

jo'vi-al (jō'vĭ-ăl), *a.* [4] Joyous; jolly; merry. — Syn. Gay, festive, mirthful, gleeful. See JOCULAR. — **-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **-al-ly**, *adv.* [8].

jowl (jōl), *n.* **1.** A jaw, esp. under jaw. **2.** Cheek.

joy (joi), *n.* **1.** The emotion excited by acquisition or expectation of good; gladness; delight; happiness. **2.** That which causes joy or happiness; as, "A thing of beauty is a *joy* forever" (*Keats*). — *v. i.* To rejoice; be glad; exult. — *v. t.* **1.** To gladden.

joy'ful (joi'fo͝ol), *a.* [4] Full of joy; causing joy; very glad. — Syn. See JOCULAR. — **joy'ful-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **joy'ful-ness**, *n.* [8].

joy'less, *a.* [4] Not having or causing joy; unenjoyable. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

joy'ous (-ŭs), *a.* [4] Glad; joyful; affording or inspiring joy. — Syn. See JOCULAR. — **joy'ous-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **joy'ous-ness**, *n.* [8].

ju'bi-lant (jōō'bĭ-lănt), *a.* [4] Shouting with joy; exulting.

Ju'bi-la'te (jū'bĭ-lā'tē; yōō'bē-lä'tä), *n.* **1.** The 100th Psalm (99th in the Vulgate and Douay Version); — from its first word in the Latin versions. A musical setting of this psalm. **2.** The third Sunday after Easter.

ju'bi-la'tion (jōō'bĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* A triumphant shouting; exultation.

ju'bi-lee (jōō'bĭ-lē), *n.* **1.** *Jewish Hist.* An institution (Lev. XXV. 8–17) observed every fiftieth year by liberation of all Hebrew slaves, restoration of alienated lands, etc. **2.** The 50th (usually) anniversary of an event, or its commemoration. **3.** A season or occasion of general joy. **4.** Jubilation.

Ju'dah (jōō'dä), *n.* In the Bible, the son of Jacob and ancestor of the tribe of Judah, the most powerful of the twelve tribes of Israel.

Ju'da-ism (jōō'dā-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The religious doctrines and rites of the Jews. **2.** Conformity to the Jewish rites and ceremonies.

Ju'das (jōō'dăs), *n.* **1.** In the Bible, the disciple who betrayed Christ. (See ISCARIOT.) **2.** One who betrays under the semblance of friendship. **3.** In the Bible: a One of the twelve apostles, not Iscariot. *John* XIV. 22. b See JUDE.

Jude (jōōd). *or* **Ju'das** (jōō'dăs), *n.* The author of the Epistle of Jude in the New Testament.

judge (jŭj), *n.* **1.** An officer authorized to decide litigated questions; esp., the presiding magistrate in a court of justice. **2.** *pl.* [*cap.*] The seventh book of the Old Testament, called in full the Book of Judges. **3.** An umpire; as, a *judge* in a race; *judge* of an election. **4.** One who has skill to decide on the merits or value of something; a connoisseur; critic; as, a *judge* of old china. — *v. t. & i.* [1] **1.** To hear and determine as a judge; pass judgment on; also, to decree. **2.** To sit in judgment on; criticize; as, "*Judge* not, that ye be not *judged*" (Matt. vii. 1). **3.** To conclude or determine by exercise of the judgment; esteem; think; as, to *judge* one honest. **4.** To govern; — said of a Hebrew judge. *Archaic.* — **judg'er** (jŭj'ẽr), *n.* [8] — **judge'ship**, *n.*

judg'ment, judge'ment (jŭj'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** The pronouncing of a formal opinion or decision; also, opinion or decision given; as, to pass *judgment* on a matter. **2.** *Law.* a Act of determining, as in courts, what is conformable to law and justice; the decree or sentence of a court. b The obligation, esp. a debt, created by decree of court; also, the certificate evidencing such a decree; as, to obtain a *judgment* against one. **3.** The sentence of God as the judge of all; esp., final award; as, the Last *Judgment.* **4.** A calamity regarded as sent by God; as, it is a *judgment* on him for his wickedness. **5.** An opinion; estimate; decision; as, in my *judgment.* **6.** Power or faculty of judging wisely; good sense; as, a man of good *judgment.*

judgment, *or* **judgement, day.** [*Often caps.*] *Theol.* The day of the Last Judgment; doomsday.

ju'di-ca-to-ry (jōō'dĭ-kā-tō-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A court of justice; tribunal. **2.** Administration of justice.

ju'di-ca-ture (-tūr), *n.* **1.** The administration of justice. **2.** A court of justice; judges collectively. **3.** Right of judicial action; jurisdiction.

ju-di'cial (jōō-dĭsh'ăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Of or pertaining or appropriate to the administration of justice, courts of justice, or a judge thereof; as, *judicial* power; *judicial* proceedings. **2.** Sanctioned, ordered, or enforced by a court; as, *judicial* sale. **3.** Fitted for judging or deciding; exercising, involving, or relative to, judgment; as, a *judicial* mind. — **ju-di'cial-ly**, *adv.* [8].

Syn. JUDICIAL, JUDICIOUS. That is judicial which pertains to, or is characteristic of, a judge; that is judicious which exercises or accords with sound judgment; as, a *judicial* decision (one by a judge); a *judicious* decision (one showing good judgment).

ju-di'cia-ry (-ĭ-ā-rĭ), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to courts, judges, or judicial procedure; judicial. — *n.* That branch of government in which judicial power is vested; courts or the judges collectively.

ju-di'cious (-ŭs), *a.* [4] Directed by sound judgment; wise; discreet; discerning. — Syn. See JUDICIAL. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

jug (jŭg), *n.* A pitcher or ewer; a deep vessel with a narrow mouth, and a handle on one side.

Jug'ger-naut (-ẽr-nôt), *n.* Var. of JAGANNATH.

jug'gle (-'l), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To perform the tricks of a juggler. **2.** To practice artifice or imposture. — *v. t.* To perform juggling tricks with; as, to *juggle* knives. — *n.* **1.** An act or piece of juggling. **2.** An imposture; deception.

jug'gler (-lẽr), *n.* **1.** One skilled in sleight of hand, or in feats of dexterity. **2.** Deceiver; trickster.

jug'gler-y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -GLERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Art or

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act of a juggler; sleight of hand. **2. Trickery; imposture**; as, political *jugglery*.

ju'gu-lar (jōō'gū-lär), *a.* **a** Of or pertaining to the throat or neck. **b** Of or pertaining to the jugular vein. — *n.* Short for **jugular vein**, one of the large veins returning the blood from the head.

juice (jōōs), *n.* **1.** The fluid contents of plant or animal substance; *pl.*, all the fluids in the animal body. **2.** Any liquid extracted from a body.

juic'y (jōōs'ĭ), *a.* [3] Abounding with juice; succulent. — **juic'i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* [8].

ju'jube (jōō'jōōb), *n.* **1.** The fruit of any of several trees of the Mediterranean region; also, any of the trees. **2.** A lozenge flavored with, or in imitation of, the jujube fruit.

ju'jut'su (jōō'jōōt'sōō), *n.* The Japanese art of self-defense without weapons.

ju'lep (jōō'lĕp), *n.* A drink flavored with aromatic herbs; as, a mint *julep*.

Jul'ian (jōōl'yăn), *a.* Relating to, or derived from, Julius Cæsar; as, the *Julian* calendar, in which the civil year was made to consist of 365 days with 366 days in every fourth, or leap, year.

Ju-ly' (jōō-lī'), *n.*; *pl.* **-LIES** (-līz'). The seventh month of the year, having 31 days.

jum'ble (jŭm'b'l), *v. t. & i.* [1] To mix confusedly. — *n.* **1.** A confused mixture. **2.** A small, thin, sugared cake.

jump (jŭmp), *v. i.* **1.** To spring free from the ground; bound; leap. **2. To pass abruptly as if by a leap**; as, a price *jumps*. **3.** To coincide; tally; — followed by *with*. — *v. t.* **1.** To pass over or across by a spring or leap. **2.** To cause to jump; as, to *jump* a horse. **3.** To seize suddenly or fraudulently, as a mining claim, as on the plea of a flaw in title. — *n.* **1.** Act of jumping; leap; bound. **2.** Space cleared by a leap. **3.** A sudden involuntary movement; a start. — **jump'er**, *n.* [8].

jump'er (jŭm'pĕr), *n.* A loose outer jacket, as worn by workmen over their ordinary dress.

junc'tion (jŭŋk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of joining; state of being joined; union; coalition; as, the *junction* of two armies. **2.** Place or point of meeting; esp., the place where railroad lines meet or cross.

junc'ture (-tūr), *n.* **1.** The line or point where, or that by which, two bodies are joined; joint; articulation; seam. **2.** A point of time; crisis.

June (jōōn), *n.* The sixth month of the year, having thirty days.

jun'gle (jŭŋ'g'l), *n.* An impenetrable thicket; a tangled mass of vegetation.

jun'ior (jōōn'yĕr), *a.* **1.** Younger. Abbr. *Jr.* or *jr.*; as, John Smith, *Jr.* **2.** Lower in standing or in rank; later in office; as, a *junior* partner. **3.** Composed of juniors; as, a *junior* class. — *n.* **1.** A younger person; as, he is my *junior* by a year. **2.** One of a lower or later standing; in American colleges and schools, one in the year next to the senior, or last, year. — **jun-ior'i-ty** (jōōn-yŏr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

ju'ni-per (jōō'nĭ-pĕr), *n.* **1.** Any of various evergreen shrubs or small trees of the pine family. **2.** In the Old Testament, a leafless shrub of Asia Minor.

Chinese Junk.

junk (jŭŋk), *n.* *Naut.* Any of various vessels of Chinese and neighboring waters, having bluff lines, a very high poop, and an overhanging stem.

junk (jŭŋk), *n.* **1.** Pieces of old cordage used to **make** gaskets, mats, oakum, etc. **2.** Old metal, **glass**, paper, etc. **3.** Hard salted beef supplied to ships.

jun'ket (jŭn'kĕt), *n.* **1.** A cream cheese, or a dish of curds and cream, or of milk coagulated and flavored. **2.** A feast; an outing or excursion. — *v. i. & t.* To feast; to go on or take a junket.

Ju'no (jōō'nō), *n.* *Roman Relig.* An ancient Italian goddess, consort of Jupiter. She was goddess of marriage and childbirth. By the Romans Juno was identified with the Greek Hera.

jun'ta (jŭn'tă), *n.* **1.** A council, tribunal, or committee, esp. one for legislation or administration, as in Spain, etc. **2.** A junto.

jun'to (-tō), *n.*; *pl.* **-TOS** (-tōz). A combination as for party intrigue; faction; clique.

Ju'pi-ter (jōō'pĭ-tĕr), *n.* **1.** *Roman Relig.* An ancient Italian god of the heavens, corresponding to the Greek Zeus. See **ZEUS**. **2.** The largest planet, and the brightest except Venus.

ju'ris-dic'tion (-rĭs-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Right or power to exercise judicial authority; as, the *jurisdiction* of a court. **2.** Authority of a sovereign power to govern or legislate; authority; as, the *jurisdiction* of a state over its citizens. **3.** Sphere of authority; as, within the *jurisdiction* of a city.

ju'ris-pru'dence (-prōō'dĕns), *n.* **1.** The science or philosophy of law. **2.** Law, or a system of laws.

ju'rist (jōō'rĭst), *n.* One versed in the law.

ju'ror (jōō'rĕr), *n.* A member of a jury.

ju'ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). **1.** *Law.* A body of men sworn to give a true answer, or verdict, on some matter submitted to them, esp. such a body legally chosen to inquire into any matter of fact, and to render a verdict, according to the evidence; as, a coroner's *jury*. **2.** A committee to determine relative merit or award prizes at a competition.

ju'ry, *a.* *Naut.* For temporary use, usually in an emergency; as, a *jury* mast.

ju'ry-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN** (-mĕn). A juror.

just (jŭst), *a.* [3] **1.** Conforming to the spiritual law; righteous before God. *Now Chiefly Biblical.* **2.** Righteous; violating no right or obligation; fair; impartial; hence, deserved; as, a *just* man; a *just* punishment. **3.** Legally right; lawful; as, a *just* title to property. **4.** Conformed to truth or a proper standard; reasonable; right; due; as, a *just* suspicion. — **Syn.** Equitable, upright, honest, true. — *adv.* **1.** Precisely; exactly; neither more nor less; as, *just* there; *just* then. **2.** Now, or but a moment ago; as, he *just* went. **3.** Barely; only; by a very little; as, he *just* missed it. **4.** Simply; quite; — intensive; as, it is *just* splendid. *Colloq.*

just, *v. i.* To engage in a just; tilt. — *n.* A combat on horseback between two knights with lances; often, in *pl.*, a tournament. — **just'er**, *n.* [8].

jus'tice (jŭs'tĭs), *n.* **1.** Quality of being just; as, the *justice* of an assertion. **2.** The principle or practice of just dealing: rectitude; integrity; as, *justice* is a virtue. **3.** Uprightness; equitableness; fairness; as, the *justice* of a cause. **4.** The rendering to every one his due; just treatment; as, to obtain *justice*. **5.** Administration of law; as, a court of *justice*. **6.** A judge; magistrate.

Syn. JUSTICE, EQUITY. In ordinary usage justice implies the strict and judicial rendering of what is due; equity emphasizes rather the idea of fairness or even-handed impartiality; as, a judge should administer *justice* with *equity*.

justice of the peace, a subordinate magistrate appointed to preserve the peace in a specified district. — **to do one's self justice**, to acquit one's self in a way worthy of one's powers.

jus-ti'ci-ar (jŭs-tĭsh'ĭ-ăr), **jus-ti'ci-ar-y** (-ă-rĭ), *n.* A high royal judicial officer.

jus'ti-fi'a-ble (jŭs'tĭ-fī'ă-b'l), *a.* [4] Capable of

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being justified, or shown to be just.— **jus'ti-fi'a-ble-ness**, *n.* [8] — **jus'ti-fi'a-bly**, *adv.* [8].

jus'ti-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A justifying; also, that which justifies; defense; vindication. — **jus'ti-fi-ca-to-ry** (jŭs'tĭ-fĭ-kā-tŏ-rĭ; jŭs-tĭf'ĭ-kā-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* [4] Tending or serving to justify.

jus'ti-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [2] **1.** To prove or show to be just; vindicate; as, the gain *justifies* the cost. **2.** To pronounce free from guilt or blame; exonerate. **3.** To adjust or arrange exactly; make even or true, as lines of type, by proper spacing.

Syn. JUSTIFY, WARRANT. To justify is to show sufficient grounds for; to warrant is to justify, esp. by sanction or authority. See VINDICATE.

jus'ti-fy (jŭs'tĭ-fī), *v. t. Print.* To form an even surface or true line; fit exactly; as, some types will not *justify* with each other.

just'ly (jŭst'lĭ), *adv.* In a just manner; in conformity to law, justice, or propriety.

just'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being just.

jut (jŭt), *v. i.*; JUT'TED; JUT'TING. To project; protrude; — often with *out*, *up*, etc. — *n.* That which projects or juts; projection.

jute (jōōt), *n.* **1.** The glossy fiber of either of two East Indian plants, used for sacking, twine, etc. **2.** Either plant producing this fiber.

Jute, *n.* A member of one of the Low German tribes of Jutland, some of whom settled in Britain in the 5th century. — **Jut'ish** (-ĭsh), *a.* [8].

ju've-nile (jōō'vē-nĭl; -nīl), *a.* [4] **1.** Young; youthful; immature or undeveloped; as, a *juvenile* offender. **2.** Of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or suitable for, youth; as, *juvenile* sports.— Syn. Puerile, boyish, childish. See YOUTHFUL.—*n.* **1.** A young person or youth. **2.** A book for children.

jux'ta-po-si'tion (jŭks'tă-pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A placing or being placed in nearness or contiguity, or side by side; as, a *juxtaposition* of words.

K

Ka'fir (kä'fẽr) } *n.* **1.** A native of Kafiristan, in
Kaf'fir (kăf'ẽr) } Asia. **2.** A member of an intelligent and powerful negroid race of South Africa.

Kafir, *or* **Kaffir, corn.** A variety of Indian millet, a grain-yielding sorghum.

kai'ser (kī'zẽr), *n.* Emperor; — a title, esp. [*cap.*] of German emperors.

kale, kail (kāl), *n.* **1.** Cole or colewort. **2.** A variety of cabbage with curled leaves.

ka-lei'do-scope (kă-lī'dō-skōp), *n.* An instrument containing loose pieces of colored glass, etc., and reflecting surfaces so arranged as to show symmetrical forms.

ka-lei'do-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* [4] Of or pert. to a kaleidoscope; hence, varying; variegated.

kal'en-dar, ka'lif. See CALENDAR, CALIF, etc.

kal'so-mine (kăl'sō-mīn). Var. of CALCIMINE.

Kan'a-ka (kăn'ă-kă; kă-năk'ă), *n.* Also **Ka-nack'a** (kă-năk'ă). A member of the native race of Hawaii; hence, a Polynesian or Melanesian.

kan'ga-roo' (kăn'gă-rōō'), *n.*; *pl.* -ROOS (-rōōz'). A herbivorous leaping marsupial mammal of Australia and adjacent islands. See MAMMALS, *Illust.*

ka'o-lin (kā'ō-lĭn; kŏl'-), *n.* A very pure white clay used to form the paste of porcelain.

ka'ra-kul' (kăr'ă-kōōl'), *n.* Astrakhan, esp. in the fine grades.

ka'ty-did' (kā'tĭ-dĭd'), *n.* A large, green, arboreal American insect allied to the grasshoppers.

Kay, Sir (kā). A rude, boastful, and malicious knight of the Round Table, foster brother and seneschal of Arthur.

kay'ak (kī'ăk), *n.* An Eskimo canoe, usually of sealskin with a covering to lace about the paddler.

kedge (kĕj), *n.* Also **kedge anchor.** A small anchor, used in light work.

keel (kēl), *n.* **1.** A longitudinal timber (or, in an iron vessel, a combination of plates) extending along the middle of the bottom of a vessel. **2.** Something like, or suggestive of, a ship's keel. — *v. t.* & *i.* To turn up the keel of; turn over.

keel'son (kēl'sŭn), *n.* A strengthening structure in a ship above the keel and fixed to it.

keen (kēn), *a.* [3] **1.** Sharp; having a fine edge or point. **2.** Sharply painful; bitter; cutting; as, *keen* sarcasm; a *keen* wind. **3.** Eager; as, a *keen* interest; a *keen* sportsman. **4.** Sharp; acute; — referring to sight, hearing, smell, etc. **5.** Acute of mind; as, a *keen* wit. — Syn. Ardent, shrewd; biting. See SHARP. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **ness**, *n.* [8].

keep (kēp), *v. t.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* KEPT (kĕpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* KEEP'ING. **1.** To observe (something prescribed or obligatory); perform, as duty; celebrate, as a festival; as, to *keep* faith; *keep* the Sabbath. **2.** To preserve or maintain; — variously, as: **a** To preserve from danger, harm, or loss; guard; as, "The Lord bless thee, and *keep* thee." **b** To attend on; have the care of; tend; as, to *keep* sheep. **c** To hold; maintain; as, to *keep* silence; to *keep* watch. **d** To cause to remain; maintain unchanged; as, to *keep* away, down, in, out, etc. **e** To support; as, to *keep* a family. **f** To have in one's service; maintain; as, to *keep* a servant. Also, to lodge or feed for pay; as, to *keep* boarders. **g** To maintain a record of transactions, accounts, etc.; as, to *keep* books. **h** To have habitually for sale. **3.** To hold; retain; detain; as, to *keep* a matter in mind. **4.** **a** To reserve; withhold; as, to *keep* one's counsel. **b** To refrain from divulging, as a secret; conceal. **c** To remain or continue in; as, to *keep* one's room, etc. **5.** To conduct or carry on; maintain; manage; continue; as, to *keep* house or school. — Syn. Confine, restrain; husband, preserve. See CELEBRATE. — **to keep back.** **a** To withhold. **b** To restrain; to hold back. — **to k.** (one) **company**, to pass time (with one) as for companionship or courtship. —**to k.** (one's own) **counsel**, to keep (one's) thoughts, purposes, etc., undisclosed. — **to k. house**, to maintain a separate house; — distinguish from *boarding*; also, to manage a household. — **to k.** in, to confine or restrain. — **to k. one's distance**, to stand aloof; refrain from familiarity. — **to k. one's head**, to retain command of one's faculties in presence of difficulties or sudden danger. — **to k. step**, to march in step; to progress at the same rate;— often followed by *with*. — **to k. tab**, to keep count (of). — **to k. the peace**, to avoid or to prevent a breach of the peace. — **to k. time.** **a** To run on time, as a watch. **b** To perform rhythmical movements in unison. — **to k. track of**, to keep one's self informed of. — **to k. up.** to maintain; as, *to keep up* prices. — *v. i.* **1.** To continue; stay; as, *keep* to the right. **2.** To last; endure; remain unimpaired or sweet; as, the milk had not *kept*. — **to keep from**, to remain away from; abstain or refrain from. — **to k. in**, to remain within, as indoors. — **to k. on**, to go forward; to continue to advance. — *n.* **1.** Stronghold; fortress; castle; esp., the donjon of a medieval castle. See CASTLE, *Illust.* **2.** Maintenance; support; as, the *keep* of a horse.

keep'er (kēp'ẽr), *n.* One that watches, guards, maintains, etc., as one in charge of a prison.

keep'ing (kēp'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one who keeps; observance; custody; preservation; as, my money

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is in his *keeping*. **2.** Maintenance; keep; support; as, the cattle have good *keeping*. **3.** Conformity; harmony; as, it is quite in *keeping* with his character. — **Syn.** Care, guardianship, possession.

keep'sake' (kēp'sāk'), *n.* Something kept, or given to be kept, for the sake of the giver.

keg (kĕg), *n.* A small cask or barrel.

kelp (kĕlp), *n.* **1.** The ashes of seaweed. **2.** Any of various large brown seaweeds.

kel'son, Kelt, Kelt'ic. Vars. of KEELSON, CELT, etc.

kel'ter (kĕl'tẽr). Var. of KILTER.

ken (kĕn), *n.* Cognizance; view; esp., reach of sight; range of perception; insight; as, beyond one's *ken*.

ken'nel (kĕn'ĕl), *n.* The gutter of a street.

ken'nel, *n.* **1.** A house for a dog or dogs. Also, an establishment where dogs are bred; — often in *pl.* **2.** A pack of dogs. — *v. t.* [7] To lie or lodge in, or retire into, a kennel. — *v. t.* To put or keep in a kennel.

kept (kĕpt), *pret. & p. p.* of KEEP.

ke-ram'ic (kẽ-răm'ĭk), **-ics.** Vars. of CERAMIC, etc.

kerb (kûrb). Var. of CURB. *Brit.*

ker'chief (kûr'chĭf), *n.* **1.** A cloth worn as a covering for the head, or otherwise for protection or ornament. **2.** A handkerchief.

kerf (kûrf), *n.* The slit or notch made in cutting or sawing.

ker'nel (kûr'nĕl), *n.* **1.** A whole grain or seed of a cereal, as of corn. **2.** Part of a seed within the husk, etc.; hence, the edible portion of a nut, etc. **3.** The central or vital part of anything; gist; as, the *kernel* of an argument.

ker'o-sene' (kĕr'ō-sēn'), *n.* An illuminating oil distilled from petroleum.

ker'sey (kûr'zĭ), *n.; pl.* **-seys** (-zĭz). A kind of woolen cloth, usually coarse and ribbed.

ker'sey-mere (-mēr), *n.* A kind of woolen cloth.

kes'trel (kĕs'trĕl), *n.* A small European falcon.

ketch (kĕch), *n. Naut.* A kind of strongly built, two-masted, fore-and-aft-rigged vessel.

ketch'up (kĕch'ŭp), *n.* Catchup.

ket'tle (kĕt'l), *n.* A metallic vessel for boiling liquids; esp., a teakettle.

ket'tle-drum' (-drŭm'), *n.* A drum with a hollow hemisphere of thin copper or brass for the body.

Kettledrum.

kettle hole. *Geol.* A steep-sided hollow, without surface drainage, esp. in glacial drift.

key (kē), *n.* A low island or reef.

key, *n.* **1** An instrument to move the bolt of a lock. **2.** That which affords or prevents entrance, control, etc.; as, the *key* of a defense. Hence, that which serves to solve or explain; as, the *key* to a riddle, a map, etc. **3.** Something resembling a key (sense 1) in form or function; as, a watch *key*. **4.** In a piano, typewriter, etc., a lever, actuating the mechanism or regulating the action. **5.** *Music.* A system of tones based on their relation to a keynote, from which the system is named; as, the *key* of C major. **6.** Tone of voice; as, a plaintive *key*. — *v. t. Music.* To regulate the pitch of. Also fig., esp. with *up*; as, *keyed* up to a high pitch of excitement.

key'board' (kē'bōrd'), *n.* **1.** Bank, row, or set of keys as of a piano, typewriter, linotype, etc.

keyed (kēd), *a.* **1.** Having keys, as a musical instrument. **2.** Fastened by a key or keystone. **3.** Set to a key, as a tune.

key'hole' (kē'hōl'), *n.* A hole for receiving a key.

key'note' (-nōt'), *n.* **1.** *Music.* The tonic, or fundamental tone, of a key or tonality. **2.** Fundamental fact or idea.

key'stone' (-stōn'), *n. Arch.* The wedge-shaped piece at the center of the crown of an arch.

kha'ki (kä'kĭ), *a.* Dull brownish yellow or drab; — applied to cloth, originally a stout cotton cloth. — *n.* Any kind of khaki cloth or a uniform of it.

khan (kän; kăn), *n.* In the Orient, a caravansary.

khan, *n.* A Tatar title applied to rulers of Mongol, Tatar, and Turkish tribes, and to dignitaries in Persia, Afghanistan, etc.

khan'ate (-āt), *n.* Rank or jurisdiction of a khan.

khe-dive' (kẽ-dēv'), *n.* The title of the Turkish viceroy in Egypt.

kick (kĭk), *v. i. & t.* **1.** To strike, thrust, or hit, with or as with the foot or feet. **2.** To object strenuously or grumblingly; as, to *kick* at a decision. **3.** Of a firearm, to recoil, or recoil against, when fired. — *n.* Act of one that kicks; esp., a blow with the foot or feet; power or aptness to kick.

kid (kĭd), *n.* **1.** A young goat. **2.** Flesh or skin of a kid; also, a thing made of such skin; as: **a** A kind of leather. **b** *pl.* Kid gloves.

kid'nap' (kĭd'năp'), *v. t.* [7] To carry (any one) away by unlawful force. — **kid'nap'er** (-ẽr), *n.* [7].

kid'ney (kĭd'nĭ), *n.; pl.* **-neys** (-nĭz). Either of the pair of glandular organs that excrete urine.

kill (kĭl), *v. t.* **1.** To deprive of life; slay. **2.** To deprive of vital or active quality; destroy; ruin; neutralize; as, weeds *killed* his corn; heavy draperies *killed* the sound. **3.** **a** To consume (time). **b** To defeat or veto, as a bill.

Syn. KILL, SLAY, DISPATCH, SLAUGHTER, MURDER, ASSASSINATE. **Kill** is the general term for depriving of life; **slay** is rhetorical or poetic; to **dispatch** is to make quickly away with; to **slaughter** is to kill with savage or bloody violence; to **murder** is to kill with malicious forethought; to **assassinate** is to murder suddenly or by stealth.

kill'deer' (-dēr'), *n.* A species of plover; — from its cry.

kill'er (kĭl'ẽr), *n.* One that kills.

kiln (kĭl; kĭln), *n.* A furnace or heated chamber for burning or heating something, as brick or lime.

kiln'-dry', *v. t.* To dry in a kiln.

kil'o-gram (kĭl'ō-grăm), *n.* A thousand grams, equal to 2.2046 pounds avoirdupois.

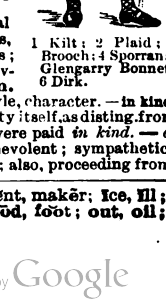
kil'o-gramme. Var. of KILOGRAM.

kil'o-li'ter (-lē'tẽr), *n.* [6] A thousand liters, or a cubic meter.

kil'o-me'ter (-mē'tẽr), *n.* [6] One thousand meters (3,280.8 feet, 0.62137 mile).

kil'o-watt' (-wŏt'), *n. Elec.* A unit of power equal to 1,000 watts. See WATT.

kilt (kĭlt), *n.* A kind of short plaited petticoat worn in the Scottish Highlands by men; any similar garment.



1 Kilt; 2 Plaid; 3 Brooch; 4 Sporran; 5 Glengarry Bonnet; 6 Dirk.

kil'ter (kĭl'tẽr), *n.* Order; proper condition; — in *out of, in,* or *into, kilter. Colloq.*

ki-mo'no (kĭ-mō'nō; *Jap.* kĭm'ō-nō), *n.; pl.* **-nos.** A kind of loose Japanese gown, or one imitating it.

kin (kĭn), *n.* **1.** Relatives; kindred. **2.** Relationship; connection by birth; as, to be near of *kin*. — *a.* [4] Kindred; related; akin.

kind (kind), *n.* **1.** A natural group, class, or division; as, the bird *kind*. **2.** A class; sort; description; as, several *kinds* of men. — **Syn.** Species, genus, nature, style, character. — **in kind,** in the produce or commodity itself, as distinguished from money; as, the revenues were paid *in kind*. — *a.* Disposed to do good; benevolent; sympathetic; gracious; as, a *kind* person; also, proceeding from,

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or marked by, kindness; as, a *kind* word. — **Syn.** Benign, beneficent, bounteous, forbearing, tender, humane, good, lenient, clement, friendly, amicable.

kin'der-gar'ten (kĭn'dĕr-gär'tĕn), *n.* A school for beginning the education of children by utilizing their normal aptitude for exercise, play, etc.

kin'der-gart'ner (-gärt'nĕr), *n.* A kindergarten teacher.

kind'-heart'ed (kīnd'här'tĕd), *a.* [4] Humane; sympathetic.

kin'dle (kĭn'd'l), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To set on fire; ignite; light. **2.** To inflame, as passions; incite; as, to *kindle* wrath. **3.** To light up as if with flame; cause to glow; as, the setting sun *kindles* the sky. **Syn.** KINDLE, IGNITE, INFLAME. Kindle is used in both lit. and fig. senses; to ignite is now popularly used in the sense of *kindle*, and is rarely fig.; to inflame, now chiefly fig., is to kindle to excessive or violent heat or passion; as, to *kindle* a fire; to *ignite* gunpowder; *inflamed* with rage.

— *v. i.* **1.** To take fire; as, the log *kindled*. **2.** To grow warm or animated; as, his anger *kindled*. **3.** To become lighted up or glowing; as, his eye *kindled*. — **kin'dler** (-dlẽr), *n.* [8].

kind'ly (kīnd'lĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Humane; sympathetic; hence, benevolent; gracious; as, a *kindly* act. **2.** Favorable; mild; agreeable; beneficent; as, a *kindly* fire; the *kindly* earth. — *adv.* In a kind manner; affectionately; with good will; agreeably; as, speak *kindly*. — **kind'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* [8].

kind'ness (kīnd'nĕs), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being kind; beneficence. **2.** A kind act; as, to do a *kindness*. — **Syn.** Good will, grace, compassion, clemency, gentleness, favor.

kin'dred (kĭn'drĕd), *n.* **1.** Relationship; affinity; kinship. **2.** *Collective pl.* The family or stock to which one belongs; — generally with a possessive pronoun; as, his *kindred*; my *kindred*. — **Syn.** Kin, kinsfolk, kinsmen. — *a.* [4] Of the same family or race; related; cognate.

kine (kīn), *n. pl.* Cows. *Archaic or Poetic.*

kin'e-mat'ics (kĭn'ĕ-măt'ĭks; kī'nĕ-), *n. Physics.* Science of motions considered in themselves.

ki-net'ic (kĭ-nĕt'ĭk; kī-), *a. Physics.* Of, pertaining to, or due to, motion; — often contrasted with *potential*; as, *kinetic* energy.

ki-net'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The branch of dynamics treating of the changes of motion produced by forces.

ki-ne'to-scope (kĭ-nē'tō-skōp; kī-), *n.* A machine for projecting moving pictures, using a moving film carrying instantaneous views.

king (kĭng), *n.* **1.** A male sovereign; monarch. **2.** *pl.* [*cap.*] Two historical books in the Old Testament recording the reigns of Jewish kings. **3.** One likened to a king as being supreme or chief; as, a railroad *king*; *king* of beasts. **4.** a *Chess.* The principal piece. b *Cards.* A card bearing a picture of a king. c *Checkers.* A man that has moved entirely across the board.

King Arthur. A legendary king of Britain of the 6th century, who became the central figure of a great cycle of romance. See CAMELAN.

king'bird' (kĭng'bûrd'), *n.* Any of several American flycatchers, noted for their pugnacity.

king'bolt' (kĭng'bōlt'), *n.* A vertical bolt holding in place the forward axle of a vehicle or a truck of a railroad car.

king'dom (-dŭm), *n.* **1.** A state or territory subject to a king or queen; also, sphere of control; domain; as, the *kingdom* of one's mind. **2.** The spiritual realm having God as its head. **3.** One of the three grand divisions of natural objects, namely: *mineral*, *vegetable*, *animal kingdoms*.

king'fish'er (-fĭsh'ẽr), *n.* Any of a family of birds, mostly crested, bright-colored, and having a long, stout, sharp bill.

king'let (-lĕt), *n.* **1.** A petty king. **2.** Any of several very small birds resembling the warblers.

king'ly (-lĭ), *a.* [3] Of or becoming a king; royal; sovereign; regal. — *adv.* In a kingly manner.

Syn. Imperial, majestic, august. — KINGLY, REGAL, ROYAL. **Kingly** usually refers to the character of a king, or to kinglike dispositions, feelings, or purposes; **regal**, rather to the office of a king, or (esp.) to its external state or pomp; as, *kingly* courtesy; *regal* state. **Royal** commonly applies to that which is associated with the crown; as, the *royal* family.

king'-post', *n. Carpentry.* An upright post connecting the apex and base of a triangular truss.

king'ship (kĭng'shĭp), *n.* **1.** State, office, or dignity of a king. **2.** Royal rule or government; as, to revolt against *kingship*. **3.** Majesty; — with possessive pronoun; as, his *kingship* was indisposed.

kink (kĭnk), *n.* A twist or loop in a rope, thread, etc., caused by a doubling or winding upon itself. — *v. i.* To form a kink, as a rope or thread. — *v. t.* To cause to kink; make a kink in.

kink'y (kĭnk'ĭ), *a.* [3] Having kinks.

kins'folk' (kĭnz'fōk'), *n. pl.* Relatives; kindred.

kin'ship (kĭn'shĭp), *n.* Quality or state of being kin. — **Syn.** See AFFINITY.

kins'man (kĭnz'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A relative. — **kins'wom'an** (-wo͝om'ăn), *n. fem.*; *pl.* -WOMEN.

ki-osk' (kē-ŏsk'), *n.* **1.** A Turkish open summer-house or pavilion. **2.** A similar structure used as a news stand, band stand, etc.

kip (kĭp), *n.* Hide or leather from a young or small beast.

kip'per (kĭp'ẽr), *v. t.* To cure, by salting, etc., and then drying or smoking; as, *kippered* herring.

Kir-ghiz' (kĭr-gēz'), *n.*; *pl.* -GHIZ or -GHIZES (-ēz). A member of a race of Turkic speech and Mongolian stock, chiefly of the steppes of Central Asia.

kirk (kûrk), *n.* = CHURCH. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

kir'tle (kûr't'l), *n. Archaic.* **1.** A man's tunic or coat. **2.** A woman's gown.

kis'met (kĭs'mĕt), *n.* Fate. *Oriental.*

kiss (kĭs), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To touch or press with the lips, as a mark of greeting, forgiveness, etc.; salute with the lips. **2.** To touch gently or lightly; as, the wind *kissed* the trees. — *n.* **1.** A salute or caress with the lips. **2.** A gentle touch or contact. **3.** A small piece of confectionery. — **kiss'er**, *n.* [8].

kit (kĭt), *n.* A kitten.

kit, *n.* A small violin.

kit, *n.* **1.** A wooden vessel of various kinds, as a small tub, pail, or the like; as, a *kit* of mackerel. **2.** A set or collection of tools or implements.

kitch'en (kĭch'ĕn), *n.* **1.** A room appropriated to cookery. **2.** Cooking department; cuisine.

kitch'en-ette' (kĭch'ĕn-ĕt'), *n.* A room combining a very small kitchen and a pantry.

kitchen garden. A vegetable garden.

kite (kīt), *n.* **1.** Any of certain birds of the hawk family, mostly small or medium-sized, with long narrow wings. **2.** A contrivance to be flown in the air at the end of a string.

kith (kĭth), *n.* Familiar friends, neighbors, etc., collectively; by confusion, kindred or kin. *Archaic*, except in *kith and kin*.

kit'ten (kĭt'n), *n.* A young cat. — **-ish**, *a.* [4, 8].

klep'to-ma'ni-a (klĕp'tō-mā'nĭ-*ȧ*), *n.* An insane propensity to steal.

klep'to-ma'ni-ac (-ăk), *n.* One having kleptomania.

Kling'sor (klĭng'zôr), *n.* In Wagner's "Parsifal," a magician who sets fair women to beguile the knights.

knack (năk), *n.* **1.** A clever way of doing something; an ingenious device. **2.** Skill; dexterity; as, to have the *knack* of doing something.

knap'sack' (năp'săk'), *n.* A case of canvas or leather for carrying necessaries on the back.

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knave (nāv), *n.* **1.** A boy or male servant or menial. *Archaic.* **2.** A tricky fellow: rogue. **3.** A playing card bearing the picture of a servant or a soldier; a jack.

knav'er-y (nāv'ĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). Practices of a knave; trickery; rascality.

knav'ish (-ĭsh), *a.* [†] Like or characteristic of a knave. — **knav'ish-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **knav'ish-ness**, *n.* [8].

knead (nēd), *v. t.* **1.** To work and press into a mass, usually with the hands, as dough. **2.** To treat or form as by kneading; as, to *knead* a pillow. — **knead'er**, *n.* [8].

knee (nē), *n.* **1.** The joint, or the region of the joint, in the middle part of the leg. **2.** Something suggestive of the bent knee.

knee'cap' (nē'kăp'), *n.* The patella.

kneed (nēd), *a.* Having (such) knees.

knee'–deep', *a.* Rising, or sunk, to the knees.

kneel (nēl), *v. i.*; KNELT (nĕlt) or KNEELED (nēld); KNEEL'ING. To fall or rest on the knees or a knee.

knee'pan' (nē'păn'), *n.* The patella; kneecap.

knell (nĕl), *v. t.* To summon or proclaim by or as by a knell. — *v. i.* To ring; esp., to toll at a death or a funeral; sound as a knell or as a warning or evil omen. — *n.* The stroke of a bell, esp. at a death or a funeral; hence, a sound indicating the passing away of something.

knelt (nĕlt), *pret. & p. p.* of KNEEL.

knew (nū), *pret.* of KNOW.

Knick'er-bock'er (nĭk'ĕr-bŏk'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A descendant of the old Dutch settlers of New York; hence, any New Yorker. **2.** [*l. c.*] *pl.* A kind of short breeches gathered at the knee.

knick'knack' (-năk'), *n.* A trifle or toy.

knife (nīf), *n.; pl.* KNIVES (nīvz). A cutting instrument consisting of a thin blade fastened to a handle. See TOOLS, *Illust.* — *v. t.* [1] To cut, stab, etc., with a knife.

knight (nīt), *n.* **1.** One devoted to the service of a lady as her attendant or champion. **2.** **a** In feudal times, a mounted man-at-arms; esp., one who was admitted to a special military rank and bound to chivalrous conduct. **b** In modern times, a man on whom knighthood has been conferred by a sovereign; in Great Britain, ranking next below a baronet, and having the title *Sir*. **3.** *Chess.* A certain piece usually bearing a horse's head. — *v. t.* To dub or create (one) a knight.

knight'–er'rant, *n.; pl.* KNIGHTS-ERRANT. A knight who traveled in search of adventures. — **knight'–er'rant-ry**, *n.*

knight'hood (nīt'hŏŏd), *n.* **1.** The rank, profession, or character of a knight. **2.** Body of knights.

knight'ly, *a.* [3] Of, pert. to, or becoming a knight; chivalrous. — *adv.* In a manner becoming a knight. — **-li-ness**, *n.* [8].

Knight Templar; *pl.* KNIGHTS TEMPLARS. **1.** See TEMPLAR, 1. **2.** A member of an order of Freemasonry reputed to be directly descended from the ancient Templars.

knit (nĭt), *v. t.*; *pret & p. p.* KNIT or KNIT'TED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* KNIT'TING. **1.** To form, as a textile fabric, by interlacing yarn or thread in loops with needles; as, to *knit* a stocking. **2.** To bring or bind together as by knitting; unite firmly; as, to *knit* the parts of a fractured bone; often, to develop in strength or sturdiness; as, a well-*knit* man. **3.** To draw together; wrinkle; as, to *knit* the brows. **4.** To bind by a social, legal, or similar tie; also, to form (such a tie); as, to *knit* a peace between nations. — *v. i.* **1.** To weave by making knots or loops. **2.** To grow together.

knit'ting (nĭt'ĭng), *vb. n.* Action of one that knits, or the work or fabric made by one that knits.

knives (nīvz), *n., pl.* of KNIFE.

knob (nŏb), *n.* **1.** A rounded protuberance or mass; bunch; lump; as, a *knob* on a bone. **2.** A knoblike ornament or handle; as, the *knob* of a door. **3.** A rounded hill, esp. an isolated one.

knob'by (-bĭ), *a.* [3] Abounding in knobs.

knock (nŏk), *v. i.* **1.** To strike a sharp or resounding blow, as with something hard or heavy or with the fist; rap; hit; as, to *knock* at a door. **2.** To drive or be driven against something; collide; as, the waves *knock* against the rocks. — **to knock about**, to travel or wander about in an irregular way. *Colloq.* — *v. t.* To strike sharply or resoundingly, as with something hard or heavy; beat; hit; as, to *knock* a ball with a bat. — **to knock about**, to strike hither and thither; treat roughly. — **to k. out**, to force out by a blow or blows; also, to defeat. — *n.* An act of knocking; a blow; rap.

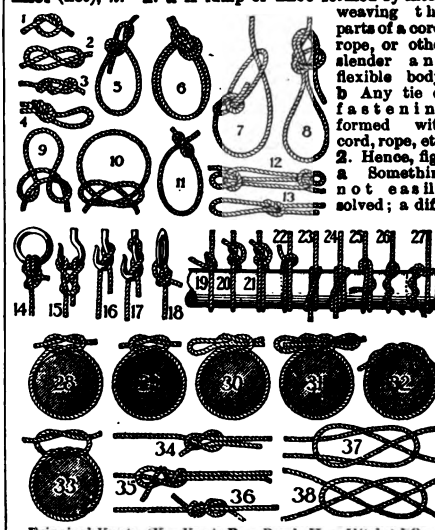
knock'a-bout' (nŏk'ă-bout'), *n.* A kind of small yacht, with mainsail and jib, but no bowsprit.

knock'er (-ĕr), *n.* One that knocks; specifically, a kind of hammer hinged to a door, for knocking.

knock'–knee', *n.* A condition in which the knees touch each other in walking. — **knock'–kneed'**, *a.*

knoll (nōl), *n.* A small round hill; mound.

knot (nŏt), *n.* **1.** **a** A lump or knob formed by interweaving the parts of a cord, rope, or other slender and flexible body. **b** Any tie or fastening formed with cord, rope, etc. **2.** Hence, fig.: **a** Something not easily solved; a diffi-



Principal Knots. (K.=Knot; B. = Bend; H. = Hitch.) 1 Overhand K.; 2 Figure-of-eight K.; 3 Stevedore's K.; 4 Loop K.; 5 Bowline (Knot); 6 Bowline on a Bight; 7 Running Bowline; 8 Bowline with a Bight; 9 Harness H.; 10 Prolonge K.; 11 Slide K.; 12 Sheepshank; 13 Slip, or Running, K.; 14 Anchor K. or Fisherman's B.; 15 Cat's-paw; 16 Single, 17 Double, Blackwall H.; 18 Studding-sail Tack B.; 19, 20 Half Hitches; 21 Rolling H.; 22 Round Turn and Half H.; 23 Clove H., or Builder's K.; 24 Magnus H.; 25 Studding-sail Halyard B.; 26 Timber H.; 27 Timber and a Half H.; 28 Reef, Square, or Flat, K.; 29 Granny K.; 30 Single, 31 Double, Bowknot; 32, 33 Surgeon's K.; 34 Becket, Sheet, or Hawser B., or Weaver's K.; 35 Double Sheet B.; 36 Englishman's Tie; 37 Single, 38 Double, Carrick B.

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culty; problem. **b** A bond; tie; specifically, the marriage tie. **3.** A bow, cockade, or epaulet. **4.** A cluster; group; as, a *knot* of politicians. **5.** A knob; lump; esp., in a plant or tree, the hard lump at the point of insertion of a branch. **6.** A figure of interlaced lines, as in embroidery. **7.** A point where several or many lines, nerves, etc. meet or intersect. **8.** *Naut.* **a** A division of the log line, showing the rate of a vessel's motion. **b** A unit of speed = one nautical mile (6,080.27 feet) an hour. **c** Loosely, in reference to speed, a nautical mile. — *v. t.;* KNOT'TED; -TING. **1.** To tie in or with, or form into, a knot or knots; as, to *knot* a rope. **2.** To unite closely or intricately; entangle. — *v. i.* To form knots, as in a cord; tangle; as, a wet line *knots* easily.

knot'ted (-ĕd), *p. a.* [4] **1.** Tied in or with a knot or knots; as, a *knotted* whip. **2.** Knotty. **3.** Decorated with knobs or bosses; as, a *knotted* arch.

knot'ty (-ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Full of knots; knotted; gnarled; as, *knotty* timber. **2.** Intricate; puzzling; as, a *knotty* problem. — **knot'ti-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

knout (nout; nōōt), *n.* A kind of whip for flogging criminals. — *v. t.* To punish with the knout.

know (nō), *v. t.; pret.* KNEW (nū); *p. p.* KNOWN (nōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* KNOW'ING. **1.** To perceive; recognize; recognize as distinct; distinguish; as, to *know* a person by sight. **2.** To perceive or apprehend as true; perceive with understanding and conviction; as, to *know* that two and two make four. **3.** To be convinced or assured of; as, I *know* it, but I do not understand it. **4.** To have or acquire information about; as, to *know* the circumstances of an accident. **5.** To be acquainted with; as, to *know* an author. **6.** To have practical knowledge or information of; be skilled in; as, to *know* the printer's art. — *v. i.* **1.** To have knowledge; have a clear and certain perception; as, to *know* of a remedy. **2.** To be certain or confident; as, I do not think, I *know*. — **know'er**, *n.* [8].

know'a-ble (nō'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] That may be known.

know'ing, *p. a.* [4] **1.** Informed; intelligent; as, a *knowing* dog. **2.** Artful; cunning; shrewd; as, a *knowing* look. — **know'ing-ly**, *adv.* [8].

knowl'edge (nŏl'ĕj), *n.* **1.** Familiarity from actual experience; practical skill; as, a *knowledge* of life. **2.** Acquaintance with fact; hence, scope of information; as, it has not come to my *knowledge*. **3.** Act or state of knowing; clear perception of fact, truth, or duty; as, to acquire *knowledge*. **4.** Enlightenment; learning; all that is known; as, guided by the light of *knowledge*.

Syn. KNOWLEDGE, WISDOM, SCIENCE, INFORMATION. **Knowledge** denotes acquaintance with, or clear perception of, facts; **wisdom** is the capacity of judging soundly and dealing broadly with facts, esp. in their practical relations to life and conduct. **Science** is exact, organized, and classified knowledge, esp. in relation to the physical world. **Information** is knowledge communicated or acquired, especially by reading or observation.

known (nōn), *p. p.* of KNOW.

know'-noth'ing, *n.* An ignoramus.

knuck'le (nŭk''l), *n.* **1.** A rounded prominence at a finger joint. **2.** The knee or hock joint of a quadruped, with the adjacent parts, used in cookery; as, a *knuckle* of veal. **3.** Something shaped or projecting like a knuckle. — *v. i.* [1] To yield; submit; — usually with *down* or *under*.

knurl (nûrl), *n.* A knot, knob, or nodule.

knurl'y (-ĭ), *a.* [3] Full of knurls.

ko'bold (kō'bŏld), *n.* In German folklore: **a** A kind of domestic spirit or brownie. **b** A kind of gnome.

ko'dak (-dăk), *n.* A kind of portable photographic camera. — *v. t. & i.* To photograph with a kodak.

Koh'i-noor' (kō'hĭ-nōōr'; kō'ĭ-), *n.* A diamond of great size, now one of the British crown jewels.

ko'la (kō'lȧ), *n.* The kola nut or extract from it.

kola nut. The nut of an African tree, cultivated in the West Indies and Brazil. It contains caffeine.

koo'doo (kōō'dōō), *n.* A large handsome African antelope. See DEER AND ANTELOPE, *Illust.*

ko'peck (kō'pĕk), *n.* Also **ko'pek**. A small Russian copper coin, the 100th part of a ruble.

Ko-ran' (kō-răn'; kō'răn), *n.* The scriptures of the Mohammedans.

Ko-re'an (kō-rē'ăn), *a. & n.* Of or pertaining to Korea or the Koreans, or their language.

ko'sher (kō'shẽr), *a.* Ceremonially clean, according to Jewish law; — used of food, esp. meat.

ko-tow' (kō-tou'), *v. i.* Also **kow-tow'**. To kneel and knock the forehead on the ground in homage or worship. — *n.* Act of kotowing. *Both Chinese.*

kou'miss, kou'myss (kōō'mĭs). Vars. of KUMISS.

kraal (kräl), *n.* **1.** A form of stockaded village of South African natives. **2.** A stockade or pen for live stock. *South Africa.*

krem'lin (krĕm'lĭn), *n.* The citadel of a town or city, esp. [*cap.*] that of Moscow.

Kriem'hild (krēm'hĭlt), *n.* *Ger. Myth.* In the Nibelungenlied, the wife of Siegfried. After his death she is married to Etzel and instigates the slaughter of her kinsmen, in revenge for Hagen's murder of Siegfried. See BRUNHILD, SIEGFRIED.

Kriss Krin'gle (krĭs krĭŋ'g'l). Santa Claus.

Ku'-Klux', *or* **Ku'klux'** (kū'klŭks'), *n.* *U.S. Hist.* A secret political organization in the South, active for several years after the close of the Civil War, and aiming chiefly to repress the political power of the freedmen; — called also **Ku-Klux Klan**. Also, a member of the organization.

ku'miss (kōō'mĭs), *n.* Also **ku'myss**. A fermented (or distilled) liquor made from milk.

Kun'dry (kōōn'drĭ), *n.* In Wagner's "Parsifal," a woman doomed to wander in helpless remorse. Parsifal lifts the curse from her by resisting her wiles.

Kurd (kōōrd), *n.* A member of a fierce, dark race of Kurdistan. — **Kurd'ish** (kōōr'dĭsh), *a. & n.* [8].

Kym'ri, Kym'ry (kĭm'rĭ), **Kym'ric.** Vars. of CYMRY, etc.

L

L (ĕl); *pl.* L's or Ls (ĕlz). **1.** The twelfth letter of the English alphabet. **2.** Something shaped like, or making a shape like, the letter L, esp. an extension to a main building at right angles to its length.

la (lä), *n.* *Music.* The sixth of the syllables used in solmization; — applied to the sixth tone of the diatonic scale.

La'ban (lā'băn), *n.* In the Bible, the father of Leah and Rachel, the wives of Jacob. See *Gen.* xxix.

la'bel (lā'bĕl), *n.* A slip of silk, paper, parchment, metal, etc., affixed to anything, and indicating the contents, ownership, destination, etc. — *v. t.* [7] **1.** To affix a label to; as, to *label* a package. **2.** To describe or designate as by a label; tag; as, to *label* a bottle "poison."

la'bi-al (lā'bĭ-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the lips. **2.** **a** Articulated mainly by the lips, as *b*, *p*, *m*. **b** Modified by contraction of the lips, as ōō (fōōd), ō (ōld), etc. — *n.* A labial consonant.

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la'bi-ate (lā'bĭ-āt), *a.* Having lips or liplike parts, as a flower.

la'bi-o-den'tal (-ō-dĕn'tăl), *a.* Formed or articulated with the coöperation of the lips, or one lip, and the teeth, as *f* and *v*. — *n.* A labiodental consonant.

la'bi-um (lā'bĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -BIA (-ă). A lip.

la'bor (-bĕr), *n.* [5] **1.** Toil; exertion; work. **2.** Hired workers, as a body or class; as, the rights of *labor*. **3.** An act of laboring; a work; task; as, the "*labors*" of Hercules. **4.** Travail; childbirth. — **Syn.** See WORK. — *v. i.* **1.** To perform labor; work; toil; as, "Six days shalt thou *labor*" (*Ex.* xx. 9). **2.** To be oppressed with difficulties or disease; move slowly, as under a burden; *Naut.*, to pitch or roll heavily.

la'bo-ra-to-ry (lăb'ō-rā-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A place devoted to experimental study in natural science, or to testing, analyzing, or preparing drugs, chemicals, explosives, etc.

Labor Day. A legal holiday in most States of the U. S., usually the first Monday of September.

la'bored (lā'bĕrd), *p. a.* [5] Produced or done laboriously; elaborate; not easy or natural.

la'bor-er (-bĕr-ĕr), *n.* [5] One who labors; esp., one who does physical labor or work that requires strength rather than skill. — **Syn.** See WORKMAN.

la-bo'ri-ous (lă-bō'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Requiring labor; toilsome; as, a *laborious* task. **2.** Diligent; industrious; as, a *laborious* mechanic. — **la-bo'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **la-bo'ri-ous-ness**, *n.* [8].

la-bur'num (lă-bûr'nŭm), *n.* Any of a genus (*Laburnum*) of European poisonous, yellow-flowered shrubs, or small trees.

lab'y-rinth (lăb'ĭ-rĭnth), *n.* **1.** A place full of intricate passageways; a maze. **2.** An inextricable or bewildering state of things; as, a *labyrinth* of falsehood, doubt, etc. **3.** The internal ear.

Syn. LABYRINTH, MAZE are often used with little distinction. *Labyrinth* emphasizes the idea of structural intricacy; *maze*, which often applies to what is shifting, heightens the implication of confusion or bewilderment; as, a *labyrinth* of paths; a *maze* of crossing and interwoven lines.

lab'y-rin'thi-an (-rĭn'thĭ-ăn), **lab'y-rin'thic** (-thĭk), *a.* [4] Labyrinthine.

lab'y-rin'thine (-thĭn), *a.* Pertaining to or like a labyrinth; intricate; involved.

lac, lakh (lăk), *n.* One hundred thousand; also, a vaguely great number. *Anglo-Indian.*

lac (lăk), *n.* A resinous substance secreted by a certain scale insect. See SHELLAC, *n.*

lace (lās), *n.* **1.** A string, cord, or band, passing through holes, and used to draw and hold together opposite edges. **2.** An ornamental braid for trimming; — now only in *gold lace* or *silver lace*. **3.** An openwork fabric of fine threads, usually figured; a delicate tissue of thread. — *v. t. & i.* [1] **1.** To fasten, unite, compress, adorn, or trim with or as with a lace. **2.** To beat; as, to *lace* one soundly.

lac'er-ate (lăs'ĕr-āt), *v. t.* [1] To tear; rend; mangle; as, to *lacerate* the flesh. Hence: To afflict; harrow; as, to *lacerate* the heart with a pitiful tale.

lac'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of lacerating. **2.** A wound made by lacerating.

Lach'e-sis (lăk'ē-sĭs), *n.* One of the Fates.

lach'ry-mal (lăk'rĭ-măl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to tears. **2.** *Anat.* Designating, pert. to, or situated near, the organs producing tears; as, a *lachrymal* gland.

lach'ry-mose (-mōs), *a.* [4] Shedding tears.

lac'ing (lās'ĭng), *vb. n.* **1.** Action of one that laces. **2.** Something that laces.

lack (lăk), *n.* Deficiency; want; need.

Syn. LACK, WANT (often interchangeable) agree in the idea of deficiency. But *lack* often merely states the fact of absence or defect; *want* commonly implies that what is lacking is desirable or necessary. — *v. i.* **1.** To be wanting; — chiefly in *p. pr.*; as, funds were *lacking*. **2.** To have need. — *v. t.* **1.** To be without or deficient in; as, to *lack* manners. **2.** To want; need.

lack'a-dai'si-cal (lăk'ă-dā'zĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] Affectedly languishing. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

lack'er. Var. of LACQUER.

lack'ey (lăk'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -EYS (-ĭz). A footman; valet. — *v. i. & t.* To serve or attend as a lackey.

la-con'ic (lă-kŏn'ĭk), *a.* [4] Expressing much in few words; concise. — **la-con'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

lac'quer (lăk'ĕr), *n.* **1.** **a** A varnish consisting of a solution of shellac in alcohol. **b** Any of various varnishes with a resin as the base; specif., the natural varnish got in Japan from the sap of a species of sumac. **2.** A decorative article of wood coated with Japanese or other Oriental lacquer; collectively, such work or articles. — *v. t.* To cover or coat with lacquer; varnish.

lac'quey (lăk'ĭ). Var. of LACKEY.

lac'ri-mal. Var. of LACHRYMAL.

la-crosse' (lă-krŏs'), *n.* A game of ball, played with long-handled rackets, called *crosses*.

lac-ta'tion (lăk-tā'shŭn), *n.* The secretion of milk by the mammary gland; act of giving suck.

lac'te-al (lăk'tē-ăl), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, consisting of, or like, milk; milky. **2.** Conveying or containing chyle; as, the *lacteal* vessels. — *n.* One of the lymphatics of the small intestine which convey chyle to the thoracic duct.

lac'tic (lăk'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to milk; as, *lactic* acid, formed in the souring of milk, etc.

lac-tom'e-ter (lăk-tŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* An instrument for estimating the richness of milk.

lac'tose (lăk'tōs), *n.* A crystalline sugar, present in milk. Called also *milk sugar* or *sugar of milk*.

la-cu'na (lă-kū'nă), *n.*; *pl.* L. -NÆ (-nē), E. -NAS (-năs). **1.** A blank space; gap. **2.** One of the minute cavities in bone occupied by the bone cells.

lad (lăd), *n.* A boy; youth.

lad'der (lăd'ĕr), *n.* **1.** An appliance, consisting of two long side pieces joined at intervals by rungs, forming steps for ascent or descent. **2.** Something by which one attains to eminence.

lad'die (lăd'ĭ), *n.* A lad; a male sweetheart; — a term of affection. *Chiefly Scot.*

lade (lād), *v. t.*; *pret.* LAD'ED (lād'ĕd); *p. p.* LAD'ED, LAD'EN (lād'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LAD'ING. **1.** To load; put a burden or load on or in. **2.** To throw or lift in or out, with a ladle, dipper, etc.; dip; bail. — *v. i.* **1.** To load; take on cargo. **2.** To dip up a liquid.

lad'ing (-ĭng), *n.* **1.** A loading. **2.** Load; cargo; freight; burden. — **Syn.** See FREIGHT.

la'dle (lā'd'l), *n.* A long-handled cuplike spoon or dipper used in lading or dipping. — *v. t.* [1] To take up and convey in a ladle.

la'dy (lā'dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). **1.** A woman having proprietary rights, rule, or authority; mistress; — correlative of *lord*. **2.** A sweetheart; ladylove. **3.** [*cap.*] The Virgin Mary; — with *Our*. **4.** A woman of social distinction or position; a well-bred woman; — correlative of *gentleman*. **5.** [*cap.*] In England, a title prefixed to the names of women of certain ranks. — **Syn.** See FEMALE, *n.*

la'dy-bird' (-bûrd'), *n.* Any of various small, often brightly colored beetles.

la'dy-bug' (-bŭg'), *n.* A ladybird.

Lady Day. Annunciation, March 25.

la'dy-like' (-līk'), *a.* [4] Like a lady; esp., becoming or suitable to a lady. — **Syn.** See FEMALE, *a.*

la'dy-love' (-lŭv'), *n.* A sweetheart or mistress.

la'dy-ship (-shĭp), *n.* Rank or position of a lady; — used (when preceded by *her* or *your*) to designate or address one having the title of *Lady*.

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la'dy's-slip'per (lā'dĭz-slĭp'ẽr), *n.* Also **la'dy-slip'per.** Any of various orchids, the flower of which suggests a slipper.

Lady's-slipper.

lag (lăg), *n.* A falling behind or retardation, as in a current. — *v. i.*; LAGGED (lăgd); LAG'GING (lăg'ĭng). To move slowly; loiter. — **lag'ger,** *n.*

lager beer, *or* **lager** (lä'gẽr), *n.* A kind of beer made originally in Germany.

lag'gard (lăg'ärd), *a.* [4] Lagging; loitering. — *n.* One who lags. — **-ly,** *adv.* [8].

la-goon' (lȧ-gōōn'), *n.* Also **la-gune'.** A shallow channel or lake, esp. one near the sea.

la'ic (lā'ĭk), *n.* Layman.

laid (lād), *pret. & p. p.* of the verb LAY; **lain** (lān), *p. p.* of the verb LIE.

lair (lâr), *n.* The bed or couch of a wild beast.

laird (lârd), *n.* A landholder. *Scot.*

la'i-ty (lā'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** The people, as distinguished from the clergy; laymen. **2.** Those not of a certain profession.

lake (lāk), *n.* **1.** A purplish red pigment prepared from lac or cochineal; also, the color of this pigment. **2.** Any of many insoluble metallic compounds of coloring matter.

lake, *n.* A considerable inland body of standing water; also, an expanded part of a river.

lakh (lăk). Var. of LAC, one hundred thousand.

la'ma (lä'mȧ), *n.* In Tibet, Mongolia, etc., a priest or monk of **Lamaism** (a form of Buddhism); — so called by foreigners.

lamb (lăm), *n.* **1.** A young sheep. **2.** A person like, or suggestive of, a lamb, as in being innocent. **3.** Lamb's flesh.

lam'ben-cy (lăm'bĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being lambent; that which is lambent.

lam'bent (-bĕnt), *a.* [4] **1.** Playing or touching lightly, as over a surface; as, a *lambent* flame. **2.** Softly bright or radiant; as, a *lambent* sky. — **lam'bent-ly,** *adv.* [8].

lamb'kin (lăm'kĭn), *n.* A small or young lamb.

lam'bre-quin (lăm'brē-kĭn; lăm'bẽr-), *n.* A drapery pendent from a shelf or window casing. *U. S.*

lamb'skin' (lăm'skĭn'), *n.* A lamb's skin, or leather made from it, esp. with the wool on.

lame (lām), *a.* [3] **1.** Disabled in the leg or foot; crippled. **2.** Fig., halting; defective; as, a *lame* argument. — *v. t.* [1] To make lame; cripple.

la-mel'la (lȧ-mĕl'ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. **-LÆ** (-ē), E. **-LAS** (-ȧz). A thin plate, leaf, or layer.

la-mel'lar (lȧ-mĕl'ȧr; lăm'ĕ-lẽr), *a.* Composed of, arranged in, or characterized by, lamellæ.

lame'ly, *adv.* In a lame manner.

lame'ness, *n.* Quality or condition of being lame.

la-ment' (lȧ-mĕnt'), *v. i.* To express or feel sorrow; weep; wail; mourn greatly. — *v. t.* To express deep sorrow for or about; mourn for; bewail. — *n.* **1.** Expression of grief or sorrow in complaints or cries; lamentation. **2.** Expression of lamentation in literary form, as an elegy or dirge.

lam'en-ta-ble (lăm'ĕn-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] **1.** Mournful; expressing grief; doleful; as, a *lamentable* countenance. **2.** Pitiable; deplorable; as, a *lamentable* error. — **lam'en-ta-bly,** *adv.* [8].

lam'en-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of lamenting. **2.** [*cap.*] *pl.* A book of the Old Testament.

la-ment'ed (lȧ-mĕn'tĕd), *p. a.* [4] Mourned for.

lam'i-na (lăm'ĭ-nȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. **-NÆ** (-nē), E. **-NAS** (-nȧz). **1.** A thin plate or scale; a layer; flake. **2.** *Bot.* The blade of a foliage leaf.

lam'i-nar (-nẽr), *a.* Arranged in thin plates or layers; having the form of a lamina.

lam'i-nate (-nāt), *a.* Shaped like, or made up of, a lamina or laminæ. — (-nāt), *v. t. & i.* [1] **1.** To divide into laminæ. **2.** To form, as metal, into a thin plate, as by rolling. **3.** To cover or construct with laminæ; plate.

lam'i-nat'ed (lăm'ĭ-nāt'ĕd), *a.* Laminate.

lam'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Process of laminating; state of being laminated; also, a lamina.

lamp (lămp), *n.* A vessel with a wick, for burning oil or the like to produce light; hence, any of various devices for producing light or heat; as, an arc *lamp*, incandescent *lamp*, etc.

lamp'black' (-blăk'), *n.* Fine soot from the smoke of carbonaceous substances, used as a pigment.

lam-poon' (lăm-pōōn'), *n.* A personal satire in writing, usually malicious or abusive. — *v. t.* To make the subject of a lampoon. — **-er,** *n.* [8].

lam'prey (lăm'prĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-PREYS** (-prĭz). Any of certain eel-like vertebrates having the mouth large, suctorial, and jawless.

Sea Lamprey. (½)

Lan-cas'tri-an (lăn-kăs'trĭ-ȧn), *a. Eng. Hist.* Of or pertaining to the English royal house of Lancaster. — *n.* A member or supporter of the house of Lancaster, esp. in the Wars of the Roses, in which its symbol was the red rose. Its reigning members were Henry IV., V., and VI.

lance (lȧns), *n.* **1.** A weapon with a long shaft and a sharp steel head, carried by light cavalry. **2.** A soldier armed with a lance; a lancer.

lance, *v. t.* [1] **1.** To pierce with or as with a lance. **2.** To open or cut with or as with a lancet.

Lan'ce-lot (lȧn'sĕ-lŏt), *n.* The most famous knight of King Arthur's Round Table, and the lover of Queen Guinevere. He was the handsomest, most generous, and bravest of knights, but failed in the quest of the Holy Grail. See ELAINE.

lan'ce-o-late (lăn'sĕ-ō-lāt), *a.* Lance-shaped; narrow, tapering to a point; as, a *lanceolate* leaf.

lanc'er (lȧn'sẽr), *n.* **1.** *a* One who lances. *b* A light cavalry soldier armed with the lance. **2.** *pl.* A set of quadrilles of a certain arrangement; also, the music for these dances.

lan'cet (lăn'sĕt), *n.* A surgical instrument, commonly pointed, used in opening abscesses, etc.

lance'wood' (lȧns'wŏŏd'), *n.* A tough, elastic wood, used for bows, cabinetwork, etc.

land (lănd), *n.* **1.** The solid part of the surface of the earth. **2.** Any part of the surface of the earth, as a country, estate, etc.; hence, a nation; a people. **3.** Ground, esp. as to its situation, nature, or quality; soil. — *v. t.* **1.** To put on shore from a vessel: disembark. **2.** To catch; capture; as, to *land* a fish. **3.** To set down after conveying; as, the carriage *landed* him at the station. — *v. i.* **1.** To disembark; of a vessel, to come to shore. **2.** To come to the end of a course, stage, or position; arrive; alight; as, to *land* in a heap.

lan'dau (lăn'dô; -dou), *n.* A four-wheeled covered carriage with the top divided so that the vehicle can be used open or closed.

lan'dau-let' (-dô-lĕt'), *n.* **1.** A small landau. **2.** An automobile with a top like that of a landau.

land'ed (lăn'dĕd), *a.* **1.** Owning land; as, a *landed* proprietor. **2.** Consisting in, or derived from, land.

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land'hold'er (lănd'hōl'dĕr), *n.* A holder or owner of land.

land'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one that lands. **2.** A place for landing, as from a ship, a carriage, etc. **3.** A platform at the end of a flight of stairs.

land'la'dy (lănd'lā'dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). **1.** A woman who has tenants. **2.** The mistress of an inn, lodging house, or boarding house.

land'locked' (-lŏkt'), *a.* [4] **1.** Inclosed, or nearly so, by land. **2.** Confined to fresh water, as a fish, by some barrier.

land'lord' (-lôrd'), *n.* **1.** One who holds and lets real estate to another. **2.** The master of an inn, lodging house, or boarding house.

land'lub'ber (-lŭb'ĕr), *n. Naut.* A landsman; hence, any one who is clumsy on shipboard.

land'mark' (-märk'), *n.* **1.** A mark to designate the boundary of land. **2.** Any conspicuous object on land that serves as a guide. **3.** An event or object which marks a turning point or a stage.

land'own'er (lănd'ōn'ĕr), *n.* An owner of land.

land'scape (lănd'skāp), *n.* **1.** A portion of land comprehended in one view, esp. in its pictorial aspect. **2.** A picture representing natural scenery.

land'slide' (-slīd') } *n.* The slipping down of a
land'slip' (-slĭp') } mass of earth or rock on any steep slope; the mass which slips down.

lands'man (lăndz'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who lives on the land; — opposed to *seaman*.

land'ward (lănd'wĕrd), *adv.* Toward the land. — *a.* Lying or being toward the land.

land'wards (-wĕrdz). Var. of LANDWARD.

lane (lān), *n.* A narrow passageway or road between fences or hedges; an alley between buildings; any narrow passageway or track.

lang'syne' (lăng'sīn'), *adv. & n.* Long since; long ago. *Scot.*

lan'guage (lăn'gwĭj), *n.* **1.** The body of words and forms of speech used by a considerable community; a tongue; as, the English *language*. **2.** Any means of expressing feeling or thought. **3.** a Form, manner, or style of expression, esp. verbal expression. b The vocabulary and phraseology pertaining to an art or a department of knowledge; as, the *language* of chemistry.

Syn. LANGUAGE, SPEECH. *Language* is the general term; *speech* rather suggests vocal utterance.

lan'guid (-gwĭd), *a.* [4] **1.** Drooping or flagging from exhaustion; weak; as, *languid* limbs. **2.** Sluggish; apathetic; listless; without force; as, a *languid* interest. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

Syn. *Languid* emphasizes the idea of weakness or faintness; *listless*, that of mere indifference or inertia: as, illness had left him *languid*; a dreamy, *listless* mood.

lan'guish (-gwĭsh), *v. i.* **1.** To become languid; to lose strength or animation; as, to *languish* in prison. **2.** To droop or pine with longing. **3.** To assume an appealing expression of weariness or emotion.

lan'guish-ing, *p. a.* [4] **1.** Becoming languid. **2.** Amorously pensive; as, *languishing* eyes.

lan'guor (-gĕr; -gwĕr), *n.* **1.** A languid state due to exhaustion; lassitude. **2.** Listless indolence; tender dreaminess. **3.** Dullness, as of business.

lan'guor-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [4] Producing, or tending to produce, languor; characterized by languor.

lan'iard, *n.* Var. of LANYARD.

lank (lăŋk), *a.* [3] Slender and thin; lean; shrunken. — Syn. See THIN. — **lank'ness**, *n.* [8].

lank'y (lăŋk'ĭ), *a.* [3] Lank; esp., of a person, tall, spare, and loose-jointed. — **lank'i-ness**, *n.* [8].

lan'tern (lăn'tĕrn), *n.* **1.** Something inclosing and protecting a light, either portable or fixed. **2.** *Arch.* a An open structure on a roof, to give light and air to the interior. b A cupola or tower-like member crowning a larger one.

lan'yard (lăn'yärd), *n. Naut.* A short piece of rope or line for firing old-style cannon, for passing through the deadeyes of a ship's shrouds, etc.

La-oc'o-ön (lā-ŏk'ō-ŏn), *n. Class. Myth.* A priest of Apollo at Troy, who incurred the enmity of Athena. He was destroyed, with his two sons, by two sea serpents, sent by the goddess.

lap (lăp), *n.* **1.** The loose or lower part of a coat or gown. **2.** The part of the clothing that lies on the knees, thighs, etc., as one sits; the part of the person so covered; as, on his mother's *lap*; figuratively, place of rearing and fostering; as, the *lap* of luxury.

lap, *v. t. & i.*; LAPPED (lăpt); LAP'PING. **1.** To fold; bend and lay (over or on something); wrap or wind (around something); as, to *lap* a piece of cloth. **2.** To infold; hold as in the lap; cuddle; as, *lapped* in luxury. **3.** To lay or lie over or by the side of anything so as partly or wholly to cover it; as, to *lap* a shingle over another; the edges *lap*. — *n.* **1.** That part of a thing that overlaps another; also, the measure of such overlapping; as, the *lap* of a board. **2.** State, or the extent, of overlapping; as, a *lap* of half a boat length. **3.** One circuit around a race track; as, to win by a *lap*.

lap, *v. i.* **1.** To take up liquid with the tongue. **2.** To make a sound as of taking up drink with the tongue. — *v. t.* **1.** To lick up with a quick motion of the tongue. **2.** Of water, to wash or splash gently. — *n.* Act or sound of lapping.

lap dog. A pet dog which may be held in the lap.

la-pel' (lă-pĕl'), *n.* That part of the front of a coat continuing the collar.

lap'ful (lăp'fo͝ol), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). As much as the lap holds.

lap'i-da-ry (lăp'ĭ-dĕ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). An artificer who cuts, polishes, and engraves precious stones. — *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the art of cutting or engraving stones. **2.** Engraved on stone.

la-pil'lus (lă-pĭl'ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-ī). A small stone; in *Geol.*, *pl.*, small stony or glassy fragments of lava thrown out in volcanic eruptions.

‖ **la'pis la'zu-li** (lā'pĭs lăz'ū-lī). [L.] A stone of a rich azure blue; also, its color.

Lap'land-er (lăp'lănd-ĕr), *n.* A Lapp.

Lapp (lăp), *n.* **1.** One of a Mongoloid race, of northern Scandinavia and parts of Russia, of very short stature. **2.** The language of the Lapps, allied to that of the Finns and Magyars.

lap'pet (-ĕt), *n.* **1.** A loose fold or flap of a garment or headdress. **2.** Anything hanging or lying in a fold or loosely pendent, as a flap of flesh.

lapse (lăps), *n.* **1.** A slip, as of tongue or pen; a fault; a slight deviation from truth, accuracy, etc.; as, a *lapse* of justice. **2.** A fall or apostasy; as, a *lapse* of faith. **3.** *Law.* The termination or failure of a right or privilege through neglect to exercise it or failure of some contingency; as, the *lapse* of an insurance policy. **4.** A gliding; a gradual passing; as, the *lapse* of water; *lapse* of time. **5.** A falling into ruin or disuse, as a custom. — *v. i.* [1] **1.** To pass, fall, or slip by lapse. **2.** To fall into disuse or ruin. — **lapsed** (lăpst), *p. a.*

lap'stone' (lăp'stōn'), *n.* A stone held in the lap, on which shoemakers beat leather.

lap'wing' (lăp'wĭng'), *n.* An Old World plover, noted for its slow flight and wailing cry.

lar'board (lär'bôrd; -bĕrd), *n. Naut.* The port side. *Now Rare.* — **lar'board**, *a.*

lar'ce-ny (lär'sĕ-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). *Law.* The unlawful taking away of personal property with intent to deprive the rightful owner of it; theft.

larch (lärch), *n.* **1.** Any of a certain genus of trees

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of the pine family, having short deciduous leaves. Also, their wood. See TREES (CONIFEROUS), *Illust.* 2. Any of several conifers of related genera.

Branch of Larch (reduced) showing Leaves and mature Cones.

lard (lärd), *n.* The rendered fat of swine, esp. the internal abdominal fat. — *v. t.* 1. To stuff or enrich with pork or bacon; as, to *lard* poultry. 2. To smear with lard, fat, or grease. 3. To garnish; interlard; as, a speech *larded* with slang.

lard'er (lär'dẽr), *n.* A place where meat and other articles of food are kept.

la'res (lā'rēz), *n. pl.; sing.* **LAR** (lär); *E. pl.* **LARS** (lärz). *Roman Religion.* Gods or spirits of the house, fields, etc. Cf. PENATES.

large (lärj), *a.* [3] 1. Having power, capacity, or scope greater than is usual; capacious; — as, a *large* mind, heart, sympathy. 2. Exceeding most other things of like kind in bulk, capacity, quantity, etc.; big; great; — opposed to *small.* — **Syn.** See GREAT. — *n.* Liberty; freedom. *Obs.*, exc. in: **at large.** a Without restraint; as, to go *at large.* Hence: b In general; as a whole; as, the people *at large.* c Of electors, representatives, etc., for the whole of a State. *U.S.* — **large'ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

lar'gess (lär'jĕs), *n.* Also **lar'gesse.** Liberal giving; a liberal gift; a bounty bestowed.

‖ **lar'go** (lär'gō), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* Slow or slowly; — more so than *adagio.*

lar'i-at (lăr'ĭ-ăt), *n.* A lasso; also, a rope for picketing horses and mules.

lark (lärk), *n.* 1. Any of numerous species of singing birds; esp., the skylark. 2. Any of various similar birds, as, the meadow larks, titlarks, etc.

lark, *v. i.* To sport; frolic. — *n.* A frolic; a merry adventure. *All Colloq.*

lark'spur (lärk'spûr), *n.* Any of a genus of plants, of the crowfoot family, many species of which are cultivated for their showy flowers.

lar'va (lär'vȧ), *n.; L. pl.* **-væ** (-vē). *Zoöl.* The immature, wingless, often wormlike form (caterpillar, grub, etc.) in which most insects hatch from the egg, and in which they remain prior to the pupa or chrysalis stage.

lar'val (-vȧl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or in the stage of, a larva.

la-ryn'ge-al (lȧ-rĭn'jē-ăl; lăr'ĭn-jē'ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or used on, the larynx.

lar'yn-gi'tis (lăr'ĭn-jī'tĭs), *n.* Inflammation of the larynx. — **lar'yn-git'ic** (-jĭt'ĭk), *a.*

lar'ynx (lăr'ĭŋks), *n.; pl.* **LARYNGES** (lȧ-rĭn'jēz). The modified upper part of the trachea, or windpipe; the organ of voice.

las-civ'i-ous (lȧ-sĭv'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [4] Wanton; lewd; lustful. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

lash (lăsh), *n.* 1. A stroke with a whip or anything pliant and tough. 2. The thong or cord of a whip; also, anything used for whipping. 3. A stroke of satire, sarcasm, or the like; as, a *lash* at vanity. 4. An eyelash. — *v. t.* 1. To whip, scourge, strike, or drive, with or as with a lash. 2. To berate. — *v. i.* 1. To rush; dash. 2. To ply the whip; strike; rebuke; satirize; as, to *lash* at vice.

lash, *v. t.* To bind with a cord, thong, or chain.

lash'er, *n.* One that lashes, or fastens.

lash'ing, *vb, n.* 1. a Act of one that lashes, or binds. b That which is used in binding, as a cord. 2. Act of one who lashes; castigation.

lass (lăs), *n.* A girl; sweetheart.

las'sie (lăs'ĭ), *n.* A lass. *Chiefly Scot.*

las'si-tude (lăs'ĭ-tūd), *n.* Debility; weariness.

las'so (-ō), *n.; pl.* **-sos** (-ōz). A rope or long thong with a running noose, used to catch horses, etc. — *v. t.* To catch with a lasso. — **las'so-er**, *n.* [8].

last (lăst), *n.* A weight or measure, formerly much used in commerce, often estimated at 4,000 lbs.

last, *n.* A wooden block shaped like the human foot, on which boots or shoes are formed.

last, *a.* 1. Being or remaining after all others; final, hindmost; farthest. 2. Most recent; as, *last* week. 3. Lowest in rank or degree; as, the *last* prise. 4. Most unlikely; least fit; as, he is the *last* person one would accuse. 5. Conclusive; final; as, the *last* word on a subject. 6. Supreme; utmost; as, of the *last* importance. — **at last,** *or* **at the last,** after delay; finally. — **L. Judgment,** God's or Christ's final judgment of mankind; also, the time of it. — **L. Supper.** = LORD'S SUPPER, *n.* — **to the l.,** to the end; esp., until death.

Syn. LAST, LATEST, FINAL, ULTIMATE, EVENTUAL. That is last which follows all others, especially of the same sort; that is latest which is furthest advanced toward a given or set time, or is nearest to the present time; as, the *last* page, train, etc.; the *latest* edition or novel. That is final which definitely closes a series or process; that is ultimate which comes, or is attained, at last, or beyond which one cannot go; as, a *final* decision; *ultimate* success; *ultimate* constituents. That is eventual which ultimately falls out or results; as, there will come *eventual* rest.

— *adv.* 1. After all others; at the end; as, *last* came John. 2. At a time or on an occasion which is last; as, when he *last* called. 3. In conclusion. 4. Finally; at last. — *n.* That which is last; end.

last, *v. i.* To continue; endure.

last'ing, *n.* 1. Continuance; endurance. 2. A durable woolen stuff, used for women's shoes, etc.

last'ing, *p. a.* [4] Existing or continuing a long while; enduring. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

Syn. LASTING, PERMANENT, DURABLE. Lasting implies long continuance: that is permanent (opposed to *temporary*) which is fixed or established, esp. in a given state or position. Durable commonly implies power of resistance to destructive agencies; as, a *lasting* color, impression; a *permanent* office, arrangement; *durable* cloth, happiness.

last'ly, *adv.* In conclusion; at last.

latch (lăch), *n.* A movable piece which holds a door or gate closed, though it be not bolted. — *v. t. & i.* To catch or fasten by means of a latch.

latch'et (lăch'ĕt), *n.* A string fastening a shoe.

late (lāt), *a.;* **LAT'ER** (lāt'ẽr), or **LAT'TER** (lăt'ẽr); **LAT'EST** (lāt'ĕst), or **LAST** (lăst). 1. Coming or doing after the usual or proper time; tardy; as, *late* at school. 2. Far advanced toward the end or close; as, *late* in the day. 3. Lately deceased, or gone out of office; as, the *late* Mr. Smith; the *late* president. 4. Recent; as, the *late* rains. 5. Continuing or doing until an advanced hour; as, a *late* watcher. — **Syn.** See NEW, SLOW. — **Late Latin, Low Latin,** Latin in the latest stages, as after the classic Latin had become a dead language. — *adv.* 1. After the usual, proper, or appointed time; after delay; — opposed to *early;* as, he arrived *late.* 2. Far in the night, day, week, etc.; as, to sit up *late.* 3. Not long ago. *Poetic.*

la-teen' (lă-tēn'), *a. Naut.* Designating, or pert. to, a peculiar rig common in the Mediterranean and adjacent waters. — **lateen sail,** a triangular sail extended by a long yard slung to the mast.

late'ly (lāt'lĭ), *adv.* Not long ago; recently.

la'ten-cy (lā'tẽn-sĭ), *n.* Latent state or quality.

late'ness (lāt'nĕs), *n.* State or quality of being late.

la'tent (lā'tẽnt), *a.* [4] Not visible or apparent; hidden; concealed; dormant. — **-ly**, *adv.*

lat'er (lāt'ẽr), *a. & adv., compar.* of LATE.

lat'er-al (lăt'ẽr-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the side;

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situated at, directed toward, or coming from, the side; as, *lateral* branches. — *n.* Anything having a lateral situation or growth. — -ly, *adv.* [8].

lat'est (lāt'ĕst), *a.* Superlative of LATE. — **Syn.** See LAST. — **at latest,** *or* **at the latest,** at the last possible date or hour.

la'tex (lā'tĕks), *n. Bot.* A milky fluid found in certain cells, as of the milkweeds, spurges, etc.

lath (lăth), *n.*; *pl.* LATHS (lăthz). **1.** A narrow strip of wood used as a groundwork to support plastering, etc. **2.** Laths collectively; lath work. — *v. t.* To cover or line with laths. — **lath'er,** *n.* [8].

lathe (lāth), *n.* A machine by which a piece of hard material is held and rotated while being shaped by a tool.

lath'er (lăth'ẽr), *n.* **1.** Foam or froth made by agitation of a mixture of soap and water. **2.** Foam from profuse sweating. — *v. t.* To spread over with lather. — *v. i.* To form lather. — **-er,** *n.* [8].

lath'er-y (-ĭ), *a.* [4] Covered with or as with lather; frothy.

lath'ing (lăth'ĭng), *vb. n.* Act or process of putting laths in position; laths collectively; lath work.

Lat'in (lăt'ĭn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Latium, a country of ancient Italy, or its people, the Latins, or the language used by the Romans or Latins. **2.** Designating, or pertaining to, the peoples (French, Italian, Spanish, etc.) whose languages are descended from the Latin. — *n.* **1.** The language of ancient Latium and Rome. **2.** One of the people of ancient Latium or Rome.

Lat'in-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A Latin idiom.

Lat'in-ist, *n.* A Latin scholar.

La-tin'i-ty (lȧ-tĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The use of Latin; style in writing or speaking Latin.

Lat'in-ize (lăt'ĭn-īz), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To translate into Latin. **2.** To give a Latin form or character to.

lat'i-tude (lăt'ĭ-tūd), *n.* **1.** Freedom; independence; as, *latitude* of action or speech. **2.** *Geog.* Distance, north or south, from the equator. **3.** A region or locality; as, cold *latitudes.* **4.** *Astron.* More fully, **celestial latitude.** Angular distance of a heavenly body from the ecliptic.

lat'i-tu'di-nal (lăt'ĭ-tū'dĭ-năl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or in the direction of, latitude.

lat'i-tu'di-na'ri-an (-nā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* [4] Indifferent or opposed to a strict application of any particular standard of belief or opinion, esp. in religion. — *n.* One who is not restrained by precise limits in belief and conduct, esp. in religious matters.

La-to'na (lȧ-tō'nȧ), *n. Roman Myth.* Leto.

lat'ter (lăt'ẽr), *a.* **1.** More recent; later; esp., being, or of or pertaining to, the end of a period; as, the *latter* part of the week. **2.** Of two things, being the one mentioned second; — opposed to *former.* **3.** Last; final. *Archaic,* except in *latter days.* — **Latter-day Saint,** a Mormon.

lat'ter-ly, *adv.* Lately; recently; at a later period.

lat'tice (lăt'ĭs), *n.* A kind of wood or metal network of strips; — called also *latticework;* hence, any window, gate, or the like, having a lattice. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To make a lattice of; give the appearance of a lattice to. **2.** To furnish with a lattice.

lat'tice-work' (lăt'ĭs-wûrk'), *n.* A lattice, or lattices collectively.

laud (lôd), *n.* **1.** High commendation; praise. **2.** *pl.* A religious service, chiefly of praise. **3.** A hymn of praise. — *v. t.* To praise; celebrate; extol.

laud'a-bil'i-ty (lôd'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being laudable.

laud'a-ble (lôd'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Praiseworthy; commendable. — **-ness,** *n.* [8] — **-a-bly,** *adv.* [8].

lau'da-num (lô'dȧ-nŭm), *n.* Tincture of opium.

lau-da'tion (lô-dā'shŭn), *n.* Laud; praise.

laud'a-to-ry (lôd'ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [4] Expressing praise.

laugh (lăf), *v. i.* To show mirth, satisfaction, or derision, by laughter. — **to laugh in one's sleeve,** to regard a person with amusement while preserving a serious demeanor. — *v. t.* To affect, influence (in a specified manner), or to effect or express by means of laughter or ridicule; as, they *laughed* him out of going. — **to laugh to scorn,** to deride; ridicule as utterly absurd. — *n.* Act of laughing; the sound heard in laughing. — **laugh'er,** *n.* [8].

laugh'a-ble (lăf'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Fitted to excite laughter. — **-ness,** *n.* — **laugh'a-bly,** *adv.* [8].

Syn. Amusing, humorous, ludicrous, ridiculous, comical, comic, droll, funny, witty, merry, facetious, waggish, sportive. — LAUGHABLE, LUDICROUS, RIDICULOUS, COMICAL, COMIC, DROLL, FUNNY. Laughable applies to whatever is fit to provoke laughter; ludicrous commonly suggests laughable absurdity or incongruity; ridiculous often implies contempt or derision; as, a *laughable* incident; a *ludicrous* fix; a *ridiculous* gesticulation. Comical and comic apply to that which is mirth-provoking, *comic* being chiefly used of literary compositions. Droll implies laughable oddity. Funny applies in general to that which is amusing.

laugh'ing, *p. a.* Fit to be treated with laughter; — in phrases such as *this is no laughing matter.* — **laughing gas,** nitrous oxide, used as an anæsthetic. It sometimes produces exhilaration and laughter.

laugh'ing-stock' (-stŏk'), *n.* An object of ridicule.

laugh'ter (-tẽr), *n.* The movement of the muscles of the face, esp. of the lips, with interrupted (often noisy) expulsion of air from the lungs, indicating merriment, satisfaction, or derision; also, an expression of the eyes or countenance indicative of merriment or keen amusement.

launch (lônch; lŏnch), *v. t.* **1.** To throw, as a lance; hurl. **2.** To cause to slide into the water; set afloat; as, to *launch* a boat. **3.** To send out; set going; as, to *launch* an enterprise. — *v. i.* **1.** To move with force and swiftness; plunge; as, to *launch* into extravagance. **2.** To set out, as on the sea; — often with *forth* or *out;* as, "*Launch* out into the deep" (*Luke* v. 4). — *n.* **1.** Action or process of launching a vessel. **2.** *Naut.* **a** The largest boat of a ship of war. **b** Any open, or largely undecked, power-driven boat.

laun'der (lôn'dẽr; lŏn'-), *v. t.* To wash and iron. — **-der-er,** *n.* [8] — **-dress** (-drĕs), *n. fem.* [8].

laun'dry (-drĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DRIES (-drĭz). **1.** A place where laundering is done. **2.** Articles sent to a laundry to be washed. *Colloq.*

Laun'fal, Sir (-fȧl). A knight of the Round Table, steward of King Arthur.

lau're-ate (lô'rē-ĭt), *a.* [4] Crowned with laurel; hence, worthy of honor, esp. for poetic excellence. — *n.* One crowned with laurel; a poet laureate. — **lau're-ate-ship',** *n.*

lau'rel (lô'rĕl), *n.* **1.** Either of two species of trees or shrubs; esp., the bay laurel, or bay tree, of southern Europe. Its foliage was used by the ancient Greeks as a mark of distinction. **2.** Any of various trees or shrubs resembling the true laurel; as, the mountain *laurel.* **3.** A crown of laurel; hence, honor; distinction; — esp. in the *pl.* — **lau'reled** (lô'rĕld), *a.* [7].

la'va (lä'vȧ), *n.* Fluid rock such as issues from a volcano, or such rock solidified.

lav'a-to-ry (lăv'ȧ-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TORIES (-rĭz). **1.** A basin or other vessel for washing. **2.** A place for washing, as in hotels, schools, etc.

lave (lāv), *v. t.* [1] To wash; bathe; wash or flow along or against. — *v. i.* To bathe; wash one's self.

lav'en-der (lăv'ĕn-dẽr), *n.* **1.** A European mint bearing spikes of lilac-purple flowers. **2.** The fragrant dried leaves and flowers of this plant. **3.** The color of lavender flowers.

lav'ish (lăv'ĭsh), *a.* [4] **1.** Expending or bestow-

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ing profusely; prodigal; as, *lavish* of praise. **2.** Expended or produced profusely; excessive; as, *lavish* expenditures. — **Syn.** See PROFUSE. — *v. t.* To use lavishly; squander. — **lav'ish-er**, *n.* [8] — **lav'ish-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **lav'ish-ness**, *n.* [8].

law (lô), *n.* **1.** A binding custom or rule of conduct, or the whole body of such customs and rules; as, the *laws* of Massachusetts; also, the regulation or state of society brought about by their enforcement; as, *law* and order. **2.** a Legal science; jurisprudence; as, to study *law*. b Trial under the laws; litigation; as, to go to *law*. c The legal profession as a whole; as, the *law* and the clergy. **3.** The Jewish or Mosaic law; also, the Scriptures containing it; as, the *law* and the prophets. Hence, the Old Testament. **4.** A divine commandment or revelation; God's will. **5.** In arts, works, games, etc.: The rules of construction, or of procedure; as, the *laws* of architecture; *laws* of whist. **6.** *Science.* A statement of an order or relation of phenomena invariable under the given conditions; as, the *laws* of nature.

law'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* [4] **1.** Conformable to law; legitimate; as, to do what is not *lawful*. **2.** Authorized or established by law; rightful; as, a *lawful* owner. — **law'ful-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

Syn. LAWFUL, LEGAL, LEGITIMATE. That is lawful which is in conformity with the principle or spirit of the law; that is legal which is in conformity with the letter or rules of the law as administered; as, a *lawful* contract; a *legal* proceeding. Legitimate applies to anything sanctioned by known authority, or logically admissible, or in conformity with accepted standards; as, a *legitimate* conclusion. the *legitimate* drama.

law'giv'er (-gĭv'ẽr), *n.* One who enacts a law.

law'less (lô'lĕs), *a.* [4] Without law; hence, not restrained or controlled by law; unruly; disorderly; licentious; as, a *lawless* tyrant; a *lawless* mob. — **law'less-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

law'mak'er (lô'māk'ẽr), *n.* A legislator; lawgiver.

lawn (lôn), *n.* A very fine linen (or sometimes cotton) fabric with a rather open texture.

lawn, *n.* **1.** An open space between woods; glade. *Archaic or Poetic.* **2.** Ground covered with fine grass kept closely mown.

lawn tennis. A variety of tennis, played in the open air on a court of turf or some even surface.

law'suit' (lô'sūt'), *n.* A suit in law.

law'yer (lô'yẽr), *n.* One versed in the laws, or a practitioner of law, as an attorney, counselor, etc.

lax (lăks), *a.* [3] **1.** Not tense, firm, or rigid; loose; slack; as, a *lax* bandage. **2.** Not strict or stringent; vague; as, *lax* in discipline, attendance, etc. — **Syn.** Relaxed; unconfined, unrestrained.

lax'a-tive (lăk'sȧ-tĭv), *a.* [4] Relieving from constipation. — *n.* A laxative medicine.

lax'i-ty (-sĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being lax.

lax'ly, *adv.* In a lax manner.

lax'ness, *n.* Laxity.

lay (lā), *pret.* of LIE, to recline.

lay, *n.* A song; a ballad.

lay, *a.* Of or pertaining to the laity; not of or from a particular profession.

lay, *v. t.*; LAID (lād); LAY'ING. **1.** To bring down, as with force; as, to *lay* one low. **2.** To calm; allay; suppress; as, to *lay* the dust. **3.** To put or set down in a recumbent position; deposit; as, to *lay* a book on the table. **4.** To bring forth and deposit (an egg or eggs). **5.** To wager; bet; as, to *lay* odds. **6.** To impose as a duty, burden, punishment, or the like; as, to *lay* a tax on land. **7.** To impute; charge; as, *lay* a fault to one. **8.** To place; put; as, to *lay* a cable; *lay* bricks. **9.** To coat; cover; spread; as, to *lay* plaster. **10.** To cause to be in, or to place in, a given position or state; as, to *lay* waste a region. **11.** To present as true or valid, or for consideration; to state, allege, submit, assert; as, to *lay* claim. **12.** To prepare; arrange; as, to *lay* a table. — **to lay aside**, to put away; to set apart; as, *to lay aside* one's profits; to give up; as, *to lay aside* a bad habit. — **to l. away**, to l. by, to lay aside. — **to l. down.** a To put off or away; to give up; as, *to lay down* one's arms (i.e., to surrender) or one's life. b To construct or put in place the foundation or main features of; establish; delineate; as, *to lay down* a battleship; *to lay down* the law, i. e., to assert dogmatically. c To store, as wine. — **to l. on the table**, in parliamentary practice, to postpone, by vote, consideration of (a motion, report, etc.). — **to l. out.** a To extend at length; to stretch or spread out in order; as, *to lay out* the desired books; *to lay out* a corpse. b To spend, as money. c To plan; to map out. — **to l. siege to**, to besiege. — **to l. up.** a To lay by; to store; as, "*lay up* for yourselves treasures in heaven." b To confine or disable, as with illness. — **to l. waste**, to make desolate; destroy; as, the cities were *laid waste*. — *v. i.* **1.** To lay eggs. **2.** *Naut.* To place one's self in a (given) position; as, to *lay* forward. **3.** To apply one's self vigorously; as, to *lay* to the ears. — **to lay on, to strike**; beat; attack. — *n.* The way in which a thing lies; as, the *lay* of the land.

lay'er (lā'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that lays. **2.** A stratum; one thickness, course, or fold laid over or under another; as, a *layer* of clay; *layer* of bricks. **3.** A shoot or branch of a plant, which for propagation is bent down and partly covered with earth.

lay figure. An adjustable model of the human body; hence, a mere puppet.

lay'man (lā'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One of the laity; especially, one not of the clergy.

la'zar (lā'zȧr), *n.* A person, especially a beggar, infected with a pestilential disease; esp., a leper.

laz'a-ret'to (lăz'ȧ-rĕt'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (-ōz). A hospital or pesthouse, esp. one for lazars or lepers.

Laz'a-rus (lăz'ȧ-rŭs), *n.* In the Bible: a The brother of Mary and Martha (*John* xi.). b The beggar in the parable of the rich man and the beggar, described as "full of sores" (*Luke* xvi.).

la'zy (lā'zĭ), *a.* [3] Disinclined to action or labor; indolent; sluggish. — **Syn.** See IDLE. — **la'zi-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [8] — **la'zi-ness**, *n.* [8].

lea (lē), *n.* Pasture or grassland; meadow.

leach (lēch), *v. t.* **1.** To percolate (a liquid) through something, as ashes. **2.** To subject to the dissolving action of percolating liquid; as, to *leach* ashes or coffee. **3.** To dissolve out by percolation; as, to *leach* alkali from ashes. — *v. i.* To part with soluble constituents by percolation.

lead (lĕd), *n.* **1.** A metallic element, heavy, pliable, and inelastic. **2.** An article of alloy of lead; as: a A plummet, as for sounding at sea. b *Print.* A thin strip of type metal (or of brass) to separate lines of type. c *pl.* Sheets or strips of lead covering a roof; hence, a flat roof. *Eng.* d *pl.* Lead framing for panes, as in windows. **3.** A thin cylinder of graphite used in pencils. — *v. t.* **1.** To cover, line, or weight with lead; as, to *lead* a roof; *lead* a fishing line. **2.** To fix (glass) in position with leads. **3.** *Print.* To place leads between the lines of.

lead (lēd), *v. t.*; LED (lĕd); LEAD'ING. **1.** To guide as with the hand; as, a father *leads* a child. **2.** To show the way, esp. by going with; serve as a way for. Hence, fig.: To direct in action, opinion, etc.; counsel; as, the road *leads* one home. **3.** To conduct or direct with authority; as, to *lead* an army, a band. **4.** To precede and direct; hence, to be chief among; as, his name *led* all the rest. **5.** To draw or direct by influence, good or bad; induce; as, to *lead* one astray. **6.** To guide or constrain in a passage or course; hence, to pro-

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ceed on, along, or in the way of; pass; spend; as, to *lead* a quiet life. **7.** To begin a game, round, or trick, with; as, to *lead* a trump. — **to lead** (one) **a chase, to elude** (a pursuer) so as to cause him to chase with effort. — **to l. off,** to begin or take the lead in; as, *to lead off* the dance. — **to l. the way,** to show the way; guide. — *v. i.* **1.** To guide or conduct; be first. **2.** To be led; admit of being led; as, this horse *leads* hard. **3.** To tend or reach; take its course; as, gambling *leads* to other vices. — *n.* **1.** Action of one that leads; guidance; direction; as, to take the *lead*. **2.** Precedence; also, measure of precedence; as, a *lead* of five yards. **3.** Act or right of playing first in a game, round, or trick; card, suit, or piece so played. **4.** a That which leads or acts as a guide. **b** An open channel in an ice field. **5.** *Mining.* **a** lode.

lead'en (lĕd'n), *a.* [4] **1.** Made of lead; like lead. **2.** Heavy or dull; sluggish; spiritless.

lead'er (lēd'ẽr), *n.* One that leads; as: **1.** A guide; conductor. **2.** A chief; commander. **3.** A horse harnessed in front of others. **4.** *pl. Print.* A row of dots or hyphens, to lead the eye across a space. **5.** A pipe to conduct water or other fluid. **6.** A chief article of trade, esp. one sold cheap to bring trade. **7.** A leading article. *Chiefly Eng.* — **lead'er-ship,** *n.*

lead'ing (lēd'ĭng), *n.* Action of one that leads; guidance. — *p. a.* Guiding; directing; foremost. — **leading article,** an editorial article of some prominence; a leader. — **l. question,** a question so framed as to suggest a certain answer.

leaf (lēf), *n.*; *pl.* LEAVES (lēvz). **1.** a One of the green expanded organs (**foliage leaves**) growing out of the stems of plants. **b** A petal; as, a rose *leaf*. *Colloq.* **2.** Something like, or suggestive of, a foliage leaf; as: **a** A part of a book or folded sheet containing two pages, one on each side. **b** A part that slides or is hinged, as of shutters, doors, etc. **c** A movable part of a table top. **d** Metal or other substance in a thin sheet; as, gold *leaf*. — *v. i.* To produce leaves; leave.

Foliage Leaf. *b* Blade; *p* Petiole, or Leafstalk; *st* Stipule.

leaf'age (lēf'ĕj), *n.* Foliage; leaves collectively.

leaf'let (lēf'lĕt), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A division of a compound leaf. **2.** A small foliage leaf. **3.** *Print.* A sheet of small pages folded, but not stitched; a folder.

leaf'stalk' (lēf'stôk'), *n.* A petiole.

leaf'y (-ĭ), *a.* [3] Abounding in, or consisting of, leaves.

league (lēg), *n.* A measure of distance varying from 2.4 to 4.6 miles; ordinarily about 3 miles.

league, *n.* A covenant, as for mutual defense, etc.; also, the alliance so formed; a confederacy. — *v. i & t.* [1] To unite in a league; confederate. — **lea'guer** (lē'gẽr), *n.* [8].

lea'guer, *n.* **1.** A camp, originally of a besieging army. *Hist.* **2.** A siege. — *v. t.* To besiege.

Le'ah (lē'ȧ). See LABAN.

leak (lēk), *n.* **1.** A crack or hole which (contrary to intention) admits or lets out fluid. Also fig.; as, a *leak* in the treasury. **2.** Act of leaking; leakage. **3.** *Elec.* A loss of electricity from imperfect insulation, or the point where it occurs. — *v. i.* To let fluid enter or escape (contrary to intention), as through a hole; also, to enter or escape in this manner, as a fluid. Also, fig., to become known; — with *out;* as, the story *leaked out*.

leak'age (lēk'ĕj), *n.* **1.** A leaking; a passage of fluid by a leak. **2.** That which leaks in or out.

leak'y (-ĭ), *a.* [3] Permitting water or other fluid to leak in or out. — **leak'i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* [8].

lean (lēn), *v. i.;* LEANED (lēnd), sometimes LEANT (lĕnt); LEAN'ING. **1.** To incline or bend so as to receive support; as, he *leaned* on his staff. **2.** To incline or bend from the vertical; as, a *leaning* pillar. **3.** To incline in opinion or desire; tend; — with *to, toward,* etc.; as, to *lean* toward mercy. **4.** To rely for support, comfort, etc.; — with ON or *upon.* — *v. t.* To cause to lean; incline; support or rest.

lean (lēn), *a.* **1.** Wanting flesh or fat; thin. **2.** Wanting fullness, richness, productiveness, etc.; scant; as, a *lean* harvest; a *lean* purse. — Syn. Spare, meager. See THIN. — *n.* Flesh that is chiefly muscle without fat. — **lean'ness,** *n.* [8].

Le-an'der (lē-ăn'dẽr), *n.* See HERO, 1.

lean'-to' (lēn'tōō'), *a.* Having only one slope or pitch; — of a roof. — *n.* A wing or extension with a lean-to roof.

leap (lēp), *v. i.;* LEAPED (lēpt) or, *Chiefly Poet.,* LEAPT (lĕpt); LEAP'ING (lēp'ĭng). **1.** To spring clear of the ground; jump; vault; as, to *leap* upon a horse. **2.** To spring; bound; move swiftly. Also fig.; as, his heart *leaped* for joy. — *v. t.* **1.** To pass over by a leap or jump; as, to *leap* a wall. **2.** To cause to leap; as, to *leap* a horse. — *n.* **1.** Act of leaping; jump; spring; bound. **2.** A place that is, or must be, leaped over; distance covered by a leap. — **leap'er,** *n.* [8].

leap'frog' (lēp'frŏg'), *n.* A play among boys, in which one stoops down and another leaps over him.

leapt (lĕpt), *pret. & p. p.* of LEAP. *Chiefly Poet.*

leap year. A year of 366 days. Years exactly divisible by 4, as 1912, are leap years except the last years of the centuries, as 1900, which are leap years only if exactly divisible by 400. See FEBRUARY.

learn (lûrn), *v. t.;* LEARNED (lûrnd) or LEARNT (lûrnt); LEARN'ING. **1.** To gain knowledge of, or skill in, by study or instruction; fix in the mind; as, to *learn* a lesson; *learn* to dance. **2.** To ascertain; hear; as, I *learned* this from a friend. — *v. i.* To acquire knowledge or skill; receive instruction or information; as, he *learns* rapidly; to *learn* of an accident. — **learn'er,** *n.* [8].

learn'ed (lûr'nĕd), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to learning; marked by learning; erudite. — **-ly,** *adv.* [8].

learn'ing, *n.* Acquisition of knowledge or skill; knowledge or skill got by instruction or study.

Syn. LEARNING, LORE, SCHOLARSHIP, ERUDITION. Learning is knowledge, esp. as acquired by study. Lore is esp. the body of knowledge (often traditional) on a particular subject. Scholarship implies proficiency in the learning of the schools. Erudition is esp. profound or recondite learning.

lease (lēs), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To grant or convey by lease; let; as, to *lease* a farm to a tenant. **2.** To hold or take a lease of; as, to *lease* a farm from the owner. — *n.* A contract by which one conveys real estate for life or for a term of years; also, the act of such conveyance or the term specified.

lease'hold' (lēs'hōld'), *n.* A tenure by lease, or the land held. — **lease'hold'er** (-hōl'dẽr), *n.* [8].

leash (lēsh), *n.* **1.** A thong or cord as for a hawk or dog. **2.** *Sport.* A brace and a half; hence, three. — *v. t.* To tie together or hold with a leash.

leas'ing (lēz'ĭng), *n.* Act of lying; a lie or lies. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*

least (lēst), *a.* The superlative for *little.* Smallest, in size or degree; shortest; slightest; lowest. — **at least,** *or* **at the least,** at the least estimate, chance, etc.; hence, at any rate; at all events. — **in the l.,** in the least degree. — **l. common multiple,** the lowest common multiple. See COMMON MULTIPLE. — *adv.* In the smallest or lowest degree.

leath'er (lĕth'ẽr), *n.* **1.** The skin of an animal tanned or otherwise dressed for use. **2.** Something made of leather.

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leath'er-et (-ĕt), **leath'er-ette'** (lĕth'ĕr-ĕt'), *n.* A paper imitation of leather.

leath'ern (lĕth'ĕrn), *a.* Of or like leather.

leath'er-y (-ĭ), *a.* [4] Resembling leather; tough.

leave (lēv), *n.* 1. Permission; leave of absence, as from military duty. 2. A formal parting; — chiefly in *to take leave.* — **Syn.** See PERMISSION.

leave (lēv), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* LEFT (lĕft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LEAV'ING (lēv'ĭng). 1. To allow or cause to remain; as, a wound *leaves* a scar; have remaining at death; hence, to bequeath. 2. To let be without interference; to permit to be done, controlled, or the like, by another; hence, to commit; refer; as, I *leave* the decision to you. 3. To put, place, deposit, or the like; as, to *leave* one's card. 4. To withdraw or depart from; as, to *leave* the house. 5. To desert; forsake; hence, relinquish; as, to *leave* all for another's sake. 6. To cease from; stop; as, he *left* pursuing us.

☞ The use of *leave* for *let*, in to *leave* (one) *be*, to *leave go* (of), etc., is contrary to good usage.

Syn. LEAVE, QUIT. Leave signifies merely an act of departure; quit implies a final going or abandonment; as, to *leave* the house; to *quit* the army. — *v. i.* To depart; set out; as, to *leave* for Paris.

leave (lēv), *v. i.* [1] To send out leaves; leaf; — often with *out.*

leav'en (lĕv'n), *n.* 1. Any substance used to produce fermentation; esp., a portion of fermenting dough reserved for this use; yeast. 2. An admixture or element that modifies or tempers the whole; as, a *leaven* of wit. — *v. t.* 1. To make light with leaven; cause to ferment, as bread. 2. To mingle with a transforming element; imbue; as, to *leaven* a narrative with humor.

leaves (lēvz), *n., pl.* of LEAF.

leav'ing (lēv'ĭng), *vb. n.* Thing left; remnant; residue; — usually in *pl.*

lec'ture (lĕk'tŭr), *n.* 1. A discourse; esp., a formal discourse for instruction. 2. A reprimand; reproving speech. — *v. i.* [1] To deliver a lecture or lectures. — *v. t.* 1. To deliver a lecture or lectures to; instruct by lectures. 2. To reprove; reprimand. — **lec'tur-er** (-tŭr-ĕr), *n.* [8].

led (lĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of LEAD.

Le'da (lē'dȧ), *n. Gr. Myth.* The mother of Castor and Pollux and Helen of Troy.

ledge (lĕj), *n.* 1. A projecting ridge or raised edge; shelf. 2. A narrow flat surface or shelf, esp. one that projects, as from a wall of rock. 3. A ridge or reef of rock. 4. A limited mass of rock bearing valuable mineral; a lode or vein.

ledg'er (lĕj'ĕr), *n. Bookkeeping.* A book in which a summary of accounts is preserved; the final book of record in business transactions.

lee (lē), *n.* 1. Shelter; a sheltered place, as a side protected from the wind. 2. *Naut.* The quarter toward which the wind blows; that side, as of a ship, farthest from the point from which the wind blows. — *a. Naut.* Designating, or pertaining to, the lee, as of a ship; — opposed to *weather.* — **lee shore**, a shore on the lee side of a vessel.

leech (lēch), *n. Naut.* Either edge of a square sail; the after edge of any fore-and-aft sail.

leech, *n.* 1. A physician or surgeon. *Archaic.* 2. Any of numerous bloodsucking worms. 3. One who clings to another to draw gain from him. — *v. t.* To bleed by means of leeches.

leek (lēk), *n.* A plant of the lily family, having a flavor resembling that of the onion, but stronger.

leer (lēr), *v. i.* To look askance or obliquely, esp. maligntly. — *n.* A suggestive look of the eye.

lees (lēz), *n. pl.* Sediment, as in a cask of wine.

lee'ward (lē'wĕrd; *naut.* lū'ĕrd), *a. Naut.* Pertaining to, or in the direction of, the lee; — opposite to *windward.* — *n.* The lee side; the lee. — *adv.* Toward the lee.

lee'way' (lē'wā'), *n.* 1. *Naut.* The lateral drift of a ship to leeward. 2. Margin or room for action or the like. *Colloq.*

left (lĕft), *pret. & p. p.* of LEAVE.

left, *a.* 1. Designating, or pertaining to, that side of the body on which, in man, muscular action is generally weaker than on the other side; — opposite to *right.* 2. Situated to the left; as, the *left* bank of a river is that to the left of a person facing downstream. — *n.* The part on the left side.

left'-hand', *a.* Situated on the left.

left'-hand'ed (-hăn'dĕd), *a.* [4] 1. Having the left hand more serviceable than the right. 2. Done, made with, or adapted to, the left hand instead of the right. 3. Clumsy; awkward; unlucky; insincere; as, a *left-handed* compliment. 4. Having a direction contrary to that of the hands of a watch; as, a *left-handed* screw. — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

leg (lĕg), *n.* 1. A limb of an animal supporting the body; esp., that part of the limb between the knee and foot. 2. Something like, or suggestive of, a leg, or limb; as, a *leg* of a table, of a pair of compasses, etc. 3. The part of a garment covering the leg.

leg'a-cy (lĕg'ȧ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). 1. A gift of property, esp. personal property, by will; bequest. 2. A thing coming from an ancestor or predecessor; as, a *legacy* of shame.

le'gal (lē'gȧl), *a.* [4] 1. Of, pertaining to, or based on, law; as, *legal* knowledge; *legal* authority. 2. In conformity with law; lawful; as, a *legal* act. 3. Enforced, protected, given effect to, or the like, in courts of law; — distinguished from *equitable*; as, a *legal* right. — **Syn.** See LAWFUL. — **legal tender**, money which a creditor is legally required to accept as payment. — **le'gal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

le-gal'i-ty (lē-găl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Conformity to law; lawfulness.

le'gal-ize (lē'gȧl-īz), *v. t.* [1] To make legal.

leg'ate (lĕg'ĕt), *n.* 1. An ecclesiastic representing the Pope. 2. Ambassador, envoy, or delegate.

leg'a-tee' (-ȧ-tē'), *n.* One to whom a legacy is bequeathed.

le-ga'tion (lē-gā'shŭn), *n.* 1. The commission of one person to act for another. 2. A delegate or envoy and his associates; embassy. 3. The place of business or official residence of a diplomatic minister. 4. The office and dignity of a legate.

‖ **le-ga'to** (lē-gä'tō), *a. & adv.* [It.] *Music.* Connected without breaks between the tones; — opposed to *staccato.*

leg'end (lĕj'ĕnd; lē'jĕnd), *n.* 1. An unauthentic story coming down from the past, esp. one popularly taken as historical; a tradition. 2. An inscription, motto, or title, as on a coin or beneath an illustration. — **Syn.** See MYTH.

leg'end-a-ry (lĕj'ĕn-dĕ-rĭ), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to a legend or legends. — **Syn.** See TRADITIONAL.

leg'er-de-main' (-ĕr-dĕ-mān'), *n.* Sleight of hand; an artful deception or trick.

legged (lĕgd; *in combination*, lĕg'ĕd *or* lĕgd), *a.* Having legs; as, a long-*legged* man.

leg'ging (lĕg'ĭng), *n.* Also **leg'gin.** A cover for the leg, like a long gaiter; — chiefly in *pl.*

leg'i-ble (lĕj'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] Capable of being read or deciphered; plain. — **leg'i-bil'i-ty** (lĕj'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **leg'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **leg'i-bly**, *adv.* [8].

le'gion (lē'jŭn), *n.* 1. *Roman Antiq.* A body of soldiers, varying from 3,000 foot soldiers and 300 cavalrymen, in early times, to 6,000 foot soldiers under the empire. 2. An army. 3. A multitude.

le'gion-a-ry (-ĕ-rĭ), *a.* Of, or consisting of, a legion or legions. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A member of a legion.

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leg'is-late (lĕj'ĭs-lāt), *v. i.* [1] To make or enact a law or laws. — *v. t.* To cause to be, become, go, pass, or the like, by legislation.

leg'is-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Preparation and enactment of laws. Also, the laws thus enacted.

leg'is-la-tive (lĕj'ĭs-lā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Making laws; — distinguished from *executive*, or *administrative*, and *judicial*. **2.** Of or pertaining to, or suitable to, legislation or the legislature.

leg'is-la'tor (-lā'tẽr), *n.* One who makes laws for a state or community; a member of a legislature.

leg'is-la'ture (-tūr), *n.* The body of persons in a state invested with power to make the laws.

le-git'i-ma-cy (lē-jĭt'ĭ-mȧ-sĭ), *n.* State or quality of being legitimate.

le-git'i-mate (-māt), *a.* [4] **1.** Lawfully begotten. **2.** Accordant with law; lawful; as, a *legitimate* proceeding; a *legitimate* monarch. **3.** Conforming to recognized principles or accepted rules or standards; logical; reasonable; as, a *legitimate* method. — **Syn.** See LAWFUL. — (-māt), *v. t.* [1] To make legitimate. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

le-git'i-ma'tion (-mā'shŭn), *n.* A making lawful.

leg'ume (lĕg'ūm; lē-gūm'), *n.* **1.** The fruit or seed of a leguminous plant, as the pea, bean, etc., used for food. **2.** A leguminous plant. **3.** A pod usually opening into two parts, having seeds attached, as in the bean, pea, etc.

le-gu'mi-nous (lē-gū'mĭ-nŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, legumes, as peas, beans, etc.

lei'sure (lē'zhŭr; lĕzh'ŭr), *n.* Freedom from occupation or business; hence, convenience; ease. — *a.* Free; as, *leisure* hours.

lei'sure-ly, *a.* [4] Characterized by leisure; not hurried. — *adv.* In a leisurely manner. — **lei'sure-li-ness**, *n.* [8].

lem'ming (lĕm'ĭng), *n.* Any of several small arctic rodents having a short tail and furry feet.

lem'on (lĕm'ŭn), *n.* **1.** A well-known, light-yellow, acid fruit related to the orange. **2.** The tree which bears this fruit. — *a.* Lemon-colored.

lem'on-ade' (-ād'), *n.* A beverage consisting of lemon juice mixed with water and sweetened.

le'mur (lē'mŭr), *n.* Any of numerous mammals allied to the monkeys, mostly native to Madagascar.

lend (lĕnd), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* LENT (lĕnt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LEND'ING. **1.** To allow the temporary use of; — opposed to *borrow*. **2.** To afford; grant; as, to *lend* assistance. **3.** To devote or accommodate (one's self or itself) to; as, to *lend* one's self to a plan or a cause. — *v. i.* To make a loan or loans. — **lend'er**, *n.* [8].

Syn. LEND, LOAN. **Loan**, for **lend**, is not in approved use, except sometimes in financial language.

length (lĕngth), *n.* **1.** The longest, or longer, dimension of any object, in distinction from *breadth* or *width*; extent from end to end. **2.** Extent in time, number, or quantity; as, *length* of life. **3.** A space considered as a measure; as, a race won by two *lengths*. **4.** Of a vowel or syllable, quantity as long or short. See LONG, *a.*, 4. **5.** A single piece or subdivision of a series; as, a *length* of pipe. — **at length.** **a** At or in the full extent; without abbreviation. **b** Finally; after a long period.

length'en (lĕng'th'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become longer.

length'ways' (lĕngth'wāz'), *adv.* Lengthwise.

length'wise' (lĕngth'wīz'), *adv. & a.* In the direction of the length; longitudinally.

length'y (lĕng'thĭ), *a.* [3] Having length; of discourse, long; prolix. — **-i-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

le'ni-ence (lē'nĭ-ĕns), *n.* Lenient action; clemency.

le'ni-en-cy (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality of being lenient.

le'ni-ent (lē'nĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [4] Mild; clement; merciful; not rigorous or severe. — **le'ni-ent-ly**, *adv.* [8].

len'i-tive (lĕn'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [4] Mitigating; soothing.

len'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State or quality of being lenient; also, a lenient act or action. — **Syn.** Gentleness, kindness, softness, humanity.

lens (lĕnz), *n.* **1.** **a** A piece of transparent substance having two opposite regular surfaces, both curved, or one curved and one plane, used for changing the direction of rays of light. **b** A combination of two or more simple lenses. **2.** In the eye, a transparent body of double convex form, which focuses the light rays on the retina. See EYE.

Lenses.

Lent (lĕnt), *n.* A season of fasting, consisting of the 40 week days (Sunday being always a feast) preceding Easter, the first being Ash Wednesday.

lent, *pret. & p. p.* of LEND.

Lent'en (lĕn'tĕn), *a.* [*Often l. c.*] Of or pertaining to, or suitable to, Lent.

len-tic'u-lar (lĕn-tĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* [4] Resembling a lentil; of the form of a double convex lens.

len'til (lĕn'tĭl), *n.* [*Usually in pl.*] **1.** A plant of the bean family, widely cultivated in southern Europe and the Orient for its flattened, lens-shaped edible seeds. **2.** A seed of this plant.

Le'o (lē'ō), *n.* *Astron.* **a** A northern constellation; the Lion. **b** The fifth sign of the zodiac.

le'o-nine (-ō-nin), *a.* [4] Pertaining to, or characteristic of, the lion.

leop'ard (lĕp'ẽrd), *n.* **1.** A ferocious spotted cat of Asia and Africa; — called also *panther*. Its color is tawny or buff with black spots. See CATS, *Illust.* **2.** The jaguar, or American leopard.

lep'er (lĕp'ẽr), *n.* A person affected with leprosy.

lep'ro-sy (-rō-sĭ), *n.* An infectious disease marked by affections of the skin, ulcerations, and disturbances of sensation. It is nearly always fatal.

lep'rous (-rŭs), *a.* [4] Infected with, pertaining to, or resembling, leprosy.

lese maj'es-ty (lēz mȧj'ĕs-tĭ). *Law.* A crime against the sovereign.

le'sion (lē'zhŭn), *n.* A hurt; injury; *Med.*, any morbid change in exercise of function or in texture of an organ.

less (lĕs), *a.*; used as the *comparative* of LITTLE. **1.** Smaller; not so great; not so much. **2.** Reduced by subtraction or omission; as, nine *less* three. **Syn.** LESS, SMALLER, FEWER. **Less** (opposed to *greater*, *more*) refers esp. to degree, value, or amount; **smaller** (opposed to *larger*), esp. to size, dimensions, or amount; **fewer** (opposed to *more*), esp. to number; as, *less* noise, trouble, room, money; a *smaller* quantity, number, company; he has *fewer* (not *less*) pupils than formerly. — *adv.* Not so much; in a less degree. — *n.* **1.** A less amount. **2.** The inferior, younger, or smaller.

less-see' (lĕs-sē'), *n.* One to whom a lease is given.

less'en (lĕs'n), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To make or become less; reduce; shrink; diminish. **2.** To represent as less; disparage. — **Syn.** Decrease; lower, impair.

less'er (lĕs'ẽr), *a.* Smaller; inferior. — **Lesser Bear.** = URSA MINOR. — **L. Dog.** = CANIS MINOR.

les'son (lĕs'n), *n.* **1.** A portion of Scripture read at divine service. **2.** A reading or exercise assigned for study. **3.** That which is learned or taught; instruction from precept, observation, etc. **4.** A rebuke; warning. — *v. t.* To teach; also, to rebuke.

les'sor (-ôr; lĕs-ôr'), *n.* One who leases to another.

lest (lĕst), *conj.* **1.** For fear that; that . . . not; in order that . . . not; as, he would not speak, *lest* he might wake me; be not idle, *lest* you come to want. **2.** That, — after certain expressions denoting *fear* or *apprehension*; as, I feared *lest* I might anger him.

let (lĕt), *v. t.* To hinder; impede; prevent. *Archaic.*

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let, *n.* A retarding; hindrance. *Archaic*, except in *without let or hindrance.*

let, *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* LET; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LET'TING. **1.** To leave; abandon. *Archaic*, exc. with *alone* or *be.* **2.** To cause; make. *Obs.*, except in *to let* (one) *know.* **3.** To permit; allow; as, *let* him go. **4.** To make escape, as a fluid; — chiefly *Obs.*, except in *to let blood*, to bleed. **5.** To lease; rent; hire out; also, to give or assign, as a contract; as, to *let* a house. — **Syn.** See HIRE. — **to let alone**, to leave alone; to refrain from interfering with; also, in the imperative, not to mention; as, honesty, *let alone* honor, was not in him. — **to l. be**, to let alone. — **to l. down the bars**, to remove a restriction or barrier. — **to l. drive**, to aim or strike a blow. — **to l. fly**, to throw or drive with violence; as, *to let fly* an arrow. — **to l. out. a** To release; as, *to let out* a prisoner. **b** To extend or loosen, as a garment. **c** To lease; give out for performance; as, *to let out* a job. — *v. i.* To be let or leased; as, the farm *lets* for $500 a year. — **to let go**, to quit one's hold or action. — **to l. up**, to become less severe; diminish; cease. *Colloq.*

le'thal (lē'thăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Deadly; mortal; fatal. **2.** Of or relating to death.

le-thar'gic (lē-thär'jĭk), *a.* [4] Pertaining to, affected with, causing, or resembling, lethargy; dull.

leth'ar-gy (lĕth'ər-jĭ), *n.* **1.** Morbid drowsiness; profound sleep. **2.** A state of inaction or apathy.

Le'the (lē'thē), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* A river of Hades the water of which when drunk caused forgetfulness of the past. **2.** Oblivion.

Le'to (lē'tō), *n.* *Gr. Myth.* The mother of Apollo and Artemis by Zeus. She wanders about persecuted by Hera until she comes to Delos, where her children are born.

let'ter (lĕt'ər), *n.* **1.** One of the characters used in writing or print to represent speech sounds. **2. a** A written or printed communication; an epistle. **b** *pl.* Literature; learning; erudition; as, a man of *letters.* **3.** Verbal expression; exact terms; literal statement; as, the *letter* of the law. **4.** *Print.* A single type. — **letter of credit**, an order given by a banker at one place to enable a person to draw money at another place on the banker's guarantee of payment. — **letters of marque (and reprisal)**, a license from a sovereign authorizing seizure of foreigners or their goods in reprisal; later, a commission authorizing privateering. — **letters patent**, a writing by which power and authority are granted to a person to do some act or enjoy some right. — *v. t.* To mark with letters or words.

let'tered (-ərd), *p. a.* [4] **1.** Educated; as, a *lettered* man. **2.** Of or pertaining to learning or literature; as, *lettered* retirement. **3.** Inscribed or marked with letters; as, a *lettered* stone.

let'ter-gram (-ər-grăm), *n.* A telegram longer than an ordinary message, sent at reduced rates but with conditions as to time of delivery.

let'ter-head' (-ər-hĕd'), *n.* A heading printed on letter paper; paper having such heading.

let'ter-ing, *n.* **1.** Act or business of making, or marking with, letters. **2.** The letters made.

let'ter-press' (-prĕs'), *n.* Print; — often used of reading matter in distinction from illustrations.

let'tuce (lĕt'ĭs), *n.* A garden plant of the chicory family, the leaves of which are used as salad.

leu'co-cyte (lū'kō-sīt), *n.* A white blood corpuscle.

Le-vant' (lē-vănt'), *n.* The countries washed by the eastern Mediterranean and contiguous waters.

Le-vant'ine (lē-văn'tĭn; lĕv'ăn-tīn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Levant.

lev'ee (lĕv'ē; lĕv-ē'), *n.* An embankment to prevent inundation; also, a landing place or quay. *Southern & Western U. S.*

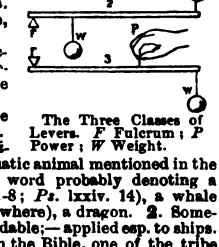
lev-ee' (lē-vē'; lĕv'ē), *n.* **1.** A morning reception, esp. one held by a person of distinction. **2.** Any miscellaneous gathering of guests; — applied esp. (U. S.) to the President's receptions.

lev'el (lĕv'ĕl), *n.* **1. a** An instrument for finding, or adjusting by, a horizontal line or plane; as, a surveyor's *level*; spirit *level.* **b** A measurement, with a level, of the difference in altitude of two points. **2.** Horizontal condition; uniform altitude; as, water seeks its own *level.* **3.** A horizontal surface. **4.** A horizontal line or surface taken as an index of altitude; as, sea *level.* **5.** A certain position, rank, etc.; as, a man finds his own *level.* **6.** *Mining.* A horizontal passage; the horizontal plane containing a main level and other workings; as, the 700-foot *level.* — *a.* [3] **1.** Having no part higher than another; as, a *level* field. **2.** Horizontal; as, to make a telescope *level.* **3.** Even with anything else; of equal importance. **4.** Well-balanced; just; steady; as, a *level* head. *Colloq.*

Syn. LEVEL, FLAT, EVEN, SMOOTH (esp. as applying to surfaces). That is **level** which is without inclination; **flat** emphasizes rather the absence of marked curvature, prominences, or depressions, and often implies monotony; as, *level* as a floor; *flat* and uninteresting country. **Even** suggests esp. uniformity; **smooth** implies evenness without appreciable break to sight or touch; a surface may be *even* or *smooth* without being *level* or *flat.*

— *v. t.* [7] **1.** To make level, flat, or even; as, to *level* a road. **2.** To bring to a horizontal position, as a gun; hence, to aim. **3.** To bring to a common level or plane; as, to *level* all ranks, privileges, etc. **4.** To bring to a lower level; overthrow; lower; as, to *level* a building. **5.** *Surveying.* To find the heights of different points in (a piece of land), as with a surveyor's level. — *v. i.* **1.** To aim a gun, etc.; to direct the eye, mind, or effort to an object. **2.** To bring persons or things to a level. — **lev'el-er**, *n.* [7, 8] — **lev'el-ness**, *n.* [8].

le'ver (lē'vər; lĕv'ər), *n.* A bar used to exert force at one point of its length, by applying a force at a second point and thus turning the bar at a third (fixed) point called a *fulcrum.* — *v. t.* To raise, move, etc. with a lever.



The Three Classes of Levers. *F* Fulcrum; *P* Power; *W* Weight.

le'ver-age (-ĕj), *n.* Action of a lever, or mechanical advantage gained by the lever.

Le'vi (lē'vī), *n.* In the Bible, a son of Jacob.

le-vi'a-than (lē-vī'ə-thăn), *n.* **1.** An aquatic animal mentioned in the Old Testament, the word probably denoting a crocodile (*Job* xli. 1-8; *Ps.* lxxiv. 14), a whale (*Ps.* civ. 26), or (elsewhere), a dragon. **2.** Something huge and formidable; — applied esp. to ships.

Le'vite (lē'vīt), *n.* In the Bible, one of the tribe of Levi, esp. one designated to aid the priests.

Le-vit'i-cal (lē-vĭt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a Levite or Levites, or the book of Leviticus.

Le-vit'i-cus (-kŭs), *n.* The third book of the Bible, containing laws for the priests and Levites.

lev'i-ty (lĕv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Lack of gravity; frivolity; flippancy. — **Syn.** See LIGHTNESS.

lev'y (lĕv'ĭ), *n.* Act or process of levying or that which is levied. — *v. t.* [2] **1.** To raise or collect, as by assessment; as, to *levy* taxes or tribute. **2.** To raise or collect (as troops) for service. **3.** To wage (war). — *v. i.* To make a levy, as on property.

lewd (lūd), *a.* [3] Lustful; unchaste. — **lewd'ly**, *adv.* [8] — **lewd'ness**, *n.* [8].

lex'i-cog'ra-pher (lĕk'sĭ-kŏg'rə-fər), *n.* An author or compiler of a lexicon or dictionary.

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lex'i-cog'ra-phy (lĕk'sĭ-kŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Art, process, or work of making a lexicon or dictionary. — **-co-graph'ic** (-kō-grăf'ĭk), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kȧl), *a.*

lex'i-con (lĕk'sĭ-kŏn), *n.* A dictionary, esp. one of Greek, Hebrew, or Latin.

li'a-bil'i-ty (lī'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). **1.** State or quality of being liable; as, *liability* to accidents; *liability* to military service. **2.** That, as an obligation, for which one is liable. Specifically, *pl.*, all one's debts; — opposed to *assets*.

li'a-ble (lī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Bound in law or equity; responsible; answerable; as, *liable* for a debt. **2.** Exposed to some undesirable contingency; — with *to*; as, *liable* to slip. — **Syn.** See APT.

li'ar (lī'ẽr), *n.* A person who knowingly utters a falsehood; one who lies; an untruthful person.

li-ba'tion (lī-bā'shŭn), *n.* Act of pouring out a liquid, as wine, in honor of a deity; also, the liquid.

li'bel (lī'bĕl), *n.* **1.** *Law.* Any representation wrongfully published and tending to expose another to public hatred, contempt, or ridicule; also, the act of so publishing it. **2.** *Law.* In some jurisdictions, a written complaint beginning an action, and demanding relief. **3.** Any false and defamatory statement or representation. — *v. t.* [7] **1.** To make or publish a libel against. **2.** *Law.* To proceed against by filing a libel, as against a ship or goods. — **li'bel-er**, *n.* [7, 8].

li'bel-ant (-ȧnt), *n.* [7] One who begins a suit by a libel.

li'bel-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [4, 7] Including or involving a libel; defamatory. — **li'bel-ous-ly**, *adv.* [7, 8].

lib'er-al (lĭb'ẽr-ȧl), *a.* [4] **1.** Not servile or mean; esp., not narrowly restricted; as, a *liberal* education. **2.** Bestowing, or bestowed, in a large and noble way; generous; ample; as, a *liberal* giver or gift. **3.** Not strict or rigorous; free, as a translation. **4.** Broad-minded; not bigoted; independent in opinion; not conservative; as, a *liberal* thinker; *liberal* ideas; the *Liberal* party.

Syn. LIBERAL, GENEROUS, BOUNTIFUL, MUNIFICENT. As applied to giving, liberal suggests freedom or abundance, generous emphasizes the idea of warm-hearted readiness to give; as, a *liberal* allowance (one that is plentiful); a *generous* allowance (one that shows readiness to give, though perhaps small in itself). *Liberal* also suggests freedom from prejudice or narrowness; *generous*, magnanimity, esp. in judging; as, *liberal* opinions; a *generous* opponent. **Bountiful** suggests abounding liberality; **munificent**, splendid or princely generosity; as, a *bountiful* supply; a *munificent* endowment.

liberal arts, the branches of learning including the sciences, philosophy, history, etc. See ART, *n.* 3. Hence, master of *arts*; bachelor of *arts*, etc.

— *n.* One who is liberal, or who favors liberality, in thought or principles. — **-al-ly**, *adv.* [8].

lib'er-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Liberal principles and theories.

lib'er-al'i-ty (lĭb'ẽr-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). Quality or state of being liberal.

lib'er-ate(-āt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To release from restraint; free. **2.** To disengage; free from combination, as, gases. — **Syn.** Deliver, emancipate. See RELEASE.

— **lib'er-a'tor** (lĭb'ẽr-ā'tẽr), *n.* [8].

lib'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A liberating; state of being liberated.

lib'er-tine (lĭb'ẽr-tĭn), *n.* A rake. — *a.* [4] Dissolute; profligate. — **lib'er-tin-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

lib'er-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). **1.** Freedom; — opposed to *slavery*, *serfdom*, *subjection*, etc. **2.** Exemption from arbitrary or despotic control; as, our government must not permit *liberty* to degenerate into license. **3.** Freedom from restraint or compulsion; power to do as one pleases; state of being disengaged. **4.** A privilege or license in violation of propriety; as, to take a *liberty*. **5.** Privilege; franchise; right or immunity; as, the *liberties* of a city. — **Syn.** See FREEDOM.

li-bid'i-nous (lĭ-bĭd'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [4] Lustful; lascivious; lewd.

Li'bra (lī'brȧ), *n.* *Astron.* **a** A southern zodiacal constellation between Virgo and Scorpio. **b** The seventh sign of the zodiac.

li-bra'ri-an (lī-brā'rĭ-ȧn), *n.* One in charge of a library.

li'bra-ry (lī'brĕ-rĭ), *n.; pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). **1.** An apartment or building devoted to books, or an establishment for their custody and control. **2.** A collection of books for study or reading.

li-bret'to (lĭ-brĕt'ō), *n.; pl.* E. **-TOS** (-ōz), It. **-TI** (-tē). *Music.* **a** The text of an opera or for an extended piece of music. **b** The book containing the text.

Lib'y-an (lĭb'ĭ-ȧn), *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Libya, the part of Northern Africa west of Egypt.

lice (līs), *n., pl.* of LOUSE.

li'cence. Var. of LICENSE.

li'cense (lī'sĕns), *n.* **1.** Authority or permission given to do or forbear any act; also, the document embodying such permission. **2.** More than permitted unusual freedom of action; as, to allow *license* to a general in the field. **3.** Excess of liberty; disregard of law or propriety. **4.** Deviation from strict fact, form, or rule by an artist or writer for the sake of effect; as, poetic *license*. — **Syn.** See FREEDOM. — *v. t.* [1] To permit or authorize, especially by formal license; give license to.

li-cen'ti-ate (lī-sĕn'shĭ-āt), *n.* One licensed to exercise a profession or calling, as medicine.

li-cen'tious (-shŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Characterized by license; lawless; immoral. **2.** Lewd; lascivious. — **Syn.** Uncurbed, uncontrolled, wanton, profligate, dissolute, loose, sensual, impure, unchaste, immoral. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

li'chen (lī'kĕn), *n.* One of a group of plants growing on rocks, bark, etc. Lichens are included among the fungi. — **li'chen-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

lich gate (lĭch). Also **lych gate**. A covered gate to a churchyard or burial place. *Archaic or Dial.*

lick (lĭk), *n.* **1.** A stroke of the tongue in licking. **2.** A place where natural salt is found and where wild animals resort to lick it up. — *v. t.* **1.** To draw or pass the tongue over. **2.** To pass or play over or about, like a tongue, as flames. — **to lick the dust**, to bite the dust; to be slain.

lic'o-rice (lĭk'ŏ-rĭs), *n.* **1.** A European plant of the bean family, with pinnate leaves and spikes of blue flowers. **2.** The dried root of this plant or an extract from it.

lid (lĭd), *n.* **1.** That which covers the opening of a vessel, box, etc.; a movable cover. **2.** An eyelid.

lie (lī), *n.* A falsehood uttered or acted to deceive; hence, anything which misleads or deceives. — **Syn.** Untruth. See FALSITY. — *v. i.*; LIED (līd); LY'ING (lī'ĭng). To tell or act a lie; hence, to create a false or misleading impression.

lie, *v. i.*; *pret.* LAY (lā); *p. p.* LAIN (lān); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LY'ING. **1.** To rest extended on a support, as on the ground or a bed; be stretched out. **2.** To assume such a position. **3.** To be in a condition, esp. of inactivity, concealment, disuse, etc.; as, to *lie* idle; *lie* in prison. **4.** To have direction; extend; as, the road *lies* before you. **5.** To sojourn; lodge. *Archaic.* **6.** To be; consist; — with *in*; as, the remedy *lies* in rest. — **to lie by**, To remain inactive; rest. — **to l. low**, to lie prostrate, overthrown, or abased. — **to l. off**. *Naut.* To keep a little away from the shore or a vessel. **b** To cease work for a time. — **to l. over**, to be deferred to some future occasion. — **to l. to**, *Naut.*, to lie as nearly stationary as possible with head to windward. — **to l. under**, to be subject to; suffer; as, *to*

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lie under suspicion. — to 1. with, to rest with; as, it *lies with* you to make amends.

☞ The forms of *lie* are often ignorantly or carelessly confounded with those of *lay*, *v. t.*

lief (lēf), *adv.* Gladly; willingly; — now only in, *had*, or *would*, *as lief*, *had*, or *would*, *liefer*, etc.

liege (lēj), *a.* 1. Sovereign; having authority or right to allegiance and service; as, a *liege* lord. 2. Bound to service and allegiance, as to a liege lord. — *n.* 1. A liege lord. 2. A liege subject.

liege man, *or* **liege'man** (lēj'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A vassal; hence, a devoted adherent.

li'en (lē'ĕn; lēn), *n.* *Law.* A legal claim on property for satisfaction of a debt or duty.

lieu (lū), *n.* Place; stead; — chiefly in in lieu of.

lieu-ten'an-cy (lŭ-tĕn'ăn-sĭ; *see* LIEUTENANT), *n.* Office, rank, or commission, of a lieutenant.

lieu-ten'ant (lŭ-tĕn'ănt; *in British usage usually, in the U. S. occas.*, lĕf-tĕn'ănt), *n.* 1. An officer who acts in place of an absent superior. 2. a A commissioned officer in an army. See ARMY. b A commissioned officer in the British navy, ranking next below a commander. c A commissioned officer in the United States navy. See NAVY.

lieutenant colonel, general. See ARMY.

lieutenant commander. See NAVY.

lieutenant governor. A deputy governor; also, an officer of a State, next in rank to the governor.

life (līf), *n.*; *pl.* LIVES (līvz). 1. The quality or state of being alive; animate existence; as, to bring to *life*; a matter of *life* and death. 2. A living being; esp., a person; as, many *lives* were lost; also, living beings or organisms collectively; as, animal *life*; marine *life*. 3. An individual human existence; as, each day of one's *life*; hence, an account of a life; a biography. 4. The duration of a life; as, a long *life*. 5. Way or manner of living; as, one's daily *life*; city *life*; etc. 6. Animation; spirit; as, to put *life* into one's work. 7. That which imparts vigor or animation, or upon which success depends; as, he was the *life* of the party. 8. The period of duration of anything, regarded as if having animate existence; as, the *life* of a state, of a machine.

life belt. A life preserver in the form of a belt.

life'blood' (līf'blŭd'), *n.* Blood necessary to life.

life'boat' (-bōt'), *n.* A strong, buoyant boat for rescuing shipwrecked persons.

life buoy. A float, usually a buoyant ring, to support persons who have fallen into the water.

life'less, *a.* [4] Destitute or deprived of life; dead, or apparently dead; hence, spiritless; dull. — **life'less-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **life'less-ness**, *n.* [8].

Syn. LIFELESS, DEAD, INANIMATE. Lifeless lays stress on the (sometimes only apparent) absence of life; dead, on the presence of death; inanimate (less often *lifeless* and *dead*) often applies to that which has never had life; as, *inanimate* objects. Fig., *lifeless* and *dead*, less often *inanimate*, suggest absence of vitality or activity.

life'like' (līf'līk'), *a.* [4] Like a living being or a real object; resembling life.

life'long' (-lông'), *a.* Lasting through life.

life preserver. A device, as a cork-filled jacket, to prevent drowning by buoying up the body.

life'time' (līf'tīm'), *n.* The duration of life.

lift (lĭft), *v. t.* 1. To bring, or cause to move, up higher; raise; elevate. 2. To exalt in rank, condition, estimation, spirits, etc. 3. To steal. *Colloq.* 4. To remove or take away (rightfully). — Syn. See RAISE. — *v. i.* 1. To try to raise something. 2. To rise; become or appear raised or elevated. — *n.* 1. Act of lifting, or raising. 2. Assistance, as by lifting; help; as, to give one a *lift*. 3. That which is lifted, as a load; also, the distance through which something is lifted. 4. That by means of which something lifts or is lifted, as a hoisting machine; elevator. 5. *Shoemaking.* A layer of leather in the heel. — **lift'er**, *n.* [8].

lig'a-ment (lĭg'ă-mĕnt), *n.* 1. A bond; tie. 2. *Anat.* A tough band of tissue serving to connect parts, as the extremities of bones, or to hold an organ in place.

lig'a-ture (lĭg'ă-tūr), *n.* 1. Anything that binds; bandage; esp., in surgery, a thread or string for tying the blood vessels to prevent hemorrhage. 2. *Music.* A tie; slur; group of notes connected by a slur. 3. *Printing.* A double character, as æ. — *v. t.* [1] To bind or furnish with a ligature.

light (līt), *n.* 1. That by which objects are rendered visible, or by which we see. 2. The sun's light; daylight; also, day; especially, dawn; as, he rose before *light*. 3. That which furnishes light, as the sun, a candle, a lamp, etc. 4. Mental or spiritual enlightenment, or its source; as, his discoveries, words, etc. threw new *light* on the subject. 5. One who is noteworthy; a model or example; as, the *lights* of history, literature, etc. 6. Visible state; hence, state of exposure to public observation; as, to bring a matter to *light*. 7. Appearance due to the particular facts presented to view; as, to put things in the right *light*. 8. *Paint.* The more illuminated part of a scene; — opposed to *shade*. — *a.* [3] 1. Having light; not dark or obscure; bright. 2. White or whitish; not of a deep shade; blond. — *v. t.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* LIGHT'ED (-ĕd) or LIT (lĭt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LIGHT'ING. 1. To set fire to; ignite; kindle. 2. To give light to; illuminate; hence, to cause to glow; animate; brighten; — often with *up*; as, joy *lit* up her eyes. 3. To attend or conduct with a light. — *v. i.* 1. To become ignited. 2. To be illuminated; brighten; — usually with *up*.

light, *a.* [3] 1. Having little, or comparatively little, weight; not heavy; as, a *light* load; also, not heavy in appearance; as, a *light* bridge. 2. Slight; not important; as, he was held in *light* esteem. 3. Not burdensome or severe; as, a *light* punishment. 4. Easy to be digested; hence, moderate; slight; as, *light* food. 5. *Cookery.* Well leavened; not soggy or heavy; as, *light* biscuit. 6. Not heavily burdened; as, *light* cavalry. 7. Not burdened by care; happy; as, a *light* heart. 8. Active; nimble; swift; as, *light* of foot. 9. Trifling; frivolous; as, a *light* jest. 10. Dizzy; giddy; delirious; as, to be *light* in the head. — *adv.* Lightly; cheaply; easily. — *v. i.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* LIGHT'ED (lĭt'ĕd) or LIT (lĭt); LIGHT'ING (lĭt'ĭng). 1. To dismount, as from a horse; alight; — with *from*, *off*, *on*, *at*, *in*. 2. To descend and rest, perch, or settle, as a bird. 3. To come down suddenly and forcibly; fall, as a blow. 4. To come; happen; — with *on* or *upon*; as, his eye *lit* upon the verse.

light'en (līt''n), *v. t.* 1. To relieve of a load in whole or in part; make lighter, or less heavy. 2. To make less burdensome, as cares or grief.

light'en (līt''n), *v. i.* 1. To grow lighter; brighten. 2. To shine with or like lightning; — chiefly impersonal; as, it thunders and *lightens*. — *v. t.* To make light or clear; illuminate; brighten.

light'er (-ĕr), *n.* One that lights or kindles.

light'er, *n.* A barge, usually flat-bottomed, used in unloading or loading vessels not lying at wharves. — *v. t.* To convey by or as by a lighter.

light'er-age (-ĕj), *n.* Price paid for lightering.

light'-foot', *a.* Light-footed.

light'-foot'ed, *a.* [4] Having a light step; nimble.

light'-head'ed (-hĕd'ĕd), *a.* [4] 1. Dizzy; delirious, as with fever. 2. Thoughtless; frivolous.

light'-heart'ed, *a.* [4] Free from anxiety; gay; merry. — **light'-heart'ed-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **light'-heart'ed-ness**, *n.* [8].

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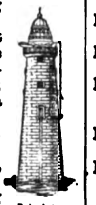
light'house (lit'hous), *n.* A tower or other building with a light at the top, for guiding ships at sea or warning mariners.



Lighthouse.

light'ly (lit'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** With little weight or force; gently. **2.** In a small degree or quantity; as, to eat *lightly*. **3.** Swiftly; nimbly. **4.** Without reason or care; indifferently; slightingly; as, to treat a matter *lightly*. **5.** Cheerfully; gayly; as, he talked *lightly* of his misfortunes.

light'-mind'ed, *a.* [4] Frivolous.

light'ness (lit'nĕs), *n.* State, quality, or degree of being illuminated or light.

light'ness, *n.* State or quality of being light, or not heavy; hence, buoyancy; levity; fickleness; nimbleness; airiness, etc.

Syn. LIGHTNESS, LEVITY, FRIVOLITY, FLIPPANCY. **Lightness** implies a general lack of weight or seriousness in character, conduct, or speech; **levity** usually suggests trifling or unreasonable gayety; as, *lightness* of tone belied the seriousness of his words; religion cannot be treated with *levity*. **Frivolity** implies empty or idle speech or conduct; **flippancy** is esp. unbecoming levity or pertness in speaking of serious or sacred things; as, Tennyson hated *flippancy* about divine things.

light'ning (lit'nĭng), *n.* The flashing of light caused by a discharge of atmospheric electricity; hence, the discharge itself.

lightning bug. A firefly.

lightning rod. A metal rod connected with the earth or water, as on a house or vessel to protect it from lightning.

light'ship' (lit'shĭp'), *n.* A vessel with a light moored off a dangerous place to warn sailors.

light'weight' (lit'wāt'), *n.* One of less than average weight. — *a.* Light or deficient in weight.

lig'ne-ous (lĭg'nē-ŭs), *a.* [4] Of the nature of wood; woody.

lig'nite (-nīt), *n.* A variety of coal between peat and bituminous coal.

lig'num-vi'tæ (-nŭm-vī'tē), *n.* A tropical American tree with hard, heavy wood; also, the wood.

lig'ule (-ūl), *n.* *Bot.* A thin appendage of a leaf at the junction of blade and petiole, as in grasses.

lik'a-ble (lik'ā-b'l), *a.* [4] Such as attracts liking.

like (lik), *a.* [3] **1.** Having the same, or nearly the same, appearance or characteristics; similar. **2.** Indicative of; as, it looks *like* good fishing. **3.** Inclined toward; as, to feel *like* riding.

☞ *Like* is used at will as a suffix with nouns to form adjectives expressing resemblance; as, *manlike*, like a man.

like (lik), *n.* That which is equal or similar to another; counterpart; copy; equal; as, "I shall not look upon his *like* again." — **the like,** something similar or of the same kind. — *adv. or prep* **1.** To the same extent or in the same manner as. **2.** Likely; probably. *Rare*, except in *like enough, very like*, and (*Colloq. or Dial.*) *as like as not*. — **like as,** in a like manner as; just as.

like, *v. t.* [1] To have a liking for; enjoy. — *n.* A liking; preference; fancy; — usually in *pl.*; as, our *likes* and dislikes.

like'a-ble. Var. of LIKABLE.

like'li-hood (lik'lĭ-hŏŏd), *n.* Probability.

like'ly (-lĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Appearing like truth; probable; credible; as, a *likely* story. **2.** Such as to render something probable; as, he is *likely* to go. **3.** Suitable; as, a *likely* place to fish. **4.** Promising; as, a *likely* boy. — *adv.* Probably.

Syn. That is **likely** which there is good reason to expect or believe; **probable**, which there is more reason to expect or believe than not. See APT.

lik'en (lik'n), *v. t.* To represent as like; compare.

like'ness (līk'nĕs), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being like. **2.** Appearance; guise; shape; as, in the *likeness* of a king. **3.** A copy; portrait. — **Syn.** Similarity, representation. See RESEMBLANCE.

like'wise' (-wīz'), *adv. & conj.* In like manner; also; moreover; too.

lik'ing (līk'ĭng), *n.* State of being pleased with a thing or person; hence, inclination; desire.

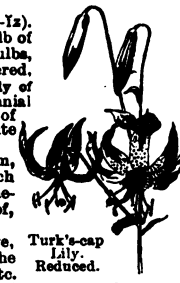
li'lac (lī'lăk), *n.* **1.** A shrub with large panicles of fragrant flowers; also, the flower. **2.** A light purplish color like that of the lilac flower.

lil'i-a'ceous (lĭl'ĭ-ā'shŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to the lily family or lilies.

Lil'li-pu'tian (lĭl'ĭ-pū'shăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Lilliput, the island in Swift's "Gulliver's Travels" inhabited by tiny people; hence, very small. — *n.* One of the people of Lilliput; hence, a tiny creature, esp. a pompous one.

lilt (lĭlt), *n.* **1.** A lively, buoyant song or air. **2.** Rhythmical swing or movement. — *v. i. & t.* To sing a lilt; sing merrily.

lil'y (lĭl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-Iz). Any plant, flower, or bulb of a genus having scaly bulbs, leaves in whorls or scattered, and showy flowers. — **lily of the valley,** a low perennial herb bearing a raceme of fragrant bell-shaped white flowers.



Turk's-cap Lily. Reduced.

limb (lĭm), *n.* **1.** A leg, arm, or wing. **2.** A large branch or bough of a tree. **3.** Something like, or suggestive of, a leg, arm, or branch.

limb, *n.* A border or edge, as of certain corollas, of the disk of a heavenly body, etc.

limbed (lĭmd), *a.* Having limbs; — chiefly in combination; as, long-*limbed*.

lim'ber (lĭm'bẽr), *a.* [3] **1.** Easily bent; flexible; pliant. **2.** Supple; lithe. — **Syn.** See FLEXIBLE. — *v. t.* To make limber. — **-ness,** *n.* [8].

lim'ber, *n.* *Mil.* The detachable fore wheels, axle, and pole of a gun carriage. — *v. t. & i.* To attach the limber to (the gun carriage); — often with *up*.

limb'less (lĭm'lĕs), *a.* Having no limbs.

lim'bo (lĭm'bō), *n.* A place or condition of restraint or confinement, or of neglect or oblivion.

Lim'burg-er (lĭm'bûrg-ẽr), *n.* A soft cheese of peculiar and, to most people, unpleasant odor.

lime (lim), *n.* A white, caustic substance (calcium oxide) obtained by calcining limestone, shells, etc.; — called also *quicklime*. — *v. t.* [1] To smear, as with birdlime; ensnare.

lime, *n.* The linden tree.

lime, *n.* A tree related to the lemon and bearing a small, greenish yellow, very acid fruit.

lime'kiln' (-kĭl'; -kĭln'), *n.* A kiln in which limestone or shells are burned to produce lime.

lime'light' (-līt'), *n.* A brilliant light produced by heating a piece of lime in an intensely hot flame; — called also *calcium light*.

Lim'er-ick (lĭm'ẽr-ĭk), *n.* A nonsense poem of five lines of which 1, 2, and 5 rime and also 3 and 4.

lime'stone' (lim'stōn'), *n.* A rock, chiefly of calcium carbonate, yielding lime when burned.

lim'it (lĭm'ĭt), *n.* That which terminates, circumscribes, or confines; bound; border. — **Syn.** Boundary, termination. — *v. t.* To set a limit to; restrict; as, to *limit* the sale of alcoholic drinks.

lim'i-ta'tion (lĭm'ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A limiting. **2.** That which limits; restriction; qualification.

lim'it-ed, *p. a.* [4] **1.** Confined within limits; restricted. **2.** *Law.* Designating a government, as a monarchy, having constitutional limitations.

lim'it-less, *a.* Having no limits; boundless.

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limn (lĭm), *v. t.*. To draw or paint, as a picture; hence, to depict. — **lim'ner** (lĭm'nẽr), *n.* [8].

li'mou-sine' (lē'mōō-zēn'), *n.* A large automobile with permanent top like a coupé. Cf. TONNEAU.

limp (lĭmp), *a.* [3] Lacking stiffness; flexible.
Syn. LIMP, FLACCID, FLABBY, FLIMSY. Limp implies lack of stiffness; flaccid, want of firmness or elasticity; that is flabby which hangs loose of its own weight (as esp. flesh or tissues); that is flimsy which is unsubstantial; as, a *limp* collar; a *flaccid* and wrinkled skin; *flabby* muscles; *flimsy* muslin.

limp, *v. i.* To halt; walk lamely. — *n.* A halt in one's walk; act of limping.

lim'pet (lĭm'pĕt), *n.* A marine mollusk having a low conical shell, found adhering to rocks.

lim'pid (-pĭd), *a.* [4] Clear; translucent. — **Syn.** Pellucid, lucid, crystal. See TRANSPARENT. — **lim'pid-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **lim'pid-ness**, *n.* [8].

lim-pid'i-ty (lĭm-pĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being limpid.

limp'ly (lĭmp'lĭ), *adv.* In a limp manner.

limp'ness, *n.* State or quality of being limp.

linch'pin' (lĭnch'pĭn'), *n.* A pin inserted in the end of an axletree to hold the wheel on.

lin'den (lĭn'dĕn), *n.* A large and handsome tree of various species, with heart-shaped leaves and yellow flowers; the basswood.

line (lin), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To cover the inner surface of, as of a cloak. **2.** To put something in the inside of; fill. **3.** To serve as the lining of.

line, *n.* **1.** A thread, cord, or rope; esp., a strong slender cord. **2.** A threadlike mark, crease, or the like. **3.** A mark of division or outline; hence, a limit; boundary; — often fig. **4.** **a** A circle of latitude or longitude. **b** The equator. **5.** *Math.* That which has length but not breadth or thickness. **6.** A straight line; fig., agreement; harmony; as, to be in *line* with the party. **7.** Lineament; outline; hence, plan; method. **8.** A series, rank, or row of objects; as, a row of letters, words, etc. Hence: **a** A verse of a poem. **b** A short letter; a note. **c** *pl. Drama.* The spoken words of a play or part. **9.** Conveyances plying regularly under one management, or a system of transportation; as, a *line* of stages; the Pennsylvania *line*. **10.** *Mil.* **a** A trench; rampart. **b** *pl.* The boundaries forming the line of offense or defense; as, in the enemy's *lines*. **c** A body of troops abreast; — opposed to *column*. **d** The regular troops of an army or the purely combatant forces. **11.** A series of ancestors or descendants. **12.** Course of conduct, thought, occupation, or policy. **13.** A department of industry or activity. **14.** *Trade.* A supply of articles of the same general class. **15.** Course or direction; hence, a road; a railway. **16.** The connecting wire between telegraph or telephone stations. **17.** A measure of length, usually one twelfth of an inch. — *v. i.* [1] **1.** To represent by lines; outline. **2.** To mark with a line or lines. **3.** To align, as troops. **4.** To place, or be, in a line along; place a line along, as of trees along a street. — *v. i.* To form a line.

lin'e-age (lĭn'ē-ĭj), *n.* Descent in a line from a common ancestor; race; family.

lin'e-al (-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a line or lines; linear. **2.** In or consisting of a direct line of ancestry or descent. **3.** Hereditary; as, a *lineal* feud. — **lin'e-al-ly**, *adv.* [8].

lin'e-a-ment (-ā-mĕnt), *n.* One of the outlines or exterior features of a body or figure, esp. of the face; distinctive feature; — usually in *pl.*

lin'e-ar (-ē-ẽr), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, a line or lines. **2.** Narrow; threadlike.

lin'en (lĭn'ĕn), *n.* **1.** Thread or cloth of flax; collectively, linen fabrics, articles of linen. **2.** Garments usually or chiefly of linen, esp. shirts, collars and cuffs. — *a.* Made of flax or linen.

lin'er (lin'ẽr), *n.* One who lines.

lin'er, *n.* A vessel of a regular line of vessels.

lin'ger (lĭŋ'gẽr), *v. i.* To delay; loiter; be slow in parting, going, coming, acting, etc.
Syn. LINGER, LOITER. To linger is to remain long or to be slow in going, esp. from reluctance to depart; to loiter is to linger idly, esp. on the way; as, the visitor *lingered* while others *loitered* without.

‖ **lin'ge-rie'** (lăn'zh'-rē'), *n.* [F.] Linen goods; linen or muslin underclothes, esp. of women.

lin'go (lĭŋ'gō), *n.*; *pl.* **-GOES** (-gōz). Language; dialect. — **Syn.** See CANT.

lin'gua fran'ca (-gwä frăŋ'kä). A mixed jargon used, as in the Levant, as a medium of intercourse by people of different languages.

lin'gual (-gwăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the tongue: *Phonetics*, formed with the aid of the tongue, as *t*, *d*, *n* (more often called *dentals*), etc. — *n.* A lingual sound or letter.

lin'guist (-gwĭst), *n.* One skilled in languages.

lin-guis'tic (lĭŋ-gwĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to language or linguistics.

lin-guis'tics (-tĭks), *n.* The science of languages.

lin'i-ment (lĭn'ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* A medicinal preparation thinner than an ointment, to rub on the skin.

lin'ing (lin'ĭng), *n.* **1.** That which lines, or is intended to line. **2.** Act of providing a lining.

link (lĭŋk), *n.* A torch of tow, pitch, or the like.

link, *n.* **1.** A single ring of a chain. **2.** A link of a surveyor's chain, 7.92 inches. **3.** A tie; bond. **4.** Something suggestive of a link of a chain. — *v. t. & i.* To unite with or as with a link.

links (lĭŋks), *n. pl.* **1.** Gently undulating, sandy land. *Scot.* **2.** [Sometimes construed as a *sing.*] A golf course.

lin'net (lĭn'ĕt), *n.* A small Old World finch.

li-no'le-um (lĭ-nō'lē-ŭm), *n.* A floor cloth with a surface of hardened linseed oil and ground cork.

lin'o-type (lĭn'ō-tīp; lĭn'ō-), *n.* A typesetting machine which casts each line of type in one piece.

lin'seed' (lĭn'sēd'), *n.* Flaxseed (which see).

lin'sey (lĭn'zĭ), *n.* Linsey-woolsey.

lin'sey-wool'sey (-wōōl'zĭ), *n.* Coarse cloth of linen and wool, or cotton and wool.

lint (lĭnt), *n.* Linen scraped or otherwise made into a downy or fleecy substance for dressing wounds, etc.; also, fluff from yarn or fabrics.

lin'tel (lĭn'tĕl), *n.* A horizontal beam, stone, or the like spanning an opening, as a door or window.

li'on (lī'ŭn), *n.* **1.** A large carnivorous mammal, of the cat family, native of Africa and southern Asia. See CATS, *Illust.* **2.** A person of celebrity made an object of social attentions.

li'on-ess (lī'ŭn-ĕs), *n.* Female lion.

li'on-ize (lī'ŭn-īz), *v. t.* [1] To treat or regard as a social "lion," or celebrity.

lip (lĭp), *n.* **1.** Either of the two fleshy folds which surround the mouth. **2.** An edge, as of a hollow vessel or cavity, esp. when flaring or overlapping. — *a.* Coming from the lips only, and hence insincere; as, *lip* service, worship, etc.

liq'ue-fac'tion (lĭk'wē-făk'shŭn), *n.* Act of liquefying; state of being liquid.

liq'ue-fy (-fī), *v. t. & i.* [2] To reduce to a liquid.

li'queur' (lē-kûr'), *n.* An aromatic spirituous liquor, usually sweetened.

liq'uid (lĭk'wĭd), *a.* [4] **1.** Flowing freely like water; fluid; neither solid nor gaseous. **2.** Smooth-sounding. **3.** *Phonetics.* Of consonant sounds, flowing; vowel-like, as the sounds of *l* and *r*. — **Syn.** See FLUID. — **liquid measure.** See MEASURE. — *n.* A liquid substance.

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liq'ui-date (lĭk'wĭ-dāt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To discharge; pay off, as a debt. **2.** To settle the accounts and distribute the assets of (a corporation or estate). — *v. i.* To liquidate one's debts or accounts.
liq'ui-da'tion (-dā'shŭn), *n.* A liquidating.
li-quid'i-ty (lĭ-kwĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being liquid.
liq'uor (lĭk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** Any liquid. **2.** An alcoholic beverage, esp. if strong or distilled.
liq'uor-ice (-ĭs). Var. of LICORICE.
lisp (lĭsp), *v. i.* **1.** To substitute *th* for *s* or *z* in speaking. **2.** To speak imperfectly or falteringly. — *v. t.* To speak with a lisp or in an imperfect or faltering manner; express in simple, childlike language. — *n.* Habit, act, or sound of lisping.
lis'som } (lĭs'ŭm), *a.* [4] Lithe; supple; flexi-
lis'some } ble; hence, nimble; agile. — **-ness**, *n.*
list (lĭst), *n.* **1.** A strip forming the border or selvage of cloth. **2.** A roll or catalogue, as of names.
Syn. LIST, ROLL, CATALOGUE, REGISTER, INVENTORY, SCHEDULE. List denotes a simple series of names (as, a *list* of articles to be purchased); a roll is esp. a list of the members of some body; a catalogue is an ordered, and often detailed, list or roll (as, a library *catalogue*); register emphasizes the formal or official character; an inventory is an itemized list of articles on hand (as, the annual *inventory* of a merchant's stock); a schedule is especially a list in tabular form (as, a *schedule* of rates).
— *v. t.* **1.** To put a list, or border, on; cover with list, or strips of cloth. **2.** To enroll in a list or catalogue. — *v. i.* To enlist in the army or navy.
list, *v. i.* **1.** To please; suit; incline (to). *Archaic.* **2.** *Naut.* To careen; — said of a ship. — *n.* An inclination to one side; — mostly nautical.
list, *v. t. & i.* To hearken; listen (to). *Archaic.*
lis'ten (lĭs'n), *v. i.* To give ear; hearken; hence, to give heed; yield to advice; as, to *listen* to reason. — **Syn.** See HEAR. — **lis'ten-er**, *n.* [8].
list'less (lĭst'lĕs), *a.* [4] Having no desire or inclination; indifferent; spiritless. — **Syn.** See LANGUID. — **list'less-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
lists (lĭsts), *n. pl.; rare in sing.* **1.** The barriers of a tilting field; hence, the field itself. **2.** A place of contest; an arena; — esp. in *to enter the lists.*
lit (lĭt), *pret. & p. p.* of LIGHT.
li'a-ny (lĭt'ά-nĭ), *n.; pl.* **-NIES** (-nĭz). A solemn supplication or prayer; esp., a form of prayer in which the clergy lead and the people respond.
li'ter (lē'tẽr), *n.* [6] A measure of capacity in the metric system, being a cubic decimeter. It equals .908 U. S. dry quart, or 1.0567 U. S. liquid quarts.
lit'er-a-cy (lĭt'ẽr-ά-sĭ), *n.* State of being literate.
lit'er-al (-ăl), *a.* [4] **1.** According to the "letter," or the natural or usual interpretation of the words employed; exact; precise; as, a *literal* meaning; *literal* translation. Hence, true to fact; not exaggerated; as, a *literal* description; matter-of-fact; unimaginative; as, a *literal* person. **2.** Of or pertaining to, or expressed by, letters; as, a *literal* error. — **lit'er-al-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
lit'er-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *a.* [4] **1.** Of or pertaining to letters, or literature. **2.** Versed in literature; occupied with literature as a profession.
lit'er-ate (-ăt), *a.* [4] **1.** Instructed in letters; able to read and write. **2.** Pertaining to, or learned in, literature. — *n.* A person who is literate.
‖ **lit'e-ra'tim** (-ē-rā'tĭm), *adv.* Letter for letter.
lit'er-a-ture (lĭt'ẽr-ά-tūr), *n.* **1.** Production of literary work, esp. as an occupation. **2.** Literary productions collectively, as all the writings of a country, notable for literary form or expression.
lith'arge (lĭth'ärj), *n.* A yellowish red compound of lead used in making glass, etc.
lithe (līth), *a.* [3] Bending easily; pliant; limber. — **Syn.** See FLEXIBLE. — **lithe'ness**, *n.* [8].
lithe'some (līth'sŭm), *a.* [4] Pliant; lissom.
lith'i-a (lĭth'ĭ-ά), *n.* Oxide of lithium.
lith'i-um (-ĭ-ŭm), *n.* A soft, silver-white metal, the lightest known.
lith'o-graph (-ō-grăf), *v. t.* To produce, copy, or portray by lithography. — *n.* A lithographic print. — **li-thog'ra-pher** (lĭ-thŏg'rά-fẽr), *n.* [8].
lith'o-graph'ic (lĭth'ō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or made by, lithography.
li-thog'ra-phy (lĭ-thŏg'rά-fĭ), *n.* Art or process of putting writing or designs on stone (or zinc, aluminium, etc.) with a greasy material, and of producing prints therefrom.
lit'i-gant (lĭt'ĭ-gănt), *a.* [4] Disposed to, or engaged in, litigation. — *n.* Party to a lawsuit.
lit'i-gate (-gāt), *v. t.* [1] To make the subject of a lawsuit. — *v. i.* To carry on a contest at law.
lit'i-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* A litigating; lawsuit.
li-ti'gious (lĭ-tĭj'ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Inclined to engage in lawsuits; contentious; quarrelsome. **2.** Of or pertaining to litigation.
lit'mus (lĭt'mŭs), *n.* A dyestuff got from certain lichens. It is turned red by acids and restored to its blue color by alkalies.
li'tre (lē'tẽr). Var. of LITER.
lit'ter (lĭt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A couch with shafts, usually covered and curtained, for carrying passengers. **2.** A stretcher for carrying a sick or wounded person. **3.** Straw, hay, etc., used as bedding for animals. **4.** Things lying scattered about; scattered rubbish; disorder. **5.** The young, collectively, brought forth at one time, as by a sow. — *v. t.* **1.** To supply with litter, as cattle. **2.** To strew with scattered articles, as a room. **3.** To give birth to; — said of brutes. — *v. i.* To produce a litter.
‖ **lit'té'ra'teur'** (lē'tĕ'rά'tûr'), *n.* [F.] One who occupies himself with literature; a literary man.
lit'tle (lĭt'l), *a.; LESS, superl.* LESS'ER; LEAST. **1.** Small in size or extent; diminutive; — the opposite of *big, large,* or *great.* **2.** Short in duration; brief; as, a *little* while. **3.** Small in quantity or degree; not much; as, *little* strength; *little* food. **4.** Small in dignity, power, or scope; not great. **5.** Small in sympathies; narrow; mean; illiberal; as, men of *little* natures. — **Syn.** See SMALL. — **Little Bear, Ursa Minor.** — *adv.* **1.** In a small quantity or degree; slightly. **2.** Not at all; — before verbs, as *think, imagine, know,* etc. — *n.* That which is little; a small amount, time, etc. — **lit'tle-ness**, *n.* [8].
lit'to-ral (-ō-răl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a shore, especially of the sea. — *n.* A coastal region.
li-tur'gi-cal (lĭ-tûr'jĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a liturgy; of or pertaining to public prayer and worship.
lit'ur-gy (lĭt'ûr-jĭ), *n.; pl.* **-GIES** (-jĭz). A form of public worship; a ritual.
liv'a-ble (lĭv'ά-b'l), *a.* [4] **1.** Such as can be lived. **2.** Suitable or pleasant to live in or with.
live (lĭv), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To be alive. **2.** To continue in life, existence, activity, or memory; as, to *live* to a great age. **3.** To get a livelihood; subsist; — with *on* or *by.* Also, to be nourished; feed; as, horses *live* on grass and grain. **4.** To pass life in a certain manner, as to habits or circumstance; as, to *live* in ease. **5.** To live a life rich in experience or emotion; as, he made a living, but never learned to *live.* **6.** To make one's home; dwell; as, to *live* in a city. **7.** To outlast danger; float; — said of a vessel. — **Syn.** See RESIDE. — **to live out**, to live away from home as a servant. — *v. t.* To pass, or spend, as one's life. — **to live down**, to live or last so as to overcome; as, *to live down* slander.
live (lĭv), *a.* [3] **1.** Having, or full of, life; alive. **2.** Energetic or alert; wide awake. *Chiefly U. S.* **3.** In a state of activity; as: a Burning; glowing;

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as, a *live* coal. **b** *Engin.* Imparting power; as, a *live* axle. **c** Having an electric current passing through, as a wire. **4.** Of color, bright; vivid. — **live steam**, steam direct from the boiler, having its full power of expansion; — distinguished from *exhaust steam*. — 1. stock, horses, horned cattle, and other domestic animals kept for profit.

live'a-ble (lĭv'ə-b'l). Var. of LIVABLE.

live'li-hood (līv'lĭ-hŏŏd), *n.* Means of supporting life; maintenance. — **Syn.** See LIVING.

live'long' (lĭv'lŏng'), *a.* Whole; entire; long in passing; — used of time.

live'ly (lĭv'lĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Full of life; vigorous; active; animated. **2.** Enlivening; as, a *lively* voice, air, liquor. **3.** Vivid; brilliant; as, *lively* colors. **4.** Responding quickly to outer forces; rebounding quickly; as, a *lively* baseball. — *adv.* In a lively manner; briskly; vigorously. — **live'li-ly** (-lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [8] — **li-ness**, *n.* [8].

liv'er (lĭv'ẽr), *n.* One that lives.

liv'er, *n.* In vertebrates, a large glandular organ which secretes bile and changes the blood, which passes through it. It was formerly regarded as the seat of passion; hence, fig., a *white liver* is the traditional characteristic of a coward.

liv'er-ied (-ĭd), *a.* Wearing a livery. See LIVERY, 2.

liv'er-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* **1.** Any of various plants resembling the mosses, but differing in reproduction and development, etc. **2.** The hepatica.

liv'er-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). **1.** *Law.* Act of delivering legal possession of property. **2.** The peculiar dress often worn by servants of a person of some fashion, or appropriated by any body of persons. **3. a** The feeding, stabling, and care of horses for pay; boarding of horses. **b** A livery stable. *U. S.*

liv'er-y-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who keeps a livery stable.

livery stable. A stable where horses and vehicles are kept for hire, and where stabling is provided.

liv'id (lĭv'ĭd), *a.* [3] Black and blue; leaden.

liv'ing (-ĭng), *n.* **1.** State of one that lives. **2.** Manner or rule of life; as, right *living*. **3.** Possibility of living, esp. comfortably; as, there is no *living* with him. **4.** Means of living; livelihood; as, to earn a *living*. **5.** A benefice. *Eng.*

Syn. LIVING, LIVELIHOOD, SUBSISTENCE, SUSTENANCE. *Living* and *livelihood* refer to maintenance in general. *Living* is now rare except in the phrase, *to make*, or *earn*, *a living*. *Livelihood* sometimes suggests more definitely actual means of support; as, his trade is his only *livelihood*. **Subsistence** and **sustenance** refer more esp. to that which actually sustains life. *Subsistence* is the more general term; *sustenance* is commonly limited to food.

liv'ing (lĭv'ĭng), *p. a.* [4] **1.** Alive; that lives. **2.** Active; operative; as, a *living* faith. **3.** Full of, or true to, life; lively; vivid; as, a *living* image. — **living picture**, a tableau in which persons take part, esp. one imitating a work of art. — 1. room, a room, in a residence, for general occupancy.

liz'ard (lĭz'ẽrd), *n.* Any of numerous small four-legged, long-bodied reptiles, with tapering tail, and scaly skin. See REPTILES, *Illust.*

lla'ma (lä'mȧ), *n.* A South American ruminant allied to the camel, but smaller and with no hump.

lla'no (lä'nō; *Sp.* lyä'nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NOS (-nōz; *Sp.* -nōs). An extensive plain. *Sp. Amer.*

lo (lō), *interj.* Look! behold!

loach (lōch), *n.* Any of certain small Old World fresh-water fishes of the carp family.

load (lōd), *n.* **1.** That which is laid on or put in anything, as for conveyance a burden; hence, the quantity proper or customary to carry, as in a cart; a cargo; pack. **2.** That which burdens the mind, as care. **3.** The charge of a firearm.

Syn. LOAD, BURDEN. Literally, a **load** is that which is carried; **burden** implies difficulty or labor; as, a *load* of hay; his coat was a *burden* to him. — *v. t.* **1.** To lay or put a load on or in. **2.** To place on or in something, as for carriage; as, to *load* a cargo. **3.** To supply abundantly; as, to *load* one with gifts. **4.** To increase in weight, often fraudulently; as, to *load* sugar. — *v. i.* **1.** To give or receive a load. **2.** To insert the charge in a firearm. — **load'er**, *n.* [8].

load'star'. Var. of LODESTAR.

load'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A piece of magnetite with polarity like a magnetic needle. See MAGNETITE.

loaf (lōf), *n.*; *pl.* LOAVES (lōvz). A regularly shaped or molded mass of bread, cake, or sugar.

loaf, *v. i.* To spend time in idleness.

loaf'er (lōf'ẽr), *n.* One who loafs; a lazy lounger.

loam (lōm), *n.* Earthy matter of clay and sand. Popularly, *loam* implies the presence of humus.

loam'y (-ĭ), *a.* [3] Consisting of, like, or partaking of the nature of, loam.

loan (lōn), *n.* **1.** A lending; permission to use. **2.** That which one lends or borrows, esp. money. — *v. t. & i.* To lend. — **Syn.** See LEND.

loath (lōth), *a.* [3] Filled with disgust or aversion. — **Syn.** See RELUCTANT.

loathe (lōth), *v. t.* [1] To dislike greatly; abhor; detest. — **Syn.** See HATE.

loath'ing (-ĭng), *n.* Extreme disgust; abhorrence.

loath'ly (lōth'lĭ), *a.* [3] Loathsome; repulsive.

loath'some (lōth'sŭm), *a.* [4] Fitted to cause loathing; disgusting; detestable. — **loath'some-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **loath'some-ness**, *n.* [8].

loaves (lōvz), *n.*, *pl.* of LOAF.

lo'bate (lō'bāt), *a.* [4] Lobed, as a leaf.

lob'by (lŏb'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BIES (-ĭz). **1.** A passageway, esp. when serving also as a waiting room, etc. **2.** Persons, collectively, who lobby. — *v. i.* [2] To address or solicit members of a legislative body in the lobby or elsewhere with intent to influence their votes. — *v. t.* To urge or procure the passage of, as a bill, by lobbying. — **lob'by-ist**, *n.*

lobe (lōb), *n.* A somewhat rounded projection or division, esp. of an organ or part, as a leaf or ear.

lobed (lōbd), *a.* [4] Having lobes; lobate.

lo-be'li-a (lō-bē'lĭ-ȧ; -bēl'yȧ), *n.* Any of a genus (*Lobelia*) of herbaceous plants having red, blue, or white flowers with a very irregular corolla.

lob'lol'ly (lŏb'lŏl'ĭ), *n.* A pine of the southern United States having thick, flaky bark. Also, any of several related pines.

lob'scouse' (lŏb'skous'), *n.* *Naut.* A dish of meat with vegetables, ship biscuit, etc.

lob'ster (-stẽr), *n.* Any large long-tailed crustacean used as food, esp. any of certain species having two enormous claws. See CRUSTACEANS, *Illust.*

lo'cal (lō'kăl), *a.* [4] Marked by, or relating to, position in space, or a particular place or places; as, the *local* situation. — **local option**, the right or obligation of determining by popular vote within and for certain districts some question of public policy, esp. that of the sale of alcoholic beverages.

lo'cal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Affection for a particular place; provincialism; also, a local idiom or habit.

lo-cal'i-ty (lō-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Fact or state of being local. **2.** A place; esp., a geographical place.

lo'cal-i-za'tion (lō'kăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of localizing, or fact of being localized.

lo'cal-ize (lō'kăl-īz), *v. t.* [1] To make local; fix in, or confine to, a definite place, or locality.

lo'cal-ly, *adv.* In a local manner.

lo'cate (lō'kāt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To designate the site or place of, as a mining claim. **2.** To establish in a certain place; settle; place; as, the store was *located* in the main street. **3.** To search for and dis-

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cover the place of; as, to *locate* an enemy. **4.** To refer to a particular place; as, to *locate* a pain in a tooth. —*v. i.* To place one's self; settle. *Colloq.*

lo-ca'tion (lō-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A locating. **2.** Situation; place, as of residence or settlement.

loc'a-tive (lŏk'ā-tĭv), *a. Gram.* Pertaining to or designating a case denoting place. — *n.* The locative case, or a word in that case.

loch (lŏk), *n.* A lake; also, a bay or arm of the sea, esp. when nearly landlocked. *Scot.*

lock (lŏk), *n.* **1.** A tress, or ringlet of hair; hence, *pl.*, the hair of the head. **2.** A bunch or tuft of wool, cotton, flax, or the like.

lock, *n.* **1.** A fastening, as for a door, operated by a key or by a combination. **2.** Any of various holds in wrestling. **3.** The apparatus of a firearm by which the charge is exploded. **4.** A locking or fastening together; esp., a jam, as of carriages. **5.** An inclosure in a canal, river, dock, etc., with gates, used in raising or lowering boats from level to level. —*v. t.* **1.** To make fast with or as with a lock. **2.** To confine; shut (in or out); — often with *up, in, out.* **3.** To make fast or rigid, as by the engaging of parts. **4.** To make fast by linking together; as, to *lock* arms. — *v. i.* **1.** To become locked. **2.** To link together.

lock'er (-ẽr), *n.* A drawer, compartment, chest, or closet, that may be locked.

lock'et (-ĕt), *n.* A case for a miniature or lock of hair, as on a necklace.

lock'jaw' (-jô'), *n.* A variety of tetanus in which the jaws are locked rigidly together.

lock'out' (-out'), *n.* Refusal to give work to one's employees, used as a means of coercion.

lock'smith' (-smĭth'), *n.* One who makes or mends locks.

lock step. A mode of marching in a very close file, in which the leg moves with the corresponding leg of the person ahead.

lock stitch. A stitch formed by the locking together of two threads, as in most sewing machines.

lock'up' (lŏk'ŭp'), *n.* A jail.

lo'co (lō'kō), *v. t.* To poison with loco weed; hence, *Colloq.*, to render insane or mad.

lo'co-mo'tion (lō'kō-mō'shŭn), *n.* Act or power of moving from place to place.

lo'co-mo'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to locomotion, or power to change place. — *n.* A self-propelled vehicle; esp., a steam engine, or electric motor, designed to haul cars on a railroad.

lo'co-mo'tor (-mō'tẽr), *a.* Of or pertaining to locomotion. —**locomotor ataxia** (*ā-tăk'sĭ-ā*), a disease of the spinal cord, marked by irregular action of the leg muscles and nervous disturbances.

loco weed. Any of several herbs of the western United States causing a chronic nervous affection in live stock feeding on them.

lo'cus (lō'kŭs), *n.; L. pl.* -CI (-sī). **1.** A place; locality. **2.** *Plane Geom.* A line or group of lines containing all and only such points in the plane as satisfy a given condition.

lo'cust (lō'kŭst), *n.* **1.** Any grasshopper having short antennæ; commonly, any of certain species that often travel in vast swarms and destroy vegetation. **2.** **a** An American tree with pinnate leaves and white flowers; also, its hard durable wood. See TREES, *Illust.* **b** The honey locust.

lo-cu'tion (lō-kū'shŭn), *n.* A particular or peculiar form of expression.

lode (lōd), *n.* A fissure in rock, filled with mineral; also, this body of mineral.

lode'star' (lōd'stär'), *n.* A star that leads; a guiding star; especially, the polestar.

lode'stone'. Var. of LOADSTONE.

lodge (lŏj), *n.* **1.** A small or temporary dwelling house; a hut; booth; tent; hence, any abode, as for a caretaker on an estate, etc. **2.** In some secret societies, the hall or meeting place of a local branch or the members composing it. **3.** The lair of an animal, as a beaver or otter. — *v. i.* [1] **1.** To provide quarters for, esp. temporarily. **2.** To shelter; entertain; also, to take as a lodger. **3.** To settle in a place; to fix. **4.** To place or vest, as authority in an agent. — *v. i.* **1.** To remain or dwell temporarily. **2.** To dwell; reside, esp. as a lodger. **3.** To come to a rest; stop and remain. **4.** To fall or lie down, as grain when weakened or beaten by a storm. — **Syn.** See RESIDE.

lodge'ment. Var. of LODGMENT.

lodg'er (lŏj'ẽr), *n.* One that lodges; esp., one who occupies a hired room in another's house.

lodg'ing (-ĭng), *n.* **1.** Dwelling; esp., temporary abode; quarters. **2.** *pl.* A room or rooms in another's house, as a place of residence.

lodg'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act or manner of lodging; state of being lodged; also, material lodged.

loft (lôft), *n.* **1.** A room or floor above another; esp., an attic. **2.** **a** A scaffold for hay. **b** An upper floor of a warehouse or business building, esp. when without partitions. *U. S.* **c** A gallery in a church, hall, etc.; as, the organ *loft.*

loft'y (lôf'tĭ). *a.* [3] **1.** Rising high; **high**; esp., having imposing height. **2.** Haughty; proud; as, with *lofty* contempt. **3.** Elevated in character, language, etc.; exalted. — **Syn.** Dignified, stately, majestic, sublime. See HIGH. — **loft'i-ly** (-tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [8] — **loft'i-ness,** *n.* [8].

log (lŏg), *n.* **1.** A bulky piece or length of unshaped timber. **2.** *Naut.* An apparatus for measuring a ship's speed. **3.** The record of a ship's daily progress. — *v. t.;* LOGGED (lŏgd); LOG'GING (lŏg'ĭng). *Naut.* To enter in a log (sense 3). — *v. i.* To engage in cutting or transporting logs.

lo'gan-ber'ry (lō'găn-bĕr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). A hybrid between the raspberry and blackberry.

log'a-rithm (lŏg'ā-rĭth'm), *n.* One of a scheme of auxiliary numbers used to abridge arithmetical calculations by using addition and subtraction in place of multiplication and division.

log book, *or* **log'book',** *n. Naut.* = LOG, *n.*, 3.

log'ger-head' (lŏg'ẽr-hĕd'), *n.* **1.** A blockhead. **2.** A very large marine turtle. — **to be at loggerheads,** to contend or quarrel.

log'gia (lŏj'ĭ-ä; lŏ'jĭ-ä), *n.* A roofed open gallery.

log'ic (lŏj'ĭk), *n.* **1.** The science, art, or laws of exact reasoning or thinking. **2.** A treatise on logic. **3.** Reasoning; esp., sound reasoning. — **log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* [8].

lo-gi'cian (lō-jĭsh'ăn), *n.* One skilled in logic.

log'roll'ing (lŏg'rōl'ĭng), *n.* A combining to assist another in consideration of assistance in return; — used of certain political methods. *Chiefly U. S.*

log'wood' (-wōōd'), *n.* The brownish heartwood of a Central American tree, much used in dyeing.

lo'gy (lō'gĭ), *a.* [3] Heavy or dull, esp. in motion or thought; as, a *logy* horse. *U. S.*

Lo'hen-grin (lō'ĕn-grĭn), *n.* The Knight of the Swan, a hero of medieval German romance who comes in a swan-drawn boat to champion Elsa from a charge of murder. Lohengrin saves and marries her; when she violates his mandate not to ask his name, he tells her, but is borne away forever.

loin (loin), *n.* That part of the body, on either side, between hip bone and false ribs; — chiefly in *pl.*

loi'ter (loi'tẽr), *v. i.* To be slow in moving; saunter. — **Syn.** See LINGER. — **loi'ter-er,** *n.* [8].

Lo'ki (lō'kĭ), *n. Norse Myth.* A god who is contriver of discord and mischief. He is able to transform himself into innumerable shapes. He contrives the death of Balder, and is overcome by Thor, who chains him up.

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loll (lŏl), *v. i.* **1.** Of the tongue, to hang out loosely; also, of an animal, to let the tongue loll. **2.** To move or recline in a lax or lazy manner. — *v. t.* To let loll, or rest lazily or droopingly.

lol'li-pop (lŏl'ĭ-pŏp), *n.* A kind of candy, often in the form of a lump on the end of a stick.

Lom'bard (lŏm'bärd ; lŭm'-), *n.* One of a Teutonic tribe which invaded Italy and dwelt chiefly in the valley of the Po. Hence, a person descended from the Lombards, or a native of Lombardy, in Italy.

lo'ment (lō'mĕnt), *n.* A legume which breaks at maturity into one-seeded sections.

lone (lōn), *a.* [3] **1.** Without company; solitary; hence, lonesome. **2.** Being by itself; also, unfrequented; lonely. — **Syn.** See SOLITARY.

lone'ly, *a.* [3] **1.** Without company; alone; lone. **2.** Solitary; unfrequented. **3.** Depressed because of feeling one's self alone; lonesome. — **Syn.** See SOLITARY. — **-li-ly** (-lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [8] — **-li-ness**, *n.*

lone'some (-sŭm), *a.* [3] **1.** Secluded from society; unfrequented; solitary; hence, causing loneliness or depression. **2.** Conscious of, and depressed by, solitude. — **Syn.** See SOLITARY. — **lone'some-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

long (lŏng), *a.* **1.** Of considerable extent from end to end; not short. **2.** Of considerable extent in time; not brief; hence, tedious. **3.** Extended to (a specified) measure; as, a mile *long*. **4.** Of a relatively great duration; — said esp. of a vowel sound as compared with another called *short*. **5.** *Commerce.* Having a supply of stocks or goods; prepared for, or depending for a profit upon, an advance in prices. — **before**, *or* **ere**, **long**, soon. — **long dozen**, thirteen. — **l. measure.** See page 700. — **l. since**, since or at a time long past. — **in the long run**, in the final result. — **l. ton.** See TON. — *adv.* **1.** For or during a long time. **2.** Throughout an extent of time indicated; as, he works *longer* than I. **3.** At a point of duration far distant; as, *long* after the Conquest. — **as**, *or* **so**, **long as**, during the time that; also, on condition that; since.

long, *v. i.* To feel a strong desire or craving; — with an infinitive, or *after* or *for*.

Syn. LONG, YEARN, HANKER, CRAVE. **Long** expresses strong desire or earnest wish; **yearn** (chiefly elevated or poetical) implies eager or restless, often tender, longing; **hanker** (chiefly colloq. or familiar) suggests the uneasiness, **crave**, the urgency, of appetite: as, I *long* to talk with you; "Enoch *yearned* to see her face again"; he *hankers* for excitement; he *craves* drink.

long'boat' (lŏng'bōt'), *n.* The largest boat carried by a merchant sailing vessel.

lon-gev'i-ty (lŏn-jĕv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Length of life.

long'hand' (lŏng'hănd'), *n.* The characters used in ordinary writing; — opposed to *shorthand*.

long'ing (lŏng'ĭng), *n.* An eager desire.

lon'gi-tude (lŏn'jĭ-tūd), *n.* *Geog.* Distance east or west measured by the angle between the meridian of a given place and a meridian of reference, as that of Greenwich, England. **2.** *Astron.* More fully, **celestial longitude.** The distance, in degrees, reckoned eastward on the ecliptic from the vernal equinox to the ecliptic meridian of any given point.

lon'gi-tu'di-nal (-tū'dĭ-năl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to longitude or length. **2.** Extending in length; placed or running lengthwise; as, a *longitudinal* diameter; a *longitudinal* stripe. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

long'-lived' (-līvd'), *a.* [4] Having a long life.

long prim'er (prĭm'ẽr). *Print.* See TYPE.

long'shore'man (lŏng'shōr'măn), *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN** (-mĕn). One employed about the wharves of a seaport, esp. in loading or unloading vessels.

long'-sight'ed, *a.* [4] Far-sighted, sagacious.

long'-suf'fer-ing, *a.* [4] Bearing injuries or trials with patience. — *n.* Long patience of offense.

long'-wind'ed (lŏng'wĭn'dĕd), *a.* [4] Able to retain the breath a long time; hence, tediously long in speaking. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

look (lo͝ok), *v. i.* **1.** To direct the eyes for seeing. **2.** To direct the attention; often with *at*; as, new ways of *looking* at things; hence, to give heed; take care. **3.** To expect; as, we *look* to profit by the investment. **4.** To turn, go, or resort (to); as, he *looks* to me for help. **5.** To appear; as, he *looks* well. **6.** To face; front; as, the house *looks* on the street. — **Syn.** See SEE, SEEM. — **to look after.** **a** To look in the direction of (one that is moving away). **b** To concern one's self with; also, to take care of; as, he *looks after* the horses. — **to l. down on** *or* **upon**, to regard as inferior; despise. — **to l. for.** **a** To expect; as, *to look for* news. **b** To seek or search for as, *to look for* lost money. — **to l. in**, to go in for a short call; as, the doctor *looked in* frequently. — to l. into, to examine; investigate; as, *to look into* one's conduct. — to l. on, to be a spectator. — to l. on *or* upon, to consider; regard; as, the students *looked upon* the book as authoritative. — to l. up, to improve; as, business is *looking up*. *Trade Cant.* — to l. up to, to respect; to regard with deference. — *v. t.* **1.** To give a look to; as, to *look* a man in the eye. **2.** To influence or bring by looking; as, to *look* down opposition. **3.** To express or manifest by a look. — **to look (one) in the face**, to face or meet with boldness or confidence. — **to l. over**, to examine; as, *to look over* an account. — **to l. up**, to search for; as, *to look up* information. — *n.* **1.** Act of looking; glance. **2.** Expression of face; hence, personal aspect. **3.** Appearance; aspect; as, the matter has a bad *look*.

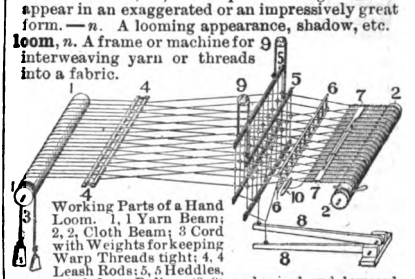
look'er-on', *n.*; *pl.* **LOOKERS-ON** (-ẽrz). A spectator.

look'ing-glass', *n.* A mirror.

look'out' (lo͝ok'out'), *n.* **1.** A watching for an object or event; also, the place from which such observation is made. **2.** One engaged in watching.

loom (lo͞om), *v. i.* **1.** To appear above the surface of sea or land, or to appear enlarged, or distorted and indistinct; as, the ship *looms* large. **2.** To appear in an exaggerated or an impressively great form. — *n.* A looming appearance, shadow, etc.

loom, *n.* A frame or machine for interweaving yarn or threads into a fabric.



Working Parts of a Hand Loom. 1, 1 Yarn Beam; 2, 2, Cloth Beam; 3 Cord with Weights for keeping Warp Threads tight; 4, 4 Leash Rods; 5, 5 Heddles, suspended from Pulleys (9, 9), and raised and lowered by Treadles (8, 8) to form the Shed for the Shuttle (10); 6, 6 Reed; 7, 7 Temple.

loon (lo͞on), *n.* A rogue; also, a boor.

loon, *n.* Any of several fish-eating diving birds of northern regions. See BIRDS, *Illust.*

loop (lo͞op), *n.* **1.** A fold or doubling of a thread, rope, etc.; hence, a ring or fold forming a catch, often of metal or wood. **2.** A loop-shaped figure, course, bend, etc.; as, the *loop* of a written character. — *v. t.* To make a loop or loops of or in; fasten with a loop or loops; — often with *up*. — *v. i.* To make a loop.

loop'hole' (-hōl'), *n.* **1.** A small opening, as in a wall or parapet, through which weapons may be discharged. **2.** A passage, or way of escape.

loose (lo͞os), *a.* [3] **1.** Not fastened so as to be fixed,

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rigid, firm, or tight; as, *loose* teeth, ribbons, etc. **2.** Free, esp. from confinement; as, a lion *loose* in the street; *loose* coins, pages, etc. **3.** Not dense, close, or compact; as, *loose* earth; *loose* texture. **4.** Wanting in restraint; lax; also, dissolute; lewd; as, a *loose* life. **5.** Wanting in precision or care; not strict, close, or rigid; as, a *loose* translation. — *adv.* Loosely. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To make or render loose; unbind, unpack, etc. **2.** To free from restraint or obligation; release. **3.** To relax; make less rigid; tight, or strict. — **loose'ly** (lōōs'lĭ), *adv.* [8] — **loose'ness**, *n.* [8].

loos'en (lōōs'n), *v. t.* **1.** To set or let loose; — now esp. in *to loosen* (one's) *tongue*. **2.** To make loose. — *v. i.* To become loose.

loose'strife' (lōōs'strīf'), *n.* **1.** A plant of the primrose family, having leafy stems and yellow or white flowers. **2.** A common plant having a long spike of purple flowers.

loot (lōōt), *n.* Plunder, esp. that taken in war. — *v. t. & i.* To plunder or sack, as a city; rob.

lop (lŏp), *v. t.*; LOPPED (lŏpt); LOP'PING. **1.** To hew branches or twigs from (a tree, vine, etc.); trim. **2.** To cut off or remove, as twigs from a tree.

lop, *v. i.* To hang down; droop.

lope (lōp), *v. i.* [1] To go or move with a lope. — *n.* An easy gait, resembling a canter.

lop'sid'ed (lŏp'sīd'ĕd), *a.* [4] Leaning to one side, as from defect; hence, unsymmetrical.

lo-qua'cious (lō-kwā'shŭs), *a.* [4] Given to talking; garrulous; voluble. — **Syn.** See TALKATIVE. — **lo-qua'cious-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

lo-quac'i-ty (lō-kwăs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Talkativeness.

lord (lôrd), *n.* **1.** One who has authority; a master; ruler. **2.** **a** A titled nobleman. *Eng.* **b** *pl.* [*cap.*], usually with *the*, the British House of Lords (see under HOUSE). **3.** [*cap.*] **a** The Supreme Being; Jehovah. **b** The Savior; Jesus Christ. — **lord spiritual**, one of the bishops or archbishops who have seats in the British House of Lords. — **l. temporal**, one of the lay peers who have the right to sit in the British House of Lords. — **the Lord's Day**, Sunday. — **the Lord's Prayer**, the prayer which Jesus taught his disciples. *Matt.* vi. 9-13. — **the Lord's Supper**. **a** The supper partaken of by Jesus the night before his crucifixion. **b** The sacrament in commemoration of this; the Eucharist; the Holy Communion. — *v. i.* To play the lord; domineer; — esp. in *to lord it over*.

lord'ling (lôrd'lĭng), *n.* A little or petty lord.

lord'ly (-lĭ), *a.* [3] Suitable for, pertaining to, or resembling, a lord; as: **a** Grand; noble. **b** Proud; haughty; insolent. — **Syn.** See MASTERFUL. — *adv.* In a lordly manner. — **lord'li-ness**, *n.* [8].

lord'ship (lôrd'shĭp), *n.* **1.** Rank or position of a lord; hence [usually *cap.* and with *his* or *your*], a title applied to a lord (exc. archbishop and duke; — cf. GRACE, *n.*, 4) or a judge (in Great Britain), etc. **2.** Seigniory; domain; the jurisdiction of a lord. **3.** Dominion; authority.

lore (lôr), *n.* Knowledge. — **Syn.** See LEARNING.

Lo're-lei' (lō'rĕ-lī', lôr'ĕ-), *n.* In German legend, a siren who haunted a rock on the Rhine.

lor'gnette' (lôr'nyĕt'), *n.* **1.** An eyeglass or eyeglasses with a long handle. **2.** An opera glass.

lorn (lôrn), *a.* Forsaken; desolate; forlorn.

lose (lōōz), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* LOST (lôst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LOS'ING (lōōz'ĭng). **1.** To bring to destruction; ruin; — chiefly in the passive; as, the crew was *lost*. **2.** To suffer the loss of; to be deprived of. **3.** To fail to keep, sustain, or maintain; as, to *lose* one's balance, mind, health, senses, etc. **4.** To fail to keep in sight or mind; as, he was *lost* in the crowd. **5.** To go astray from, as from a road; as, to *lose* one's way. **6.** To waste; squander; as, to *lose* a day. **7.** To fail to gain, as a prize. **8.** To prevent from gaining or keeping; as, his mistake *lost* him his office. **9.** To cause or suffer (one's self, a person) to lose his way or bearings; as, he was *lost*, or he *lost* himself, in the woods. Hence, to become abstracted; as, to *lose* one's self in reverie. — **to lose ground**, to fall behind; fig., to decline in reputation, health, etc. — **to l. heart**, to lose courage. — **to l. one's head**, to lose the use of one's good sense. — **to l. one's heart**, to fall in love. — **to l. one's mind**, to become insane or imbecile. — *v. i.* To suffer loss. — **los'er** (lōōz'ĕr), *n.* [8].

loss (lôs), *n.* **1.** State or fact of being destroyed; ruin. **2.** Act or fact of suffering deprivation; esp., unintentional parting with something. **3.** Act or fact of failing to win, or utilize, or the resulting state; as, the *loss* of a race; *loss* of time. **4.** That which is lost; as, business *losses*. **5.** *Mil.* The losing of soldiers in battle or by surrender; also, chiefly in *pl.*, killed, wounded, or captured soldiers. — **Syn.** Privation, detriment, injury, damage. — **at a loss**, puzzled; uncertain; as, *at a loss* for a reply.

lost (lôst), *p. a.* **1.** Ruined. **2.** Parted with; gone out of one's possession. **3.** Having wandered from, or unable to find, the way; also, no longer visible. **4.** Exclusively occupied with something; as, *lost* in thought. **5.** Not gained or won; also, wasted. — **the Lost Cause**, the cause of the Southern Confederacy in the American Civil War.

Lot (lŏt), *n.* In the Bible, Abraham's nephew who escaped the destruction of Sodom. *Gen.* xix. 29.

lot (lŏt), *n.* **1.** An object, such as a piece of paper, wood, etc., used in deciding something by chance; as, to draw *lots*. **2.** Use of lots as a means of deciding anything; as, to choose by *lot*. **3.** That conveyed by a lot; hence, a share. **4.** Fortune; fate. **5.** A distinct portion or plot of land. **6.** A separate portion; a number of objects collectively. — *v. t.*; LOT'TED; LOT'TING. **1.** To form or divide into lots, as land. **2.** To allot; apportion.

loth, loth'ly, etc. Vars. of LOATH, etc.

Lo-tha'ri-o (lō-thā'rĭ-ō), *n.*; *pl.* -RIOS (-ōz). A gay and unscrupulous rake, or debauchee.

lo'tion (lō'shŭn), *n.* A medicinal liquid for bathing the skin or an injured or diseased part.

lo'tos. Var. of LOTUS.

lot'ter-y (lŏt'ĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* LOTTERIES (-ĭz). A scheme for distributing prizes by lot, esp. such a scheme in which lots, or chances, are sold.

lo'tus (lō'tŭs), *n.* **1.** Any of several flowering water plants represented in ancient Egyptian and Hindu art. **2.** Any of a genus (*Lotus*) of plants of the bean family having red, pink, or white umbellate flowers.

loud (loud), *a.* [3] **1.** Of sound: Marked by intensity; not low, soft, or subdued. **2.** Giving or making a loud sound; hence, noisy; as, a *loud* trumpet. **3.** Striking, as from clamor, emphasis, etc.; outspoken; as, *loud* admiration. **4.** Offensively vivid or strong; unrefined; as, *loud* dress, manners, etc. *Colloq.* — *adv.* With loudness; loudly. — **loud'ly**, *adv.* [8] — **loud'ness**, *n.* [8].

lounge (lounj), *v. i.* [1] To move or act in a lazy or listless way; spend time lazily. — *n.* **1.** An idle gait or stroll; state of reclining indolently. **2.** A kind of sofa. — **loung'er** (loun'jĕr), *n.* [8].

lour, lour'ing, etc. Vars. of LOWER, etc.

louse (lous), *n.*; *pl.* LICE (lis). **1.** Any of certain small, wingless insects, parasitic on animals. **2.** Any of various other parasitic insects, etc.

lous'y (louz'ĭ), *a.* [3] Infested with lice.

lout (lout), *n.* A clownish fellow; a bumpkin.

lout'ish, *a.* [4] Clownish; rude; awkward. — **lout'ish-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

lov'a-ble (lŭv'ă-b'l), *a.* [4] Worthy of love. — **lov'a-ble-ness**, *n.* [8] — **lov'a-bly**, *adv.* [8].

love (lŭv), *n.* **1.** A feeling of strong personal

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attachment; ardent affection; as, *love* of brother and sister. **2.** Strong liking; fondness; as, *love* of money. **3.** Tender and passionate affection for one of the opposite sex; also, an instance of love. **4.** The object of affection. **5.** [*cap.*] Cupid, or Eros, as the god of love; sometimes, Venus. — **Syn.** See ATTACHMENT. — **love-lies-bleeding**, any cultivated amaranth, esp. a certain one having spikes of crimson flowers. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To have or manifest love for. **2.** To take delight or pleasure in; like. — *v. i.* To be in love.

love knot. A bow of ribbon as a token of love.

love'less, *a.* Without love; unloved or unloving.

love'lorn' (-lôrn'), *a.* [4] Forsaken by one's love.

love'ly (-lĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Beautiful; esp., having a delicate beauty. **2.** Beautiful in character. — **Syn.** Charming, delightful. — **love'li-ness**, *n.* [8].

lov'er (lŭv'ẽr), *n.* One who loves; esp., one in love with one of the other sex; usually, *sing.*, a male lover; *pl.*, a pair in love with each other.

lov'ing (lŭv'ĭng), *p. a.* [4] Feeling or expressing love. — **lov'ing-ly**, *adv.* [8].

low (lō), *v. i.* To make the calling sound of cattle; moo. — *n.* The calling sound made by cattle.

low (lō), *a.* [3] **1.** Having small elevation; not high or tall. **2.** Below the normal level, surface, etc.; as, *low* land. **3.** Near the horizon; as, the sun is *low*. **4.** Of relatively little importance; humble in station. **5.** Deficient, inferior, or unusually small in quantity, intensity, value, etc.; as, a *low* number, price, supply, etc. **6.** Of sounds, etc.: **a** Not loud. **b** *Music.* Not high; depressed in pitch (see PITCH). **7.** Deficient or inferior in strength, energy, animation, or the like; as, *low* spirits. **8.** Lacking high character; mean; base; vulgar. **9.** Not advanced in organization, evolution, civilization, etc. — **Low Church.** See HIGH CHURCH. — **L. Germax**, the group of Teutonic languages including Gothic, Dutch, English, etc. — **L. Mass**, Mass which is said by the priest throughout, without music. — *adv.* **1.** In or to a low position. **2.** Near the horizon; as, the sun sinks *low*. **3.** In subjection, poverty, or disgrace. **4.** Humbly; meanly. **5.** Under the usual price; as, sold *low*. **6.** Not loudly; gently.

low'bred' (lō'brĕd'), *a.* [4] Bred, or like one bred, in a low condition of life; rude; vulgar.

low'er (lou'ẽr), *v. i.* **1.** To frown; look sullen. **2.** To be dark and threatening, as clouds. — **Syn.** See FROWN. — *n.* A lowering look.

low'er (lō'ẽr), *a.*, *compar.* of LOW.

low'er (lō'ẽr), *v. t.* **1.** To let descend by its own weight. **2.** To reduce the height of. **3.** To depress as to direction or object; as, to *lower* one's aim. **4.** To reduce in intensity, strength, or value; as, to *lower* a price. — *v. i.* To become lower or less; diminish.

low'er-case', *a.* *Print.* Pertaining to, or kept in, the lower case; small (not capital), as letters. Abbr. *l. c.* See 2d CASE, *n.*, 3. Cf. CAPITAL, *a.*, 6.

low'er-ing (lou'ẽr-ĭng), *p. a.* [4] Frowning; gloomy. — **low'er-ing-ly**, *adv.* [8].

low'er-most (lō'ẽr-mōst), *a.* Lowest.

low'ing (lō'ĭng), *n. & a.* Mooing; — of cattle.

low'land (-lănd), *n.* Low or level country.

low'-lived' (lō'livd'), *a.* [4] Characteristic of, or like those bred in, a low condition of life; mean.

low'ly (-lĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Low in rank; modest; humble; meek. **2.** Low in position or development. — *adv.* **1.** Meekly; modestly. **2.** In a low position, manner, or degree. — **-li-ness**, *n.* [8].

low'-necked' (lō'nĕkt'), *a.* [4] Cut low in the neck, as a dress.

low'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being low.

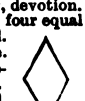
low'-spir'it-ed, *a.* [4] Dejected; depressed.

loy'al (loi'ăl), *a.* **1.** Faithful, as to the lawful government or to a friend; true. **2.** Of or showing loyalty; as, *loyal* expressions. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

loy'al-ist, *n.* One who adheres to his sovereign, or to the lawful authority, esp. in times of revolt.

loy'al-ty (-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being loyal. — **Syn.** Fidelity, faithfulness, constancy, devotion.

lo'zenge (lŏz'ĕnj), *n.* **1.** A figure with four equal sides and oblique angles; diamond. **2.** Something in the form of a lozenge. **3.** A small tablet (originally lozenge-shaped), flavored and often medicated.


Lozenge.

lub'ber (lŭb'ẽr), *n.* **1.** Big, awkward fellow. **2.** *Naut.* Unskilled seaman.

lub'ber-ly, *a. & adv.* [4] Like a lubber.

lu'bri-cant (lū'brĭ-kănt), *a.* [4] Lubricating. — *n.* That which lubricates, as oil, grease, etc.

lu'bri-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To make smooth or slippery. **2.** To apply a lubricant to. — **lu'bri-ca'tor** (lū'brĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* [8].

lu'bri-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* A lubricating.

lu'cent (lū'sĕnt), *a.* [4] Shining; bright; clear.

lu-cern', **lu-cerne'** (lū-sûrn'), *n.* Alfalfa.

lu'cid (lū'sĭd), *a.* [4] **1.** Shining; bright. **2.** Clear; pellucid; as, a *lucid* stream; *lucid* explanation. **3.** Designating, or marked by, a sane or normal state of the faculties; as, a *lucid* interval. — **Syn.** See TRANSPARENT. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

lu-cid'i-ty (lū-sĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Lucid quality or state.

Lu'ci-fer (lū'sĭ-fẽr), *n.* **1.** The planet Venus, when it is the morning star. **2.** Satan; — chiefly in *as proud as Lucifer*. **3.** [*l. c.*] A friction match.

luck (lŭk), *n.* **1.** That which happens to one seemingly by chance; chance; hap; fortune, good or bad. **2.** Favorable fortune; good luck.

luck'less, *a.* [4] Unfortunate.

luck'y (-ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Favored by luck; fortunate. **2.** Producing good by chance or unexpectedly; favorable; happy; as, a *lucky* mistake. — **luck'i-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **luck'i-ness**, *n.* [8].

Syn. LUCKY, FORTUNATE, HAPPY. **Lucky** emphasizes more strongly than fortunate the element of chance; happy often suggests rather that which is auspicious or felicitous, and is sometimes equivalent to *opportune*; as, a *lucky* hit; a *fortunate* circumstance; a *happy* omen or issue.

lu'cra-tive (lū'krā-tĭv), *a.* [4] Yielding profit, esp. financial profit. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

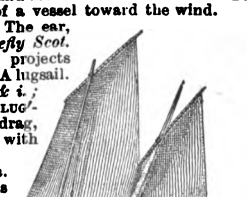
lu'cre (lū'kẽr; lōō'-), *n.* Gain in money or goods; profit; riches; — now in an ill sense.

lu'cu-bra'tion (lū'kū-brā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Laborious study. **2.** That which is, or appears as if, produced by study or meditation in retirement; — usu. in *pl.*

lu'di-crous (lū'dĭ-krŭs), *a.* [4] Adapted to excite laughter; comic, droll; ridiculous. — **Syn.** See LAUGHABLE. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

luff (lŭf), *n. Naut.* **a** The act of sailing a ship closer to the wind. **b** The forward or weather part of a fore-and-aft sail. — *v. i. Naut.* To turn the head of a vessel toward the wind.

lug (lŭg), *n.* **1.** The ear, or its lobe. *Chiefly Scot.* **2.** That which projects like an ear. **3.** A lugsail.


Lugger.

lug (lŭg), *v. t. & i.*; LUGGED (lŭgd); LUG'GING. To pull, drag, or carry, esp. with difficulty.

lug'gage (-ĭj), *n.* That which is lugged; esp., a traveler's baggage.

lug'ger (-ẽr), *n.* Vessel with a lugsail or lugsails.

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lug'sail' (lŭg'sāl'), *n.* A four-sided sail bent to a yard hanging obliquely on the mast and hoisted or lowered with the sail. See LUGGER, *Illust.*

lu-gu'bri-ous (lū-gū'brĭ-ŭs), *a.* [4] Mournful; doleful. — **lu-gu'bri-ous-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **lu-gu'bri-ous-ness**, *n.* [8].

Luke (lūk), *n.* In the Bible: **1.** The Evangelist, a physician and companion of St. Paul. **2.** The Gospel of Luke.

luke'warm' (-wôrm'), *a.* Moderately warm; tepid; indifferent. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

lull (lŭl), *v. t.* To cause to rest by soothing influences; calm. — *v. i.* To become gradually calm. — *n.* A brief cessation of storm or confusion.

lull'a-by' (lŭl'ȧ-bī'), *n.; pl.* **-BIES** (-bīz'). A soothing refrain, as to quiet a baby.

lum-ba'go (lŭm-bā'gō), *n.* Rheumatic pain in the loins and the lower part of the back.

lum'bar (lŭm'bär), *a.* Of or near the loins.

lum'ber (-bẽr), *n.* **1.** Old or refuse household stuff. **2.** Timber, esp. that sawed into boards, planks, etc. — *v. i.* **1.** To move as if burdened. **2.** To cut logs in the forest, or prepare timber for market. — *v. t.* **1.** To heap together in disorder. **2.** To fill or encumber with lumber.

lum'ber-ing, *n.* The business of cutting or getting timber or logs from the forest for lumber. — **lum'ber-man** (-măn), *n.*

lu'mi-na-ry (lū'mĭ-nȧ-rĭ), *n.; pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). A body that gives light, esp. a heavenly body.

lu'mi-nos'i-ty (-nŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). Quality or state of being luminous.

lu'mi-nous (lū'mĭ-nŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Shining; brilliant; bright. **2.** Enlightened; intelligent; also, clear; intelligible. — **Syn.** See TRANSPARENT. — **lu'mi-nous-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

lump (lŭmp), *n.* **1.** A piece or mass of indefinite or irregular shape. **2.** A protuberance, as a swelling. **3.** A whole aggregation, collection, lot; as, a *lump* of money. — *v. t.* **1.** To make into a lump; make lumps on or in. **2.** To unite in one body or sum. **3.** To take in the gross; speak of collectively. — *v. i.* To form into a lump; become lumpy.

lump'ish, *a.* [4] Like a lump; inert; gross; heavy; dull. — **lump'ish-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

lump'y (lŭm'pĭ), *a.* [3] Covered with, or full of, lumps. Hence, of water, rough; choppy.

Lu'na (lū'nȧ), *n. Roman Relig.* The moon goddess, represented as driving two horses.

lu'na-cy (-sĭ), *n.; pl.* **-CIES** (-sĭz). **1.** Any form of unsoundness of mind, except (usually) idiocy. **2.** Extravagant folly; madness.

Luna moth. A large and beautiful American moth, having long tails to the hind wings.

lu'nar (-när), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the moon. **2.** Measured by the moon's revolutions; as, a *lunar* day. — **lunar caustic**, silver nitrate prepared to be used as a cautery.

lu'nate (lū'nāt), *a.* [4] Crescent-shaped.

lu'na-tic (-nȧ-tĭk), *a.* [4] **1.** Affected with or manifesting lunacy; crazy; as, *lunatic* talk. **2.** Appropriated to, or used by, insane persons; as, a *lunatic* asylum. — *n.* An insane person.

lu-na'tion (lū-nā'shŭn), *n.* Time between successive new moons, averaging 29 d., 12 h., 44 m., 2.9 s.

lunch (lŭnch), *n.* **1.** A luncheon, or light repast. *Colloq. & Informal.* **2.** Food prepared for a lunch. — *v. i.* To take lunch.

lunch'eon (lŭn'chŭn), *n.* **1.** Food, or a light repast, taken between meals or as an irregular meal. **2.** A light repast between breakfast and dinner.

lung (lŭng), *n.* One of the (usually two) compound saclike organs forming the respiratory organ of air-breathing vertebrates.

lunge (lŭnj), *n.* **1.** A sudden thrust, as with a sword. **2.** A plunging forward; leap. — *v. i. & t.* [1] To make, cause to make, or move with, a lunge.

lu'pine (lū'pĭn), *n.* A plant, of the bean family, with handsome long racemes; also, its edible seed.

lurch (lûrch), *n.* A sudden roll of a ship; hence, a swaying or staggering movement. — *v. i.* To roll or sway suddenly to one side.

lurch, *n.* Embarrassment; discomfiture. *Obs.*, except in *to leave* (one) *in the lurch*.

lurch'er (lûr'chẽr), *n.* **1.** One that lies in wait to pilfer, or to betray or entrap. **2.** One of a mongrel breed of dogs, often used by poachers. *Brit.*

lure (lūr), *n.* **1.** An allurement. **2.** A decoy or bait. — *v. t.* [1] To draw to the lure; allure; entice.

lu'rid (lū'rĭd), *a.* [4] **1.** Pale yellow; ghastly pale; wan; dismal. **2.** Appearing like glowing fire seen through, or combined with, cloud or smoke. — **lu'rid-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **lu'rid-ness**, *n.* [8].

lurk (lûrk), *v. i.* **1.** To lie hidden, as in ambush. **2.** To escape notice or to exist secretly; as, sorrow *lurks* in the heart. **3.** To move or go furtively. **Syn.** LURK, SKULK, SLINK, SNEAK. To lurk is to lie concealed in a place or to move furtively about it; skulk adds the idea of shame, cowardice, or fear; to slink is to steal away meanly or abjectly; sneak heightens the idea of meanness or servility; as, a lion *lurking* in a secret place; a thief *skulking* down an alley; to *slink* away like a whipped cur; to *sneak* out of difficulties.

lus'cious (lŭsh'ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Grateful to taste or smell, esp. from sweetness; delicious. **2.** Sweet to excess; cloying; as, *luscious* verse. — **lus'cious-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **lus'cious-ness**, *n.* [8].

lush (lŭsh), *a.* [3] **1.** Juicy or succulent; luxuriant, as grass. **2.** Characterized by lush growth.

lust (lŭst), *n.* **1.** Sensuous, esp. sexual, desire. **2.** Longing desire; — usually in a bad sense; as, *lust* of gain. — *v. i.* To have lust; — often with *after*.

lus'ter (lŭs'tẽr), *n.* [6] **1.** Fact or quality of shining with reflected light; shine or sheen; gloss. **2.** Brilliancy; glitter. **3.** A chandelier or the like. **4.** Radiance of beauty or renown; splendor. **Syn. LUSTER, SHEEN, GLOSS.** Luster denotes the brilliancy (often soft or iridescent) of objects which shine by reflected light; fig., it suggests splendid renown or distinction; sheen is chiefly poetical. Gloss denotes the superficial luster esp. of a smooth or polished surface; fig., it suggests showy appearance; as, the *gloss* of satin; a *gloss* of fine words.

lust'ful (lŭst'fo͝ol), *a.* [4] Full of, or excited by, lust; characterized by lust. — **Syn.** Sensual, fleshly, carnal, licentious, lewd, unchaste, impure.

lust'i-ly (lŭs'tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a lusty manner.

lust'i-ness, *n.* Robustness.

lus'tral (lŭs'trăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to, or used for, purification. **2.** Of or pertaining to a lustrum.

lus-tra'tion (lŭs-trā'shŭn), *n.* A purification.

lus'tre. Var. of LUSTER.

lus'tring (lŭs'trĭng), *n.* A glossy silk fabric.

lus'trous (-trŭs), *a.* [4] Having luster or sheen; shining: hence, radiant; illustrious.

lus'trum (-trŭm), *n.; pl.* E. **-TRUMS** (-trŭmz), L. **-TRA** (-trȧ). **1.** *Roman Antiq.* Purification of the people every five years. **2.** Period of five years.

lust'y (-tĭ), *a.* [3] Full of life and vigor; vigorous.

lute (lūt), *n.* A cement for sealing joints, vessels, or tubes, or for coating retorts, etc., when exposed to heat. — *v. t.* [1] To close, or cover, with lute.

lute, *n. Music.* A stringed instrument having a large pear-shaped body and played by plucking. — *v. t. & i.* To play on the lute.

Lu'ther-an (lū'thẽr-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Luther; adhering to the doctrines of Luther or the Lutheran Church. — *n.* One who adheres to the doctrines of Luther or the Lutheran Church.

lux-u'ri-ance (lŭks-ū'rĭ-ȧns; lŭg-zhōō'-), *n.* State or quality of being luxuriant; exuberance.

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lux-u'ri-ant (-ănt), *a.* [4] Exuberant in growth; rank; abundant; profuse. — **Syn.** See LUXURIOUS. — **lux-u'ri-ant-ly**, *adv.* [8].

lux-u'ri-ate (-āt), *v. i.* [1] To feed or live luxuriously; to revel (in).

lux-u'ri-ous (-rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [4] Of, pertaining to, or ministering to, luxury. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.* [8]. **Syn.** LUXURIOUS, LUXURIANT, RANK. *Luxurious* and *luxuriant* now are somewhat sharply distinguished. That is luxurious which is given or pertains to luxury; luxuriant implies exuberance or profuseness, esp. of growth or display; as, *luxurious* and pleasure-loving; a *luxurious* couch; *luxuriant* foliage; a *luxuriant* imagination. RANK implies coarseness or excess; as, *rank* weeds.

lux'u-ry (lŭk'shōō-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** Indulgence in costly gratifications of the appetites or tastes, as in food, dress, etc.; also, a mode of life marked by this. **2.** Anything which pleases the senses, and is also costly or difficult to obtain.

ly-ce'um (lī-sē'ŭm), *n.; pl.* E. -UMS (-ŭmz), L. -CEA (-ă). **1.** [*cap.*] A place of exercise with covered walks, in the suburbs of ancient Athens, where Aristotle taught. **2.** An establishment for instruction by lectures. **3.** An association for debate and literary improvement.

lye (lī), *n.* A strong caustic alkaline solution, esp. that made from wood ashes. It is used in making soap, washing, etc. Cf. ALKALI.

ly'ing (lī'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of LIE.

ly'ing-in', *n.* Confinement in childbirth.

lymph (lĭmf), *n.* **1.** Pure water. *Poetic.* **2.** A fluid contained in the lymphatics. It consists chiefly of blood plasma and colorless corpuscles. **3.** A material exuded from inflamed blood vessels.

lym-phat'ic (lĭm-făt'ĭk), *a.* [4] **1.** Of, pertaining to, containing, or conveying, lymph. **2.** Designating or having a temperament lacking energy or animation. — *n.* *Anat.* A vessel containing or conveying lymph.

lynch (lĭnch), *v. t.* To inflict punishment (now only death) upon, without the forms of law.

lynch law. Practice of inflicting summary punishment, esp. death, for crimes or offenses without due process of law.

lynx (lĭŋks), *n.* Any of certain wild cats having relatively long legs, a short stubby tail, and, often, tufted ears. See CATS, *Illust.*

lynx'-eyed', *a.* Having acute sight.

lyre (līr), *n.* *Music.* A stringed instrument of the harp class used by the ancient Greeks, esp. for accompanying song and recitation (see LYRIC).

Lyre.

lyr'ic (lĭr'ĭk) } *a.* [4] **1.** Of or per-
lyr'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } taining to a lyre or harp. **2.** Suited to be sung to the lyre; appropriate for song; — used of poetry, generally in stanzas, expressive of the poet's feeling rather than of incident or events. — **lyr'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

lyr'ist (lĭr'ĭst; līr'-), *n.* A player on the lyre; hence, a composer or singer of lyrical poetry.

M

ma (mä), *n.* Mamma. *Colloq. or Childish.*

ma'am (măm; mäm), *n.* Madam. *Colloq.*

mac-ad'am (măk-ăd'ăm), *n.* **1.** Macadamized roadway or pavement. **2.** The broken stone used in macadamizing.

mac-ad'am-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [1] To construct or finish (a road) by putting a closely packed layer of small broken stone on a convex roadbed. — **mac-ad'am-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

mac'a-ro'ni (măk'ă-rō'nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIS (-nĭz), or -NIES (-nĭz). **1.** A paste, chiefly of wheat flour dried in slender tubes, and used, when cooked, as food. While the same in composition as macaroni, *spaghetti* is smaller and solid and *vermicelli* solid and smaller still. **2.** *Hist.* An exquisite; fop; dandy.

mac'a-roon' (-rōōn'), *n.* A small cake containing pounded almonds.

ma-caw' (mă-kô'), *n.* Any of many very large, long-tailed, gaudy parrots of tropical America.

mace (mās), *n.* **1.** A heavy club, wholly or partly of metal and often spiked. **2.** A staff borne by, or carried before, certain officials as an ensign of authority; as, the chancellor's *mace*.

mace, *n.* A kind of fragrant aromatic spice consisting of the dried outer covering of the nutmeg.

Mac'e-do'ni-an (măs'ĕ-dō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Belonging or relating to Macedonia. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Macedonia.

mac'er-ate (măs'ĕr-āt), *v. t.* [1] To soften by steeping in a liquid; as, to *macerate* food.

mac'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A macerating.

ma-che'te (mă-chā'tā), *n.* A large heavy knife, used for cutting cane, etc. *Sp. America.*

Mach'i-a-vel'li-an (măk'ĭ-ă-vĕl'ĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Florentine statesman Niccolò Machiavelli (1469–1527), or esp. to his political doctrine that a ruler may use any means, however unscrupulous, to maintain a strong central government. **2.** Hence, intriguing; crafty; cunning.

ma-chic'o-la'tion (mă-chĭk'ō-lā'shŭn; măch'ĭ-kō-), *n.* An opening in a parapet, or the like, through which missiles can be shot or dropped on an enemy below; also, a gallery or parapet with such openings. See BATTLEMENT, *Illust.*

mach'i-nate (măk'ĭ-nāt), *v. i. & t.* [1] To plan; contrive; esp., to scheme to do harm; plot.

mach'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of machinating; also, a hostile scheme; an artful plot.

ma-chine' (mă-shēn'), *n.* **1.** A mechanical contrivance, the work of human hands. **2.** A combination of mechanical parts serving to transmit and modify force and motion so as to do work. **3.** Any person or organization that acts like a machine; as, the social *machine*. **4.** The body or leaders as in a political party through which its activities are largely controlled. — *v. t.* [1] To shape or finish by the action of machinery.

machine gun. A cannon, usually operated by mechanism, for continuous firing.

ma-chin'er-y (mă-shēn'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* **1.** Machines in general or collectively; also, the working parts of a machine. **2.** The agencies by which anything is kept in action or a desired result is obtained.

ma-chin'ist (-ĭst), *n.* A constructer of, or one skilled in, machines.

mack'er-el (măk'ĕr-ĕl), *n.* (See PLURAL, *n.*, *Note.*) An important food fish of the North Atlantic. See FISHES, *Illust.*

mackerel sky. A sky flecked with small white clouds. Cf. CIRRO-CUMULUS.

mack'in-tosh (măk'ĭn-tŏsh), *n.* A kind of waterproof outer garment.

mac'ro-cosm (măk'rō-kŏz'm), *n.* The universe; — contrasted with *microcosm*, or man.

ma'cron (mā'krŏn; măk'rŏn), *n.* *Gram. & Pron.* A short, straight, horizontal mark [¯] placed over vowels to denote long quantity.

☞ In this book the macron indicates the name

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sounds of vowels: ā in *dāme*, ē in *ēve*, ī in *īce*, ō in *ōld*, ū in *ūse*.

mad (măd), *a.*; MAD'DER (-ẽr); -DEST. **1.** Disordered in intellect; insane. **2.** Rashly foolish; senseless; as, *mad* wars. **3.** Frenzied; furious; *Colloq.*, angry; vexed. **4.** Carried away by desire or passion; as, *mad* with enthusiasm. **5.** Extravagantly gay; as, *mad* spirits. **6.** Rabid; as, a *mad* dog. — **Syn.** See INSANE. — *v. t. & i.*; MAD'DED; MAD'DING. To madden.

mad'am (măd'ăm), *n.* A form of polite address to a lady; — for the plural the French *mesdames* is used in address or as a title.

ma'dame' (mȧ'dȧm'; *mȧ-dăm'*; *often* măd'ăm), *n.*; *pl.* MESDAMES (mā'dȧm'). My lady; — a French title of courtesy for a married woman. Abbr. *Mme.*

mad'cap' (măd'kăp'), *a.* [4] Inclined to wild or dangerous sports; wild. — *n.* A madcap person.

mad'den (-'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become mad.

mad'der (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** A European herb with small yellowish flowers. **2.** The root of this plant, used in dyeing; also, a coloring matter prepared from it.

mad'ding (-ĭng), *p. a.* [4] Mad; raving; wild.

made (mād), *pret. & p. p.* of MAKE. Hence: *p. a.* Artificially produced or constructed.

Ma-dei'ra (mȧ-dē'rȧ; mȧ-dā'rȧ), *n.* Wine made on the island of Madeira.

‖ **ma'de-moi'selle'** (mȧd'mwȧ'zĕl'; măd'ẽ-mō-zĕl'; *colloq.* mȧm'zĕl'), *n.*; *pl.* MESDEMOISELLES (mā'd'-mwȧ'zĕl'). [F.] A French title of courtesy equivalent to the English *Miss*. Abbr. *Mlle.*

mad'ly (măd'lĭ), *adv.* In a mad manner; wildly.

mad'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A lunatic.

mad'ness, *n.* Insanity; folly; frenzy.

Ma-don'na (mȧ-dŏn'ȧ), *n.* **1.** The Virgin Mary; — an Italian designation. **2.** A picture or a statue of the Virgin Mary.

ma-dras' (mȧ-drȧs'), *n.* A kind of fine cotton fabric, usually corded or figured.

mad'ri-gal (măd'rĭ-găl), *n.* **1.** A lyric, usually amorous and adapted to musical setting. **2.** *Music.* **a** An unaccompanied setting of such a poem in (usually) five or six parts. **b** Part song or glee.

Mæ-ce'nas (mē-sē'năs), *n.* A noted Roman patron of letters; hence, a patron, esp. of literature or art.

Mael'strom (māl'strŏm), *n.* A celebrated whirlpool off the northwest coast of Norway; — also fig.

mæ'nad (mē'năd), *n.*; *pl.* E. -NADS (-năds), L. -NADES (mĕn'ȧ-dēz). **1.** A nymph attendant on Dionysus; a bacchante. **2.** Any frenzied woman.

maf'fi-a (mäf'fē-ä), **ma'fi-a** (mä'fē-ä), *n.* A supposed organization of Sicilians or Italians in foreign countries, formed for committing unlawful acts, as murder and blackmail.

mag'a-zine' (măg'ȧ-zēn'), *n.* **1.** A storehouse or warehouse; esp., a place for keeping military stores. **2.** a The powder room in a fort or a ship. **b** A chamber in a gun for holding cartridges to be fed automatically to the piece. **3.** A periodical publication containing various articles.

Mag'da-len (măg'dȧ-lĕn), **Mag'da-lene** (-lēn), *n.* Mary Magdalene, by tradition the repentant sinner forgiven by Christ (*Luke* vii. 37); — with *the*.

ma-gen'ta (mȧ-jĕn'tȧ), *n.* A dark red aniline dye; also, the purplish red color produced by it.

mag'got (măg'ŭt), *n.* **1.** A soft-bodied, grublike, footless larva of an insect, as that of the house fly; esp., a form living in decaying matter, flesh, etc. **2.** An odd notion or whim; as, to have a *maggot* in one's head. — **mag'got-y** (-ĭ), *a.* [4].

Ma'gi (mā'jī), *n. pl.*; *sing.* MAGUS (mā'gŭs). A priestly caste or order of ancient Media and Persia, in later times supposed to be sorcerers.

Ma'gi-an (mā'jĭ-ăn), *n.* One of the Magi: also, a magician. — *a.* Of or pertaining to the Magi.

mag'ic (măj'ĭk), *n.* **1.** The art which pretends to produce effects by the aid of supernatural beings or by a mastery of secret forces in nature. **2.** The power brought into play by magic; hence, any seemingly secret power; as, the *magic* of a great name. — **Syn.** Sorcery, necromancy, enchantment.

mag'ic (măj'ĭk), **mag'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or used in, magic. **2.** Characterized by, or having the powers or effects of, magic; seemingly due to magic; enchanting. — **magic lantern**, an optical instrument for throwing upon a screen, in a darkened room, pictures from slides placed in the focus of a lens. — **mag'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

ma-gi'cian (mȧ-jĭsh'ăn), *n.* A sorcerer; conjurer.

mag'is-te'ri-al (măj'ĭs-tē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Of or pertaining to a master; authoritative; imperious. **2.** Of or pertaining to a magistrate, his office, or his duties. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

mag'is-tra-cy (măj'ĭs-trȧ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Office or dignity of a magistrate; magistrates collectively.

mag'is-trate (-trāt), *n.* A person having power as a public civil officer; as: **a** The official first in rank in a government. **b** An official of a class having summary, often criminal, jurisdiction.

‖ **Mag'na Char'ta** (măg'nȧ kär'tȧ), **Mag'na Car'ta.** [L.] **1.** The Great Charter, so called, which the English barons forced King John to sign June 15, 1215, at Runnymede. **2.** A constitution guaranteeing rights and privileges.

mag'na-nim'i-ty (măg'nȧ-nĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being magnanimous.

mag-nan'i-mous (măg-năn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Great of mind; raised above what is low, mean, or ungenerous. **2.** Dictated by or exhibiting nobleness of soul; as, a *magnanimous* policy. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

mag'nate (măg'nāt), *n.* **A** person of rank, influence, or distinction.

mag-ne'si-a (măg-nē'zhĭ-ȧ, -zhȧ; -shĭ-ȧ, -shȧ), *n. Chem.* Magnesium oxide, a light earthy white substance, used as a laxative.

mag-ne'si-um (-nē'zhĭ-ŭm; -shĭ-ŭm), *n. Chem.* A silver-white metallic element, malleable and ductile, and light. It burns with a dazzling light.

mag'net (măg'nĕt), *n.* **1.** Loadstone. **2.** Any body which, like loadstone, has polarity and the property of strongly attracting iron and some other substances; esp., a mass of iron or steel having such properties artificially imparted.

mag-net'ic (măg-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* [4] **1.** Of or pertaining to the magnet; possessing the properties of the magnet; as, a *magnetic* needle. **2.** Gifted with great personal attractiveness; as, a *magnetic* general. **3.** Inducing, susceptible to, or induced by, hypnotism (or "animal magnetism," so called). — **magnetic needle**, a slender bar of magnetized steel which, when free to swing, as in a compass, indicates the direction of the earth's magnetism, and so approximately the north and south line.

mag'net-ism (măg'nĕt-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Property, quality, or state, of being magnetic; manifestation of the force in nature which is seen in a magnet. **2.** The science of magnetic phenomena. **3.** Power to attract others; personal attraction.

mag'net-ite (-ĭt), *n.* An iron oxide, strongly attracted by the magnet. It sometimes has the power to attract iron and is then called *loadstone*.

mag'net-iz'a-ble (-ĭz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being magnetized.

mag'net-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* A magnetizing; also, degree to which a body is magnetized.

mag'net-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To give magnetic properties to; convert into a magnet; as, to *magnetize* a needle. **2.** To attract by magnetism; captivate; as, all were *magnetized* by her goodness. **3.** To hypnotize. — **mag'net-iz'er** (-ĭz'ẽr), *n.* [8].

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mag-ne'to (măg-nē'tō; măg'nĕt-ō), *n. Elec.* A dynamo with permanent magnets, used to generate the current for the ignition in some internal-combustion engines, and operated by the engine itself.

mag'net-o-e-lec'tric (măg'nĕt-ō-ĭ-lĕk'trĭk; măg-nē'tō-), — **-tric-al**, *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, electricity developed by magnets.

Mag-nif'i-cat (măg-nĭf'ĭ-kăt), *n.* **1.** Song or hymn of the Virgin Mary. *Luke* i. 46–55. **2.** [*l. c.*] A song of praise.

mag'ni-fi-ca'tion (măg'nĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A magnifying; state of being magnified.

mag-nif'i-cence (măg-nĭf'ĭ-sĕns), *n.* Quality, state, or fact of being magnificent.

mag-nif'i-cent (-sĕnt), *a.* [4] **1.** Marked by grandeur or splendor; imposing; splendid. **2.** As applied to ideas, language, etc.: Exalted; noble. — **Syn.** See GRAND. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

mag'ni-fy (măg'nĭ-fī), *v. t.* [2] **1.** To praise highly; extol; as, to *magnify* the Lord. *Archaic.* **2.** To enlarge, actually or apparently, as by a microscope. **3.** To exaggerate; as, to *magnify* a loss. — *v. i.* To increase the apparent dimensions of objects, as a lens does. — **-fi'er** (-fī'ẽr), *n.* [8].

mag-nil'o-quent (măg-nĭl'ō-kwĕnt), *a.* [4] Speaking pompously; bombastic. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8]. — **mag-nil'o-quence** (-kwĕns), *n.*

mag'ni-tude (măg'nĭ-tūd), *n.* **1.** Greatness, as in size, character, position, fame, importance, etc. **2.** Size, whether great or small; extent. **3.** *Astron.* A degree of brightness, as of a fixed star.

mag-no'li-a (măg-nō'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* Any of various trees (genus *Magnolia*) having aromatic bark and large fragrant white, pink, or purple flowers.

mag'pie (măg'pī), *n.* **1.** A bird, allied to the jays, having black-and-white plumage. **2.** A chatterer.

mag'uey (măg'wā; *Sp.* mä-gā'ĕ), *n.* In general, any species of agave, esp. one yielding useful fiber; the common century plant.

Mag'yar (mŏd'yŏr), *n.* One of the dominant people of Hungary; also, their language.

ma-hog'a-ny (mȧ-hŏg'ȧ-nĭ), *n.* A tropical American tree with hard, dark wood; also, the wood.

Ma-hom'et-an (mȧ-hŏm'ĕt-ăn), **Ma-hom'ed-an** (-ĕd-ăn). Vars. of MOHAMMEDAN.

ma-hout' (mȧ-hout'), *n.* The keeper and driver of an elephant. *East Indies.*

maid (mād), *n.* **1.** An unmarried girl or woman; a maiden; a virgin. **2.** A female servant. — maid of honor. **a** An unmarried lady, usually of noble birth, whose duty it is to attend a queen or a princess. **b** The principal attendant on a bride at the wedding ceremony; — so called when unmarried; if married, she is called *matron of honor.*

maid'en (-n), *n.* A maid. — *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a maiden or maidens; as, *maiden* innocence. **2.** Virgin or virginal; chaste; unmarried; as, a *maiden* aunt. **3.** Fresh; untried; as, a *maiden* sword. **4.** First; earliest; as, a *maiden* speech.

maid'en-hair' (-hâr'), *n., or* **maidenhair fern.** A fern with slender stipes and delicate fronds.

maid'en-hood (-hŏod), *n.* State or time of being a maiden; virginity.

maid'en-ly, *a.* Of or pertaining to a maiden or maidenhood; gentle. — **-en-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* [8].

maid'en-ly, *adv.* In a maidenlike manner.

Maid Marian, *or* **Maid'mar'i-an** (-mâr'ĭ-ăn), *n.* In the Robin Hood legend, Robin's sweetheart.

maid'serv'ant (-sûr'vȧnt), *n.* A female servant.

mail (māl), *n.* **1.** **a** A flexible fabric of linked metal rings used for defensive armor; — called also *chain mail.* **b** Erroneously, armor; any defensive covering. **2.** The hard protective covering of various animals, as of a tortoise. — *v. t.* To arm with mail.

mail, *n.* **1.** **a** Matter, as letters, parcels, etc., conveyed under public authority from one post office to another. **b** The system of appliances used in the postal service. **2.** That which conveys mail, as a vehicle or person. — *v. t.* To deliver into the custody of the post office for transmission; post; as, to *mail* a letter. *Chiefly U. S.*

mail'a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Lawful to mail, or post.

maim (mām), *v. t.* To mutilate; cripple; disable.

main (mān), *n.* **1.** Strength; force; power. *Archaic,* except in *with might and main.* **2.** A broad stretch or expanse; esp.: **a** Mainland. **b** Main or high sea. **3.** Chief part; essential point. **4.** **a** A principal duct, pipe, or conduit; as, a gas *main.* **b** A trunk line, as of a railroad. — **for, *or* in, the main**, for the most part. — *a.* **1.** Chief; first in size, rank, importance, etc.; as, the *main* line; *main* entrance. **2.** Sheer; utter; as, by *main* force. **3.** *Naut.* Connected with the mainmast; as, the *main* shrouds.

main'land (-lănd), *n.* The continent; principal land; — in general, opposed to *island*, or *peninsula.*

main'ly, *adv.* Principally; chiefly.

main'mast (-mȧst), *n. Naut.* The mast regarded as the principal mast in a ship or other vessel.

main'sail' (mān'sāl'; *naut.* mān's'l), *n. Naut.* The principal sail on the mainmast.

main'sheet' (-shēt'), *n.* One of the sheets of the mainsail.

main'spring' (-sprĭng'), *n.* The principal spring in a mechanism, as in a watch; hence, chief motive.

main'stay' (-stā'), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* The stay from the maintop forward, usually to foot of the foremast. **2.** Main support.

main-tain' (mān-tān'; mĕn-), *v. t.* **1.** To hold or keep in any state, esp. in efficiency or soundness; keep up; as, to *maintain* a fence. **2.** To continue in or with; carry on; as, to *maintain* a correspondence. **3.** To bear the expense of; support; as, to *maintain* a family. **4.** To keep possession of; hold; as, to *maintain* one's ground. **5.** To affirm; esp., to assert as true or as subject to proof; also, to support or defend by argument. — **Syn.** See ASSERT, CLAIM. — **-a-ble**, *a.* [8] — **-er**, *n.* [8].

main'te-nance (mān'tē-năns), *n.* **1.** Act of maintaining; state of being maintained; support, sustenance, defense, etc. **2.** Means of sustenance.

main'-top-gal'lant, *a.* Designating mast, sail, yard, etc., next above the main-topmast.

main'-top'mast, *n.* A mast next above the mainmast. — **main'-top'sail**, *n.*

main yard. *Naut.* The yard of the mainsail.

maize (māz), *n.* Indian corn. See GRASS, *Illust.*

ma-jes'tic (mȧ-jĕs'tĭk), *a.* [4] Possessing or exhibiting majesty; of august dignity; noble; grand. — **Syn.** Splendid, sublime, magnificent; regal, royal; stately, lofty, elevated. — **-ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

maj'es-ty (măj'ĕs-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Sovereign dignity or authority; grandeur; exalted dignity. **2.** Hence [*cap.*], with a possessive, used as the title of a sovereign; as, His *Majesty.*

ma-jol'i-ca (mȧ-jŏl'ĭ-kȧ; -yŏl'-), *n.* A kind of pottery, with opaque glazing and showy decoration.

ma'jor (mā'jẽr), *a.* **1.** Greater in number, quantity, rank, etc.; as, the *major* part of the assembly. **2.** *Music.* Greater by a half step than the minor. — *n.* **1.** One of superior rank in a class. **2.** *Mil.* An officer next in rank above a captain. See ARMY.

ma'jor-do'mo (mā'jẽr-dō'mō), *n.; pl.* **-DOMOS** (-mōz). A man having charge of a great household, esp. of a royal establishment; a head steward or palace official. Jocularly, a butler; steward.

major general. *Mil.* An officer of a certain rank, properly commanding a division. See ARMY.

ma-jor'i-ty (mȧ-jŏr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz).

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1. Quality or state of being major or greater; esp., status of being of full legal age. **2.** The greater of two numbers regarded as parts of a whole; more than half of any total; also, the excess of this greater number over the remainder. **3.** The military rank and office of a major.

make (māk), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* MADE (mād); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MAK'ING (māk'ĭng). **1.** To form or constitute, or cause to be, in external nature; as, to frame, fashion, prepare, construct, fabricate, manufacture, compose, etc.; as, to *make* bread; twice one *makes* two. **2.** To form mentally or ideally; as: **a** To formulate; design; as, to *make* plans. **b** To compute to be; as, he *made* the weight fifty pounds. **c** To consider; as, he is not the fool you *make* him. **d** To signify; amount to; as, it *makes* no difference. **3.** To cause to exist, appear, or occur; hence: to create; cause; establish; prepare; fix; as, to *make* a noise; to *make* laws. **4.** To cause to be or become; as, to *make* known; to *make* some one leader. **5.** To assure the success or prosperity of; as, he is a *made* man. **6.** To cause (to act in a certain way); as, they *made* him go away. **7.** To prepare or arrange; as, to *make* a bed. **8.** To gain; acquire; get; as, to *make* money. **9.** To accomplish by going; traverse, etc.; also, to arrive at; as, to *make* a harbor; to *make* land. — **to make believe**, to pretend; feign. — **to m. good**, to fulfill or maintain; to supply (a defect); to prove or verify (an accusation); vindicate. — **to m. head**, to advance, esp. when opposed; as, the boat *made head* against the tide. — **to m. love to**, to show love for; woo. — **to m. one's mark. a** To sign, as a letter, by making a cross or other mark. **b** To gain distinction. — **to m. one's peace with**, to become reconciled with (another). — **to m. out. a** To draw up or write; as, *to make out* a bill. **b** To discern or descry; as, I *made out* the vessel to be a schooner. **c** To find out; discover the meaning of; as, he could not *make* anything *out* of the reports. **d** To prove; establish; as, the plaintiff *made out* a strong case. — **to m. over**, to transfer the possession of; convey: as, the property was *made over* to his children. — **to m. room**, to open a space or way. — **to m. short work of**, to dispose of promptly or peremptorily; as, the soldiers *made short work of* the bandits. — **to m. the best of**, to improve to the utmost; derive the greatest advantage from; as, *to make the best of* one's situation. — **to m. time. a** To gain time, by acting more rapidly. **b** To accomplish something in a certain time; as, the train *made fast time*. — **to m. up. a** To compose; invent; put together; form into; as, *to make up* a story, a garment, a parcel. **b** To prepare; arrange, as one's accounts. **c** To complete; as, *to make up* a requisite sum. **d** To compensate for; as, *to make up* lost ground. **e** To reconcile; as, *to make up* a difference. **f** To dress, paint, etc., for a part, as on the stage. — **to m. use of**, to use. — *v. i.* **1.** To engage in forming or constructing something, or to cause something to be formed or constructed; as, "*make* or mar." **2.** To cause something (understood) to assume a designated condition or to perform a designated action; as, to *make* fast; *make* ready. **3.** To have effect; end; — usually with *for* or *against;* as, it *makes* for his advantage. **4.** To act (in a certain manner); be active; as, to *make* bold, merry, etc. **5.** To proceed; as, he *made* toward home. **6.** To increase; as, the snow *makes* fast.

☞ In various senses, *make* is used intransitively in place of the passive; as, bolts are *making* in this shop.

to make as if *or* **as though**, to pretend that; as, he *made as if* he were beaten. — **to m. away with. a** To carry off. **b** To spend; dissipate. **c** To kill; destroy. — **to m. good**, to prove to be efficient; to justify by successes a course of action; fulfill an obligation. — **to m. out**, to succeed, as in business. — **to m. sure**, to assure one's self. — **to m. up. a** To become reconciled or friendly. **b** To compensate (for).

make, *n.* **1. a** Structure; form; as, a new *make*. **b** Constitution; build; as, a man of giant *make*. **2. a** Action or process of manufacture; as, whose *make* is it? **b** Output; as, the *make* of pig iron.

make'-be-lieve', *n.* A feigning to believe, as in children's play; a fiction. — *a.* Feigned; insincere.

mak'er (māk'ẽr), *n.* One that makes. Hence: **a** [*cap.*] The Creator; — with *the*. **b** Signer of a promissory note.

make'shift' (māk'shĭft'), *n.* Temporary expedient. — *a.* Shifty; serving as makeshift.

make'-up', *n.* **1.** The way in which anything is made up or put together; as: **a** Way in which one is dressed, painted, etc., for a part, as on the stage. **b** Arrangement of type or of articles, headlines, etc., in printed matter. **2.** Constitution or composition of anything; as, the *make-up* of a ball team.

Mal'a-chi (măl'ȧ-kī), *n.* A Hebrew prophet known only as the reputed author of the Book of Malachi in the Old Testament, about 464–424 B. C.

mal'a-chite (-kit), *n.* A carbonate of copper.

mal'ad-min'is-ter (măl'ăd-mĭn'ĭs-tẽr), *v. t.* To administer badly.

mal'ad-min'is-tra'tion (-trā'shŭn), *n.* Bad administration, esp. of public affairs.

mal'a-droit' (măl'ȧ-droit'), *a.* [4] Clumsy; awkward; unskillful. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

mal'a-dy (măl'ȧ-dĭ), *n.; pl.* **-DIES** (-dĭz). A disease; esp., a lingering or deep-seated disorder.

Mal'a-ga (-gȧ), *n.* Wine from Malaga, Spain; also, a sweet, white grape cultivated in Spain.

Mal'a-gas'y (măl'ȧ-găs'ĭ), *n.* **1.** *sing. & pl.* A native of Madagascar. **2.** Language of Madagascar.

mal'a-pert (măl'ȧ-pûrt), *a.* [4] Bold; impudent; saucy; pert. — *n.* A malapert person.

mal-ap'ro-pos' (măl-ăp'rō-pō'), *a.* [4] Unseasonable; out of place. — *adv.* Inappropriately.

ma-la'ri-a (mȧ-lā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* **1.** Infected or noxious air; esp., an unhealthy exhalation from certain soils, as a marsh; miasma. **2.** A fever formerly attributed to such exhalations, but now to blood parasites transferred to man by mosquitoes.

ma-la'ri-al (-ăl), **ma-la'ri-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or infected by, malaria.

Ma-lay' (mȧ-lā'; mā'lā), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Malay Peninsula or its inhabitants. — *n.* **1.** A member of the dominant brown race of the Malay Peninsula and East India islands. **2.** The language of the Malays.

Ma-lay'an (mȧ-lā'ăn), *a.* Pertaining to or designating the Malays or their language.

mal'con-tent' (măl'kŏn-tĕnt'), *a.* [4] Discontented, esp. with the government. — *n.* One who is malcontent.

male (māl), *a.* **1.** Designating, or of or pertaining to, the sex which begets young. **2.** Masculine; as, *male* courage. **3.** *Mach.* Fitting into a corresponding hollow piece; as, a *male* gauge.

Syn. MALE, MASCULINE, MANLY, MANLIKE, MANNISH, MANFUL, VIRILE. Male (opposed to *female*) applies to animals and plants as well as to human beings, and always suggests sex; masculine (opposed to *feminine*) denotes that (esp. strength, vigor, etc.) which belongs to, or is characteristic of, men, and often suggests gender rather than sex. Manly (often opposed to *boyish, childish*) commonly suggests a man's finer qualities, esp. courage, frankness, independence; as, his big *manly* voice. Manlike is more apt to suggest the more truly masculine qualities or (esp.) weaknesses; as, *manlike* bluntness. Mannish (compare *womanish*) is a term of contempt expressing affected rather than natural qualities; as, a woman impudent and *mannish;* a *mannish* costume. Manful implies esp. bravery or resolution; as, a *manful* struggle. Virile suggests fully developed manhood; as, a *virile* style.

— *n.* A male human being, animal, or plant.

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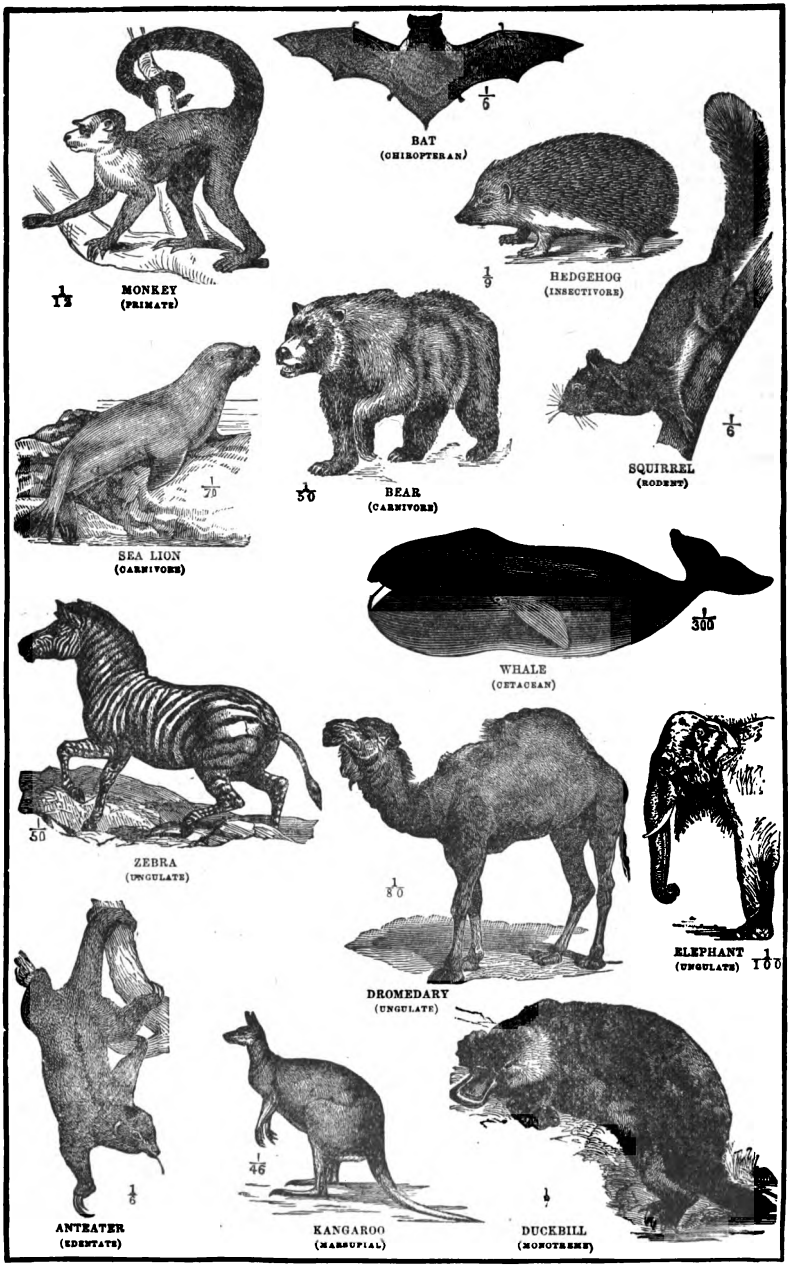

TYPICAL MAMMALS

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mal'e-dic'tion (măl'ē-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A proclaiming of evil against some one; a cursing; a curse; — opposed to *benediction*. **2.** Act of speaking evil; slander; state of being slandered.

mal'e-fac'tion (-făk'shŭn), *n.* An evil deed; offense; crime.

mal'e-fac'tor (-făk'tẽr), *n.* One guilty of a crime; a criminal. — **Syn.** Evil-doer, culprit, felon. — **mal'e-fac'tress** (-trĕs), *n. fem.* [8].

ma-lev'o-lence (mȧ-lĕv'ō-lĕns), *n.* Quality of being malevolent.

ma-lev'o-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [4] Disposed to injure others; due to, or showing, ill will. — **Syn.** Ill-disposed, spiteful. See MALICIOUS. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

mal-fea'sance (măl-fē'zȧns), *n.* Wrongdoing; specif., an illegal deed; — official misconduct.

mal'for-ma'tion (măl'fôr-mā'shŭn), *n.* Irregular, abnormal, or wrong formation or structure.

mal'ice (măl'ĭs), *n.* **1.** Enmity of heart; malevolence; a malignant design of evil. **2.** *Law.* State of mind shown by intent to commit an unlawful act. — **Syn.** Spite, ill will, grudge, animosity, malignity, rancor, virulence, venom. See RESENTMENT.

ma-li'cious (mȧ-lĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Indulging or exercising malice; as, a *malicious* person. **2.** Characterized by malice; arising from ill will; as, a *malicious* act. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

Syn. Mischievous, invidious, rancorous, venomous, malevolent, malignant, malign. — MALICIOUS, MALEVOLENT, MALIGNANT, MALIGN. That is **malicious** which is dictated by hatred or spite; the word is sometimes used to imply satisfaction at the misfortunes of others; **malevolent** emphasizes evil will, intent, or influence rather than malice in action; as, *malicious* spies, injury, enemies; a *malevolent* spirit. **Malignant** implies intense and active ill will; **malign** (chiefly poetical) suggests esp. baleful influence; as, *malignant* cunning; *malign* influence.

ma-lign' (-līn'), *a.* [3] **1.** Having an evil disposition; malevolent; malignant; — opposed to *benign*. **2.** Tending to injure; evil; baleful; sinister; as, a *malign* force. — **Syn.** See MALICIOUS. — *v. t.* To speak evil of; slander; traduce. — **ma-lign'er**, *n.* [8].

ma-lig'nan-cy (-lĭg'nȧn-sĭ), *n.* State or quality of being malignant. — **Syn.** Malice, malignity.

ma-lig'nant (-nȧnt), *a.* [4] **1.** In medicine, tending or threatening to produce death; virulent; as, a *malignant* tumor. **2.** Having a baleful influence; malign; as, a *malignant* aspect. **3.** Disposed to do harm or inflict suffering; malicious; as, a *malignant* fellow; *malignant* intentions. — **Syn.** See MALICIOUS. — *n.* A malcontent. — **ma-lig'nant-ly**, *adv.* [8].

ma-lig'ni-ty (-nĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). **1.** State or quality of being malignant; malignancy. **2.** A malignant act, feeling, event, etc.; — usually in *pl.*

ma-lign'ly (mȧ-līn'lĭ), *adv.* In a malign manner.

ma-lin'ger (-lĭŋ'gẽr), *v. i.* To feign illness or inability, in order to avoid duty, esp. military duty. — **ma-lin'ger-er**, *n.* [8].

mall (môl), *n.* **1.** A maul. **2.** A shaded walk.

mal'lard (măl'ȧrd), *n.* The male of the common wild duck, from which the domestic ducks have descended; commonly, any wild duck of this species.

mal'le-a-bil'i-ty (măl'ē-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being malleable.

mal'le-a-ble (-ē-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Capable of being extended or shaped by hammering or rolling.

mal'let (măl'ĕt), *n.* **1.** A small short-handled maul, used esp. for driving a tool, as a chisel. **2.** **a** The wooden hammerlike implement used to drive the balls in playing croquet. **b** A polo stick.

mal'le-us (-ē-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* **MALLEI** (-ī). The outermost of the three bones of the ear.

mal'low (-ō), *n.* Any of a genus of common wild plants, many very mucilaginous, with pink or purple flowers; also, any plant of the same family.

Common Mallow, Flowering Shoot.

malm'sey (mäm'zĭ), *n.* A rich sweet wine, originally produced in Greece.

mal'nu-tri'tion (măl'nū-trĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Faulty nutrition.

mal-o'dor-ous (-ō'dẽr-ŭs), *a.* [4] Ill-smelling.

mal-prac'tice (-prăk'tĭs), *n.* Wrongful or negligent practice, as by a physician.

malt (môlt), *n.* Grain, generally barley, steeped in water until it has sprouted. — *v. t.* **1.** To convert or change into malt; as, to *malt* barley. **2.** To make or treat with malt or malt extract; as, *malted* milk.

Mal-tese' (môl-tēz'; -tēs'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Malta or its inhabitants. — **Maltese cross.** See CROSS, *Illust.* — *n. sing. & pl.* A native of Malta; the people of Malta, or their language.

mal-treat' (măl-trēt'), *v. t.* To treat ill; abuse.

mal-treat'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Ill treatment; abuse.

mal'ver-sa'tion (măl'vẽr-sā'shŭn), *n.* Evil conduct; corruption or extortion in office.

mal'voi-sie (măl'vwȧ-zē; măl'vȧ-), *n.* Malmsey.

mam-ma' (mȧ-mä'; mä'mȧ), *n.* Also **ma-ma'**. Mother; — usually a child's word.

mam'ma (măm'ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* **-MÆ** (-ē). *Anat.* A glandular organ for secreting milk, characteristic of all mammals, but normally rudimentary in the male.

mam'mal (-ăl), *n.* One of the Mammalia. See *Illust.* on preceding page.

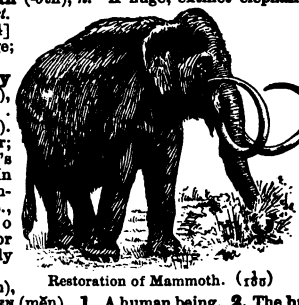
Mam-ma'li-a (mă-mā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* *Zoöl.* The highest class of vertebrates, including man and all other animals that suckle their young.

mam-ma'li-an (mă-mā'lĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to, or characteristic of, the Mammalia, or mammals.

mam'ma-ry (măm'ȧ-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to the mammæ, or breasts; as, the *mammary* gland.

mam'mon (-ŭn), *n.* In the Scriptures, riches; [*cap.*] the demon of greed; riches, personified.

mam'moth (-ŏth), *n.* A huge, extinct elephant. See *Illust.* — *a.* [4] Very large; gigantic.



Restoration of Mammoth. (1/30)

ma'm'my (măm'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-MIES** (-ĭz). **1.** Mother; — a child's word. **2.** In the southern U. S., a negro nurse or old family servant.

man (măn), *n.*; *pl.* **MEN** (mĕn). **1.** A human being. **2.** The human race; mankind. **3.** The male human being; esp., an adult male person. **4.** With *a:* one, or any one, indefinitely. **5.** One having in a high degree the distinctive qualities of manhood; as, this was a *man;* also, manly character; manliness. **6.** A husband. *Obs. or Dial.*, except in *man and wife.* **7.** An adult male servant or employee; as, "like master, like *man*." **8.** One of the pieces in certain games, as chess or draughts (checkers). — **man**

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of God. **a** A saint. **b** An ecclesiastic. — **man of letters**, a learned, esp. a literary, man. — **m. of war**, a warrior; soldier. — **to a m.**, none being excepted; every one. — *v. t.*; MANNED (mănd); MAN'NING. **1.** To supply with men, as for service, etc.; as, to *man* a ship. **2.** To strengthen for action; fortify; brace; as, to *man* one's self.

man'a-cle (măn'ă-k'l), *n.* A handcuff; a fetter; restraint; -- usually in *pl.* — *v. t.* [1] To shackle.

man'age (-ĭj), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To have under control and direction; hence, administer; control; carry on; as, to *manage* a business. **2.** To guide or bring around cunningly to one's plans; as, she *managed* her husband. **3.** To contrive; as, he *managed* to squander his money. — **Syn.** Direct, govern. See CONDUCT. — *v. i.* To direct affairs; administer.

man'age-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Such as can be managed. — **-ness**, *n.* [8] — **man'age-a-bly**, *adv.* [8].

man'age-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act or art of managing; administration; guidance; control; as, the *management* of a farm. **2.** Judicious use of means to accomplish an end; cunning practice. **3.** Those collectively who manage an enterprise or interest; board of managers. — **Syn.** Conduct, government, direction, care, charge; contrivance.

man'ag-er (-ă-jĕr), *n.* **1.** One who manages; director. **2.** One who conducts business or household affairs with economy; as, she is a good *manager*.

man'a-ge'ri-al (-ă-jē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a manager.

man'a-tee' (măn'ă-tē'), *n.* A large aquatic herbivorous mammal; sea cow.

Man-chu' (măn-chōō'), *a.* Of or pert. to Manchuria or its inhabitants. — *n.* **1.** One of the native Mongolian race of Manchuria, which conquered China (ab. 1644). **2.** Language of the Manchus.

Man-chu'ri-an (-chōō'rĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* Manchu.

man-da'mus (măn-dā'mŭs), *n. Law.* In the U. S., a writ issued by a superior court to an inferior court, or to some corporation or person, to enforce the performance of some public duty.

man'da-rin (măn'dă-rĭn), *n.* **1.** A Chinese public officer of one of the nine grades entitled to wear a button on the hat. **2.** [*cap.*] The dialect of Chinese used by the official classes; more widely, the chief dialect of China. **3.** A small Chinese species of orange.

man'date (-dāt), *n.* An authoritative command; order; injunction; charge.

man'da-to-ry (măn'dă-tō-rĭ), *a.* [4] Containing, or of the nature of, a mandate; obligatory.

man'di-ble (-dĭ-b'l), *n.* **1.** A jaw; — chiefly of the jaws in beaked animals, as birds. **2.** The skeleton of the lower jaw, esp. if one bone or piece.

man'do-lin (-dō-lĭn'), *n. Music.* An instrument of the lute kind, having a deep pear-shaped body.

man'drake (-drāk), *n.* **1.** A European herb of the nightshade family. **2.** The May apple. *U. S.*

man'drel (-drĕl), *n.* Also **man'dril**. **1.** *Machinery.* **a** An axis or spindle used to support work which is being operated on. **b** A short live spindle, as of a lathe. **2.** A steel core around which metal, etc., may be cast or shaped.

man'drill (-drĭl), *n.* A ferocious African baboon.

mane (mān), *n.* The long heavy hair on the upper side of, or about, the neck of some quadrupeds, as the horse, lion, etc. — **maned** (mānd), *a.*

ma-nège' (mă-nĕzh'), *n.* Also **ma-nege'** (mă-nĕzh'). **1.** A school of horsemanship; riding academy. **2.** Art of riding, driving, or training horses.

ma'nes (mā'nēz), *n. pl.* **1.** [*Often cap.*] *Roman Antiq.* The spirits of the dead and gods of the lower world. **2.** Ancestral spirits worshiped as gods.

ma-neu'ver (mă-nōō'vĕr; -nū'vĕr), *n.* [6] **1.** A military or naval evolution. **2.** A stratagem; artifice; as, dishonest *maneuvers*. — *v. i.*; -VERED or -VRED (-vĕrd), -VER-ING (-vĕr-ĭng) or -VRING (-vrĭng). **1.** To execute a maneuver. **2.** To manage with address or art; scheme; as, to *maneuver* to get within range. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to maneuver, as troops or ships. **2.** To put, get, make, draw, etc., by maneuvering; as, to *maneuver* the enemy. **3.** To manage, or bring about, with skill; manipulate; as, to *maneuver* a boat. — **ma-neu'ver-er**, *n.* [8].

man'ful (măn'fo͝ol), *a.* [4] Manly; brave; resolute. — **Syn.** See MALE. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

man'ga-nese' (măn'gă-nēs'; măn'gă-nēz), *n.* A hard, brittle metal having a grayish white color tinged with red. It is not magnetic.

mange (mānj), *n.* A persistent contagious skin disease affecting various animals and sometimes man, caused by minute parasitic mites.

man'gel-wur'zel (măn'g'l-wûr'z'l), *n.* A large coarse variety of beet grown as fodder.

man'ger (mān'jĕr), *n.* A trough or open box in which fodder is placed for horses or cattle.

man'gle (măn'g'l), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To cut or hack with repeated strokes at random; as, the savages *mangled* his body. **2.** To spoil, mutilate, or injure in making, doing, or performing; as, to *mangle* a piece of music. — **man'gler** (-glĕr), *n.* [8].

man'gle, *n.* A machine for smoothing cloth by roller pressure. — *v. t.* [1] To smooth with a mangle, as damp linen. — **man'gler,** *n.* [8].

man'go (-gō), *n.*; *pl.* -GOES or -GOS (-gōz). An oblong yellowish tropical fruit; also, the tree.

man'go-nel (-gō-nĕl'), *n.* An obsolete engine for throwing stones, javelins, etc.

man'go-steen (-stēn), *n.* A well-known East Indian tropical fruit, or the tree that bears it.

man'grove (-grōv), *n.* A tropical tree or shrub with evergreen leaves and yellowish flowers. The plant sends out numerous aërial prop roots, which ultimately form a dense mass.

man'gy (mān'jĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Having, of the nature of, or caused by, the mange. **2.** Shabby; squalid.

man'hole' (măn'hōl'), *n.* A hole through which a man may get access to a drain, etc.

man'hood (-hōōd), *n.* **1.** State of being a man. **2.** Manly quality; courage; as, a test of *manhood*. **3.** Men collectively; as, the *manhood* of a nation.

ma'ni-a (mā'nĭ-ă), *n.* **1.** Violent derangement of mind; insanity. **2.** Excessive excitement or enthusiasm; a "craze"; a "rage"; as, a stamp *mania*.

ma'ni-ac (-ăk), *a.* [4] **1.** Raving with madness; mad; as, a *maniac* multitude. **2.** Frantic; violent; as, a *maniac* proceeding. — *n.* A madman.

ma-ni'a-cal (mă-nī'ă-kăl), *a.* [4] Maniac. — **ma-ni'a-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

man'i-cure (măn'ĭ-kūr), *n.* **1.** One who makes a business of taking care of people's hands, esp. their nails. **2.** The care of the hands and nails. — *v. t. & i.* [1] To care for (the hands and nails); care for the hands and nails of.

man'i-fest (-fĕst), *a.* [4] Evident to the senses, esp. the sight; obvious to the understanding. **Syn.** Open, apparent, visible, unmistakable, indubitable, indisputable, obvious, patent, palpable. — MANIFEST, OBVIOUS, PATENT, PALPABLE. That is manifest which is clearly evident; that is obvious which is so evident as to arrest attention; that is patent which is open or unconcealed; that is palpable which is evident to (or as to) the senses.

man'i-fest, *n.* A list or invoice of a ship's cargo, to be exhibited at the customhouse. — *v. t.* **1.** To make appear distinctly; display; prove; evidence. **2.** To exhibit the manifest of, as of a cargo. — **Syn.** Reveal, declare, disclose, show.

man'i-fes-ta'tion (-fĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A manifesting; display; revelation; disclosure. **2.** A

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public display made to show power and purpose, or to gain notice for a cause.

man'i-fest-ly, *adv.* As is manifest; evidently.

man'i-fes'to (măn'ĭ-fĕs'tō), *n.; pl.* -TOES (-tōz). A public declaration, as of a sovereign, etc., showing his intentions, motives, etc.

man'i-fold (măn'ĭ-fōld), *a.* [4] **1.** Numerous and varied; as, *manifold* changes. **2.** Comprehending various features, kinds, functions, etc.; — used with *sing.* nouns; as, the *manifold* wisdom of God. — *n.* **1.** A copy made by manifolding. **2.** *Machinery.* A tube connecting two or more openings with one. — *v. t.* To make many or several copies of, esp. by the use of a kind of transfer paper. — **man'i-fold'ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

man'i-kin (-kĭn), *n.* **1.** A little man; dwarf. **2.** A model of the human body, showing the tissues, organs, etc., commonly in detachable pieces.

Ma-nil'a (mȧ-nĭl'ȧ), *n.* [*Often l. c.*] Short for Manila hemp, the fiber of a Philippine species of banana, used for making ropes, textiles, paper, etc.

Ma-nil'la. Var. of MANILA.

man'i-oc (măn'ĭ-ŏk; mā'nĭ-), *n.* Cassava.

ma-nip'u-late (mȧ-nĭp'ū-lāt), *v. t. & i.* [1] **1.** To treat, work, or operate with the hands, or by mechanical means, esp. with skill; as, to *manipulate* a lathe. **2.** To treat or manage with the mind, esp. skillfully; as, to *manipulate* a problem. **3.** To control by management; as, to *manipulate* a convention; also, to manage or treat artfully or fraudulently; as, to *manipulate* accounts.

ma-nip'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A manipulating; skillful management or handling.

ma-nip'u-la-tive (-lā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or performed by, manipulation.

ma-nip'u-la'tor (-lā'tẽr), *n.* One that manipulates.

man'i-to (măn'ĭ-tō), *n. Algonquian Indian Myth.* One of the spirits controlling natural phenomena.

man'i-tou, man'i-tu (-tōō). Vars. of MANITO.

man'kind', *n.* **1.** (măn'kind'). The human race. **2.** (măn'kind'). Men, as disting. from women.

man'like' (măn'lĭk'), *a.* [4] Like, or becoming to, a man; manly.—**Syn.** See MALE.— *adv.* Manfully.

man'ly (-lĭ), *a.* [3] Having qualities becoming to a man; manlike, esp. brave or noble; masculine. —**Syn.** See MALE.—**man'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* [8]

man'na (măn'ȧ), *n.* **1.** The food miraculously supplied to the Israelites in the wilderness (*Ex.* xvi.); hence, divinely supplied food. **2.** Something likened to the Biblical manna.

man'ner (măn'ẽr), *n.* **1.** Species; kind; sort; as, all *manner* of goods. **2.** A way of acting; way; mode; habit; custom; as, his *manner* of speaking. **3.** Behavior; conduct; esp., *pl.*, social conduct or rules of conduct, as of a people or class; behavior; as, he has good *manners*.

Syn. MANNER, WAY, FASHION. Manner is mode of action, or distinctive style; way may also designate a peculiar or intimate mode of behavior or procedure; fashion occurs chiefly in phrases with *after* or *in;* as, Milton's grand *manner;* little womanly *ways;* to walk in Indian *fashion*.

by any (no) manner of means, in any (no) possible way. — to the m. born, born to follow a certain custom; naturally fitted for some position, etc.

man'ner-ism (-ẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* Excessive use of a peculiar style or manner, esp. in art or literature.— Syn. See AFFECTATION.

man'ner-less, *a.* Without manners; unmannerly.

man'ner-ly, *a.* [4] Showing good manners; civil. — *adv.* With good manners; politely. — **man'ner-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* [8].

man'ni-kin. Var. of MANIKIN.

man'nish (-nĭsh), *a.* [4] Resembling, suitable to, or characteristic of, a man; manlike; masculine. —**Syn.** See MALE.— **-ly**, *adv.* [8]— **-ness**, *n.* [8].

ma-neu'vre, -ver, etc. Vars. of MANŒUVRE, etc.

man'-of-war', *n.; pl* MEN-OF-WAR. A war vessel of a recognized navy.

man'or (măn'ẽr), *n.* In England, an amount of land, originally a feudal lordship, treated as a unit for certain administrative purposes.

ma-no'ri-al (mȧ-nō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or belonging to, or like, a manor.

man'sard roof (măn'särd). A roof having on all sides two slopes, the lower steeper than the upper.

manse (măns), *n.* A parsonage.

man'serv'ant (măn'sẽr'vănt), *n.* A male servant.

man'sion (măn'shŭn), *n.* A large and stately residence.

man'slaugh'ter (-slô'tẽr), *n.* The killing of a human being, esp. unlawfully but without malice.

man'tel (măn't'l) *or* **man'tel-piece'** (-pēs'), *n.* The beam, stone, arch, or shelf, above a fireplace.

man'tel-et (-t'l-ĕt), *n.* **1.** A short mantle or cape. **2.** A movable shelter formerly used by besiegers.

man-til'la (măn-tĭl'ȧ), *n.* **1.** A woman's light cape. **2.** A kind of veil, covering a woman's head and shoulders; — worn in Spain, Mexico, etc.

man'tis (măn'tĭs), *n.; L. pl.* -TES (-tēz). Any of certain insects, allied to the grasshoppers. See INSECTS, *Illust.*

man'tle (-t'l), *n.* **1.** A loose sleeveless overgarment; a cloak. Fig., something that envelops or infolds; as, a *mantle* of snow. **2.** A lacelike hood of some material hard to fuse which, placed over a flame, gives light by incandescence; as, a gas *mantle.* — *v. t.* [1] To cover or envelop, as with a mantle; cloak. — *v. i.* **1.** To froth, cream, or the like, as cider. **2.** To be or become suffused with blood; flush; blush; as, her cheeks *mantled.*

man'u-al (-ū-ăl), *a.* Of, done, made, or operated, by the hand or hands; as, *manual* labor. —*n.* **1.** A small book; handbook; as, a history *manual.* **2.** *Mil.* A prescribed exercise in the handling of a weapon. **3.** *Music.* An organ keyboard for the fingers. — **man'u-al-ly**, *adv.* [8].

man'u-fac'to-ry (măn'ū-făk'tŭ-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A factory.

man'u-fac'ture (-tūr), *n.* **1.** The making of wares or material products by hand or machinery. **2.** Anything manufactured; as, cloth *manufactures.*—*v.t.* [1] **1.** To make (products); produce by labor, esp., now, with division of labor and with machinery; as, to *manufacture* shoes. **2.** To work into suitable forms for use; as, to *manufacture* wool. — **man'u-fac'tur-er**, *n.* [8].

man'u-mis'sion (-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A manumitting; the freeing of a slave.

man'u-mit' (-mĭt'), *v. t.;* -MIT'TED; -MIT'TING. To release from slavery; free.

ma-nure' (mȧ-nūr'), *v. t.* [1] To apply manure to; enrich, as land, by a fertilizer. — *n.* A fertilizer; esp., refuse of stables, dung of birds, etc.

man'u-script (măn'ū-skrĭpt), *a.* Written by hand. — *n.* **1.** A composition, esp. an author's copy of his work, in handwriting or typewriting. Abbr. *MS.*, pl. *MSS.* **2.** Writing, as opposed to print.

Manx (măŋks), *a.* Of or pert. to the Isle of Man or its inhabitants.—*n. sing. & pl.* **1.** *sing.* The Manx language, a Celtic tongue. **2.** *pl.* Manx people.

Manx'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A native of the Isle of Man.

man'y (măn'ĭ), *a.* The comparative and superlative are supplied by *more, most.* Consisting of a great number; numerous. — **Syn.** Manifold, various, sundry. — as many, the same in number.

man'y, *n. & (elliptically) pron.* A large number.

Ma'o-ri (mä'ō-rĭ; *colloq.* mou'rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIS (-rĭz). **1.** One of the aborigines of New Zealand. **2.** The language of the Maoris.

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map (măp), *n.* A representation (usually flat) of the earth's surface or a part of it; also, such a representation of the celestial sphere or a part of it. **Syn.** A map has to do primarily with the land; a chart, with the water, esp. in relation to navigation. — *v. t.;* MAPPED (măpt); MAP'PING. To represent by or on a map; indicate as on a map; sketch.

ma'ple (mā'p'l), *n.* Any of various well-known trees, or their wood, which is close-grained and hard. From the sap of some species sirup and sugar are made. See TREES, *Illust.*

mar (mär), *v. t.;* MARRED (märd); MAR'RING. 1. To damage greatly; impair; as, to *mar* one's joy. 2. To disfigure; deface; as, to *mar* a statue.

mar'a-bou (măr'ȧ-bōō), *n.* 1. A kind of large stork, esp. an African species. 2. One of the soft downy tail coverts or wing coverts of a marabou, used in millinery.

Mar'a-thon race (măr'ȧ-thŏn). A long-distance race, esp. a foot race of about 25 miles.

ma-raud' (mȧ-rôd'), *v. i.* To rove in quest of plunder; to plunder.

ma-raud'er (-ẽr), *n.* A freebooter; plunderer.

mar'ble (mär'b'l), *n.* 1. Any crystalline limestone capable of taking a polish or of being used for fine architectural work. 2. A piece, slab, etc., of marble; a work of art, record, etc., of marble: *pl.*, a collection of marble sculptures, etc.; as, the Elgin *marbles*. 3. Something like, or suggestive of, marble in coldness, hardness, etc.; as, he was *marble*. 4. a A little ball, orig. of marble, used as a plaything. b [In form **marbles**, construed as *sing.*] A child's game played with marbles. — *a.* 1. Like or imitating marble; variegated or mottled; as, *marble* paper. 2. Like marble in being cold, hard, smooth, white, unfeeling, etc.; as, a *marble* heart. — *v. t.* [1] To stain or variegate, like marble.

march (märch), *n.* A territorial border or frontier. — *v. i.* To border (on, upon, with, etc.).

march, *v. i.* 1. To advance in step or in military order, as soldiers. 2. To walk in a grave or steady manner; proceed; progress; as, she *marched* to her room. — *v. t.* To cause to march. — *n.* 1. A marching, esp. of soldiers. 2. Deliberate walk; steady progress; as, the *march* of events. 3. Distance passed over in marching; as, a *march* of twenty miles. 4. A regular, uniform step, used esp. by soldiers; as, the quick *march*. 5. A drumbeat or a piece of music suited to accompany marching. — **march'er**, *n.* [8].

March, *n.* The third month, containing 31 days.

mar'chion-ess (mär'shŏn-ĕs), *n.* Wife or widow of a marquis; a lady of the rank of a marquis.

Mar-co'ni (mär-kō'nĭ), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, the system of wireless telegraphy used by Guglielmo *Marconi* (b. 1874).

mar-co'ni-gram (-grăm), *n.* A Marconi wireless message.

mar-co'ni-graph (-grȧf), *n.* The apparatus used in Marconi wireless telegraphy.

Mar'di gras' (mär'dē grȧ'). Shrove Tuesday; — in some cities, a day of merrymaking.

mare (mâr), *n.* The female of the horse kind.

mare's'-nest' (mârz'nĕst'), *n.* Something at first believed to be wonderful, but turning out to be imaginary or a hoax.

mar'ga-rine (mär'gȧ-rēn; -rĭn), *n.* Artificial butter; oleomargarine.

mar'ga-rite (mär'gȧ-rīt), *n.* A mineral related to the micas, yielding thin layers with pearly luster.

marge (märj), *n.* A margin. *Now Poetic.*

mar'gin (mär'jĭn), *n.* 1. A border; edge; brink; verge; limit. 2. A reserve, as of money, to meet unforeseen conditions. 3. That part of a page outside of the main body of text. 4. *Commerce.* a The difference between cost price and selling price. b A certain sum deposited with a broker by a speculative purchaser of stocks to secure the broker from loss on contracts. — **Syn.** See BORDER.

mar'gin-al (mär'jĭ-năl), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a margin. 2. Written or printed in the margin.

mar'grave (-grāv), *n.* English equivalent of German *Markgraf*, a marquis.

mar'gra-vine (-grȧ-vēn), *n.* Wife of a margrave.

mar'gue-rite (mär'gē-rēt; mär'gē-rēt'), *n.* The daisy; oxeye daisy.

mari-gold (măr'ĭ-gōld), *n.* Any of several plants of the aster family having, commonly, large heads of yellow-rayed flowers; also, any of the flowers.

ma-rine' (mȧ-rēn'), *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or formed by or in, the sea; as, *marine* shells; *marine* paintings. 2. Of or pertaining to navigation of the sea; naval; nautical; as, a *marine* chart. 3. Of or pertaining to the commerce of the sea; maritime; as, *marine* insurance. **Syn.** MARINE, MARITIME. Marine designates esp. that which belongs to, or is produced by, the sea, or is intended for use at sea; maritime oftener applies to that which borders on the sea or pertains to navigation or commerce on the sea; as, a *marine* engine; a *maritime* power. — *n.* 1. Mercantile and naval shipping collectively; sea-going vessels collectively. 2. One, esp. a soldier, who serves on shipboard.

mari-ner (măr'ĭ-nẽr), *n.* A seaman or sailor. — **Syn.** See SAILOR.

mari-o-nette' (măr'ĭ-ō-nĕt'), *n.* A puppet moved by strings or by hand.

mar'i-tal (măr'ĭ-tăl), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a husband; as, *marital* affection. 2. Of or pertaining to marriage; as, *marital* relations.

mar'i-time (-tĭm; -tīm), *a.* 1. Bordering on, or living near, the ocean; as, *maritime* states. 2. Connected with the sea in respect to commerce, etc.; as, *maritime* affairs. — **Syn.** See MARINE.

mar'jo-ram (mär'jō-răm), *n.* Any of various mints. The sweet marjoram is very fragrant.

mark (märk), *n.* The gold monetary unit, or a silver coin, of the German Empire, worth 23.8 cents.

mark, *n.* 1. A thing aimed at; a goal or target, lit. or fig.; as, to hit the *mark*. 2. A significant token; symptom; sign; esp., an indication of character; a trait; as, it bears the *mark* of genius. 3. A distinguishing sign or token, as to indicate ownership, honor, position, etc.; as, a trade-*mark*. 4. Limit or standard of action or fact; as, to come up to the *mark*. 5. A visible sign, as a line, stain, scar, scratch; as, to make a *mark* on paper. 6. Note; distinction; as, men of *mark*. — **Syn.** Impress, stamp, print, vestige, track; proof, badge. — *v. t.* 1. To put a mark on; affix a mark to; as, to *mark* clothing. 2. To bound, designate, indicate, or set apart by or as by a mark; as, his courage *marked* him for a leader. 3. To show as by a mark; manifest; as, to *mark* an accent. 4. To notice; observe; consider; as, *mark* my words. — **Syn.** Note, remark, regard; betoken, denote; stamp, imprint, impress, brand. — to mark out, to cancel with a mark, as an item in an account. — to mark time, to keep the time of a marching step by moving the feet alternately without advancing. — *v. i.* To notice; note. — **mark'er**, *n.* [8].

Mark, *n.* In the Bible: 1. The Evangelist, John Mark, a fellow worker with Paul, and traditionally regarded as the author of the Gospel of Mark. 2. The Gospel of Mark.

marked (märkt), *p. a.* [4] Having a mark; emphasized; conspicuous. — **-ed-ly** (-ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* [8].

mar'ket (mär'kĕt), *n.* 1. A meeting of people for traffic; also, the people at such a meeting; as, a *market* is held every Monday. 2. A place, as

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an open space in a town, or a large building, where a market is held, esp. where provisions are sold. **3.** The region in which any commodity can be sold; as, to find a new *market* for American products. **4.** Opportunity for selling or buying commodities, or the price offered for them; as, the *market* is dull. — *v. i.* To deal in a market. — *v. t.* To expose for sale, or to sell, in a market; sell.

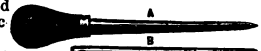
mar'ket-a-ble (mär'kĕt-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] **1.** Fit to be offered for sale in a market; as, bad meat is not *marketable*. **2.** Of or pert. to buying or selling; current in the market; as, *marketable* value.

marks'man (märks'mȧn), *n.* One who shoots at a mark; one who shoots well. — **-ship**, *n.*

marl (märl), *n.* A crumbly deposit chiefly clay and calcium carbonate, used as a fertilizer.

mar'line (mär'lĭn), *n. Naut.* A small loosely twisted line of two strands, used for seizing.

mar'line-spike' (-spīk'), *n.* Also **mar'lin-spike'**. *Naut.* A pointed tool used in splicing.



A Sailmakers' Marlinespike. *B* Marlinespike with eye for lanyard.

mar'ma-lade (mär'mȧ-lād), *n.* A jamlike preserve or confection of fruit pulp, as of orange, quince, pear, etc.

mar'mo-set' (mär'mō-zĕt'), *n.* Any of numerous very small South and Central American monkeys.

mar'mot (-mŏt), *n.* Any of certain rodents having coarse fur.

ma-roon' (mȧ-rōōn'), *n.* In the West Indies and Dutch Guiana, a fugitive slave, or a descendant from fugitive slaves, living in the mountains and forests. — *v. t.* To put (a person) ashore on a desolate island or coast and abandon him.

ma-roon', *n.* A dark brown chestnut color, or a dull red. — *a.* Of the above-named color.

mar'plot' (mär'plŏt'), *n.* One who, by officious interference, mars or frustrates a design or plot.

marque (märk), *n.* Reprisal. *Obs.* See LETTERS OF MARQUE.

mar-quee' (mär-kē'), *n.* A large field tent.

mar'quess (mär'kwĕs). Var. of MARQUIS.

mar'quet-ry (-kĕt-rĭ), *n.* Inlaid work, as in furniture.

mar'quis (-kwĭs), *n.* A nobleman of rank next above an earl or count; originally, an officer in charge of the marches or frontiers.

mar'quis-ate (-āt), *n.* The dignity, rank, or domain of a marquis.

mar-quise' (mär-kēz'), *n.* A marchioness.

marred (märd), *pret. & p. p.* of MAR.

mar'riage (mär'ĭj), *n.* **1.** The state or condition of being married; the relation existing between husband and wife; wedlock. **2.** Act of marrying, or rite used in marrying; a wedding. — **mar'riage-a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [8].

Syn. MARRIAGE, MATRIMONY, WEDLOCK, WEDDING. *Marriage* and *matrimony* may alike refer to the marriage relation or state. **Marriage** is the word in common use; **matrimony** is somewhat formal. *Marriage* (not *matrimony*) is also used of the act or ceremony. **Wedlock** is archaic, poetic, or legal for *marriage* or (esp.) *matrimony*. **Wedding** denotes the nuptial ceremony or (esp.) festivities.

mar'ried (mär'rĭd), *p. a.* **1.** Being in the state of matrimony; wedded. **2.** Of or pertaining to marriage or matrimony; as, *married* happiness.

mar'row (-ō), *n.* **1.** A soft tissue which fills the cavities of most bones. **2.** **a** The choicest of food. **b** The source of animal vigor. **c** The inmost or essential part; essence; as, the *marrow* of religion.

mar'row-bone' (-bōn'), *n.* A bone containing edible marrow.

mar'row-fat' (-ō-făt'), *n.* A large variety of pea.

mar'row-y (-ĭ), *a.* [4] Full of marrow; pithy.

mar'ry (-ĭ), *interj.* Indeed! in truth! *Archaic.*

mar'ry, *v. t.* [2] **1.** To unite in wedlock; join in matrimony, as a man to a woman, or a woman to a man. **2.** To dispose of in wedlock; as, she *married* her daughter last season. **3.** To take as husband or wife; wed; as, he *married* a Southern girl. — *v. i.* To enter into the connubial state; wed.

Mars (märz), *n.* **1.** *Roman Relig.* The god of war. He was identified with the Greek Ares, and hence associated with Venus. March (the month) is named for him. Cf. BELLONA. **2.** *Astron.* One of the planets of the solar system, conspicuous for its red light.

Mar'se-illaise' (mär'sĕ-lāz'; *F.* mȧr'sĕ'yĕz'), *n.* Sometimes **Mar'se-illais'**. The national song of republican France, sung first by a band of men from Marseilles in 1792.

marsh (märsh), *n.* A tract of soft wet land; fen; swamp; morass.

mar'shal (mär'shȧl), *n.* **1.** **a** Short for FIELD MARSHAL. **b** A general officer of the highest rank in various foreign armies. **2.** Any of various royal household officers of high rank. **3.** One who regulates rank and order, as at a feast or in a procession. **4.** Any of various officers having police duties. — *v. t.* [7] **1.** To dispose in order; as, to *marshal* an army. **2.** To usher, direct, guide, or lead; as, he was *marshaled* into the room.

marsh mallow, *or* **marsh'mal'low** (märsh'-măl'ō), *n.* An herb of the mallow family. The root is used in confectionery and in medicine.

marsh marigold. A plant of the crowfoot family, with bright yellow flowers. See COWSLIP.

Marsh Marigold. Reduced.

marsh'y (mär'shĭ), *a.* [3] Pert. to or like a marsh; boggy; as, *marshy* ground. — **marsh'i-ness**, *n.* [8].

mar-su'pi-al (mär-sū'pĭ-ăl), *n. Zoöl.* Any of the order comprising the kangaroos, wombats, opossums, etc. Most of them have a pouch, or marsupium, on the abdomen of the female serving to carry the young. — *a.* Having a pouch for carrying the young; of or pertaining to the marsupials.

mar-su'pi-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -PIA (-ȧ). *Zoöl.* The pouch of the female marsupial (which see).

Mar'sy-as (mär'sĭ-ăs), *n. Gr. Myth.* Probably a Phrygian god of nature resembling Pan. Marsyas challenged Apollo to a contest of flute with lyre. Apollo won only by adding his voice to the music of the strings, and punished Marsyas for his presumption by flaying him alive.

mart (märt), *n.* A market. — *v. t. & i.* To market.

mar'ten (mär'tĕn), *n.* **1.** Any of several slender carnivorous mammals larger than the weasels, and frequenting trees. They are gray or brown above. **2.** The fur of the marten, more often called *sable*.

Mar'tha (mär'thȧ), *n. Bible.* Sister of Lazarus and Mary, and friend of Jesus. See *Luke* x. 40.

mar'tial (-shăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or suited for, war; warlike; as, *martial* music. **2.** Military; — opposed to *civil*. *Obs. or R.*, except in *court-martial*, etc. — **mar'tial-ly**, *adv.* [8].

Syn. MARTIAL, WARLIKE, MILITARY. **Martial** suggests esp. the pomp and circumstance of war, or the distinctive qualities of a warrior; as, a *martial* nation, *martial* array. **Warlike** emphasizes the feeling or temper which leads to or accompanies war; it may also apply to the adjuncts of war;

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as, *warlike* preparations. **Military** suggests whatever pertains to a soldier or the art or conduct of war on land; as, a *military* bearing, discipline.

Mar'tian (-shăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Mars, god of war, or the planet **Mars**. — *n.* Inhabitant of Mars.

mar'tin (-tĭn), *n.* Any of various swallows, usually having the tail less deeply forked than the common swallows.

mar'ti-net' (măr'tĭ-nĕt'; măr'tĭ-nĕt'), *n.* A strict disciplinarian; — commonly depreciatory.

mar'tin-gale (măr'tĭn-gāl; măr'tĭŋ-), *n.* A strap connecting a horse's girth to the bit or reins so as to hold down his head.

Mar'tin-mas (măr'tĭn-mȧs), *n.* The feast of St. Martin, November 11th.

mar'tyr (măr'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who suffers death for refusing to renounce his religion; as, Stephen was the first Christian *martyr*. **2.** One who sacrifices life, station, etc., for principle, or to sustain a cause; as, a *martyr* to science. — *v. t.* To put to death for a belief, esp. Christianity.

mar'tyr-dom (-dŭm), *n.* Condition, death, or sufferings, of a martyr.

mar'tyr-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-GIES** (-jĭz). A history, account, or register of martyrs.

mar'vel (măr'vĕl), *n.* **1.** That which causes wonder or astonishment; a wonder. **2.** Wonder; astonishment; as, use lessens *marvel*. — *v. i.* [7] To be struck with wonder; as, we *marveled* at his skill.

mar'vel-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [4, 7] Exciting marvel; astonishing; wonderful. — **Syn.** Surprising, strange; incredible. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

Ma'ry (mā'rĭ; măr'ĭ), *n.* In the Bible: **1.** The mother of Jesus; — often called the **Blessed Virgin Mary** *or* **Saint Mary**. **2.** The sister of Martha. **3.** **Mary Magdalene**, healed of evil spirits by Jesus.

mas'cot (măs'kŏt), *n.* A person, animal, or thing supposed to bring good luck.

mas'cu-line (-kū-lĭn), *a.* [4] **1.** *Gram.* Of or pertaining to or designating the class of words that denote males; as, a *masculine* noun. **2.** Having the qualities of a man; virile; of a woman, mannish. — **Syn.** See **MALE**.

mas'cu-lin'i-ty (-lĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being masculine.

mash (măsh), *n.* **1.** Crushed malt, or meal of grain, steeped and stirred in hot water to form wort. **2.** A mixture of meal, bran, or the like, and hot water, fed warm to animals. **3.** A soft, pulpy mass of anything. — *v. t.* To convert into a mash; reduce to a pulpy state by beating or pressure; crush. — **mash'er**, *n.* [8].

mask (măsk), *n.* **1.** A cover for the face, for disguise, protection, etc.; as, a ball player's *mask*. **2.** A copy of a face molded in plaster, wax, etc.; as, a death *mask*. **3.** That which disguises or conceals; as, the *mask* of night. **4.** One wearing a mask; a masker. **5.** A masquerade; hence, a revel. **6.** An old form of play in which the actors wore masks; also, a composition for such a play. — *v. t.* **1.** To cover, as the face, for concealment or defense. **2.** To disguise; hide.

mask'er, *n.* One who wears a mask; one who appears in disguise at a masquerade.

masked (măskt), *p. a.* [4] Wearing or using a mask or masks; disguised; concealed; hidden.

ma'son (mā's'n), *n.* **1.** One who builds with stone, brick, etc.; also, one who prepares stone for building. **2.** [*cap.*] A Freemason.

Ma-son'ic (mȧ-sŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Freemasons or their craft or mysteries.

ma'son-ry (mā's'n-rĭ), *n.* **1.** Art, skill, or trade of a mason. **2.** That which is built by a mason; stonework; as, solid *masonry*. **3.** [*cap.*] Freemasonry.

masque (măsk), *n.* Var. of **MASK**, *n.*, 5 & 6.

mas'quer-ade' (măs'kẽr-ād'), *n.* **1.** An assembly of masked persons, for dancing, etc. **2.** Acting or living under false pretenses; disguise; as, a spy in *masquerade*. — *v. i.* [1] To frolic in disguise; make a show of being what one is not. — **mas'quer-ad'er** (-ād'ẽr), *n.* [8].

Mass (măs), *n.* **1.** The service or liturgy of the Eucharist; the Lord's Supper; — now used chiefly of the Roman Catholic service. **2.** *Music.* The musical setting of certain portions of the Mass.

mass, *n.* **1.** A quantity of matter cohering in one body, usually of considerable size; as, a *mass* of ore. **2.** A large quantity, amount, or number; a bulk; as, a *mass* of evil, of treasure, etc. **3.** Bulk; size. **4.** The main body; as, the *mass* of men. — **Syn.** See **BULK**. — **the masses**, the populace, as contrasted with the higher classes. — *v. t. & i.* To form or collect into a mass; assemble.

mas'sa-cre (măs'ȧ-kẽr), *n.* The atrocious killing of a considerable number of human beings. **Syn.** **MASSACRE, BUTCHERY, CARNAGE.** **Massacre** denotes promiscuous and wholesale slaughter, esp. of those who can make little or no resistance; **butchery** implies the cold-blooded slaughter of men as if they were beasts; **carnage** suggests the heaped-up bodies of the slain.

— *v. t.* [1] To make a massacre of; slaughter.

mas-sage' (mȧ-säzh'), *n.* A method or the act of treating the body by rubbing, etc., as for remedial purposes. — *v. t.* [1] To treat by massage.

‖ **mas'seur'** (mȧ'sûr'), *n. masc.*; *pl.* **-SEURS** (-sûrz'; *F.* -sûr'). ‖ **mas'seuse'** (mȧ'sûz'), *n. fem.*; *pl.* **-SEUSES** (*F.* -sûz'). [F.] One who practices massage.

mas'sive (mȧs'ĭv), *a.* [4] Forming, or consisting of, a large mass; weighty; bulky; large; ponderous; massy. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

mass meeting. A large or general assembly of people, as for discussion of a public question.

mass'y (mȧs'ĭ), *a.* [3] Bulky and heavy; massive.

mast (măst), *n.* Nuts collectively, as acorns, beechnuts, chestnuts, etc., esp. a food for hogs.

mast, *n.* **1.** A long pole or spar rising from the keel of a vessel or boat to sustain the yards, booms, sails, and rigging. **2.** Any upright pole, as an upright post in a derrick, or crane.

mas'ter (mȧs'tẽr), *n.* **1.** A man having another living being subject to his will, as the *master* of a vessel, of a house, school, dog, etc. **2.** One who uses, or controls, anything inanimate; as, *masters* of the sea. **3.** A victor, as in a contest. **4.** [When used as a title, *cap.*] A person holding a certain advanced academic degree; as, *Master* of Arts. **5.** One, esp. an artist, who has attained great skill; as, the old *masters*. **6.** [*cap.*] A title prefixed to the name of boys or youths. **7.** *Law.* Any of various officers of court appointed to assist the judge. — *a.* Being master, or characteristic of a master; principal; controlling; as, a *master* builder. — *v. t.* **1.** To become the master of; conquer; subdue; as, to *master* a horse. **2.** To become an adept in; as, to *master* an art.

mas'ter-ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* [4] **1.** Inclined to play the master; domineering. **2.** Showing power or mastery; as, a *masterful* pen. — **-ful-ly**, *adv.* [8]. **Syn.** **MASTERFUL, LORDLY, DOMINEERING.** One is masterful who is imperious and self-willed, or (now esp.) who deals with affairs commandingly; as, a proud and *masterful* spirit. **Lordly** implies a lofty and superior, **domineering**, an overbearing air or manner; as, a *lordly* condescension; a *domineering* tone.

master key. A key adapted to open several locks differing somewhat from each other; — often fig.

mas'ter-ly, *a.* [4] Suitable to, or characteristic of, a master. — *adv.* With the skill of a master.

mas'ter-piece' (mȧs'tẽr-pēs'), *n.* Anything done or made with extraordinary skill; a chef-d'œuvre.

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mas'ter-ship, *n.* **1.** Status, office, or dignity of a master; as, the *mastership* of a school. **2.** Mastery; dominion; as, the *mastership* of the sea. **3.** The knowledge or proficiency of a master.
master stroke. Masterly action or achievement.
mas'ter-y (*más'tẽr-ĭ*), *n.; pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). **1.** The position or authority of a master; mastership; as, the *mastery* of the Channel. **2.** Superiority in war or competition; victory; as, to gain the *mastery*. **3.** Skill or knowledge that makes one a master of a subject; as, a *mastery* of Latin.
mast'head' (*mást'hĕd'*), *n. Naut.* The top of a mast, esp. the lower mast.
mas'tic (*más'tĭk*), *n.* **1.** A gum or resin exuding from a certain tree of the cashew family. **2.** Any of various pasty cements.
mas'ti-cate (*-tĭ-kāt*), *v. t.* [1] To grind with or as with the teeth, and prepare for swallowing; chew. — **mas'ti-ca'tor** (*-kā'tẽr*), *n.* [8].
mas'ti-ca'tion (*-kā'shŭn*), *n.* A masticating.
mas'tiff (*más'tĭf*), *n.* One of a breed of large, powerful, smooth-coated dogs. See DOG, *Illust.*
mas'to-don (*más'tō-dŏn*), *n.* Any of numerous species of large extinct elephants.
mat (*măt*), *n.* **1.** A piece of coarse fabric made by weaving or plaiting rushes, straw, etc.; anything of similar form and use. **2.** Anything growing thickly, or closely interwoven; as, a *mat* of weeds. — *v. t. & i.*; MAT'TED (*măt'ĕd*); MAT'TING. To twine or felt together into, or like, a mat; as, *matted* hair.
mat, *n.* **1.** A border serving as a frame or margin for a picture. **2.** A dead or dull finish, or roughened surface, as in gilding or painting.
mat'a-dor (*măt'ȧ-dōr*; *-dōr*), *n.* Also **-dore.** The man appointed to kill the bull in bullfights.
match (*măch*), *n.* **1.** A wick or cord prepared to burn at a uniform rate, as for firing a charge of powder. **2.** A short, slender piece of wood, etc., tipped with a mixture to produce fire.
match, *n.* **1.** A person or thing equal or similar to another; as, they are a *match* for each other. **2.** An exact counterpart; as, the new cloth is the *match* of the old. **3.** A pair suitably associated; as, the carpet and curtains are a *match*. **4.** A bringing or coming together of two parties for a contest, or the like; as, a football *match*. **5.** A matrimonial union; as, to make a *match*. **6.** A candidate for matrimony; as, he is a good *match*. — *v. t.* **1.** To marry, esp. with reference to the suitability of the parties; as, he *matched* his daughter with an earl. **2.** To encounter as an antagonist, esp. successfully; equal; as, no one could *match* him. **3.** To bring a match, or equal, against; as, let them *match* their skill against mine. **4.** To make or procure the equal of, or that which is like; as, to *match* a vase. — *v. i.* To be equal or similar, as in size or color; as, these vases *match*.
match'less (*măch'lĕs*), *a.* Unequaled.
match'lock' (*-lŏk'*), *n.* An old form of musket in which the priming was fired by a match.
match'mak'er (*-māk'ẽr*), *n.* One who schemes to bring about a marriage or marriages.
match'mak'er, *n.* One who makes matches for burning.
match'mak'ing, *n.* Scheming to bring about marriages. — *a.* Busy in contriving marriages.
mate (*māt*), *n. & v. Chess.* Checkmate.
mate, *n.* **1.** A companion; comrade. **2.** A match; an equal. **3.** A husband or wife; also, one of a pair of animals. **4.** *Naut.* An officer in a merchant vessel, ranking next below the master.
mate, *v. t.* [1] **1.** To marry; of animals, to pair. **2.** To couple or associate as mate, or equal. — *v. i.* To be or become a mate or mates.
ma'té, ma'te (*mȧ'tā*; *mȧ'tĕ*), *n.* A beverage prepared in South America from the leaves of a certain plant; also, the plant; — called also *Paraguay tea.*
ma-te'ri-al (*mȧ-tē'rĭ-ăl*), *a.* [4] **1.** Of or pertaining to matter; as, *material* forces; corporeal; bodily; physical; as, *material* substance. **2.** Of solid or weighty character; of consequence; important; essential; as, a *material* interest. **3.** Pertaining to or affecting man's physical nature; bodily; as, *material* well-being. — *n.* The substance or matter of which anything is made or may be made.
ma-te'ri-al-ism (*-ĭz'm*), *n.* **1.** In philosophy, any theory which considers the facts of the universe to be sufficiently explained by the existence and nature of matter. **2.** Tendency to give undue importance to material interests.
ma-te'ri-al-ist, *n.* **1.** An adherent of materialism. **2.** One absorbed in material interests.
ma-te'ri-al-is'tic (*-ĭs'tĭk*), *a.* Of or pertaining to materialism or materialists.
ma-te'ri-al'i-ty (*-ăl'ĭ-tĭ*), *n.; pl.* -TIES (*-tĭz*). Quality of being material; that which is material.
ma-te'ri-al-i-za'tion (*-ĭ-zā'shŭn*), *n.* Act of materializing, or state of being materialized.
ma-te'ri-al-ize (*mȧ-tē'rĭ-ăl-īz*), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To invest with material characteristics; to express through the medium of material objects; as, to *materialize* ideas. **2.** *Spiritualism.* To make (a spirit) visible in or as in material form. — *v. i.* To appear as a material form; become a realized fact.
ma-te'ri-al-ly, *adv.* In a material manner; substantially; as, it added *materially* to our comfort.
ma-ter'nal (*mȧ-tûr'năl*), *a.* [4] **1.** Of or pertaining to a mother; motherly; as, *maternal* love. **2.** Derived or received from, or connected through, one's mother; as, *maternal* relatives. — **Syn.** See MOTHERLY. — **ma-ter'nal-ly**, *adv.* [8].
ma-ter'ni-ty (*-nĭ-tĭ*), *n.; pl.* -TIES (*-tĭz*). State or quality of being a mother; also, motherliness.
math'e-mat'i-cal (*măth'ē-măt'ĭ-kăl*), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or according to, mathematics; hence, theoretically precise; accurate. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].
math'e-ma-ti'cian (*-mȧ-tĭsh'ăn*), *n.* One versed in mathematics.
math'e-mat'ics (*-măt'ĭks*), *n.* The science of the relations between quantities or magnitudes and operations.
mat'in (*măt'ĭn*), *a.* Of or pertaining to matins or the morning. Cf. MATINS.
mat'i-née' (*măt'ĭ-nā'*), *n.* A reception, or a musical or dramatic entertainment, held in the daytime.
mat'ing (*māt'ĭng*), *vb. n.* A pairing or matching.
mat'ins (*-ĭnz*), *n. pl.* Morning service or worship.
ma'tri-ces (*pron.*, see MATRIX), *n., pl.* of MATRIX.
ma'tri-cide (*măt'rĭ-sīd*; *mā'trĭ-*), *n.* **1.** The murder of a mother by her child. **2.** One who murders one's own mother. — **-cid'al** (*-sīd'ăl*), *a.*
ma-tric'u-late (*mȧ-trĭk'ū-lāt*), *v. t.* [1] To enroll; admit to membership by enrollment, as in a college or university. — *v. i.* To be matriculated. — *n.* One who is matriculated.
ma-tric'u-la'tion (*-lā'shŭn*), *n.* A matriculating.
mat'ri-mo'ni-al (*măt'rĭ-mō'nĭ-ăl*), *a.* Of or pert. to marriage; conjugal; nuptial. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].
mat'ri-mo-ny (*măt'rĭ-mō-nĭ*), *n.; pl.* -NIES (*-nĭz*). Marriage. — **Syn.** See MARRIAGE.
ma'trix (*mā'trĭks*), *n.; pl.* MATRICES (*mā't'rĭ-sēz*; *as Lat. properly mȧ-trī'sēz*). That which gives form or origin to something inclosed within it, as a mold for casting, a cement to bind materials in mass, etc.
ma'tron (*-trŭn*), *n.* **1.** A wife or a widow. **2.** A woman who manages the domestic economy of a public institution; as, the *matron* of a hospital. — **ma'tron-al** (*-ăl*), *a.* [4].

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ma'tron-ly (-lĭ), *a.* [4] Like, or befitting, a matron; hence, sedate; grave.—*adv.* Like a matron.
mat'ted (măt'ĕd), *p. a.* [4] **1.** Covered with a mat or mats. **2.** Tangled; as, *matted* hair.
mat'ter (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** That of which any physical object is composed; material; also, a particular kind or portion of material; as, coloring *matter*. **2.** Pus. **3.** *Physics.* Whatever occupies space. **4.** Concern; affair; hence, indefinitely, a thing or things; as, a small *matter*. **5.** Subject of action, discussion, feeling, complaint, or the like; as, *matter* for reflection. **6.** Ground; cause; difficulty; as, a *matter* of complaint. **7.** Affair of consequence; significance; — chiefly in *what matter? no matter*, etc. **8.** Amount; quantity; — often indefinite; as, a *matter* of nine miles. **9.** *Printing.* Anything to be set in type; copy; also, type set up. — *v. i.* **1.** To be of importance. **2.** To maturate.
mat'ter-of-fact', *a.* [4] Adhering to facts; not fanciful or imaginative; commonplace; dry.
Mat'thew (măth'ū), *n.* In the Bible: **1.** One of the twelve apostles. **2.** The Gospel of Matthew.
mat'ting (măt'ĭng), *n.* Kind of carpeting made of straw, etc.
mat'tock (-ŭk), *n.* An implement for digging, etc., of which the head has a blade like an adz and another like a narrow ax or a point like a pickax.
mat'tress (-rĕs), *n.* A bed stuffed with hair, moss, or the like, and tufted or otherwise fastened.
mat'u-rate (măt'ū-rāt), *v. i.* [1] To suppurate.
mat'u-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* Suppuration.
ma-ture' (ma-tūr'), *a.* [3] **1.** Full-grown; ripe; fully developed; as, *mature* age. **2.** Completely worked out; perfected; as, a *mature* plan. **3.** Having run to the limit of its time; due, as a note.—**ma-ture'ly**, *adv.* [8].
Syn. MATURE, RIPE, MELLOW (esp. in fig. senses). *Mature* and *ripe* imply fullness of growth; mature emphasizes completion of development; ripe suggests rather readiness for use, full fruition; as, my plans are not yet *mature*; he is *ripe* for larger work. Mellow emphasizes the softness, sweetness, or richness attendant upon complete ripeness or maturity; as, *mellow* fruit; a *mellow* old age.
— *v. t. & i.* [1] **1.** To bring or come to maturity; ripen; perfect. **2.** To become due, as a note.
ma-tu'ri-ty (-tū'rĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Mature state or quality; ripeness. **2.** A becoming due, as of a note.
ma-tu'ti-nal (ma-tū'tĭ-năl; măt'ū-tī'năl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the morning; early.
maud'lin (môd'lĭn), *a.* [4] **1.** Tearfully or mawkishly sentimental; as, his *maudlin* eloquence. **2.** Drunk enough to be emotionally silly.
mau'ger, mau'gre (mô'gẽr), *prep. & adv.* In spite of; notwithstanding.
maul (môl), *n.* A heavy hammer or beetle.— *v. t.* To beat and bruise; handle roughly.
maul'stick' (môl'stĭk'), *n.* A stick used by painters as a rest for the hand while working.
maun'der (môn'dẽr; măn'-), *v. i.* **1.** To move languidly or idly; as, to *maunder* through a wood. **2.** To speak indistinctly or disconnectedly.
maun'dy (môn'dĭ), *n.* The ceremony of washing the feet of the poor on **Maundy Thursday** (Thursday before Good Friday); also, the alms distributed on this day.
mau'so-le'um (mô'sō-lē'ŭm), *n.; pl.* E. **-leums** (-ŭmz), L. **-lea** (-ā). A magnificent tomb.
mauve (mōv), *n.* A delicate purple or violet color.
mav'er-ick (măv'ẽr-ĭk), *n.* An unbranded animal, esp. a motherless calf. *Western U. S.*
maw (mô), *n.* A stomach; in birds, the craw.
mawk'ish (môk'ĭsh), *a.* [4] **1.** Apt to cause satiety or loathing; disgusting; as, a *mawkish* taste. **2.** Marked by sickly sentimentality; maudlin; as, *mawkish* sentiment. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
max-il'la (mĭk-sĭl'ā), *n.; pl.* **-læ** (-ē). *Anat.* A bone on either side of the face, which bears the upper teeth.— **max'il-la-ry** (măk'sĭ-lĕ-rĭ), *a. & n.*
max'im (măk'sĭm), *n.* A general truth or a sententious rule of conduct; esp., a proverbial saying embodying a moral or practical precept.
max'i-mal (măk'sĭ-măl), *a.* Highest; greatest.
max'i-mum (-mŭm), *n.; pl.* L. **-ma** (-mā), E. **-mums** (-mŭmz). The greatest quantity or value attainable in a given case; the highest point or degree; — opposed to *minimum*. — *a.* Greatest in quantity or highest in degree attainable or attained; greatest allowed by law; as, the *maximum* freight rate.
may (mā), *v. ; pres., sing., 1st & 3d pers.* **may**, *2d* **may'est** (mā'ĕst), **mayst** (māst), *pl.* **may**; *pret.* **might** (mīt). Infinitive and participles now lacking. As auxiliary, with the infinitive without *to*, denoting: **a** Ability; competency; as, no one *may* separate us; — oftener expressed by *can*. **b** Liberty; opportunity; permission; possibility; as, he *may* go. **c** Desire or wish, as in prayer; as, *may* you live happily. **d** Contingency; as, though the chain *may* break.
Syn. MAY, CAN. Can expresses ability, whether physical or mental; may implies permission; as, he will come if he *can* (if he is able); I shall come, if I *may* (if I am permitted). The use of *can* for *may* in asking permission is incorrect; as, *May* I leave? (not, *Can* I leave?).
may be *or* **it may be**, possibly; perhaps; by chance.
May, *n.* The fifth month of the year, having 31 days.
May apple. An American herb of the barberry family or its edible, yellow, egg-shaped fruit.
may'be (mā'bē), *adv.* Perhaps.
May Day. The first day of May, sometimes celebrated by the crowning of a May queen with a garland, and by dancing about a Maypole.
May'flow'er (-flou'ẽr), *n.* **1.** In England, any of several plants flowering in May, as the hawthorn. **2.** The trailing arbutus. See ARBUTUS. *U. S.*
May fly. Any of various slender, delicate, short-lived insects with net-veined wings. See INSECTS, *Illust.*
may'on-naise' (mā'ŏ-nāz'; *F.* mà'yô'nâz'), *n.* A sauce of egg yolks beaten up with olive oil and seasoned.
may'or (mā'ẽr; mâr), *n.* The chief magistrate of a city or borough.
may'or-al-ty (-ăl-tĭ), *n.* The office, or the term of office, of a mayor.
May'pole' (mā'pōl'), *n.* See **May Day.**
May queen. See **May Day.**
May'tide' (-tīd'), **May'time'** (-tīm'), *n.* May.
maze (māz), *n.* **1.** Confusion of thought; perplexity; as, lost in the *maze* of his own talk. **2.** A confusing network, as of paths; as, to thread a *maze*; *mazes* of philosophy. — Syn. See LABYRINTH.
ma-zur'ka (ma-zûr'kà; -zōōr'kà), *n.* A Polish dance in moderate triple time; also, music for it.
ma'zy (mā'zĭ), *a.* [3] Perplexed with or as with turns and windings; winding; confusing. — **ma'zi-ly** (-zĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [8] — **ma'zi-ness**, *n.* [8].
me (mē), *pers. pron.* The objective (dative or accusative) case of *I*.
mead (mēd), *n.* A drink made by fermenting water [and honey.]
mead, *n.* A meadow. *Poetic.*
mead'ow (mĕd'ō), *n.* A piece of land devoted to grass, esp. low level land that yields hay.
meadow lark. An American bird about the size of a robin, with yellow breast marked with black.
mea'ger (mē'gẽr), *a.* [3, 6] **1.** Having little flesh; thin; lean; as, a *meager* face. **2.** Destitute of richness, strength, or the like; poor; barren; as, a *meager* education. — Syn. Lank, gaunt, starved, emaciated. — **-ly**, *adv.* [6, 8] — **-ness**, *n.* [6, 8].
meal (mēl), *n.* **1.** Grain (esp. corn, rye, or oats)

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or pulse coarsely ground and unbolted. **2.** Any powdery substance resembling meal (sense 1).

meal (mēl), *n.* The food taken at a particular time; repast; also, act or time of eating a meal.

meal worm. The larva of certain beetles that infests granaries, bakeries, etc.

meal'y (mēl'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Having the qualities of meal; soft, dry, and friable; as, a *mealy* potato. **2.** Containing meal; farinaceous. — **-i-ness**, *n.* [8].

meal'y-mouthed' (-mouthd'; -mouth'), *a.* [4] Using soft words; timid of speech.

mean (mēn), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* MEANT (mĕnt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MEAN'ING. **1.** To have in the mind as a purpose; intend; design; as, what do you *mean* to do? **2.** To intend (a remark or the like) to have a certain meaning; as, to say what one *means;* hence, to signify; denote; as, the words do not *mean* that. — *v. i.* To purpose or intend. *Rare*, except in *to mean well*, or *ill*.

mean, *a.* [3] **1.** Without distinction or eminence; common; low; as, of *mean* parentage. **2.** Without power or acumen; ordinary; as, of *mean* intelligence. **3.** Of little value or account; as, "a citizen of no *mean* city." **4.** Wanting dignity of mind; base; as, a *mean* motive. **5.** Close-fisted; stingy; as, *mean* hospitality. — **Syn.** Ignoble, abject, wretched, servile, menial; spiritless, groveling, slavish; paltry, sordid. See BASE.

mean, *a.* **1.** Occupying a middle position; intermediate; as, in the *mean*time; a *mean* course. **2.** *Math.* Average; having that value intermediate between extremes or between successive values, which each would have were they all equal but of the same aggregate value; as, *mean* distance. — **Syn.** See AVERAGE. — *n.* **1.** The middle point; as, the golden *mean;* hence, medium; moderation; measure. **2.** *Math.* **a** A quantity having an intermediate value between several others of which it expresses the mean value; usually, the one simple average (**arithmetical mean**) got by dividing the sum of the quantities by their number. **b** Often, the second or third term in a proportion of four terms. **3.** Intermediate agency; instrument; — usually in pl. form, with sing. sense and construction; as, I was the *means* of this being done. **4.** *pl.* Resources; wealth; as, a man of *means*.

me-an'der (mē-ăn'dẽr), *n.* A winding, as of a stream; hence, a winding course; — usually in *pl.* — *v. i. & t.* To wind or turn in a course; follow an intricate course; wander aimlessly or listlessly.

mean'ing (mēn'ĭng), *n.* **1.** That which is meant; intent; aim; object; as, an evil *meaning* was plain. **2.** Import; sense; as, the *meaning* of a phrase. **Syn.** MEANING, SENSE, SIGNIFICATION, SIGNIFICANCE, PURPORT, IMPORT. **Meaning**, the general term, is that which a thing signifies or (esp.) that which it is intended to express. **Sense** suggests esp. a particular, or an intelligible, meaning; as, in which *sense* do you mean to take the word? **Signification** is esp. established or accepted meaning, as of a word, or a symbol; **significance** is meaning (often hidden rather than clear) regarded as of weight or moment; as, the *signification* of a name; the *significance* of a look. **Import** sometimes denotes little more than *meaning;* as, the *import* of his talk. Oftener *import* implies great significance; as, a work of no *import*. **Purport** is meaning esp. in the sense of general tenor; as, the *purport* of his talk. — *p. a.* Intending; also, expressive; significant. — **mean'ing-less**, *a.* [8] — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

mean'ly, *adv.* In a mean manner; poorly; ignobly.

mean'ness, *n.* **1.** State or quality of being mean. **2.** A mean act.

meant (mĕnt), *pret. & p. p.* of MEAN.

mean'time' (mēn'tīm'), *adv.* In the intervening time; at the same time. — *n.* Intervening time.

mean'while' (-hwīl'), *n. & adv.* = MEANTIME.

mea'sles (mē'z'lz), *n.; pl.* in form, but used as *singular*. **1.** *Med.* A contagious disease, characterized by an eruption of red spots. **2.** A disease of cattle and swine caused by the larvæ of a tapeworm; also, *pl.*, the larvæ.

mea'sly (-zlĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Of or pertaining to, or infected with, measles; as, a *measly* rash. **2.** Containing larval tapeworms; — said of meat.

meas'ur-a-ble (mĕzh'ûr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Capable of being measured. — **meas'ur-a-bly**, *adv.* [8].

meas'ure (mĕzh'ûr), *n.* **1.** Act or process of ascertaining the extent, dimensions, or the like, of a thing; measurement. **2.** An instrument, as a yardstick, for measuring. **3.** Size or quantity, determined by measuring; as, to take one's *measure* for a suit. **4.** A unit of measurement; as, weights and *measures*. **5.** A system of measurement; as, long *measure*. **6.** Due or given extent, degree, or quantity; limit; — esp. in *in, with*, or *beyond measure*, etc. **7.** An extent, degree, or quantity; as, in large *measure*. **8.** Regulated division of movement, as in music, poetry, etc. **9.** *Arith.* A number contained in a given number one or more times without a remainder. **10.** A step or definite part of a progressive course or policy; esp., a legislative enactment proposed or adopted. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To compute or ascertain the measure of by a rule or standard; hence, to estimate; value. **2.** To determine or lay off in measuring, as a given distance. **3.** To bring into comparison or competition (with); as, to *measure* one's skill with a rival. — *v. i.* **1.** To measure something. **2.** To result, or turn out, on being measured; as, the cloth *measures* eight yards. Also, to admit of being measured.

meas'ured (-ûrd), *p. a.* [4] **1.** Regulated by a standard; hence, equal; uniform; deliberated; as, he walked with *measured* steps. **2.** Metrical; rhythmical; as, *measured* words. — *adv.* [8].

meas'ure-less, *a.* Immeasurable; immense.

meas'ure-ment (-ûr-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act or result of measuring; mensuration. **2.** Extent, size, capacity, amount, or quantity ascertained by measuring; as, its *measurement* is five acres. **3.** A system of measures or measuring.

meat (mēt), *n.* **1.** Food in general; esp., solid food; hence, the edible part of anything; as, the *meat* of a nut. **2.** Now esp., flesh used as food; specif., flesh as distinguished from *fish* or *fowl*.

meat'y (mēt'ĭ), *a.* [3] Abounding in, or resembling, meat; hence, pithy.

me-chan'ic (mē-kăn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to manual labor; involving manual skill; as, the *mechanic* arts. **2.** Of or pertaining to a mechanic or an artisan, or the artisan class; as, *mechanic* life. — *n.* One who practices any mechanic art; artisan. — **Syn.** See WORKMAN.

me-chan'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Of or pertaining to machinery or mechanism; made by a machine or with tools; as, *mechanical* products. **2.** Done as if by a machine; as, *mechanical* singing. **3.** Pertaining to, governed by, or accordant with, mechanics, or the laws of motion; as, *mechanical* principles. — **me-chan'i-cal-ly** (mē-kăn'ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* [8] — **me-chan'i-cal-ness**, *n.* [8].

mech'a-ni'cian (mĕk'ȧ-nĭsh'ăn), *n.* One skilled in the construction of machines; a machinist.

me-chan'ics (mē-kăn'ĭks), *n.* Applied mathematics treating of the action of forces on bodies.

mech'a-nism (mĕk'ȧ-nĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The arrangement or relation of the parts of a machine, or of something comparable to a machine. **2.** Mechanical operation or action.

med'al (mĕd'ăl), *n.* A piece, usually a disk, of metal bearing a device, etc., to commemorate some event or person, or to serve as a reward.

me-dal'lion (mē-dăl'yŭn), *n.* **1.** A large medal.

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2. Something resembling a large medal, as a tablet bearing a figure in relief, a portrait, etc.

med'dle (mĕd'l), *v. i.* [1] To interest or concern one's self unnecessarily; interfere; — often followed by *with* or *in*. — **med'dler** (-lẽr), *n.* [8].

Syn. MEDDLE, TAMPER. To meddle (with or in) is to act officiously or impertinently in another's affairs; to tamper (with) is esp. to make unwarranted alterations in something, or to try meddlesome experiments with it; as applied to persons *tamper* suggests improper influences.

med'dle-some (mĕd'l-sŭm), *a.* [4] Given to meddling. — **-some-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-some-ness**, *n.* [8].

Mede (mēd), *n.* One of the people of ancient Media. The Medes were related to the Persians.

Me-de'a (mē-dē'ȧ), *n.* *Gr. Myth.* An enchantress who helped Jason to win the Golden Fleece, and returned with him, retarding her father's pursuit by strewing the sea with her young brother's limbs.

me'di-a (mē'dĭ-ȧ), *n.*, *L. pl.* of MEDIUM.

me'di-æ'val. Var. of MEDIEVAL.

me'di-al (mē'dĭ-ăl), *a.* **1.** Middle; median; as, a *medial* zone. **2.** Average; ordinary; as, a *medial* width. — **me'di-al-ly**, *adv.* [8].

me'di-an (-ăn), *a.* Medial; middle.

Me'di-an, *a.* Of or pert. to Media or the Medes.

me'di-ate (-āt), *a.* [4] Acting by or involving means, or intermediate agency; not direct or immediate. — (-āt), *v. i.* [1] To interpose between parties to bring about a reconciliation; act as an intermediary. — **Syn.** See INTERPOSE. — *v. t.* To effect or settle by mediation; to act as the intermediary or medium in effecting, communicating, etc.; as, to *mediate* a peace.

me'di-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of mediating; intervention; intercession.

me'di-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who mediates.

me'di-a-to-ry (mē'dĭ-ȧ-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* [4] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, mediation; mediating.

med'ic (mĕd'ĭk), *n.* Any of several cloverlike herbs, as alfalfa.

med'i-cal (mĕd'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the science or art of medicine. — **-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

me-dic'a-ment (mē-dĭk'ȧ-mĕnt; mĕd'ĭ-kȧ-mĕnt), *n.* A medicine; a healing application.

med'i-cate (mĕd'ĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [1] To treat with medicine; cure. — **med'i-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.*

me-dic'i-nal (mē-dĭs'ĭ-năl), *a.* [4] Curative; alleviative. — **me-dic'i-nal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

med'i-cine (mĕd'ĭ-sĭn; -s'n), *n.* **1.** The science and art dealing with the prevention, cure, or alleviation of disease. **2.** Any substance or preparation used in treating disease; remedy.

me'di-e'val (mē'dĭ-ē'văl; mĕd'ĭ-), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Middle Ages.

me'di-o'cre (mē'dĭ-ō'kẽr), *a.* [4] Of a middling quality; of but a moderate excellence; ordinary.

me'di-oc'ri-ty (-ŏk'rĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). Quality or state of being mediocre.

med'i-tate (mĕd'ĭ-tāt), *v. i.* [1] To intend; plan. — *v. i.* To dwell in thought; muse; reflect.

med'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of meditating; thought; esp., close thought; reflection.

med'i-ta-tive (mĕd'ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* [4] Disposed to meditate; meditating. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

me'di-um (mē'dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. **-UMS** (-ŭmz), L. **-DIA** (-ȧ). **1.** That which lies in the middle; middle condition or degree; mean. **2.** That through or by which a force acts or anything is done; means; as, air is the common *medium* of sound. **3.** Surrounding substance or element: **a** *Biol.* A mixture used to cultivate organisms. **b** *Painting.* A liquid with which pigment is mixed for application. **4.** One supposed to be capable of imparting knowledge derived from departed spirits or doing things by their aid; as, a spiritualistic *medium*. — *a.* Having a middle position or degree; medial.

med'lar (mĕd'lẽr), *n.* A small Asiatic tree of the apple family, widely cultivated; also, its fruit.

med'ley (-lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-LEYS** (-lĭz). **1.** A mixture; a hodgepodge; a jumble. **2.** *Music.* A composition of passages from different pieces.

me-dul'la (mē-dŭl'ȧ), *n.* *Anat.* **a** The marrow of bones. **b** The *medulla oblongata* (ŏb'lŏŋ-gā'tȧ), the lowest, or posterior, part of the brain.

med'ul-la-ry (mĕd'ŭ-lĕ-rĭ; mē-dŭl'ȧ-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling marrow.

Me-du'sa (mē-dū'sȧ), *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* One of the Gorgons. She was slain by Perseus, who gave her head to Athena. See GORGON. **2.** [*l. c.*] [*pl.* MEDUSÆ (-sē).] A jellyfish.

meed (mēd), *n.* That which is given in consideration of merit.

meek (mēk), *a.* [3] **1.** Mild of temper; patient; forbearing; humble; as, a *meek* answer. **2.** Spiritless; easily cowed or imposed upon; as, a *meek* disposition. — *adv.* Meekly. — **Syn.** See GENTLE. — **meek'ly**, *adv.* [8] — **meek'ness**, *n.* [8].

meer'schaum (mēr'shŏm; -shŭm), *n.* **1.** A white claylike mineral, soft and very light. **2.** A tobacco pipe of this material.

meet (mēt), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* MET (mĕt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MEET'ING. **1.** To come upon or across; as, I *met* a man. **2.** To come into proximity with; also, to go to the place of arrival of; as, to *meet* a train. **3.** To come into connection with; join; intersect; as, the two roads *meet* each other. **4.** To come within the perception or recognition of; as, to *meet* the eye. **5.** To fight, cope, or grapple with; oppose; as, to *meet* danger bravely. **6.** To experience; suffer; as, he *met* his fate. **7.** To equal; match; to discharge or pay, as a debt. — *v. i.* **1.** To come into contact or proximity, esp. by mutual approach; join; as, we *met* in the street. **2.** To assemble; congregate; as, the Congress *meets* next Monday. **3.** To have an encounter or conflict. — *n.* Act of meeting; also, those who assemble. *Chiefly Sporting.*

meet, *a.* [3] Suitable; fit.

meet'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of persons or things that meet; as: **a** A duel. **b** A gathering; assembly; convention. **c** An assembly for worship; as, to attend *meeting* on Sunday. **2.** A union or place of union; a junction; as, the *meeting* of two rivers.

meet'ing-house' (-hous'), *n.* A building for worship; a church.

meet'ly, *adv.* Fitly; properly.

meg'a-phone (mĕg'ȧ-fōn), *n.* A device to magnify sound, or direct it in a greater volume, as a very large funnel used as a speaking trumpet.

Meg'a-the'ri-um (-thē'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* A genus of extinct animals, akin to the sloths, once common in South America. Some of them were gigantic.

me'grim (mē'grĭm), *n.* **1.** A kind of sick or nervous headache. **2.** A fancy; whim; esp., in *pl.*, lowness of spirits; "the blues."

Meis'ter-sing'er (mīs'tẽr-sĭng'ẽr), *n. sing. & pl.* A member of one of certain guilds, chiefly of workingmen, established from about 1300 to 1500 in certain German cities, to cultivate poetry and music.

mel'an-cho'li-a (mĕl'ăn-kō'lĭ-ȧ), *n.* A kind of mental unsoundness characterized by extreme depression of spirits and delusions, or a case of this.

mel'an-chol'ic (-kŏl'ĭk), *a.* [4] Given to melancholy; depressed. — **-chol'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

mel'an-chol-y (mĕl'ăn-kŏl-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-CHOLIES** (-ĭz). Depression of spirits; dejection. — **Syn.** Despondency, low spirits, hypochondria. — *a.* [4] Characterized, or affected by, or expressive of, melancholy. — **Syn.** Mournful, sad; meditative, pensive.

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Mel'a-ne'sian (mĕl'ə-nē'shăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Melanesia or the Melanesians. — *n.* **1.** A member of the principal native race of Melanesia. **2.** The language of the Melanesians.

Mel'e-a'ger (mĕl'ē-ā'jẽr), *n.* *Gr. Myth.* A hero at whose birth it was foretold that his life would last no longer than the brand burning on the hearth. This brand his mother quenched and hid. After he had grown to manhood he slew his uncles in a quarrel, whereupon his mother, enraged, thrust the brand into the fire, causing his death.

‖ **mê'lée'** (mā'lā'), *n.* [F.] A fight between combatants mingled in a confused mass; a fray.

mel'io-rate (mēl'yŏ-rāt), *v. t. & i.* [1] To make or become better; improve; make more tolerable.

mel'io-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act of making better, or state of being made better; improvement.

mel-lif'lu-ence (mĕ-lĭf'lōō-ĕns), *n.* Quality or state of being mellifluent; a flow of sweetness.

mel-lif'lu-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [4] Mellifluous.

mel-lif'lu-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [4] Flowing with or as with honey; smooth; honeyed. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

mel'low (mĕl'ō), *a.* [3] **1.** Soft or tender from ripeness; as, a *mellow* apple. **2.** Soft; loamy, as soil. **3.** Soft; delicate; full and pure; — said of sound, color, style, etc. **4.** Well-matured; also, made sweet or gentle by maturity; as, *mellow* age; *mellow* wine. — **Syn.** See MATURE. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become mellow. — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

me-lo'de-on (mĕ-lō'dē-ŭn), *n.* A kind of small reed organ, with a bellows worked by treadles.

me-lo'di-ous (-lō'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* [4] Containing, producing, characterized by, or of the nature of, melody; musical. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

mel'o-dist (mĕl'ō-dĭst), *n.* A composer or singer of melodies.

mel'o-dra'ma (mĕl'ō-drä'mä; mĕl'ō-drā'mä), *n.* Any romantic drama marked by sensational situations and a happy ending.

mel'o-dra-mat'ic (mĕl'ō-drə-măt'ĭk), *a.* [4] Of the nature of melodrama. — **Syn.** See DRAMATIC. — **mel'o-dra-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

mel'o-dy (mĕl'ō-dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-DIES** (-dĭz). **1.** An agreeable succession of sounds; musical quality; as, the *melody* of birds. **2.** *Music.* **a** A rhythmical succession of single tones, of a given mode or key, expressing a motive or idea; tune. **b** The chief voice part in a harmonic composition; the air. — **Syn.** See HARMONY.

mel'on (-ŭn), *n.* **1.** Muskmelon. **2.** Watermelon.

Mel-pom'e-ne (mĕl-pŏm'ĕ-nē), *n.* *Class. Myth.* The Muse of tragedy.

melt (mĕlt), *v. i. & t.*; *pret. & p. p.* **MELT'ED**, *Archaic p. p.* **MOL'TEN** (mōl'tn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **MELT'ING**. **1.** To change from a solid to a liquid state, usually by heat; as, to *melt* butter. **2.** To dissolve; soften; as, sugar *melts* in the mouth. **3.** To break up; vanish or cause to vanish by being dissipated; as, the clouds *melt* away. **4.** To soften; become or render tender, mild, or gentle; as, the heart *melts*. **5.** To dwindle; waste away; — usually with *away*. **6** To absorb or blend; merge insensibly; as, the hills *melt* into the sky. — **melt'er**, *n.* [8].

mem'ber (mĕm'bẽr), *n.* **1.** A part or organ of the animal body; esp., a limb. *Archaic.* **2.** In botany, a part of a plant body, as a root, stem, leaf, or hair. **3.** One of the persons composing a society, community, or party; as, a club *member*. **4.** A part of a whole; a unit in a series, as of an equation; as, a species is a *member* of a genus.

mem'ber-ship, *n.* **1.** State of being a member. **2.** The collective body of members, as of a society.

mem'brane (mĕm'brān), *n.* Any thin, soft, pliable sheet or layer of animal or vegetable tissue.

mem'bra-nous (-brə-nŭs), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling, membrane; as, a *membranous* lining. **2.** Involving the formation of a membrane; as, *membranous* croup.

me-men'to (mĕ-mĕn'tō), *n.*; *pl.* **-TOS**, **-TOES** (-tōz). A thing to awaken memory; reminder; souvenir.

mem'oir (mĕm'wŏr), *n.* **1.** *pl.* A history composed from personal experience; often, esp., an account of episodes in one's own life. **2.** A biography. **3.** A dissertation; *pl.*, the transactions or proceedings of a society.

mem'o-ra-bil'i-a (mĕm'ŏ-rə-bĭl'ĭ-ə), *n. pl.*; *sing.* **MEMORABILE** (-răb'ĭ-lē). Things worthy of remembrance or record; also, the record of them.

mem'o-ra-ble (mĕm'ŏ-rə-b'l), *a.* [4] Worthy of remembrance or note. — **mem'o-ra-bly**, *adv.* [8].

mem'o-ran'dum (-răn'dŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. **-DUMS** (-dŭmz), L. **-DA** (-də). An informal record of something; a note to help the memory; in law and diplomacy, a written outline, summary, or statement, usually brief and informal.

me-mo'ri-al (mĕ-mō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* **1.** Serving to preserve remembrance; commemorative; as, a *memorial* building. **2.** Of or pertaining to memory. — **Memorial Day**, a day (May 30 in the North, and of varying date in the Southern States) appointed for commemorating the dead soldiers and sailors of the Civil War. *U. S.* — *n.* **1.** Anything intended to preserve the memory of a person or an event, as a monument or a practice. **2.** A statement of facts addressed to a government, a society, etc., often with a petition or remonstrance.

me-mo'ri-al-ist, *n.* **1.** One who writes or signs a memorial. **2.** A writer of memorials or memoirs.

me-mo'ri-al-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To address or petition by a memorial; as, to *memorialize* Congress. **2.** To commemorate, as an event.

mem'o-rize (mĕm'ŏ-rīz), *v. t.* [1] To preserve the memory of; esp., to learn by heart.

mem'o-ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). **1.** The act, capacity, or function of mentally reproducing and recognizing previous experience. **2.** The sum total of a mind's experiences as actually or possibly remembered; as, a well-stored *memory*. **3.** The time within which past events are remembered; as, within the *memory* of man. **4.** Any particular experience as remembered; as, he was absorbed in his *memories*; also, the thing which is the subject of remembrance; as, she was but a *memory* to him. **5.** Remembrance; as, in *memory* of youth.

Syn. MEMORY, REMEMBRANCE, RECOLLECTION, REMINISCENCE. **Memory** is the general term for mental reproduction of experiences. **Remembrance** suggests esp. the state of being remembered or the act of keeping in mind; as, "This do in *remembrance* of me." **Recollection** implies a conscious effort to recall. **Reminiscence** (chiefly in the pl.) and often *recollection* suggest esp. the recalling of events or experiences in which one has had part; as, *reminiscences* of travel; *recollections* of boyhood.

men (mĕn), *n.*, *pl.* of MAN.

men'ace (mĕn'ĭs), *n.* A threat or threatening. — *v. t.* [1] To threaten. — *v. i.* [1] To act or talk in a threatening manner. — **men'ac-ing-ly**, *adv.* [8].

mé'nage' (mā'näzh'), **me-nage'** (mĕ-näzh'), *n.* **1.** A household. **2.** Housekeeping.

me-nag'er-ie (mĕ-năj'ẽr-ĭ; mĕ-näzh'-), *n.* A collection of wild animals in cages, esp. for exhibition.

mend (mĕnd), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To free from defects; to alter (anything) for the better; correct; also, to repair; as, to *mend* a fault. **2.** To make amends for. *Obs.*, except in *least said, soonest mended*. **3.** In general, to improve, better, or ameliorate. **Syn.** MEND, AMEND, EMEND. To **mend** is to restore to soundness or integrity, esp. that which is broken or torn, or to alter something for the better; as, to *mend* a machine or a garment. To **amend** is to improve, esp. by the removal of faults, blemishes,

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or errors; as, to *amend* a translation. To **emend** is esp. to make or suggest a correction or improvement in a (presumably corrupt) text. — *n.* Act or fact of mending, or repairing; also, a mended place. — **mend'er**, *n.* [8].

men-da'cious (mĕn-dā'shŭs), *a.* [4] Given to deception or falsehood; lying. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

men-dac'i-ty (-dăs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality of being mendacious. — **Syn.** See FALSITY.

men'di-can-cy (mĕn'dĭ-kăn-sĭ), *n.* Condition of being mendicant; beggary; begging.

men'di-cant (-kănt), *a.* Practicing beggary; also, characteristic of a beggar. — *n.* A beggar.

Men'e-la'us (mĕn'ē-lā'ŭs), *n.* *Gr. Myth.* A king of Sparta, younger brother of Agamemnon, and husband of Helen. See HELEN OF TROY.

men-ha'den (mĕn-hā'd'n), *n.* A fish of the herring family, used for making oil and fertilizer.

me'ni-al (mē'nĭ-ăl; mēn'yăl), *a.* [4] Pertaining or appropriate to servants; servile; sordid; low.

Syn. MENIAL, SERVILE, SLAVISH. **Menial** is now used of services or offices which, it is implied, are sordid or degrading; as, a *menial* position. **Servile** now implies esp. mean or cringing submission; **slavish** suggests utter abjectness, or excessive toil; as, mean, *servile* compliance; *slavish* fear.

— *n.* A domestic servant, esp. one of humble rank. — **me'ni-al-ly**, *adv.* [8].

me-nin'ges (mē-nĭn'jēz), *n.* *pl.*; *sing.* MENINX (mē'nĭnks). The three membranes which envelop the brain and spinal cord. [the meninges.

men'in-gi'tis (mĕn'ĭn-jī'tĭs), *n.* Inflammation of

me-nis'cus (mē-nĭs'kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* L. -NISCI (-nĭs'ī), E. -CUSES (-kŭs-ĕz). A crescent; a lens concave on one side and convex on the other.

men'su-ra-ble (mĕn'shŏŏ-rȧ-b'l), *a.* Measurable.

men'su-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* That branch of applied geometry concerned with finding lengths, areas, and volumes.

men'tal (mĕn'tăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the mind; intellectual. — **men'tal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

Syn. MENTAL, INTELLECTUAL, INTELLIGENT. **Mental** is contrasted esp. with *bodily;* **intellectual**, with *emotional*, *moral*, and the like; as, the *mental* faculties, *mental* work; *intellectual* enjoyments. *Mental* never applies to persons; *intellectual* may apply to either persons or qualities. As compared with *intelligent*, **intellectual** implies esp. interest in pursuits or studies which exercise the intellect; **intelligent** (which may apply to animals as well as to human beings) suggests rather native sagacity or quickness of perception; as, an *intellectual* woman; an *intelligent* child, spaniel, mind.

men-tal'i-ty (mĕn-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Mental quality or power. **2.** Mind considered as a characteristic; as, the *mentality* of the lower animals.

men'thol (mĕn'thŏl; -thōl), *n.* A white anodyne substance, a chief constituent of oil of peppermint.

men'tion (-shŭn), *n.* A brief speaking or notice. — *v. t.* To specify, esp. by name; refer to.

men'tion-a-ble, *a.* Fit to be mentioned.

men'tor (-tôr), *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] *Gr. Myth.* Adviser and tutor of Telemachus. **2.** A wise and faithful counselor or monitor.

men'u (mĕn'ū; *F.* mē-nü'), *n.* A detailed list of the dishes served at a meal; a bill of fare; also, the dishes served.

Meph'is-toph'e-les (mĕf'ĭs-tŏf'ē-lēz), *n.* In old legends, one of the seven chief devils and the most powerful after Satan.

mer'can-tile (mûr'kăn-tĭl; -tīl), *a.* Of or pert. to merchants, or trade. — **Syn.** See COMMERCIAL.

mer'ce-na-ry (mûr'sē-nā-rĭ), *a.* [4] **1.** Acting or desirous merely for reward or gain; sordid; as, a *mercenary* marriage. **2.** Hired; — now only of soldiers serving in a foreign army. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A mercenary soldier.

mer'cer (mûr'sẽr), *n.* A dealer in textile fabrics, as silks or woolens. *Eng.*

mer'cer-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.* [1] To treat (cotton fiber or fabrics) with caustic alkali, causing the fiber to shrink and become stronger and more receptive of dyes, or, sometimes, to assume a silky luster.

mer'chan-dise (-chăn-dĭz), *n.* The objects of commerce; wares; goods.

mer'chant (-chănt), *n.* **1.** One who traffics on a large scale, esp. abroad. **2.** A retailer. *U. S.* — *a.* Of, pert. to, or used in, trade; commercial.

mer'chant-a-ble (-chănt-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Marketable.

mer'chant-man (-chănt-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A trading vessel.

mer'ci-ful (-sĭ-fo͝ol), *a.* [4] Full of mercy; compassionate; mild. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

mer'ci-less, *a.* [4] Destitute of mercy; pitiless. — **mer'ci-less-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-less-ness**, *n.* [8].

mer-cu'ri-al (mẽr-kū'rĭ-ăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Having qualities due to being born under the planet Mercury, or supposed to belong to the god Mercury, or likened to the properties of the metal mercury; as: swift; active; eloquent; clever; crafty; commercial, etc.; as, a *mercurial* youth. **2.** Of or pertaining to, or due to the use of, mercury; as, *mercurial* ointment. — *n.* A drug containing mercury.

mer-cu'ric (-rĭk), **mer'cu-rous** (mûr'kū-rŭs; mẽr-kū'-), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing, mercury (esp. in its valences of two and one respectively).

Mercury. Bronze Statue by Giovanni di Bologna.

Mer'cu-ry (mûr'kū-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** *Roman Relig.* A god of commerce and gain identified with the Greek Hermes. See HERMES. **2.** [*l. c.*] A carrier of tidings; a messenger. **3.** *Astron.* The planet nearest to the sun. **4.** [*l. c.*] *Chem.* A heavy silver-white metallic element; quicksilver.

mer'cy (mûr'sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** Forbearance from inflicting harm, esp. in punishment; clemency; as, the enemy showed no *mercy*. **2.** Compassionate treatment of the unfortunate. **3.** Disposition to be merciful. **4.** A merciful act, as of God. — **Syn.** Pity, mildness, kindness, lenity, leniency, indulgence. — **at the mercy of**, in the power of.

mere (mēr), *n.* A lake or pool. *Archaic or Dial.*

mere, *a.*; *superl.* MER'EST (mēr'ĕst). Only this, and nothing else; such, and no more; simple.

Syn. MERE, BARE. **Mere** is commonly used to emphasize the limitations of a thing, as if it were declared to be "simply what it is and nothing more"; **bare** is stronger, and suggests something that just escapes falling short of what it actually is; as, *mere* civility (civility and nothing more); *bare* civility (civility that just escapes being incivility.

mere'ly, *adv.* Not otherwise than; simply.

mer'e-tri'cious (mẽr'ĕ-trĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [4] Alluring by false show; tawdry. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

mer-gan'ser (mẽr-găn'sẽr), *n.* Any of several fish-eating ducks having a hooked bill.

merge (mûrj), *v. t. & i.* [1] To be, or to cause to be, swallowed up or absorbed. — **Syn.** See MINGLE.

merg'er (mûr'jẽr), *n.* An absorption of one estate or interest in another.

me-rid'i-an (mē-rĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Being at, or pertaining to, midday; belonging to, or passing through, the highest point attained by a heavenly

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body in its diurnal course. **2.** Highest; culminating; as, *meridian* splendor. — *n.* **1.** Highest apparent point of a star or the sun. **2.** Highest point, as of success; as, the *meridian* of life. **3.** *Astron.* A great circle of the celestial sphere passing through its poles and the zenith of a given place. **4.** *Geog.* A great circle on the earth passing through the poles and any given place, or, now usually, the half of such a circle included between the poles; as, the *meridian* of Greenwich.

me-rid'i-o-nal (mĕ-rĭd'ĭ-ō-năl), *a.* **1.** Southern; as, *meridional* Europeans. **2.** Of or pert. to a meridian; as, the *meridional* position of the moon.

mo-ringue' (mō-răng'), *n.* An icing; also, a small cake chiefly of sugar and beaten whites of eggs.

me-ri'no (mĕ-rē'nō), *a.* **1.** Designating, or pertaining to, a certain breed of fine-wooled sheep. **2.** Made of merino. — *n.; pl.* -NOS (-nōz). **1.** A merino sheep. **2.** A fine fabric of wool and cotton, orig. of merino wool. **3.** Kind of fine woolen yarn.

mer'it (mĕr'ĭt), *n.* **1.** Due reward or punishment (usually, reward). **2.** Quality, state, or fact of deserving well or ill; as, treat each man according to his *merit*. **3.** A praiseworthy quality, act, etc. — **Syn.** See DESERT. — *v. t.* To earn; deserve.

mer'i-to'ri-ous (-ĭ-tō'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [4] Deserving of reward or honor. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

Mer'lin (mûr'lĭn), *n.* In medieval romance, a famous prophet and magician.

mer'lon (-lŏn), *n.* A solid interval of a battlement.

mer'maid (-mād), *n.* A fabled marine creature, typically with a woman's body and a fish's tail.

mer'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN. The male corresponding to a mermaid; a man fish.

mer'ri-ment (mĕr'ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* Act of merrymaking; mirth; hilarity; frolic.

mer'ry (mĕr'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Pleasing; delightful; also, amusing. *Archaic.* **2.** Laughingly gay; joyous; mirthful; hilarious; sportive; as, a *merry* party. —**Syn.** See JOCULAR. — **mer'ri-ly** (-lĭ), *adv.* [8].

mer'ry-an'drew (-ăn'drōō), *n.* One whose business is to make sport for others; a buffoon; clown.

mer'ry-go-round', *n.* Any of various revolving contrivances for amusement.

mer'ry-mak'ing (-māk'ĭng), *a.* Festive; jolly. — *n.* Festivity. — **mer'ry-mak'er**, *n.* [8].

me'sa (mā'sä), *n.* A table-land or plateau with an abrupt or steeply sloping side or sides.

mes'dames' (mā'dăm'), *n., pl.* of MADAM, MADAME.

me-seems' (mē-sēmz'), *v. impers.* It seems to me. *Poetic or Archaic.*

mesh (mĕsh), *n.* **1.** One of the openings inclosed by the threads of network, or, *pl.*, the threads inclosing it. **2.** Network; a net. **3.** *Machinery.* Engagement of gear teeth; — chiefly in *in mesh*. — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To catch in meshes as of a net; to entangle. **2.** Of gear teeth, to engage.

Me'shach (mē'shăk). *Bible.* See SHADRACH.

mes-mer'ic (mĕz-mĕr'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or induced by, mesmerism; hence, fascinating.

mes'mer-ism (mĕz'mĕr-ĭz'm), *n.* Hypnotism.

mes'mer-ist, *n.* A hypnotist.

mes'mer-ize (-ĭz), *v. t. & i.* [1] To hypnotize. — **mes'mer-iz'er** (-ĭz'ĕr), *n.* [8].

Mes'o-zo'ic (mĕs'ō-zō'ĭk), *a. Geol.* Pertaining to or designating the great era of geological history between the Paleozoic era and the Cenozoic, or most recent, era. — *n.* The Mesozoic era or group.

mes-quite' (mĕs-kēt'; mĕs'kēt), *n.* A tree or shrub of the southwestern United States and Mexico with fragrant flowers, and pods rich in sugar.

mess (mĕs), *n.* **1.** A quantity of food, as: **a** Food provided for a meal. *Archaic*, exc.: **b** A prepared dish or a portion or kind of soft food, as porridge. **c** Enough of (a specified) food for a meal. *Archaic or Colloq.* **2.** A hodgepodge; hence, a muddle; botch. **3.** A group of persons who regularly eat together; as, the officers' *mess;* also, the meal so taken. — *v. t.* To make a mess of; muddle. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* **1.** To take meals with a mess. **2.** To make a mess or muddle; also, to putter; as, he was *messing* about with his chemicals.

mes'sage (mĕs'ăj), *n.* Any communication sent from one to another.

mes'sen-ger (mĕs'ĕn-jĕr), *n.* **1.** One who bears a message or does an errand. **2.** A forerunner; harbinger; herald; as, the lark, the *messenger* of day.

Mes-si'ah (mĕ-sī'ä), *n.* Also **-as.** The expected king and deliverer of the Hebrews; the Christ.

Mes'si-an'ic (mĕs'ĭ-ăn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Messiah.

mes'sieurs (mĕs'yĕrz; *F.* mā'syû'), *n., pl.* of MONSIEUR; — also (abbr. *Messrs.*) of E. *Mister* (*Mr.*).

mess'mate' (mĕs'māt'), *n.* Associate in a mess.

mess'y (mĕs'ĭ), *a.* [3] Like a mess; disordered; untidy. — **mess'i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* [8].

mes-ti'zo (mĕs-tē'zō), *n.; pl.* -ZOS (-zōz). A person of mixed blood, esp. Spanish and Indian.

met (mĕt), *pret. & p. p.* of MEET.

met'al (mĕt'ăl), *n.* **1.** Any of a class of substances usually fusible and opaque, good conductors of electricity, and of a peculiar luster; as, gold and bronze are *metals*. **2.** *Chem.* An elementary metal, as distinguished from an *alloy*. Cf. NONMETAL. **3.** Material; substance. Hence, temper; mettle.

me-tal'lic (mē-tăl'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, resembling, or of the nature of, a metal.

met'al-lif'er-ous (mĕt'ăl-ĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [4] Yielding or containing metal.

met'al-lur'gic (-ûr'jĭk), **met'al-lur'gi-cal** (-jĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to metallurgy.

met'al-lur'gist (mĕt'ăl-ûr'jĭst), *n.* One skilled in, or practicing, metallurgy.

met'al-lur'gy (mĕt'ăl-ûr'jĭ), *n.* The science and art of preparing metals for use from their ores.

met'a-mor'phic (mĕt'ä-môr'fĭk), *a.* Pertaining to metamorphism.

met'a-mor'phism (-fĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Metamorphosis. **2.** *Geol.* Change in the constitution of a rock, esp. a change due to pressure, heat, and water, and resulting in a more crystalline condition.

met'a-mor'phose (mĕt'ä-môr'fōz; -fōs), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To transform; transmute. **2.** To subject to metamorphism or metamorphosis.

met'a-mor'pho-sis (-fō-sĭs), *n. ; pl.* -SES (-sēz). **1.** Change of form, structure, or substance, esp. by witchcraft or magic; also, the form resulting from this. **2.** In zoölogy, a marked change in the form or structure of an animal after the embryonic stage, as when a tadpole changes to a frog.

met'a-phor (mĕt'ä-fôr), *n.* A figure of speech by which a word or phrase literally denoting one kind of object or idea is applied to another to suggest a likeness between them; as in "the ship *plows* the sea"; "a *volley* of oaths."

met'a-phor'ic (-fôr'ĭk), *a.* Metaphorical.

met'a-phor'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to, or comprising, a metaphor. — **-i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

met'a-phys'i-cal (-fĭz'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Of or pert. to metaphysics; hence, abstract or abstruse; as, *metaphysical* reasoning. **2.** Pertaining to, or having, the essential nature of reality; as, *metaphysical* truth. — **met'a-phys'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

met'a-phy-si'cian (mĕt'ä-fĭ-zĭsh'ăn), *n.* One versed in metaphysics.

met'a-phys'ics (-fĭz'ĭks), *n.* That division of philosophy which includes the science of being and the theory of knowledge.

mete (mēt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To measure. **2.** To allot; as, to *mete* out reward. — *v. i.* To measure. *Archaic.*

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me-temp'sy-cho'sis (mē-tĕmp'sĭ-kō'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -CHOSES (-sēz). The passing of the soul at death into another body; transmigration of souls.

me'te-or (mē'tē-ôr), *n.* A meteoroid heated to incandescence by friction in passing through the earth's atmosphere; a shooting star.

me'te-or'ic (-ôr'ĭk), *a.* [4] **1.** Of or pertaining to a meteor or meteors; as, *meteoric* stones. **2.** Like a meteor; flashing; as, *meteoric* fame.

me'te-or-ite' (mē'tē-ôr-ĭt'), *n.* A stony or metallic body fallen to earth from outer space. See METEOR.

me'te-or-oid' (-oid'), *n.* One of the countless small bodies in the solar system, which become meteors on entering the earth's atmosphere.

me'te-or-o-log'i-cal (-ō-lŏg'ĭ-kăl), *n.* Of or pertaining to meteorology.

me'te-or-el'o-gist (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* A specialist in meteorology.

me'te-or-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Physics treating of the atmosphere and its phenomena, esp. of its variations of heat and moisture, its winds, etc.

me'ter (mē'tĕr), *n.* One that measures; esp., an instrument for measuring, and usually for recording the quantity measured; as, a gas *meter*.

me'ter (mē'tĕr), *n.* [6] **1.** Rhythmical arrangement of syllables or words in verse; poetical measure; rhythm. **2.** *Music.* That part of musical structure depending primarily on time values. **3.** A measure of length, the basis of the metric system (which see), equal to 39.37 inches.

me-thinks' (mē-thĭŋks'), *v. impers.*; *pret.* ME-THOUGHT' (-thôt'). It seems to me. *Rare or Poet.*

meth'od (mĕth'ŭd), *n.* **1.** Mode of procedure; manner; way; as, a *method* of teaching. **2.** Orderly arrangement; plan or design, as of an author; as, his work lacks *method*. — **Syn.** Order, system, rule; fashion, course.

me-thod'i-cal (mē-thŏd'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] Arranged, or habitually proceeding, according to method; systematic. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

meth'od-ism (mĕth'ŭd-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] The doctrines, polity, and worship of Methodists. **2.** Devotion to methods.

Meth'od-ist (-ĭst), *n.* A member of a Christian denomination which is the outgrowth of a religious club formed at Oxford University in 1729 by John and Charles Wesley and others. — *a.* Of or pertaining to the Methodists or Methodism.

me-thought' (mē-thôt'), *pret.* of METHINKS.

Me-thu'se-lah (-thū'sē-lă), *n.* In the Bible, a patriarch, said (*Gen.* v. 27) to have lived 969 years.

me-tic'u-lous (mē-tĭk'ū-lŭs), *a.* Unduly or excessively careful of small details. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

me-ton'y-my (mē-tŏn'ĭ-mĭ), *n.* A figure of speech which consists in substituting for the ordinary name of a thing the name of something that is closely related to it, or that is an attribute of it; as, "a good *table*" (that is, good *food*).

met'o-pe (mĕt'ō-pē), *n.* *Arch.* The space between two triglyphs of the Doric frieze.

me'tre (mē'tĕr). Var. of METER.

met'ric (mĕt'rĭk), *a.* **1.** Relating to, or proceeding by, measurement. **2.** Of or pertaining to the meter (measure), or the metric system. **3.** = METRICAL, 1. — **metric system**, a decimal system of weights and measures. The basis is the *meter*, which is very nearly one ten-millionth of the distance on a meridian from the equator to the pole, or about 39.37 inches. — **m. ton**, a weight of 1,000 kilograms, or 2,204.6 pounds avoirdupois.

met'ri-cal (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Pert. to meter; arranged in meter. **2.** = METRIC, 1, 2. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

met'ro-nome (mĕt'rō-nōm), *n.* An instrument for marking exact time, esp. in music.

me-trop'o-lis (mē-trŏp'ō-lĭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. -LISES (-ĕz). **1.** The chief or capital city of a country; as, New York is the *metropolis* of America. **2.** A principal seat or center; as, a *metropolis* of commerce.

met'ro-pol'i-tan (mĕt'rō-pŏl'ĭ-tăn), *a.* [4] Of, pertaining to, or designating, a metropolis or metropolitan. — *n.* A bishop who has oversight of the bishops of a province.

met'tle (mĕt''l), *n.* Quality of temperament; spirit.

met'tle-some (-'l-sŭm), *a.* [4] Also **met'tled** (-'ld). Full of mettle, or spirit; fiery.

mew (mū), *n.* A sea gull.

mew, *v. t. & i.* To inclose, or confine, as in a cage.

mew (mū), *v. i.* To utter a cry like *mew*, as a cat. — *n.* The common cry of a cat.

mewl (mūl), *v. i. & t.* To cry weakly, as a baby.

Mex'i-can (mĕk'sĭ-kăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Mexico or its people. — *n.* A native of Mexico.

mez'za-nine (mĕz'ă-nĭn; -nēn), *n.* Also **mezzanine floor** *or* **story.** A low story between two high ones, esp. between the ground floor and the story above.

‖ **mez'zo** (mĕd'zō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Mean; middling.

mez'zo-so-pra'no (-sō-prä'nō), *n.* *Music.* **a** A voice of somewhat full quality between soprano and contralto. **b** A person having such a voice.

mez'zo-tint (mĕd'zō-tĭnt; mĕz'ō-), *n.* **1.** A manner of engraving on copper or steel by scraping, burnishing, etc., a roughened surface. **2.** An engraving so produced.

mi (mē), *n.* *Music.* The third of the syllables used in solmization; — applied to the third tone of the diatonic scale.

mi-as'ma (mī-ăz'mă), *n.*; *pl.* L. -MATA (-mă-tă), E. -MAS (-măz). Infectious particles or germs floating in the air, or the air infected by them; malaria.

mi-as'mal (-măl), **mi'as-mat'ic** (mī'ăz-măt'ĭk), *a.* [4] Containing, pertaining to, or caused by, miasma.

mi'ca (mī'kă), *n.* Any of a group of mineral silicates that readily separate into laminæ, or layers.

mi-ca'ce-ous (mī-kā'shē-ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or containing, mica.

Mi'cah (mī'kă), *n.* *Bible.* **a** A prophet of the 8th century B. C. **b** A book of the Old Testament.

mice (mīs), *n.*, *pl.* of MOUSE.

Mi'chael (mī'kĕl; mĭ'kă-ĕl), *n.* Name of an archangel (*Dan.* x. 13, 21; *Rev.* xii. 7-9).

Mich'ael-mas (mĭk'ĕl-măs), *n.* The feast of the archangel Michael, Sept. 29th.

mi'crobe (mī'krōb), *n.* A microscopic organism; germ; popularly, a bacterium.

mi'cro-cosm (mī'krō-kŏz'm), *n.* A little or miniature world. Hence: Man, as an epitome of the great world; — opposed to *macrocosm*.

mi'cro-cos'mic (-kŏz'mĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a microcosm.

mi-crom'e-ter (mī-krŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* An instrument for measuring minute distances.

Mi'cro-ne'sian (mī'krō-nē'shăn; -zhăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Micronesia or the Micronesians. — *n.* A native of Micronesia.

mi'cro-ŏr'gan-ism (-ôr'găn-ĭz'm), *n.* In biology, any organism of microscopic size; a bacterium.

mi'cro-scope (mī'krō-skōp), *n.* Optical instrument for making enlarged images of minute objects.

mi'cro-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* [4] **1.** = MICROSCOPICAL. **2.** Like a microscope; able to see minute objects; as, a *microscopic* eye. **3.** Visible only with a microscope; as, a *microscopic* object.

mi'cro-scop'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] Of, pertaining to, or conducted with, the microscope or microscopy. — **mi'cro-scop'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

mi-cros'co-pist (mī-krŏs'kō-pĭst; mī'krō-skŏ'pĭst), *n.* One who uses the microscope.

mi-cros'co-py (-pĭ), *n.* Use of, or investigation with, the microscope.

mid (mĭd), *a.*; *compar. wanting; superl.* MID'MOST

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(mĭd′mōst). **1.** Denoting or being the **middle part**; as, in *mid* ocean. **2.** Middle in position; middle; — chiefly in combination.

mid (mĭd). Shortened form of AMID.

Mi′das (mī′dăs), *n. Gr. Myth.* A king of Phrygia who asked of Dionysus that everything he touched might turn to gold, but, as even his food became changed, he begged the god to take his favor back.

mid′day′ (mĭd′dā′), *n.* Middle of the day; noon.

mid′dle (mĭd′′l), *a.* **1.** Equally distant from given extremes; mean; medial; as, the *middle* house in a row; *middle* age. **2.** Intermediate; intervening; mediating; as, of *middle* size; a *middle* opinion. — **Middle Ages**, the period between ancient and modern times; — indefinitely applied, as to the period between the fall of the Roman Empire (A. D. 476) and the revival of letters (about 1400). Called also *Dark Ages*, from its intellectual darkness. — *n.* A middle point, part, or position; midst.

mid′dle-aged′ (mĭd′′l-ājd′), *a.* Being of an age between youth and old age.

mid′dle-man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). An agent between two parties, as a dealer between the producer and the consumer.

mid′dling (-lĭng), *a.* Of middle or medium rank, state, size, or quality; moderate; mediocre. — *n.* Any of various commodities of middle position or quality; as: *pl.* A combination of the coarser parts of ground wheat with the finest bran.

mid′dy (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -DIES (-ĭz). Midshipman. *Colloq.*

Mid′gard (mĭd′gärd), *n.* Also **Mid′garth** (-gärth), **Mith′garthr** (*Icel.* mĕth′gärthr′). *Teut. Myth.* The region between heaven and hell; the earth.

midge (mĭj), *n.* Any very small gnat or fly.

midg′et (mĭj′ĕt), *n.* A very diminutive person.

mid′land (mĭd′lănd), *a.* Inland towns. — *n.* The interior region of a country; — usually in *pl.*

mid′most (-mōst), *a.* In the very middle.

mid′night′ (-nīt′), *n.* Twelve o'clock at night. — *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, midnight.

mid′rib′ (-rĭb′), *n.* Central vein of a leaf blade.

mid′riff (mĭd′rĭf), *n.* Diaphragm (of the body).

mid′ship, *a.* Of or pert. to the middle of a ship.

mid′ship′man (mĭd′shĭp′măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-măn). In the United States navy, one of the rank next below a commissioned officer.

midst (mĭdst), *n.* **1.** The interior or central part or place; middle; as, in the *midst* of the forest. **2.** The position or condition of being surrounded or beset; the press; as, in the *midst* of duties.

midst, *prep.* In the midst of; amidst.

mid′sum′mer (mĭd′sŭm′ẽr; mĭd′sŭm′ẽr), *n.* Middle of summer; esp., the summer solstice.

mid′way′ (mĭd′wā′), *n.* At a fair or exposition, a space devoted to the exhibition of curiosities, fantastic amusements, or the like. — (mĭd′wā′; mĭd′wā′), *a. & adv.* In the middle of the way or distance; halfway.

mid′wife′ (mĭd′wīf′), *n.; pl.* -WIVES (-wīvz). A woman who assists women in childbirth.

mid′wife′ry (-wīf′rĭ; -wĭf-rĭ), *n.* Obstetrics.

mid′win′ter (mĭd′wĭn′tẽr; mĭd′wĭn′-), *n.* The middle of winter; esp., the winter solstice.

mien (mēn), *n.* Air; demeanor; carriage; bearing.

might (mīt), *n.* **1.** Power; ability; efficacy. *Chiefly Poetic*, except in *with all one's might*, or, *with (one's) might and main*. **2.** Great or superior strength, or power; as, *might* makes right.

might, *pret.* of MAY.

might′y (-ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Possessing might; potent; powerful; as, *mighty* in war. **2.** Accomplished or marked by might; as, *mighty* works. **3.** Extraordinary; great; as, a *mighty* famine. *Chiefly Colloq.* — *adv.* In a great degree; very. *Chiefly Colloq.* — **might′i-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-i-ness**, *n.* [8].

mi′gnon-ette′ (mĭn′yŭn-ĕt′), *n.* **1.** A garden annual, cultivated for the fragance of its greenish white flowers. **2.** The color of mignonette flowers.

mi′grant (mī′grănt), *a.* [4] Migrating.

mi′grate (mī′grāt), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To go from one country or region to another with a view to residence. **2.** To pass periodically from one region or climate to another, as various birds.

mi-gra′tion (mī-grā′shŭn), *n.* Act of migrating.

mi′gra-to-ry (mī′grā-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* [4] **1.** Migrating, or disposed to migrate; as, *migratory* birds. **2.** Roving; nomad; as, a *migratory* life. **3.** Of or pertaining to migration.

mi-ka′do (mĭ-kä′dō), *n.* Popular title of the Emperor of Japan; — now little used by the Japanese.

milch (mĭlch), *a.* Giving milk; as, a *milch* cow.

mild (mīld), *a.* [3] Gentle; kind; soft; clement; hence, moderate; temperate. — **Syn.** See GENTLE. — **mild′ly**, *adv.* [8] — **mild′ness**, *n.* [8].

mil′dew (mĭl′dū), *n.* A parasitic fungus or the whitish down or discoloration which it produces on plants, paper, clothing, etc. — *v. t. & i.* To affect, or be affected, with mildew.

mile (mīl), *n.* A measure of distance, equal to 320 rods, 1,760 yards, or 5,280 feet (1,609.3 meters). The **geographical**, *or* **nautical**, **mile** is the length of a minute, or ₁⁄₂₁₆₀ of a great circle of the earth, or, officially, in Great Britain, 6,080 feet (1,853.2 meters), and in the U. S., 6,080.27 feet (1,853.25 meters).

mile′age (mīl′ĭj), *n.* **1.** An allowance for traveling expenses at a certain rate per mile. **2.** Aggregate length or distance in miles.

mile′post′ (-pōst′), *n.* A post to indicate the distance in miles from a given point.

mile′stone′ (-stōn′), *n.* Stone serving as a milepost.

mil′i-tan-cy (mĭl′ĭ-tăn-sĭ), *n.* State of being militant; militant spirit.

mil′i-tant (mĭl′ĭ-tănt), *a.* [4] Engaged in warfare; fighting; also, combative. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

mil′i-ta-rism (mĭl′ĭ-tă-rĭz′m), *n.* **1.** A military condition; disposition to maintain strong armies. **2.** The spirit that exalts military ideals.

mil′i-ta-ry (-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to soldiers or war. **2.** Done by soldiers; supported by armed force; as, a *military* government. — **Syn.** See MARTIAL. — *n.* Soldiery; the army.

mil′i-tate (-tāt), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To war; fight; contend. **2.** Of things, to have weight or effect.

mi-li′tia (mĭ-lĭsh′ă), *n.* A body of citizens enrolled for periodical military discipline, but called into active service only in emergencies; as, the organized *militia* of the States. In the U. S. all able-bodied male citizens, 18 to 45 years of age, are subject to military duty and are reckoned as part of the militia.

mi-li′tia-man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN. One who belongs to an organized militia.

milk (mĭlk), *n.* **1.** The fluid secreted by the mammary glands of female mammals. **2.** A liquid resembling milk, as the juice of the coconut, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To press or draw milk from. **2.** To draw (milk) from the breast or udder. — *v. i.* To draw or to yield milk. — **milk′er**, *n.* [8].

milk′i-ness (mĭl′kĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of being milky.

milk′maid′ (mĭlk′mād′), *n.* A woman who milks cows or works in a dairy.

milk′man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN. A man who sells or delivers milk.

milk′sop′ (-sŏp′), *n.* An effeminate man.

milk sugar. Lactose.

milk tooth. One of the first set of teeth.

milk′weed′ (-wēd′), *n.* Any of several plants containing a milky, usually white, fluid.

milk′y (mĭl′kĭ), *a.* [3] Like, or suggestive of,

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milk.— **Milky Way**, the faintly luminous tract seen at night in the heavens, and composed of stars and nebulous masses.

mill (mĭl), *n.* A money of account of the United States having the value of $\frac{1}{10}$ of a cent.

mill, *n.* **1.** A building with machinery for grinding grain into flour; hence, a machine for grinding. **2.** Any of various machines used in working up raw material; as, a *sawmill*. **3.** An establishment with machinery by which manufacturing processes are carried on; as, a cotton *mill*. — *v. t.* **1.** To subject, as grain, to some process in a mill. **2.** To make a raised border around, or cut grooves across, the edges of (a coin).

mil'le-na-ry (mĭl'ĕ-nă-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, a thousand, esp. a thousand years. — *n.* A thousand; a thousand years; millennium.

mil-len'ni-al (mĭ-lĕn'ĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a millennium.

mil-len'ni-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. **-NIUMS** (-ŭmz), L. **-NIA** (-ă). **1.** A thousand years. **2.** Esp., the thousand years (*Rev.* xx.), during which holiness is to be triumphant in the world. **3.** A period of great happiness, good government, or the like.

mil'le-pede (mĭl'ĕ-pēd), **mil'le-ped** (-pĕd), *n.* Any of numerous myriapods, usually having a long slender body composed of many segments.

mil'le-pore (mĭl'ĕ-pōr), *n.* A coral having a smooth surface with minute perforations.

mill'er (mĭl'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who keeps or tends a mill, esp. a flour mill. **2.** Any of various moths having wings appearing as if covered with dust.

mil'let (mĭl'ĕt), *n.* **1.** An annual grass cultivated for its grain or cut for hay. **2.** The grain.

mil'li-gram, -gramme (mĭl'ĭ-grăm), *n.* One thousandth of a gram.

mil'li-li'ter (-lē'tẽr), *n.* A thousandth of a liter.

mil'li-me'ter (-mē'tẽr), *n.* [6] One thousandth of a meter, equal to .03937 of an inch.

mil'li-ner (mĭl'ĭ-nẽr), *n.* One who makes, trims, or deals in hats, bonnets, etc., for women.

mil'li-ner-y (-nẽr-ĭ), *n.* **1.** Articles made or sold by milliners. **2.** Business or work of a milliner.

mil'lion (-yŭn), *n.* **1.** The number of ten hundred thousand, or a thousand thousand, — written 1,000,000. **2.** An indefinitely large number.

mil'lion-aire' (-ãr'), *n.* One whose wealth amounts to a million or millions of dollars, pounds, etc.

mil'lionth (mĭl'yŭnth), *a.* Coming last in a series of a million; also, forming one of a million equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* A millionth part; millionth unit or object.

mill race. The canal which conveys water to a mill wheel, or the current which drives the wheel.

mill'stone' (mĭl'stōn'), *n.* Either of two circular stones for grinding grain.

mill'wright' (mĭl'rīt'), *n.* One whose occupation is to build mills, or to set up their machinery.

mil'reis (mĭl'rās; -rēs), *n. sing. & pl.* A Portuguese or a Brazilian money of account and coin (the Portuguese worth $1.08, the Brazilian about 54.6 cents). One milreis is written 1$000.

milt (mĭlt), *n.* The spleen.

milt, *n.* The male reproductive glands of fishes when filled with secretion, or the secretion itself.

mime (mīm), *n.* **1.** Among the ancient Greeks and Romans, a kind of drama travestying scenes from life. **2.** An actor of such a drama. **3.** A mimic; buffoon. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To act out in the manner of a mime. **2.** To mimic; imitate.

mim'e-o-graph' (mĭm'ĕ-ō-grăf'), *n.* A kind of stencil copying device. — *v. t.* To duplicate or make with a mimeograph.

mi-met'ic (mĭ-mĕt'ĭk; mī-), *a.* **1.** Imitative. **2.** Pertaining to, or of the nature of, imitation.

mim'ic (mĭm'ĭk), *a.* [4] Of the nature of, pert. to, or formed by, imitation or mimicry; as, *mimic* gestures; a *mimic* battle. — *n.* One that imitates or mimics. — *v. t.*, **-ICKED** (-ĭkt); **-ICK-ING.** **1.** To ridicule by imitation; as, to *mimic* a person's tone. **2.** To copy or imitate closely; ape; simulate; as, a monkey *mimics* a man; to *mimic* marble on paper. — **Syn.** See IMITATE. — **mim'ick-er**, *n.* [8].

mim'ic-ry (-ĭk-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). **1.** Act, practice, or art of a mimic. **2.** Resemblance between some animals and other animals or the objects among which they live, affording some advantage, as concealment.

Mi'mir (mē'mẽr), *n.* *Norse Myth.* A giant whose abode is a spring at the root of Yggdrasill. Drinking the waters, he knows all the past and future.

mi-mo'sa (mĭ-mō'să; mī-; -ză), *n.* Any of many trees, shrubs, and herbs (genus *Mimosa*) of warm regions, with clusters of white or pink flowers.

Minaret of Mosque at Cairo.

min'a-ret (mĭn'ă-rĕt), *n.* A lofty tower attached to a mosque and surrounded by one or more balconies, from which the muezzin cries the call to prayer.

min'a-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* [4] Threatening; menacing.

mince (mĭns), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To cut or chop into very small pieces; as, to *mince* meat. **2.** To make little of; weaken the force of; utter mincingly; as, to *mince* matters; to *mince* words. — *v. i.* **1.** To walk with short steps in a prim, affected way; act with affected delicacy. **2.** To talk or speak with affected elegance. — *n.* **Minced meat**; **mincemeat.**

mince'meat' (mĭns'mēt'), *n.* A mixture, chopped fine, of raisins, apples, suet, spices, etc., with or without meat, used to fill mince pies.

minc'ing-ly, *adv.* In an affectedly nice manner.

mind (mīnd), *n.* **1.** Remembrance; as, time out of *mind*. **2.** Consciousness; thought; as, to bear a thing in *mind*. **3.** Understanding; intellect; also, sanity; as, a man of *mind*. **4.** Mental disposition or mood; as: **a** Sentiment; belief; as, to speak one's *mind*. **b** Choice; intent; will; as, she had no *mind* of her own. **5.** In psychology, that which feels, perceives, wills, thinks; also, consciousness itself. **6.** A person, esp. with reference to his intellectual powers; as, great *minds*.

Syn. MIND, INTELLECT, INTELLIGENCE. **Mind** (commonly contrasted with *body*) is the general term: **intellect** (contrasted esp. with *feeling* or *will*) suggests a specific faculty; **intelligence** refers to readiness of understanding; as, peace of *mind*; a powerful *intellect*; the *intelligence* of a dog.

— *v. t.* **1.** To turn the mind or attention to; as: **a** To heed; note; as, *mind* what I say. **b** To obey; as, to *mind* one's parents. **c** To attend strictly to; as, to *mind* one's business. **2.** To be concerned about; to object to; dislike; as, I don't *mind* the change. **3.** To take care or charge of; tend; as, to *mind* a baby. — *v. i.* **1.** To give heed; hence, to obey; as, the dog *minds* well. **2.** To be concerned or troubled; care: — in negative constructions; as, never *mind*. **3.** To be careful or wary.

mind'ed (mīn'dĕd), *a.* Disposed; inclined.

mind'ful (mīnd'fo͝ol) *a.* [4] Bearing in mind; regardful; attentive. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

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mine (mīn), *pron. & a.* Of me. See MY. *Mine* is now chiefly a possessive adj. pron., used: (1) attributively before a vowel or *h* or with a preceding vocative (*Archaic*); as, *mine* eyes; (2) with its noun apart or unexpressed; as, a sister of *mine*.

mine, *n.* **1.** A place from which minerals, as ores, are got, as by digging. **2.** An ore deposit; as, a newly found *mine*. **3.** A rich source; an abundant store; as, a *mine* of information. **4.** *Mil.* An excavation, or a case moored beneath or on the water, containing an explosive for the destruction or impeding of an enemy. — *v. i.* [1] **1.** To dig a mine; work in a mine; as, to *mine* for gold. **2.** To burrow. **3.** *Mil.* To make a mine; to lay mines, as in a harbor. — *v. t.* **1.** To dig in; remove the foundation of, as by digging; lay a mine under; undermine; as, to *mine* a wall. **2.** To make by burrowing, esp. underground; as, it *mines* its way like a mole. **3.** To get, as metals, out of the earth by digging. **4.** To dig into for ore or metal; as, the hill has been *mined*.

min'er (mīn'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who works in a mine. **2.** *Mil.* A soldier employed in laying a mine.

min'er-al (mĭn'ẽr-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to, or of the nature of, a mineral or minerals; inorganic; as, a *mineral* substance. **2.** Impregnated with minerals; as, *mineral* waters. — *n.* **1.** Any chemical element or compound occurring naturally. **2.** *Mining.* Ore. **3.** Anything neither animal nor vegetable, as in the old classification of things into three kingdoms (animal, vegetable, and mineral). — **mineral jelly**, vaseline. — **m. pitch.** = ASPHALT, 1.

min'er-al'o-gy (-ăl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). The science of minerals or a treatise on it. — **min'er-al-og'i-cal** (-ăl-ŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **min'er-al'o-gist** (-ăl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.*

Mi-ner'va (mĭ-nûr'vȧ), *n. Roman Relig.* An ancient Italian goddess of the handicrafts. She became identified with Athena.

min'gle (mĭn'g'l), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To combine or join by intermixture or diffusion; mix; associate or unite. **2.** To make or prepare by mixing; concoct. — *v. i.* To become mingled; mix; blend.

Syn. MINGLE, MIX, BLEND, MERGE, COALESCE. **Mingle** implies that the constituent elements remain distinguishable; **mix** is apt to lay greater stress on the general mingling of the elements; as, *mingled* colors, sensations; to *mix* salt and pepper. **Blend**, and still more distinctly **merge**, imply that the component parts are almost or quite indistinguishable; as, *blended* teas. **Coalesce**, more definitely than *merge*, suggests the action resulting in the fusion of parts; as, drops of water *coalesce*.

min'i-a-ture (mĭn'ĭ-ȧ-tûr), *n.* **1.** Any very small painting, esp. a portrait, as on ivory. **2.** A representation on a small scale. — *a.* Being or represented on a small scale. — Syn. See SMALL.

min'im (mĭn'ĭm), *n.* **1.** *Music.* A note, formerly the shortest in use, now a half note. See NOTE. **2.** The smallest liquid measure, about a drop.

min'i-mal (-ĭ-măl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the character of, a minim or minimum; least; smallest.

min'i-mize (-mīz), *v. t.* [1] To reduce to the smallest part or proportion possible. — *Minimize* should not be used as synonymous with *decrease* or *diminish*.

min'i-mum (mĭn'ĭ-mŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. -MA (-mȧ); E. -MUMS (-mŭmz). **1.** The least quantity or amount assignable, admissible, etc.; — opposed to *maximum*. **2.** The lowest point or amount reached or registered, as of temperature. — *a.* Lowest or least.

min'ing (mīn'ĭng), *vb. n.* Act or business of constructing military mines, or of working ore mines.

min'ion (mĭn'yŭn), *n.* **1.** **a** A favorite; idol; — now derogatory. **b** Esp., a fawning or servile dependent or agent. **2.** *Print.* See TYPE.

min'is-ter (-ĭs-tẽr), *n.* **1.** One to whom the executive head of a government intrusts the management of affairs of state. **2.** A representative of a government sent to a foreign government to transact diplomatic business. **3.** One duly authorized to serve at the altar or conduct religious worship; a priest; esp., a pastor; clergyman. — *v. i.* To furnish; supply. *Archaic.* — *v. i.* **1.** To attend and serve; to perform service as a minister. **2.** To render aid; as, he *ministered* to their wants.

Syn. MINISTER, ADMINISTER (in the sense of contributing). To **minister** is in general to be serviceable; to **administer** is to give, supply, or tender, esp. professionally or officially; as, a *ministering* angel; to *administer* a medicine; to *administer* an oath.

min'is-te'ri-al (-tē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Of or pertaining to ministry or service; attendant. **2.** Of or pertaining to the office of minister or the ministry; as, a *ministerial* measure. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

min'is-te'ri-al-ist, *n.* A supporter of the ministry, or of the party in power.

min'is-tra'tion (-trā'shŭn), *n.* Act of ministering.

min'is-try (mĭn'ĭs-trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). **1.** Ministration; as, the *ministry* of angels. **2.** The office, duties, or functions of a minister. **3.** The clergy. **4.** The body of ministers of state.

mink (mĭnk), *n.* **1.** The fur, usually seal-brown, of the mink (def. 2). **2.** An animal related to the weasels, but larger, with partially webbed feet.

Min'ne-sing'er (mĭn'ẽ-sĭng'ẽr), *n.* One of a class of German lyric poets and musicians that flourished from about 1150 to about 1350.

min'now (mĭn'ō), *n.* Any of various small fishes.

mi'nor (mī'nẽr), *a.* **1.** Inferior; less; smaller; as, of *minor* importance. **2.** *Music.* **a** Less by a half step than the corresponding major interval; as, a *minor* third is a step and a half, the major third being two whole steps. **b** Characterized by having a minor third; as, *minor* scales, chords, etc.; designating the key of such a scale. — *n.* **1.** A person of either sex under majority. **2.** *Music.* A minor chord, key, or mode.

mi-nor'i-ty (mĭ-nŏr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** The smaller in number of two aggregates; — opposed to *majority*. **2.** Quality or state of being a minor.

Mi'nos (mī'nŏs), *n. Gr. Myth.* A king and lawgiver of Crete, son of Zeus and Europa (after death made a judge in Hades), or his grandson, the father of Ariadne. See MINOTAUR.

Min'o-taur (mĭn'ŏ-tôr), *n. Gr. Myth.* A monster, half man and half bull, confined in the labyrinth constructed by Dædalus, where it devoured the periodical tribute of seven youths and seven maidens sent by Athens, until slain by Theseus.

min'ster (-stẽr), *n.* The church of a monastery; — often so called even when the monastery no longer exists.

min'strel (-strĕl), *n.* **1.** A medieval musical entertainer. **2.** A poet; musician. *Poetic.* **3.** One of a troupe presenting negro melodies, jokes, etc., and usually blacked; — called also *negro minstrels*.

min'strel-sy (-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). **1.** Practice or songs of minstrels. **2.** A body of minstrels.

mint (mĭnt), *n.* Any of various aromatic herbs having small pink or white flowers.

mint, *n.* **1.** A place where money is coined. **2.** A place where something is manufactured or fabricated; — usually fig. **3.** A great supply of money, a vast sum. — *v. t.* To make by stamping; coin.

mint'age (mĭn'tăj), *n.* **1.** Coinage. **2.** Cost of coining, or charge for coining.

min'u-end (mĭn'ū-ĕnd), *n. Arith.* The number or magnitude from which another is to be subtracted.

min'u-et' (mĭn'ū-ĕt', mĭn'ū-ĕt), *n.* A kind of slow graceful dance, or music suited to such a dance.

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mī'nus (mī'nŭs), *a.* **1.** *Math.* Less; decreased by; negative; as, a *minus* quantity. **2.** Deprived of; wanting. *Colloq.*—**minus sign**, the sign [—] indicating subtraction or a negative quantity.

min'ute (mĭn'ĭt), *n.* **1.** The sixtieth part of an hour or a degree; sixty seconds. **2.** A point of time; a moment; as, he will go in a *minute*. **3.** **a** A memorandum, note, or draft, as of instructions. **b** *pl.* An official record of proceedings. — **Syn.** See INSTANT. — *v. t.* [1] To make a minute of.

mī-nute' (mī-nūt'; mī-), *a.* [3] **1.** Very small; little; slight; as, a *minute* speck. **2.** Of trivial importance; trifling; as, *minute* duties. **3.** Marked by or paying attention to small details; as, *minute* instructions. — **Syn.** See CIRCUMSTANTIAL.

mī-nute'ly (mī-nūt'lĭ; mī-), *adv.* In a minute manner or degree; exactly.

min'ute-man (mĭn'ĭt-măn), *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN.** *Amer. Hist.* One of a class of armed citizens who pledged themselves to take the field at a minute's notice, immediately previous to and during the War of Independence.

Statue of Minute-man by D. C. French, at Concord, Mass.

mī-nute'ness (mī-nūt'nĕs; mī-), *n.* Quality of being minute; as: **a** Extreme smallness. **b** Attention to minute details.

mī-nu'ti-a (mī-nū'shĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIÆ** (-ē). A minute or minor detail; — chiefly in *pl.*

minx (mĭŋks), *n.* A pert girl; — commonly in playful sense.

Mī'o-cene (mī'ō-sēn), *a.* In geology, pertaining to or designating a period of the Tertiary, preceding the Pliocene. — *n.* The Miocene period or system.

mir'a-cle (mĭr'ȧ-k'l), *n.* **1.** A wonderful thing; a marvel. **2.** An event or effect in the physical world deviating from the known laws of nature.

mi-rac'u-lous (mĭ-răk'ū-lŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Of the nature of a miracle; as, *miraculous* power. **2.** Marvelous; wonderful; as, a *miraculous* escape. **3.** Wonder-working. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

mi-rage' (mĭ-răzh'), *n.* An optical effect, as on ocean or desert, due to reflection of light at the surface common to two differently heated air strata. The reflected image is seen, commonly inverted, while the real object may or may not be in sight.

mire (mīr), *n.* Soft or deep mud, slush, or the like; also, dirt. — *v. t.* & *i.* [1] **1.** To sink or permit to stick fast in mire. **2.** To soil with mud or dirt.

mir'i-ness (mīr'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Miry state or quality.

mir'ror (mĭr'ẽr), *n.* A looking-glass; any smooth substance that forms images by reflection. — *v. t.* To reflect, as in a mirror.

mirth (mûrth), *n.* Gladness or gayety, as shown by laughter; jollity. — **Syn.** See CHEERFULNESS. — **-ful** (-fo͝ol), *a.* [4] — **-ful-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ful-ness**, *n.* [8] — **mirth'less**, *a.* [8].

mir'y (mīr'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Resembling, or of the nature of, mire; boggy; as, *miry* ground. **2.** Abounding or covered with mire; hence, dirty; filthy.

mis-ad-ven'ture (mĭs-ăd-vĕn'tŭr), *n.* Mischance; ill luck; a mishap; accident; disaster.

mis-al-li'ance (-ă-lī'ȧns), *n.* An improper or undesirable alliance, esp. in marriage.

mis'an-thrope (mĭs'ăn-thrōp), *n.* One who has aversion for or who distrusts his fellow men.

mis-an-throp'ic (-thrŏp'ĭk), **mis-an-throp'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a misanthrope. — **Syn.** See CYNICAL.

mis-an'thro-pist (mĭs-ăn'thrō-pĭst), *n.* A misanthrope.

mis-an'thro-py (-pĭ), *n.* Hatred of mankind.

mis-ap-pli-ca'tion (mĭs-ăp'lĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of misapplying.

mis'ap-ply' (mĭs'ă-plī'), *v. t.* [2] To apply wrongly.

mis-ap-pre-hend' (mĭs-ăp'rē-hĕnd'), *v. t.* To misunderstand.

mis-ap-pre-hen'sion (-hĕn'shŭn), *n.* A misapprehending, or state of being misapprehended.

mis'ap-pro'pri-ate (mĭs'ă-prō'prĭ-āt), *v. t.* [1] To appropriate or use wrongly or wrongfully.

mis'ap-pro-pri-a'tion, *n.* Act of misappropriating.

mis'be-got'ten (-bē-gŏt'n), *p. a.* Illegitimate.

mis'be-have' (-hāv'), *v. t.* & *i.* [1] To behave ill; — as *v. t.*, used with a reflexive pronoun; as, to *misbehave* one's self.

mis'be-hav'ior (-hāv'yẽr), *n.* [5] Bad behavior.

mis-cal'cu-late (mĭs-kăl'kū-lāt), *v. t.* & *i.* [1] To calculate erroneously; misjudge. — **mis-cal'cu-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

mis-call' (mĭs-kôl'), *v. t.* To misname.

mis-car'riage (-kăr'ĭj), *n.* **1.** Mismanagement; failure; as, *miscarriage* of justice. **2.** Failure to carry properly; as, a *miscarriage* of goods. **3.** Premature bringing forth of young.

mis-car'ry (-ĭ), *v. i.* [2] To carry, or go, wrong; as: **a** To fail of intended result; as, the plan *miscarried*. **b** To suffer miscarriage (of young).

mis'cel-la'ne-ous (mĭs'ĕ-lā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Mixed; consisting of diverse things; as, a *miscellaneous* collection. **2.** Having various qualities; many-sided; as, a *miscellaneous* writer. — **-ous-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ous-ness**, *n.* [8].

mis'cel-la-ny (mĭs'ĕ-lā-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-NIES** (-nĭz). **1.** A mixture of various things, esp. of writings. **2.** *pl.* Miscellaneous treatises, studies, or the like, collected in one book.

mis-chance' (mĭs-chȧns'), *n.* Ill luck; a mishap. — **Syn.** Misadventure, disaster. See MISFORTUNE.

mis'chief (mĭs'chĭf), *n.* **1.** Harm; esp., trouble or vexation caused by some one; as, to make *mischief*. **2.** A cause or source of harm or vexation; as, he is a *mischief*. — **Syn.** See INJURY.

mis'chie-vous (mĭs'chĭ-vŭs), *a.* [4] Causing, or full of, mischief; injurious; esp., inclined to the causing of, or involving, petty injury or annoyance; naughty. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

mis'con-ceive' (mĭs'kŏn-sēv'), *v. t.* & *i.* [1] To conceive wrongly; misjudge; misapprehend.

mis'con-cep'tion (-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* Act or result of misconceiving.

mis'con-duct' (-dŭkt'), *v. t.* To conduct amiss.

mis-con'duct (mĭs-kŏn'dŭkt), *n.* Wrong or improper conduct; misbehavior.

mis'con-struc'tion (mĭs'kŏn-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* Act of misconstruing; wrong interpretation.

mis-con'strue (mĭs-kŏn'strōō; mĭs'kŏn-strōō'), *v. t.* [1] To construe wrongly.

mis-count' (mĭs-kount'), *v. t.* & *i.* To count erroneously; miscalculate. — *n.* A wrong count.

mis'cre-ant (mĭs'krē-ȧnt), *n.* Villain; wretch. — *a.* [4] **1.** Infidel; unbelieving. *Archaic.* **2.** Base; villainous.

mis-date' (mĭs-dāt'), *v. t.* [1] To date erroneously.

mis-deal' (-dēl'), *v. t.* & *i.*; **-DEALT** (-dĕlt); **-DEALING.** To distribute wrongly, as cards. — *n.* Act of misdealing.

mis-deed' (-dēd'), *n.* An evil deed.

mis'de-mean' (mĭs'dē-mēn'), *v. t.* To misbehave; misconduct; — used reflexively.

mis'de-mean'or (-ẽr), *n.* [5] A crime less than a felony.

mis'di-rect' (-dĭ-rĕkt'), *v. t.* To direct wrongly.

mis'di-rec'tion (-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* Wrong direction.

mis-do' (mĭs-dōō'), *v. t.* & *i.*; for prin. parts see DO. To do wrongly or improperly. — **-er** (-ẽr), *n.* [8].

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mis-do'ing (-ĭng), *n.* Wrongdoing, or a case of it.
mis'em-ploy' (mĭs'ĕm-ploi'), *v. t.* To employ amiss. — **mis'em-ploy'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*
mi'ser (mī'zẽr), *n.* A covetous person; esp., one having wealth who lives miserably to increase it.
mis'er-a-ble (mĭz'ẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] **1.** In a state of misery; wretched; as, she seems *miserable*; — often as a figure of speech. **2.** Causing misery, or discomfort; pitiably poor; as, a *miserable* lot. **3.** Pitiable; lamentable; as, a *miserable* failure. **4.** Wretchedly deficient; paltry; as, a *miserable* dinner. — **Syn.** Abject, forlorn. — **-bly**, *adv.* [8].
Mis'e-re're (mĭz'ẽ-rē'rē), *n.* **1.** The 51st Psalm (or 50th in the Latin version). **2.** A musical setting of this Psalm.
mi'ser-ly (mī'zẽr-lĭ), *a.* [4] Pertaining to, like, or characteristic of, a miser; very covetous.
mis'er-y (mĭz'ẽr-I), *n.*; *pl.* **-ERIES** (-Iz). **1.** A state of great distress; wretchedness, esp. privation or poverty. **2.** A wretched circumstance; misfortune; as, the *miseries* of human life. — **Syn.** Unhappiness, despondency, affliction, woe.
mis-fit' (mĭs-fĭt'), *n.* **1.** Act or state of fitting badly. **2.** Something that fits badly, as a garment.
mis-for'tune (-fôr'tŭn), *n.* Bad fortune; mishap. **Syn.** MISFORTUNE, MISCHANCE, MISHAP, ADVERSITY. **Misfortune** is the most general term; mischance is that which in any way goes wrong; mishap often denotes an unlucky accident; as, it is a *misfortune* to be blind; an unlucky *mischance*; to be delayed by some *mishap*. **Adversity** denotes grave or continued misfortune; as, "bruis'd with *adversity*."
mis-give' (mĭs-gĭv'), *v. t.* To give doubt and apprehension to; make apprehensive; — usually of the mind or heart; as, her heart *misgave* her.
mis-giv'ing, *vb. n.* Forewarning of evil; state of distrust or apprehension.
mis-gov'ern (-gŭv'ẽrn), *v. t.* To govern ill.
mis-gov'ern-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* A misgoverning.
mis-guid'ance (-gīd'ȧns), *n.* Wrong guidance.
mis-guide' (-gīd'), *v. t.* [1] To guide wrongly.
mis-hap' (-hăp'), *n.* Mischance. — **Syn.** See MISFORTUNE.
mis'in-form' (mĭs'ĭn-fôrm'), *v. t.* To give untrue or misleading information to.
mis-in'for-ma'tion (mĭs-ĭn'fôr-mā'shŭn), *n.* A misinforming, or state of being misinformed; incorrect information.
mis'in-ter'pret (mĭs'ĭn-tûr'prĕt), *v. t.* To interpret erroneously. — **mis'in-ter'pre-ta'tion** (-prē-tā'shŭn), *n.*
mis-judge' (mĭs-jŭj'), *v. t. & i.* [1] To judge erroneously or unjustly.
mis-judg'ment, mis-judge'ment (-jŭj'mĕnt), *n.* Wrong or unjust judgment.
mis-lay' (-lā'), *v. t.* To lay in a place not recollected; lose. — **Syn.** See DISPLACE.
mis-lead' (-lēd'), *v. t.* To lead into a wrong way; lead astray; deceive. — **Syn.** Delude, misguide.
mis-lead'ing, *p. a.* [4] Leading astray; deceptive; delusive. — **Syn.** See FALLACIOUS.
mis-man'age (-măn'ĕj), *v. t. & i.* [1] To manage ill. — **mis-man'ag-er**, *n.* [8].
mis-man'age-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Wrong, bad, or bungling management.
mis-name' (-nām'), *v. t.* [1] To name wrongly.
mis-no'mer (-nō'mẽr), *n.* **1.** An erroneous naming or designation. **2.** A wrong name.
mi-sog'y-nist (mĭ-sŏj'ĭ-nĭst), *n.* Hater of women.
mi-sog'y-ny (-nĭ), *n.* Hatred of women.
mis-place' (mĭs-plās'), *v. t.* [1] To put in a wrong place or on an improper or unworthy object. — **Syn.** See DISPLACE.
mis-play' (-plā'), *n.* A wrong play.
mis-print' (-prĭnt'), *v. t.* To print wrong or incorrectly. — *n.* A mistake in printing.
mis'pro-nounce' (mĭs'prŏ-nouns'), *v. t. & i.* [1] To pronounce incorrectly. — **mis'pro-nun'ci-a'tion** (-nŭn'sĭ-ā'shŭn; -shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.*
mis-quote' (mĭs-kwōt'), *v. t. & i.* [1] To quote erroneously.
mis-read' (-rēd'), *v. t.* To read amiss.
mis-rep're-sent' (mĭs-rĕp'rẽ-zĕnt'), *v. t. & i.* To represent falsely, improperly, or imperfectly. — **mis-rep're-sen-ta'tion** (-zĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.*
mis-rule' (-rōōl'), *v. t.* [1] To rule badly; misgovern. — *n.* Bad rule; hence, disorder; tumult.
miss (mĭs), *n.*; *pl.* MISSES (mĭs'ĕz). **1.** [*cap.*] A title of courtesy prefixed to the name of an unmarried girl or woman. **2.** A young unmarried woman or a girl.
miss, *v. t.* **1.** To fail of hitting, meeting, finding, attaining, getting, receiving, seeing, hearing, perceiving, etc.; as, to *miss* one's train; *miss* the mark. **2.** To escape; avoid; — now *Dial.*, except with adverb; as, I just, or barely, *missed* being killed. **3.** To omit; fail or neglect to have, do, keep, attend, etc.; as, to *miss* one's morning walk. **4.** To discover or feel the absence of; want; as, he *missed* his wife. — *v. i.* **1.** To fail to hit; deviate; as, many shots *miss*. **2.** To fail; not to succeed; as, his shot *missed*. — *n.* Failure to hit.
mis'sal (mĭs'ȧl), *n.* The book containing the service of the Mass.
mis-shape' (mĭs-shāp'), *v. t.* [1] To shape ill.
mis-shap'en (-shāp''n), *p. a.* [4] Having an ill shape; deformed.
mis'sile (mĭs'Il), *a.* Capable of being thrown or projected. — *n.* A weapon or object thrown, or to be thrown or projected, as a bullet or spear.
miss'ing (mĭs'ĭng), *p. a.* Absent; lost; gone.
mis'sion (mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** A sending, or being sent, by authority on some service or function. **2.** Persons sent; envoys, as of an embassy to a foreign nation; as, a diplomatic *mission*. **3.** A body of missionaries; also, esp. *pl.*, the organized effort to do missionary work; as, foreign *missions*. **4.** An organization for doing missionary work; as, a city *mission*. **5.** A station or residence of missionaries. **6.** A messenger's or agent's charge; commission. **7.** That which one is destined or fitted to do; calling; as, one's *mission* in life.
mis'sion-a-ry (-ȧ-rĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or engaged in, missions. — *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). One sent on a mission; esp., one sent to propagate religion.
mis'sive (mĭs'Iv), *n.* A letter. — *a.* Specially sent or ready to be sent.
mis-spell' (mĭs-spĕl'), *v. t.* To spell incorrectly.
mis-spend' (-spĕnd'), *v. t.* To spend amiss.
mis-state' (-stāt'), *v. t.* [1] To state wrongly.
mis-state'ment, *n.* A wrong statement.
mis-step' (mĭs-stĕp'), *n.* A wrong step.
mist (mĭst), *n.* **1.** Visible watery vapor suspended in the atmosphere near the earth, or approaching the form of rain. **2.** Dimness of vision; a haze before the eyes. **3.** Anything that dims, blurs, or intercepts vision, physical or mental. — **Syn.** See HAZE. — *v. t.* To cover with or as with mist; dim. — *v. i.* To rain in very fine drops; form a mist; become dim or blurred.
mis-take' (mĭs-tāk'), *v. t.*; *pret.* MIS-TOOK' (-tŏŏk'); *p. p.* **-TAK'EN** (-tāk''n), *p. pr. & vb. n.* **-TAK'ING** (-tāk'ĭng). **1.** To take in a wrong sense; misunderstand, as a remark. **2.** To take erroneously, as one person or thing for another; as, he *mistook* you for John. — *v. i.* To make a mistake. — *n.* An apprehending wrongly; a misunderstanding. — **Syn.** Blunder, oversight, slip. See ERROR.
mis-tak'en (-tāk''n), *p. a.* [4] **1.** In error; judging wrongly; as, he is *mistaken*. **2.** Erroneous; wrong; as, a *mistaken* notion. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

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Mis'ter (mĭs'tẽr), *n.* A title of courtesy prefixed to a man's name or to a designation of occupation or office; as, *Mr.* Smith; *Mr.* President.

mist'i-ly (mĭs'tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a misty manner.

mis-time' (mĭs-tim'), *v. t.* [1] To time wrongly.

mist'i-ness (mĭs'tĭ-nẽs), *n.* State or quality of being misty.

mis'tle-toe (mĭs'l-tō, mĭz'-), *n.* A parasitic shrub with thick green leaves, small yellowish flowers, and waxy white berries.

mis-took' (mĭs-to͝ok'), *pret. & obs. p. p.* of MISTAKE.

mis'trans-late' (mĭs'trăns-lāt'), *v. t.* [1] To translate incorrectly.

mis-treat' (mĭs-trēt'), *v. t.* To treat ill; abuse.

mis'tress (mĭs'trẽs), *n.* **1.** A woman having authority or ownership; female head of a family, school, etc. **2.** A woman skilled in anything; as, a *mistress* of painting. **3.** A sweetheart; ladylove. **4.** A woman wrongfully living with, or supported by, a man. **5.** [*cap.*] A title of courtesy now superseded by the contracted forms, *Mrs.* (pronounced mĭs'ĭs *or* mĭz'ĭz), for a married, and *Miss*, for an unmarried, woman.

mis-trust' (-trŭst'), *n.* Want of confidence or trust. — *v. t. & i.* To suspect; distrust.

mis-trust'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Having mistrust.

mist'y (mĭs'tĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Accompanied or marked by mist; blurred by, or as by, mist; as, *misty* hills. **2.** Dim; vague; as, a *misty* recollection.

mis'un-der-stand' (mĭs'ŭn-dẽr-stănd'; mĭs-ŭn'-), *v. t. & i.* To misconceive; take in a wrong sense.

mis'un-der-stand'ing, *n.* **1.** Mistake of meaning; error; as, the *misunderstanding* of a word. **2.** Disagreement; quarrel.

mis-us'age (mĭs-ūz'ĕj; -ūs'ĕj), *n.* Bad treatment; ill usage; abuse; misuse.

mis-use' (-ūz'), *n.* Wrong use; misapplication.

mis-use' (-ūz'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To subject to misuse; to misapply; as, to *misuse* one's talents; *misuse* a word. **2.** To abuse; treat ill.

mite (mit), *n.* **1.** Any of numerous small arachnids, often infesting animals, plants, etc. **2.** A small coin or sum of money. **3.** Anything very small; a bit; jot; as, it did not do a *mite* of good. *Colloq.*

mi'ter (mi'tẽr), *n.* [6] The official headdress of a bishop in the Western Church since about A.D. 1000. — *v. t. & i.*; -TERED or -TRED (-tẽrd); -TERING (-tẽr-ĭng) or -TRING (-trĭng). **1.** To place a miter upon; hence, to raise to a bishopric. **2.** To fit in a miter joint.

miter, *or* mitre, joint. *Carp., etc.* A joint formed by pieces fitted on a line bisecting the angle of junction; sometimes, any bevel joint.

mit'i-gate (mĭt'ĭ-gāt), *v. t.* [1] To render mild or milder; soften; appease; lessen; moderate.

mit'i-ga'tion (mĭt'ĭ-gā'shŭn), *n.* Act of mitigating, or state of being mitigated; alleviation. — **mit'i-ga-tive** (mĭt'ĭ-gā-tĭv), *a.*

mi'tral (mi'trăl), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a miter; *Anat.*, designating the cardiac valve (**mitral valve**) that prevents the blood in the left ventricle from returning to the auricle.

mitt (mĭt), *n.* A kind of glove without covering for the fingers, or with half fingers.

mit'ten (mĭt'ĕn), *n.* A covering for the hand having a separate sheath for the thumb only.

mix (mĭks), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To unite or blend into one mass, as by stirring together; mingle; as, to *mix* flour and salt. **2.** To unite with in company; join; unite; associate; as, to *mix* in good society. **3.** To form by mingling; compound; as, to *mix* a potion. — **Syn.** See MINGLE. — *n.* A mixing; mixture; *Colloq.*, a muddle or mess. — **mix'er**, *n.* [8].

mixed (mĭkst), *p. p. & p. a.* — **mixed number**, the sum of an integer and a fraction.

mix'ture (mĭks'tu͝r), *n.* **1.** A mixing, as of ingredients. **2.** That which results from mixing; a compound; medley; as, a cough *mixture*. **3.** A mass of ingredients not chemically united; as, a *mixture* of oxygen and nitrogen; — distinguish from *compound*. **4.** Act of adding as an ingredient; an ingredient entering into a mixed mass.

miz'zen (mĭz'n), *n. Naut.* **a** The aftermost of the fore-and-aft sails of a three-masted vessel; — called also *spanker*. **b** A mizzenmast. — *a. Naut.* Of or pertaining to the mizzenmast.

miz'zen-mast (-mȧst), *n. Naut.* The aftermost mast of a three-masted vessel, of a yawl, or of a ketch.

mne-mon'ic (nĕ-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* Assisting, or intended to assist, the memory; also, of or pertaining to mnemonics or to memory.

mne-mon'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Art of developing the memory; a system for improving the memory.

Mne-mos'y-ne (-mŏs'ĭ-nē), *n. Class. Myth.* The goddess of memory, mother of the Muses.

Mo'ab-ite (mō'ăb-ĭt), *n.* One of an ancient Semitic people. See *Gen.* xix. 37. — **-it'ish** (-ĭt'ĭsh), *a.* [8].

moan (mōn), *n.* A low prolonged sound, indicative of pain or grief. — *v. t. & i.* To utter a moan; lament. — **Syn.** See GROAN.

moat (mōt), *n.* A deep wide trench around a rampart, as of a castle, usually filled with water; a ditch. — *v. t.* To surround with or as with a moat.

mob (mŏb), *n.* **1.** The populace. **2.** The rabble; hence, a crowd, esp. a disorderly crowd. — *v. t.*; MOBBED (mŏbd); MOB'BING. To crowd about, as a mob does, and attack or annoy.

mo'bile (mō'bĭl; -bēl), *a.* [4] **1.** Movable; marked by ease of movement; as, a *mobile* army. **2.** Moving or flowing freely; as, mercury is a *mobile* substance. **3.** Changing readily; as, *mobile* features.

mo-bil'i-ty (mō-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being mobile.

mo'bil-i-za'tion (mō'bĭ-lĭ-zā'shŭn; mŏb'ĭ-), *n.* Act or process of mobilizing.

mo'bi-lize (mō'bĭ-līz; mŏb'ĭ-līz), *v. t.* [1] To assemble and put in a state of readiness for active service in war, as troops.

moc'ca-sin (mŏk'ȧ-sĭn), *n.* **1.** A soft leather shoe, the sole and upper in one piece, as worn by American Indians. **2.** Any venomous snake of the genus including the copperhead. See REPTILES, *Illust.*

Mo'cha (mō'kȧ), *n.* A superior variety of coffee.

mock (mŏk), *v. t.* **1.** To treat with scorn or contempt; deride; ridicule. **2.** To disappoint; deceive; delude; as, to *mock* expectation. **3.** To imitate; mimic; esp., to deride by mimicry; as, he *mocked* the stranger's speech. — **Syn.** Taunt, jeer. See RIDICULE, IMITATE. — *v. i.* To make sport in contempt or in jest; scoff; jeer; as, they *mocked* at him. — *n.* **1.** A jibe; jeer. **2.** Mockery; ridicule. — **to make a mock of**, to mock or to bring into contempt. — *a.* Sham; counterfeit. — **mock orange**, the syringa; also, any of various other plants. — **mock'er** (-ẽr), *n.* [8].

mock'er-y (mŏk'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Insulting or contemptuous action or speech; derision; ridicule. **2.** A subject or occasion of derision; as, they made his name a *mockery*. **3.** An insincere or contemptible imitation; as, the trial was a *mockery*. **4.** Ridiculously useless or unfitting action.

mock'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MOCK. — **mocking bird**, a common bird of the southern U. S. remarkable for its imitations of the notes of other birds.

Mocking Bird. 1/5

mod'al (mōd'ăl), *a.*

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[4] **1.** Of or pertaining to a mode. **2.** *Gram.* Of or pertaining to mood; expressive of mode or manner.

mode (mōd), *n.* **1.** *Music.* An arrangement of the eight diatonic tones of an octave according to one of certain fixed schemes of their intervals. **2.** *Gram.* = MOOD. **3.** Manner of doing or being; way; as, a *mode* of speaking or dressing. **4.** A prevailing custom or style. — **Syn.** See FASHION.

mod'el (mŏd'ĕl), *n.* **1.** A miniature representation of a thing. **2.** A copy; image. *Now Colloq.* **3.** A pattern of a thing to be made; hence, something worthy of being copied or imitated. **4.** A person that serves as an artist's pattern. — **Syn.** See PATTERN. — *a.* Serving, or that may serve, as a model. — *v. t.* [7] To form after a pattern; shape; fashion. — *v. i.* To make a pattern; design; as, to *model* in wax. — **mod'el-er**, *n.* [7, 8].

mod'er-ate (-ĕr-ĭt), *a.* [4] Kept within due bounds; not excessive, or intense; limited.

Syn. Frugal, sparing, temperate; reasonable, cool, calm. — MODERATE, TEMPERATE. Moderate emphasizes absence of excess; temperate, exercise of restraint; as, *moderate* ambitions; a *temperate* reply. — (-āt), *v. t.* [1] To render moderate; restrain or reduce from excess. — *v. i.* To become less violent, severe or intense; as, the wind has *moderated*. — **mod'er-ate-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

mod'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of moderating; state or quality of being moderate; temperateness.

mod'er-a'tor (mŏd'ĕr-ā'tẽr), *n.* **1.** An arbitrator; mediator. **2.** A presiding officer.

mod'ern (-ĕrn), *a.* [4] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, present or recent time. — **Syn.** See NEW. — *n.* **1.** A person of modern times. **2.** A person of modern views and tastes.

mod'ern-ism (-ĕr-nĭz'm), *n.* Modern practice; esp., a modern usage, characteristic, etc.

mod'ern-ist (-nĭst), *n.* An admirer of modern ways, fashions, schools of thought, etc.

mod'ern-ize (-nīz), *v. t.* [1] To render modern.

mod'est (-ĕst), *a.* [4] **1.** Placing a moderate estimate on one's own capabilities or merits; not bold or presumptuous. **2.** Appropriate to, or due to, absence of boldness, presumption, or arrogance. **3.** Observing the proprieties of sex; pure in feeling, language, and conduct: virtuous. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

mod'es-ty (-ĕs-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being modest. — **Syn.** Bashfulness, humility, diffidence, shyness.

mod'i-cum (-ĭ-kŭm), *n.* A little; small quantity.

mod'i-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of modifying; modified state; as: **a** Limitation; qualification. **b** Partial alteration; result of being so altered.

mod'i-fy (mŏd'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [2] **1.** To limit or reduce in extent or degree; moderate. **2.** To change somewhat in form or qualities; alter somewhat; as, to *modify* a contract. **3.** *Gram.* To limit or restrict the meaning of; qualify. — **Syn.** See QUALIFY.

mod'ish (mōd'ĭsh), *a.* [4] According to the mode; fashionable; stylish. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

‖ **mo'diste'** (mō'dēst'), *n.* [F.] One who makes, or deals in, articles of fashion, esp. women's apparel.

mod'u-late (mŏd'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [1] To vary or inflect in tone; as, to *modulate* the voice in reading. — *v. i.* *Music.* To pass from one key or note to another, esp. without a break in the melody or chord succession. — **mod'u-la'tor**, *n.* [8].

mod'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Variation of tone or pitch.

Mo-gul' (mō-gŭl'), *n.* **1.** A Mongolian; esp., one of the Mongol conquerors of India or their descendants. **2.** [*l. c.*] A great personage; autocrat.

mo'hair' (mō'hâr'), *n.* A fine camlet made from Angora-goat hair, or an imitation of it.

Mo-ham'med-an (mō-hăm'ĕd-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Mohammed (570?–632), the founder of Islam, or the religion and institutions founded by him. — *n.* A follower of Mohammed. — **Mo-ham'med-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

Mo'hawk (mō'hôk), *n.* An Indian of a tribe formerly occupying the Mohawk Valley, New York.

Mo-hi'can (mō-hē'kăn), *n.* One of a tribe of Indians formerly in Connecticut and New York.

moi'e-ty (moi'ĕ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** A half. **2.** An indefinite part.

moil (moil), *v. i.* To work hard; drudge. — *n.* **1.** Drudgery; — often in *toil and moil*. **2.** Disorder; confusion; as, the *moil* of the mill.

‖ **moire** (mwär; mōr), *n.* [F.] A textile fabric watered by calendering; watered silk.

‖ **moi'ré** (mwä'rā'; mō'rā), *a.* [F.] Watered; having a watered or clouded appearance, as silk.

moist (moist), *a.* [3] Slightly wet; damp; humid; not dry. — **moist'ness**, *n.* [8].

Syn. Moist applies in general to that which is but slightly wet; damp often implies unpleasant or disagreeable moisture; as, a *moist* sponge; *damp* air.

mois'ten (mois''n), *v. t.* To make moist or damp. — *v. i.* To become moist, as the eyes.

mois'ture (-tūr), *n.* That which moistens; exuding fluid; liquid in small quantity.

mo'lar (mō'lär), *a.* Grinding; used esp. of the teeth having a broad top surface. — *n.* A molar tooth.

mo-las'ses (mō-lăs'ĕz), *n.*; *pl.* MOLASSES. The dark sirup drained from sugar in manufacture.

mold (mōld), *n.* A fungous growth or discoloration produced on organic matter, esp. when damp or decaying. — *v. i.* & *t.* To become, or make, moldy.

mold, *n.* Soft, crumbly earth; esp., earth rich in organic matter, and hence suited to plant growth.

mold, *n.* **1.** The matrix, or cavity, from which anything takes its form; also, the body containing the cavity. **2.** That on or to which anything is modeled or formed. **3.** Form; shape; character; as, of manly *mold*. — *v. t.* **1.** To mix or knead (esp. dough) to a required consistency or shape. **2.** To shape; model; fashion; as, a character *molded* by hardships. **3.** To ornament by molding or carving. **4.** To form a mold of, as in sand, in which to make a casting. — **mold'a-ble**, *a.* [8] — **mold'er**, *n.* [8].

mold'er (mōl'dẽr), *v. i.* & *t.* To crumble into small particles; crumble away.

mold'ing, *n.* **1.** Act or process of shaping in or on a mold, or of making molds. **2.** Anything cast, or appearing as if cast, in a mold. **3.** A narrow surface, sunk or projecting, used for decoration.

mold'y (mōl'dĭ), *a.* [3] Overgrown with or containing mold; musty; as, *moldy* cheese.

mole (mōl), *n.* A spot or small permanent prominence on the human body, esp. a dark-colored one.

mole, *n.* Any of numerous small animals having minute eyes, small concealed ears, and very soft fur. They live almost entirely underground.

mole, *n.* A massive work of masonry or large stones, etc., laid in the sea, as for a breakwater.

mo-lec'u-lar (mō-lĕk'ū-lär), *a.* Pert. to, connected with, produced by, or consisting of, molecules.

mol'e-cule (mŏl'ĕ-kūl; mōl'ĕ-), *n.* **1.** A unit of matter, the smallest portion into which a substance can be conceived to be divided without being changed in character. **2.** Any minute particle.

mole'hill' (mōl'hĭl'), *n.* A little ridge thrown up by moles; hence, a trifling obstacle, difficulty, etc.

mole'skin' (-skĭn'), *n.* **1.** The skin of the mole used as fur. **2.** A fabric resembling moleskin (def. 1), or, *pl.*, garments, esp. trousers, of it.

mo-lest' (mō-lĕst'), *v. t.* To interfere with hostilely or vexatiously. — **Syn.** See HARASS.

mo'les-ta'tion (mō'lĕs-tā'shŭn; mōl'ĕs-), *n.* Act of molesting; state of being molested; annoyance.

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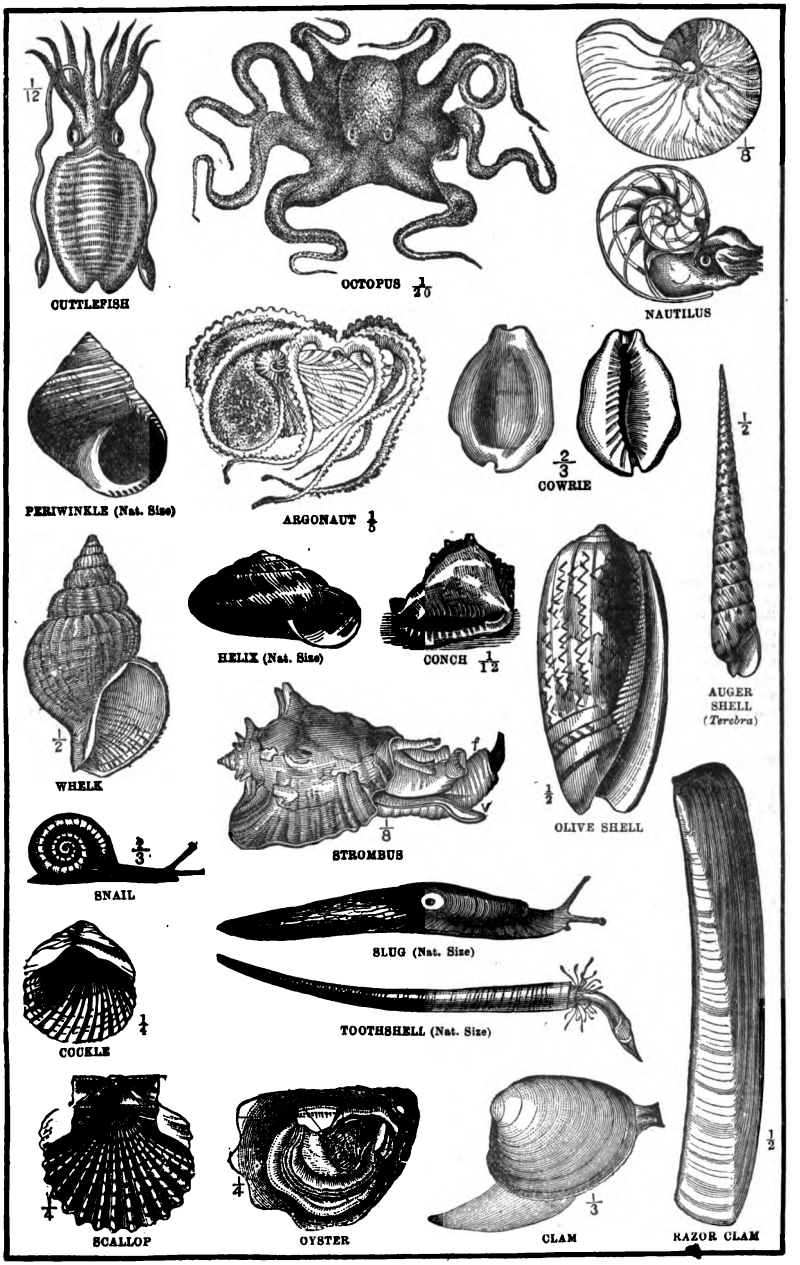

TYPICAL MOLLUSKS

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mol'li-fi-ca'tion (mŏl'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of mollifying, or state of being mollified.
mol'li-fy (mŏl'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [2] To allay, as rage; appease; calm. — **mol'li-fi'er** (-ēr), *n.* [8].
mol'lusk (mŏl'ŭsk), *n.* One of the Mollusca, a large division of the animal kingdom containing most of the animals called *shellfish* except crustaceans. See *Illust.* on preceding page.
Mo'loch (mō'lŏk), *n.* A Semitic deity, to whom human sacrifice, esp. of firstborn children, was made.
molt (mōlt), *v. i.* To shed or cast off the feathers, outer layer of the skin, or the like, which are replaced by new growth. — *v. t.* To cast off and renew. — *n.* The act or process of molting.
mol'ten (mōl'tn), *p. a.* **1.** Melted, or fused, esp. by intense heat; — of metals, glass, etc. **2.** Made by melting and casting; as, a *molten* image.
mo'ment (mō'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** A minute portion of time; an instant. **2.** Importance, as in influence or effect; consequence; as, a matter of great *moment*. **3.** *Mech.* Tendency, or measure of tendency, to produce motion. — **Syn.** Minute, twinkling; force, value, signification, avail. See INSTANT.
mo'men-ta-ry (mō'mĕn-tā-rĭ), *a.* Continuing but a moment; transitory. — **Syn.** See TRANSIENT. — **-ta-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [8] — **-ta-ri-ness**, *n.* [8].
mo-men'tous (mō-mĕn'tŭs), *a.* [4] Of moment; weighty. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
mo-men'tum (-tŭm), *n.; pl.* L. **-TA** (-tă), E. **-TUMS** (-tŭmz). **1.** *Mech.* The quantity of motion in a moving body, being proportioned to the mass multiplied into the velocity. **2.** Impetus. — **Syn.** See IMPETUS.
mon'ad (mŏn'ăd; mō'năd), *n.* A unit; atom.
mon'arch (mŏn'ărk), *n.* **1.** A sole supreme ruler; also, the hereditary chief of a limited or constitutional monarchy. **2.** One likened to a sole ruler. **3.** A large butterfly having orange-brown wings with black veins and borders.
mo-nar'chal (mō-när'kăl), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or suiting, a monarch; sovereign; regal. **2.** Of the nature of, or acting as, a monarch.
mo-nar'chi-al (-kĭ-ăl), *a.* Monarchic; monarchal.
mo-nar'chic (-kĭk) } *a.* [4] Of or pertain-
mo-nar'chi-cal (-kĭ-kăl) } ing to, or of the nature of, a monarch or monarchy; favoring a monarchy.
mon'arch-ist (mŏn'ărk-ĭst), *n.* An advocate or supporter of monarchy or its principles.
mon'arch-y (mŏn'ărk-ĭ), *n.; pl.* **-ARCHIES** (-kĭz). **1.** Sovereignty of a single person. **2.** The state or territory ruled by, or the government exercised by, a monarch. **3.** The system of government in which a single person is sovereign.
mon'as-ter-y (-ăs-tĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* **-TERIES** (-ĭz). A house of religious retirement for persons under religious vows, esp. monks. — **Syn.** See CLOISTER.
mo-nas'tic (mō-năs'tĭk), *a.* [4] **1.** Of or pertaining to monasteries or their inmates; as, *monastic* rules. **2.** Secluded from worldly concerns and devoted to religion; as, a *monastic* life.
mo-nas'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] Monastic.
mo-nas'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Monastic life, system, or rule.
Mon'day (mŭn'dā), *n.* The second day of the week; the day following Sunday.
mon'e-ta-ry (mŏn'ĕ-tā-rĭ; mŭn'-), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the coinage or currency; as, a *monetary* standard or unit. **2.** Of or pertaining to money; pecuniary; as, *monetary* gifts.
mon'e-tize (-tīz), *v. t.* [1] To convert into money; give a standard value to in a national currency.
mon'ey (mŭn'ĭ), *n.; pl.* **-EYS** (-ĭz), *or, esp. for* "*sums of money*," **MONIES.** **1.** Metal, as gold, silver, or copper, coined or stamped, and issued as a medium of exchange. **2.** Any form or denomination of coin, certificate, or bank note, current as money. **3.** Wealth reckoned in terms of money. **4.** A sum or amount of money. — **money of account**, a denomination of money, used in accounts, for which there may, or may not, be an equivalent coin; as, the mill is a *money of account*.
mon'eyed (mŭn'ĭd), *a.* [4] **1.** Supplied with money; wealthy. **2.** Consisting of, derived from, or due to, money; as, *moneyed* influence.
money order. An order for payment of money.
mon'ger (mŭn'gĕr), *n.* A trader; dealer; — now chiefly used in combination; as, fish*monger*.
Mon'gol (mŏn'gŏl), *a.* Mongolian. — *n.* **1.** One of the native race of Mongolia, mostly nomads. **2.** The language of the Mongols.
Mon-go'li-an (mŏn-gō'lĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Mongolia or the Mongols, or their language. — **Mongolian race**, one of the five great divisions of mankind, comprising the peoples of central and northern Asia, typically with yellowish complexion, broad face, and narrow eyes. — *n.* A member of the Mongolian race; also, a Mongol (def. 1); the language of the Mongols.
Mon'gol-oid (mŏn'gŏl-oid), *a.* Resembling a Mongol or the Mongols.
mon'goose (mŏn'gōōs), *n.; pl.* **-GOOSES** (-ĭz). A mammal of India of the civet family, about the size of a ferret. It kills poisonous snakes.
mon'grel (mŭn'grĕl; mŏn'-), *n.* The progeny resulting from the crossing of breeds, as of dogs; esp., a dog of no definable breed. — *a.* [4] **1.** Of or pertaining to a mixed breed or race. **2.** Of mixed origin, character, or kind, as a word.
mo-ni'tion (mō-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* An admonition; warning; intimation or indication, as of danger.
mon'i-tor (mŏn'ĭ-tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who admonishes. **2.** A pupil or student selected for special duties, usually disciplinary. **3.** A heavily armored war vessel, with low freeboard, having one or more revolving turrets. — **mon'i-tress**, *n. fem.* [8].
monk (mŭnk), *n.* One of a religious community of men living apart from the world and bound by vows of chastity, obedience, and poverty.
mon'key (mŭn'kĭ), *n.; pl.* **-KEYS** (-kĭz). Any member of the highest order of mammals, except man and, usually, the lemurs; esp., any of the smaller, longer-tailed forms (cf. APE). See MAMMALS, *Illust.* — *v. t. & i.* To ape; mock.
monkey wrench. A wrench having a sliding jaw. See TOOLS, *Illust.*
monk'ish (mŭn'kĭsh), *a.* [4] Monastic.
monks'hood' (mŭnks'hŏŏd'), *n.* A plant of the crowfoot family, related to the wolfsbane.
mon'o-chro-mat'ic (mŏn'ō-krō-măt'ĭk), *a.* Of one color.
mon'o-chrome (mŏn'ō-krōm), *n.* A painting or drawing in a single color or hue.
mon'o-cle (-k'l), *n.* An eyeglass for one eye.
mon'o-cli'nal (-klī'năl), *a.* *Geol.* Having, or pertaining to, a single oblique inclination. — *n.* Also **mon'o-cline** (mŏn'ō-klīn). A monoclinal fold.
mon'o-dy (mŏn'ō-dĭ), *n.; pl.* **-DIES** (-dĭz). A species of poem in which a single mourner expresses lamentation; also, a funeral song.
mon'o-gam'ic (mŏn'ō-găm'ĭk), *a.* Monogamous.
mo-nog'a-mous (mō-nŏg'ă-mŭs), *a.* Upholding, or practicing, monogamy; of or pert. to monogamy.
mo-nog'a-mist (-mĭst), *n.* One who advocates or practices monogamy.
mo-nog'a-my (-mĭ), *n.* Single marriage; esp., marriage with but one person at the same time; — opposed to *bigamy* or *polygamy*.
mon'o-gram (mŏn'ō-grăm), *n.* A character composed of letters interwoven or combined.
mon'o-graph (-grăf), *n.* A special treatise on a particular subject of limited range.

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mon'o-lith (-lĭth), *n.* A single stone or block of stone, esp. one of large size, shaped into a pillar, statue, etc. — **mon'o-lith'ic** (-lĭth'ĭk), *a.*

mon'o-logue (-lôg), *n.* **1.** A dramatic part or composition for a single performer. **2.** A soliloquy; also, a long talk or discourse by one person who monopolizes the conversation in a company.

mon'o-ma'ni-a (-mā'nĭ-*ä*), *n.* Derangement of mind, or mania, upon a single subject only; also, popularly, a "craze"; a "mania." — **mon'o-ma'ni-ac** (-ăk), *n.*

mon'o-met'al-lism (-mĕt'ăl-ĭz'm), *n.* The legalized use of one metal only, as gold, as the standard of money values; theory or practice of such use.

mo-no'mi-al (mō-nō'mĭ-ăl), *a.* *Algebra.* Consisting of but a single term or expression. — *n.* A monomial expression.

mon'o-plane (mŏn'ō-plān), *n.* A flying machine supported by a single aëroplane.

mo-nop'o-list (mō-nŏp'ō-lĭst), *n.* One who has a monopoly, or who favors monopoly.

mo-nop'o-li-za'tion (-lĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of monopolizing; state of being monopolized.

mo-nop'o-lize (-lĭz), *v. t.* [1] To acquire a monopoly of; obtain exclusive control or possession of.

mo-nop'o-ly (-lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). **1.** Exclusive control of the supply of any commodity or service. **2.** A grant or charter of monopoly (in sense 1). **3.** Exclusive possession of anything. **4.** A company or combination having a monopoly. *Colloq.*

mon'o-rail' (mŏn'ō-rāl'), *n.* A single rail serving as a track for a wheeled vehicle.

mon'o-syl-lab'ic (-sĭ-lăb'ĭk), *a.* Having but one syllable; composed of or using only monosyllables.

mon'o-syl'la-ble (mŏn'ō-sĭl'*ä*-b'l), *n.* A word of one syllable.

mon'o-the-ism (-thē-ĭz'm), *n.* Belief that there is but one God. — **mon'o-the-ist**, *n.*

mon'o-tone (-tōn), *n.* **1.** Continuous utterance, or recitation, in one unvaried key or pitch. **2.** Monotony of style, as in writing or composition. **3.** Something uttered or written in one tone or strain or marked by monotonous recurrences; — often fig.; as, his life was a *monotone*.

mo-not'o-nous (mō-nŏt'ō-nŭs), *a.* [4] Uttered in one unvarying tone; marked by monotony; without change or variety. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

mo-not'o-ny (-nĭ), *n.* **1.** Sameness of tone or sound; monotone. **2.** Sameness, or want of variety; esp., irksome sameness; as, the *monotony* of desert life.

mon'o-treme (mŏn'ō-trēm), *n.* Any animal of the lowest order of mammals, as the duckbill.

mon'o-type (mŏn'ō-tīp), *n.* A machine that casts and sets individual types.

mon-sieur' (mĕ-syû'; m'syû'), *n.*; *pl.* MESSIEURS (mā'syû'). [F.] Lit., my lord; sir; — the title [*cap.*] in France corresponding to the English *Mr.* Abbr., *sing.*, *M.*; *pl.*, *MM.* or *Messrs.*

mon-sig'nor (mŏn-sē'nyôr; *It.* mŏn'sē-nyôr'), *n.* My lord; an ecclesiastical title of dignity bestowed by the Pope. Abbr. *Mgr.*

mon-soon' (mŏn-sōōn'), *n.* A periodic wind, esp. in the Indian Ocean and off the south coast of Asia. Also, the rainy season accompanying the southwest monsoon in India.

mon'ster (mŏn'stĕr), *n.* **1.** A fabulous or actually existing animal of strange or horrible form. **2.** Any huge animal or thing. **3.** An animal or plant departing greatly from the usual type. **4.** Anything monstrous; esp., a person of unnatural ugliness, wickedness, or cruelty; as, a *monster* of iniquity.

mon'strance (-străns), *n.* *R. C. Ch.* A vessel in which the consecrated Host is exposed.

mon-stros'i-ty (mŏn-strŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Monstrous quality or state; also, a monster.

mon'strous (mŏn'strŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Deviating greatly from the natural form or character. **2.** Having the qualities or appearance of a monster; as, a *monstrous* idol. **3.** Huge; enormous; as, a *monstrous* ox. **4.** Hateful; horrible; dreadful; as, a *monstrous* offense. — **mon'strous-ly**, *adv.* [8].

Syn. MONSTROUS, PRODIGIOUS, TREMENDOUS, STUPENDOUS, COLOSSAL. **Monstrous** commonly suggests the abnormal; **prodigious**, the marvelous or unheard of; **tremendous**, the astonishing or momentous; **stupendous**, the astounding; **colossal** applies to that which is vast or gigantic, esp. in size; as, a *monstrous* crime; *prodigious* strength; a *tremendous* explosion; a *stupendous* height; a *colossal* statue.

month (mŭnth), *n.* **1.** One of the twelve portions (**calendar months**) into which the year is divided; also, a period of thirty days. **2.** *Astron.* A period (**lunar month**) of a complete revolution of the moon.

month'ly, *a.* **1.** Continued, or in, a month; as, the *monthly* revolution of the moon. **2.** Done, happening, published, etc., once a month, or every month; as, a *monthly* account; *monthly* magazine. — *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). A publication appearing once a month. — *adv.* Once a month; in every month.

mon'u-ment (mŏn'ū-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Something serving as a memorial; as: **a** A building, pillar, stone, or the like, erected in memory of the dead or of an event, etc. **b** Any lasting or notable instance; as, the work is a *monument* of scholarship. **2.** A boundary stone or the like.

mon'u-men'tal (-mĕn'tăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Of or pertaining to, suitable for, or serving as, a monument; as, a *monumental* chapel. **2.** Resembling a monument; hence, conspicuous and lasting; colossal; as, Gibbon's *monumental* work.

moo (mōō), *v. i.* To make the characteristic cry of a cow; low. — *n.* The lowing or low of a cow.

mood (mōōd), *n.* *Gram.* Distinction of form in a verb to express the manner in which the action or state it denotes is conceived; as, the indicative *mood*, subjunctive *mood*. Same as MODE.

mood, *n.* State or temper of mind; humor; disposition; as, to be in the *mood* to work.

mood'y (mōōd'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Subject to moods of depression, bad temper, or the like; gloomy. **2.** Expressing moodiness or ill humor; as, a *moody* face. — Syn. Pensive, sad, sullen, capricious. — **mood'i-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **mood'i-ness**, *n.* [8].

moon (mōōn), *n.* **1.** The satellite of the earth. **2.** A lunar month; a month; as, three *moons* ago. **3.** Any satellite, or secondary planet. **4.** Something shaped like the moon, esp. a crescent. — *v. i.* To wander, or gaze, about as if moonstruck.

moon'beam' (-bēm'), *n.* A ray of moonlight.

moon'light' (mōōn'līt'), *n.* The light of the moon.

moon'shine' (-shīn'), *n.* **1.** Moonlight. **2.** Show without substance or reality; empty show. **3.** Liquor smuggled or illicitly distilled. *Colloq.*

moon'shin'er (-shīn'ĕr), *n.* A person engaged in illicit trade at night; *U. S.*, an illicit distiller. *Colloq.*

moon'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A transparent or translucent feldspar of pearly or opaline luster.

moon'struck' (mōōn'strŭk'), *a.* [4] Deranged through the supposed influence of the moon.

moor (mōōr), *n.* An extensive area of waste ground, esp. if covered with heather.

moor, *v. t.* To secure (a vessel) in a place, as by anchoring. — *v. i.* To be secured by being moored.

Moor, *n.* **1.** A native of Morocco. **2.** A Mohammedan of one of the native North African races or of the Arabs settled in North Africa; esp., one of the Saracenic invaders of Spain or their descendants.

moor'age (-ĭj), *n.* Act of, or place for, mooring.

moor'ing, *vb. n.* **1.** That which serves to moor a vessel, as anchors, cables, etc.; — usually in *pl.* **2.** *pl.* Place where a vessel is or may be moored.

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Moor'ish (mo͝or'ĭsh), *a.* Of or pert. to the Moors.
moor'ish, *a.* Of or pertaining to a moor; hence, marshy; as, *moorish* pastures.
moor'land (-lănd), *n.* A moor.
moose (mo͞os), *n.* A large mammal of the deer family, inhabiting Canada and the northeastern United States. See DEER AND ANTELOPE, *Illust.*
moot (mo͞ot), *v. t.* To bring up for discussion. — *a.* Debatable.
moot court. A mock court.
mop (mŏp), *n.* **1.** An implement for washing floors, etc., made of cloth or yarn, fastened to a handle. **2.** Something likened to a mop, as a mass of hair. — *v. t.*; MOPPED (mŏpt); MOP'PING. To wipe with or as with a mop.
mop'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* The baseboard of a room, extending round the walls and touching the floor.
mope (mōp), *v. i.* [1] To be dull and spiritless. — *n.* **1.** A dull, spiritless person. **2.** *pl.* Low spirits; "dumps." — **mop'ish** (mōp'ĭsh), *a.* [8].
mo-quette' (mō-kĕt'), *n.* A kind of carpet or upholstery fabric having a velvety woolen pile.
mo-raine' (mō-rān'), *n.* A mass of earth, stones, etc., carried and finally deposited by a glacier.
mor'al (mŏr'ăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Of or pertaining to morals or that with which morals deal, as questions of right and wrong; as, the *moral* sense. **2.** Righteous; virtuous; just; as, a *moral* life. **3.** Capable of being governed by, or of influencing, the sense of right; as, man is a *moral* agent. **4.** Supported by reason or probability; as, *moral* evidence. **5.** Virtual; as, a **moral victory**, an actual defeat regarded as a virtual victory, as from the closeness of the contest, etc. **6.** Serving to teach a moral; as, a *moral* lesson. — *n.* **1.** Moral conduct or teachings; — usually in *pl.* **2.** The inner meaning, or lesson, of a fable, etc.
mo-rale' (mō-răl'), *n.* Moral or mental condition; conduct, esp. as affected by zeal, spirit, hope, confidence, etc.; — used esp. of troops.
mor'al-ist (mŏr'ăl-ĭst), *n.* **1.** One who moralizes; a teacher or student of morals. **2.** One who practices moral duties or leads a moral life.
mo-ral'i-ty (mō-răl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Moral quality; virtue. **2.** **a** Moral lesson, discourse, or instruction. **b** A kind of allegorical play (popular esp. in the 16th century), in which actors personify charity, faith, death, vice, etc. **3.** Moral practice or action; uprightness of life; as, their *morality* is beyond question. **4.** Morals; ethics.
mor'al-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A moralizing. **2.** Act of making moral; process of becoming moral.
mor'al-ize (mŏr'ăl-īz), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To explain in a moral sense; as, to *moralize* a fable. **2.** To make moral; as, to *moralize* the mind. — *v. t.* To make moral reflections; draw moral lessons from facts and events. — **mor'al-iz'er** (-ĭz'ẽr), *n.* [8].
mor'al-ly, *adv.* In a moral sense or manner.
mor'als (mŏr'ălz), *n. pl.* **1.** Science of right conduct; ethics. **2.** Moral principles or practice.
mo-rass' (mō-răs'), *n.* A marsh; swamp; fen.
Mo-ra'vi-an (mō-rā'vĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Moravia or Moravians. — *n.* **1.** A native or citizen of Moravia, in Austria. Also, the Slavonic language of the Moravians. **2.** One of a denomination of Christians, the *United Brethren*.
mor'bid (mŏr'bĭd), *a.* [4] **1.** Not sound and healthful; diseased; sickly; hence, given to gloomy or unwholesome ideas or sentiments. **2.** Relating to disease; as, *morbid* anatomy. — **mor'bid-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **mor'bid-ness**, *n.* [8].
mor-bid'i-ty (mŏr-bĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Morbid state or character.
mor'dant (mŏr'dănt), *a.* [4] Biting; sarcastic; keen; as, *mordant* wit. — *n.* **1.** Any corrosive used in etching. **2.** Any substance which, by combining with a dyestuff to form an insoluble compound, produces in the fiber a fixed color.
Mor'de-cai (mŏr'dē-kī), *n. Bible.* In the book of Esther, Esther's cousin, who, through Esther's influence with King Ahasuerus, saved the Jews from the destruction planned by Haman, and was raised to high rank by the king. Cf. HAMAN.
more (mōr), *a.*, *compar.*; *positive wanting; superl.* MOST (mōst). **1.** Greater; superior; increased; — often used as comparative of *much*, *many*. **2.** Additional; other; as, to have *more* rain. — *n.* **1.** A greater quantity, amount, or number; as, he got *more* than he deserved. **2.** An additional or greater amount; as, I gave him some *more*. — *adv.* **1.** In, or to a greater quantity, extent, or degree. **2.** Further; moreover; besides.
mo-reen' (mō-rēn'), *n.* A coarse, stout woolen or woolen and cotton fabric, usually watered or with embossed figures.
more-o'ver (mōr-ō'vẽr), *adv.* Beyond what has been said; further; besides; also. See BESIDES.
Mor'gain, *or, commonly*, **Mor'gan, le Fay** (mŏr'găn; -găn lē fā). A fairy, sister of King Arthur.
mor'ga-nat'ic (mŏr'gă-năt'ĭk), *a.* Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a form of marriage contracted by a man of high rank with a woman of inferior rank so that the wife and children do not take or inherit the husband's rank or his property held in virtue thereof.
morgue (mŏrg), *n.* A place where bodies of persons found dead are exposed for identification.
mor'i-bund (mŏr'ĭ-bŭnd), *a.* [4] In a dying state.
mo'ri-on (mō'rĭ-ŏn), *n.* A kind of open helmet, without visor or beaver.
Mo-ris'co (mō-rĭs'kō), *n.*; *pl.* -cos or -COES (-kōz). A person of the Moorish race in Spain.
Mor'mon (mŏr'mŭn), *n.* A member of the **Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints**. They formerly practiced plural marriage, but that is stated to have been discontinued in 1890.
Mor'mon-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Mormon doctrine.
morn (mŏrn), *n.* Morning. *Chiefly Poetic.*
morn'ing (mŏr'nĭng), *n.* The first or early part of the day. — *a.* Of, pertaining to, used, occurring, or the like, in the morning. — **morning star**, a planet, esp. Venus, when it rises before the sun.
morn'ing-glo'ry (-glō'rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A twining plant with heart-shaped leaves and large funnel-shaped white, pink, or purple flowers.
Mo'ro (mō'rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (-rōz). **1.** A member of any of the Mohammedan tribes of the southern Philippines. **2.** The language of the Moros.
mo-roc'co (mō-rŏk'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -cos (-ōz). A fine leather, commonly of goatskin tanned with sumac.
mo-rose' (mō-rōs'), *a.* [4] Sullen; ill-humored. — **Syn.** See SULLEN. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
Mor'pheus (mŏr'fūs; -fē-ŭs), *n. Class. Myth.* The god of dreams.
mor'phi-a (-fĭ-ă), *n. Chem.* Morphine.
mor'phine (-fĭn; -fēn), *n.* Also **-phin**. The chief alkaloid of opium. It deadens pain and causes sleep.
mor-phol'o-gy (mŏr-fŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* **1.** Biology dealing with the form and structure of animals and plants. **2.** That branch of grammar which deals with the form of words.
mor'row (mŏr'ō), *n.* **1.** Morning. *Archaic.* **2.** The next day after any day specified or understood. **3.** To-morrow.
mor'sel (mŏr'sĕl), *n.* **1.** A little bite or bit of food. **2.** A small piece; as, a *morsel* of clay.
mor'tal (mŏr'tăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Subject to death; as, man is *mortal*. **2.** Deadly; fatal; causing death, physical or spiritual; as, a *mortal* wound; *mortal*

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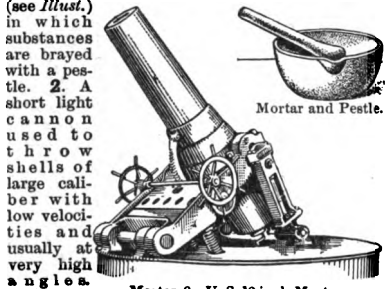
sin. **3.** So severe as to be thought of as threatening death; as, *mortal* fear. **4.** Of or pertaining to death or its occasion; deathly; as, the *mortal* hour. **5.** Human; belonging to man, who is mortal; as, *mortal* power. **6.** Wishing, or involving a wish, to kill; as, a *mortal* enemy. — **Syn.** See DEADLY. — *n.* A being that is subject to death; a human being; man. — **mor'tal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

mor-tal'i-ty (môr-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Condition, quality, or nature of being mortal. **2.** The death of large numbers; esp., number or rate of deaths.

mor'tar (môr'tẽr), *n.* **1.** A strong bowl-like vessel (see *Illust.*) in which substances are brayed with a pestle. **2.** A short light cannon used to throw shells of large caliber with low velocities and usually at very high angles.



Mortar and Pestle.

Mortar, 2. U. S. 12-inch Mortar.

3. A building material made of lime, cement, or plaster of Paris, with sand and water. — *v. t.* To plaster or make fast with mortar.

mortar board. **1.** A small square board with a handle beneath, for holding mortar. **2.** A kind of academic cap. *Colloq.* See *Illust.*

Mortar Board, 2.

mort'gage (-gĭj), *n.* **1.** A conditional conveyance of property, as security for the payment of a debt, etc., to become void upon settlement of the obligation. **2.** The instrument, or legal paper, making a mortgage conveyance. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** *Law.* To make a mortgage conveyance of; as, to *mortgage* a house. **2.** To pledge; give as security; as, to *mortgage* one's income.

mort'ga-gee' (-gĭ-jē'), *n.* The person to whom property is mortgaged.

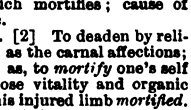
mort'ga-gor' (môr'gĭ-jôr'; môr'gĭ-jẽr), *n.* Also **-gag-er** (môr'gĭ-jẽr). One who gives a mortgage.

mor'tice. Var. of MORTISE.

mor'ti-fi-ca'tion (môr'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A mortifying or state of being mortified; esp., *Med.*, gangrene. **2.** That which mortifies; cause of humiliation, chagrin, etc.

mor'ti-fy (môr'tĭ-fī), *v. t.* [2] To deaden by religious or other discipline, as the carnal affections; hence, to abase; humble; as, to *mortify* one's self by fasting. — *v. i.* To lose vitality and organic structure; gangrene; as, his injured limb *mortified*.

mor'tise (-tĭs), *n.* A cavity, hole, or the like, as in a timber, into or through which some other part fits or passes. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To join or fasten securely; esp., to join or fasten by a tenon and mortise. **2.** To cut or make a mortise in.



a Mortise, 1; *b* Tenon.

mor'tu-a-ry (môr'tŭ-ā-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to the burial of the dead or death or mourning. — *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). A place for the reception of the dead.

Mo-sa'ic (mō-zā'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Moses or the institutions or writings attributed to him.

mo-sa'ic, *n.* **1.** *Fine Arts.* A surface decoration made by inlaying small colored pieces in patterns. **2.** That which is so made; mosaic work. — *a.* Formed by mosaic; pertaining to or resembling mosaic.

Mo'ses (mō'zĕz), *n.* **1.** *Bible.* The great prophet and lawgiver who led the Israelites out of Egypt. **2.** Hence, a leader; also, a meek man. *Num.* xii. **3.**

mosk. Var. of MOSQUE.

Mos'lem (mŏz'lĕm; mŏs'-), *n.*; *pl.* MOSLEMS (-lĕmz), *or collectively* MOSLEM. A Mussulman; an orthodox Mohammedan. — *a.* Mohammedan.

mosque (mŏsk), *n.* A Mohammedan temple.

mos-qui'to (mŏs-kē'tō), *n.*; *pl.* **-TOES** (-tōz). Any of certain two-winged insects, having a long proboscis adapted, in the females only, for puncturing the skin. Some species transmit the organisms that produce malaria, yellow fever, etc.

moss (mŏs), *n.* **1.** Any of various plants with small, leafy stems, growing on earth, on bark, etc. **2.** Any of various lichens; as, Iceland *moss*.

moss'y (mŏs'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Overgrown or covered with or as with moss; as, a *mossy* bank. **2.** Resembling moss; as, *mossy* green. — **-i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

most (mōst), *a.*; *superl.* of MORE. **1.** Greatest in number, quantity, size, or extent; — often as superlative of *many*, *much*; nearly all; as, *most* men agree with him. **2.** Greatest in degree; as, he has the *most* need of it. — *n.* **1.** The greatest or largest quantity, amount, etc.; as, the one who bids *most*. **2.** [Construed as *pl.*] The greatest or largest number (of an aggregate); as, *most* of us are here. **3.** The utmost; greatest possible amount, value, degree, result, or the like; as, to make the *most* of. — *adv.* **1.** In the greatest degree or to the greatest extent. Placed before an adjective or adverb, *most* is used to form the superlative degree; as, *most* illustrious; *most* rapidly. See §§ 3, 4. **2.** Almost; nearly. *Now Colloq.*

most'ly (mōst'lĭ), *adv.* For the greatest part.

mote (mōt), *n.* A small particle, as of floating dust.

moth (mŏth), *n.*; *pl.* MOTHS (mŏthz). **1.** A small insect whose larva feeds on woolens, furs, etc. **2.** Any of that group of four-winged, usually nocturnal, insects to which the moth (def. 1) belongs, allied to the butterflies but having, usually, a stouter body, smaller wings, and less brilliant coloring. See INSECTS, *Illust.*

moth'er (mŭth'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A bacterial film or membrane developed on alcoholic liquids undergoing acetic fermentation. It is added to wine or cider to produce vinegar. Called also **mother of vinegar.**

moth'er, *n.* **1.** A female parent. **2.** Source of birth or origin; as, solitude is the *mother* of thought. **3.** Used as a title of an abbess or the like. — *v. t.* To be or act as a mother to.

moth'er-hood (-hŏod), *n.* State of being a mother.

moth'er-in-law', *n.*; *pl.* MOTHERS-IN-LAW. Mother of one's husband or wife.

moth'er-less, *a.* Destitute of a living mother.

moth'er-ly, *a.* [4] Of, pertaining to, like, suitable for, or characteristic of, a mother; tender.

Syn. MOTHERLY, MATERNAL. Maternal oftener refers to actual motherhood; motherly often suggests such tenderness or sympathy as a mother shows; as, the *maternal* instinct; a *motherly* woman.

moth'er-of-pearl', *n.* The hard pearly inside layer of pearl oysters, river mussels, etc.

mother wit. Natural or native wit or sense.

mo'tion (mō'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act, process, or state of changing place; movement; — opposed to *rest;*

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as, the *motion* of a ship. **2.** Mental act or impulse; as, he did it of his own *motion*. **3.** A proposal, esp. a formal one in a deliberative body; as, a *motion* to adjourn. **4.** *pl.* Movements; actions.

Syn. MOTION, MOVEMENT, MOVE. Motion may be employed with reference to anything not at rest; movement oftener suggests a definite, regulated, or (esp.) progressive motion; as, the water is always in *motion*; a backward *movement*. A move is a definite change of position or a step, usually in executing a purpose; as, the next *move* in the game.

—*v. i.* To gesture, as with the hand.—*v. t.* To direct or invite by a motion, as of the hand.

mo'tion-less, *a.* Without motion; being at rest.

motion picture. = MOVING PICTURE.

mo'tive (mō'tĭv), *n.* That which incites to action, prompts or excites to choice, or moves the will.

Syn. MOTIVE, INDUCEMENT, INCENTIVE, IMPULSE. A motive is in general a consideration determining choice or inducing action; an inducement is consideration held out to persuade, esp. to some particular action; an incentive stirs or incites to performance; an impulse implies acting on the spur of the moment; as, his *motive* was to avoid trouble; wealth and honor are *inducements* to industry; obstacles are often *incentives* to industry; he yielded to *impulse*. See CAUSE.

—*a.* Causing motion; pertaining to motion.

mot'ley (mŏt'lĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Variegated in color. **2.** Composed of diverse parts; as, a *motley* crowd.

mo'tor (mō'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One that imparts motion. **2.** *Mach.* A prime mover, as an engine or water wheel; esp.: **a** An electric motor. **b** A small engine for an automobile, boat, etc. **3.** An automobile. — *v. i.* To ride in, or travel by, an automobile.

motor boat, *or* **mo'tor-boat'**, *n.* A boat propelled by a motor.

motor car, *or* **mo'tor-car'**, *n.* An automobile.

motor cycle, *or* **mo'tor-cy'cle**, *n.* A bicycle propelled by a motor.

mo'tor-ist, *n.* One who motors, esp. habitually.

mo'tor-ize (mō'tẽr-īz), *v. t.* To substitute motor-driven vehicles, or automobiles, for the horses and horse-drawn vehicles of (a fire department, city, etc.)— **mo'tor-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

mo'tor-man (mō'tẽr-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man who drives a motor; esp., the driver of an electric car or electric locomotive.

mot'tle (mŏt'l), *v. t.* [1] To mark with spots or blotches; spot; blotch.

mot'to (mŏt'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOES (-ōz). A sentence, phrase, or word inscribed on anything, as an escutcheon or a ring, as appropriate to, or indicative of, its character or use; also, a short pithy expression of a guiding principle; a maxim.

mould, mould'er, moult, etc. Vars. of MOLD, etc.

mound (mound), *n.* An artificial elevation of earth; rampart; also, a natural hillock or knoll.

mount (mount), *n.* A mountain; high hill; — now poetical, except in names; as, *Mount* Sinai.

mount, *v. i.* **1.** To rise; ascend — often with *up*. **2.** To get up (on something, as a platform); esp., to seat one's self on an animal for riding. **3.** To rise or increase in amount; as, debts *mount* fast.

—*v. t.* **1.** To ascend; climb; place or seat one's self on. **2.** To put or place (on something elevated). **3.** To cause to mount, or get on horseback. **4.** To put upon anything that sustains and fits for use or that preserves, as a gun on a carriage, a map on cloth, etc. **5.** To furnish with necessary belongings, esp. for exhibition; as, to *mount* a play. — **Syn.** See ASCEND. — *n.* That on which a person or thing is mounted; esp., a saddle horse

moun'tain (moun'tĭn), *n.* Any elevation higher than a hill, and often abrupt, but without great extent of surface at its summit.

moun'tain-eer' (-tĭ-nēr'), *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of a mountain region. **2.** A mountain climber.

moun'tain-ous (moun'tĭ-nŭs), *a.* [4] Containing, or abounding in, mountains; like a mountain.

moun'te-bank (moun'tē-băŋk), *n.* **1.** One who publicly sells quack medicines. **2.** An unscrupulous pretender; quack. — **Syn.** See IMPOSTOR.

mount'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one that mounts. **2.** That which serves as a mount; setting.

mourn (mōrn), *v. i. & t.* To express or to feel sorrow; esp., to lament some one's death.—**Syn.** See GRIEVE. — **mourn'er** (mōr'nẽr), *n.* [8].

mourn'ful (mōrn'fo͝ol), *a.* [4] **1.** Full of, expressing, or indicating, sorrow; as, *mournful* looks. **2.** Causing sorrow; saddening; as, *mournful* news. — **Syn.** Sorrowful, lugubrious, sad, doleful, dolorous. — **mourn'ful-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

mourn'ing, *vb. n.* **1.** Act of sorrowing, esp. for a person's death; lamentation. **2.** Garb, drapery, or emblems indicative of grief, esp. clothing, or a badge, of black. — **mourning cloak**, a purplish brown butterfly, with a broad yellow border to the wings.

mouse (mous), *n.*; *pl.* MICE (mīs). Any of numerous species of small rodents, esp. the common house mouse.—(mouz), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To hunt and catch mice. **2.** To hunt slyly or diligently; as, to *mouse* about. — **mous'er** (mouz'ẽr), *n.* [8].

mous-tache' (mŭs-tăsh'). Var. of MUSTACHE.

mouth (mouth), *n.*; *pl.* MOUTHS (mouthz). **1.** The opening through which an animal receives food; also, the cavity containing the tongue and teeth, or surrounding parts. **2.** An opening suggestive of a mouth; as, the *mouth* of a river. **3.** A wry face; a grimace. — (mouth), *v. t.* **1.** To utter with a voice affectedly big or swelling; declaim. **2.** To seize with mouth or teeth. — *v. i.* To declaim; rant. — **mouth'er** (mouth'ẽr), *n.* [8].

mouth'ful (mouth'fo͝ol), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). **1.** As much as the mouth holds, or as is put into the mouth at one time. **2.** A small quantity.

mouth'piece' (-pēs'), *n.* **1.** Something placed at or forming a mouth. **2.** The part of a musical or other instrument to which the mouth is applied. **3.** A spokesman; as, the *mouthpiece* of his party.

mov'a-ble (mōv'ă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being moved; not fixed or stationary. **2.** Changing from one date to another; as, *movable* church feasts. — *n.* A thing capable of being moved, as an article of furniture; — usually in the *pl.*

move (mōv), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To change the place or position of; shift; as, to *move* a house. **2.** To set or keep in motion; stir; drive; actuate; as, the wind *moves* the reeds. **3.** To excite to action; impel; as, fear *moved* him to recant. **4.** To arouse the feelings or passions of; as, the pitiful tale *moved* them. **5.** To propose, esp. in a deliberative assembly; as, I *move* we adjourn.

Syn. MOVE, ACTUATE, IMPEL, PROMPT, INCITE, INSTIGATE. **Move** is the general term for stirring one to action; **actuate** suggests motive; as, argument could not *move* him; *actuated* by malice. To **impel** is to move as if by a push forward; to **prompt** is to stimulate to act, as by suggestion; as, *impelled* by ambition; the sight of the orange *prompted* the child to reach out its hand. **Incite** and **instigate** agree in the idea of stirring to action; to *instigate* is commonly to incite to evil; as, *incited* to noble deeds; an assault *instigated* by enemies.

—*v. i.* **1.** To change place, position, or posture; stir; proceed; advance. **2.** To exercise one's activities; as, to *move* in society. **3.** To act; begin to act; as, to *move* in a matter. **4.** To change residence. **5.** To make an appeal, application, or the like; — used with *for*; as, the plaintiff *moved* for a rehearing. — *n.* Act of moving; a movement; as: **a** An act for the attainment of an object. **b** A moving from a fixed position. **c** Change of place or habitation. — **Syn.** See MOTION.

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move'a-ble (mōōv'ȧ-b'l). Var. of MOVABLE.
move'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** A moving; change of place or position. **2.** A system of mechanism for transmitting or transforming motion, as in a watch. **3.** A series of acts tending toward some end; as, the reform *movement*. **4.** *Music.* A structural division of an extended composition. **5.** An act of evacuation of the bowels. — **Syn.** See MOTION.
mov'er (mōōv'ẽr), *n.* One that moves.
mov'ie (mōōv'ĭ), *n.* A moving picture or a moving-picture show; also, in *pl.* with *the*, moving-picture shows as a class. *Slang or Colloq.*
mov'ing (-ĭng), *p. a.* [4] **1.** Changing place or posture; causing motion, movement, or action. **2.** Affecting; pathetic. — **Syn.** See AFFECTING.
moving picture. A series of pictures, usually taken with a special machine (see CINEMATOGRAPH), presented to the eye, as by throwing on a screen, in such rapid succession that the objects themselves seem to move (see KINETOSCOPE).
mow (mou), *n.* A heap or mass of hay or of sheaves of grain stowed in a barn; also, the place in a barn for such stowing. — *v. t.* To lay, as hay, in a mow.
mow (mō; mou), *v. i.* To grimace.
mow (mō), *v. t.*, *pret.* MOWED (mōd); *p. p.* MOWED or MOWN (mōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MOW'ING. **1.** To cut down, as grass. **2.** To cut the grass from. — *v. i.* to cut grass, etc. — **mow'er** (-ẽr), *n.* [8].
Mr. (mĭs'tẽr). Written form of the title Mister.
Mrs. (-ĭs; -ĭz). Written form of the title Mistress.
much (mŭch), *a.*; *compar.* MORE; *superl.* MOST. Great in quantity, extent, or duration. — *n.* **1.** A great or an indefinite quantity.

☞ *Much* in this sense may be regarded as an adjective qualifying a word unexpressed, and may, therefore, be modified by *as*, *so*, *too*, *very*; as, you have as *much* as I.

2. A thing uncommon, noticeable, or considerable; as, it is *much* to be gentle. — *adv.* **1.** To a great degree or extent; as, I am *much* obliged to you. **2.** Nearly; almost; as, they are *much* of an age.
mu'ci-lage (mū'sĭ-lĭj), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A gelatinous substance in certain plants. **2.** A solution of gum, or the like, in water, used as an adhesive.
mu'ci-lag'i-nous (-lăj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to, or like, mucilage; moist and sticky.
muck (mŭk), *n.* **1.** Moist dung; manure. **2.** Any impure or decayed peat or black swamp earth, esp. when used as a manure. **3.** Filth; dirt.
muck'rake' (mŭk'rāk'), *v. i.* [1] To seek for, expose, or charge, esp. habitually, corruption on the part of public men and corporations. — **muck'rak'er**, *n.* [8].
muck'y (-ĭ), *a.* [3] Filthy with muck; miry.
mu'cous (mū'kŭs), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling, mucus. **2.** Secreting or containing mucus. — **mucous membrane**, *Anat.*, the lining membrane of the passages and cavities of the body that communicate with the exterior.
mu'cus (mū'kŭs), *n.* A viscid, slippery secretion of mucous membranes, which it moistens.
mud (mŭd), *n.* Soft, wet earth; mire.
mud'dle (mŭd'l), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To cloud or stupefy; stupefy with liquor. **2.** To mix confusedly; make a mess of; as, to *muddle* one's task. — *v. i.* To think or act in a confused, aimless way. — *n.* A state of confusion; a mess. — **mud'dler** (-lẽr), *n.* [8].
mud'dy (-ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Abounding in mud. smeared, dashed, or turbid with or as with mud. **2.** Not clear or bright; cloudy; as, a *muddy* complexion. — **Syn.** See TURBID. — *v. t.* [2] **1.** To soil with mud; dirty; as, to *muddy* one's gloves. **2.** To cloud; make dull or heavy; as, a *muddied* style. — **mud'di-ly**, *adv.* — **-di-ness**, *n.* [8].
mu-ez'zin (mū-ĕz'ĭn), *n.* A Mohammedan crier of the hour of prayer. See MINARET.
muff (mŭf), *n.* **1.** A soft, thick cover into which both hands may be thrust from the opposite ends to protect them from the cold. **2.** *Colloq.* a A stupid person. b A bungler. **3.** A bungling; *Baseball*, failure to hold a ball in attempting to catch it. — *v. t. & i.* To handle awkwardly; bungle.
muf'fin (mŭf'ĭn), *n.* A small light cake slightly sweetened, served hot for breakfast or tea.
muf'fle (-'l), *n.* Anything with which another thing is muffled. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To wrap up so as to conceal or protect. **2.** To prevent seeing, hearing, or speaking, by wraps bound about the head. **3.** To deaden the sound of; as, to *muffle* an oar or the exhaust of an engine.
muf'fler (-lẽr), *n.* **1.** Anything used in muffling; as: a A scarf for the throat. b A sort of veil or scarf for women. **2.** *Mach.* Any of various devices for deadening noises.
mug (mŭg), *n.* **1.** A kind of earthen or metal drinking cup. **2.** The quantity a mug holds.
mug'gy (mŭg'ĭ), *a.* [3] Warm, damp, and close; as, *muggy* weather. — **mug'gi-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*
mug'wump' (-wŭmp'), *n.* Originally, a bolter from the Republican party in 1884; hence, an independent in politics. *Political Cant, U. S.*
Mu-ham'mad-an (mōō-hăm'ȧ-dăn), **Mu-ham'med-an**, *a. & n.* Mohammedan.
mu-lat'to (mū-lăt'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOES (-ōz). The offspring of a white person and a negro.
mul'ber-ry (mŭl'bĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). Any of several trees bearing berrylike fruit, usually dark purple; also, the fruit. See TREES, *Illust.*
mulch (mŭlch; mŭlsh), *n.* Any substance, as straw, used to protect the roots of plants from heat, cold, or drought. — *v. t.* To cover with mulch.
mulct (mŭlkt), *n.* A fine or penalty. — *v. t.* To fine for an offense or misdemeanor; hence, to deprive of, as by way of punishment.
mule (mūl), *n.* **1.** The offspring of a male ass and a mare. **2.** A very stubborn person. *Collog.* **3.** A kind of spinning machine; a spinning jenny.
mu'le-teer' (mū'lĕ-tēr'), *n.* A driver of mules.
mul'ish (mūl'ĭsh), *a.* [4] Like a mule; hence, sullen; stubborn. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
mull (mŭl), *n.* A thin, soft muslin.
mull, *v. t.* To heat, sweeten, and spice, as wine.
mul'lein (mŭl'ĭn), **mul'len** (-ĕn), *n.* A tall herb having coarse leaves, and flowers in dense spikes.
mul'let (mŭl'ĕt), *n.* Any of various fresh-water or salt-water fishes.
mul'ley (mŭl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LEYS. A hornless animal. *U. S.* — *a.* Hornless; polled; — said of beef cattle.
mul'lion (mŭl'yŭn), *n.* *Arch.* A vertical bar or pier between window lights, screens, etc. — *v. t.* To furnish or divide with a mullion or mullions.

Mullion.
a a Mullions; *b b* Transom.

mul'ti-fa'ri-ous (-tĭ-fā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [4] Having great diversity or variety; diversified. — **-fa'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
mul'ti-form (-fôrm), *a.* [4] Having many forms or shapes.
mul'ti-graph (mŭl'tĭ-grăf), *n.* A combined rotary typesetting and printing machine.
mul'ti-ped (mŭl'tĭ-pĕd), *or* **-pede** (-pēd), *a.* Having many feet. — *n.* A multiped animal.
mul'ti-ple (-p'l), *a.* Containing more than one; manifold; having several or many parts. — *n.* Product of one number multiplied by another.
mul'ti-pli'a-ble (-plī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That can be multiplied.
mul'ti-pli-cand' (-plĭ-kănd'; mŭl'tĭ-plĭ-kănd'), *n.*

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Math. The number that is to be multiplied by another number called the *multiplier*.

mul'ti-pli-ca'tion (mŭl'tĭ-plĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of multiplying; state of being multiplied. **2.** Process of repeating or adding any given number or quantity a certain number of times; commonly, the process of ascertaining by a briefer computation the result of such repeated additions, or the rule for doing so; — the inverse of *division*. The sign of multiplication is ×, read *multiplied by*.

mul'ti-plic'i-ty (-plĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being multiple, or various; also, a multitude.

mul'ti-pli'er (mŭl'tĭ-plī'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One that multiplies or increases, as in number. **2.** *Math.* The number by which another number is multiplied.

mul'ti-ply (mŭl'tĭ-plī), *v. t.* [2] **1.** To increase in number. **2.** *Math.* To find the product of by multiplication; as, 7 *multiplied* by 8 = 56. — *v. i.* **1.** To become greater in number; become numerous. **2.** *Math.* To perform multiplication.

mul'ti-tude (-tūd), *n.* **1.** A crowd; a large assembly. **2.** A great number of persons or things, regarded collectively; as, a *multitude* of stars.

Syn. MULTITUDE, CROWD, THRONG. Multitude implies great numbers; crowd denotes a multitude closely gathered or packed together without order; throng, often suggesting a moving multitude, heightens the suggestion of close pressure.

mul'ti-tu'di-nous (-tū'dĭ-nŭs), *a.* [4] Consisting of a multitude; great in number, extent, or variety. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

mum (mŭm), *a.* [3] Silent. — *interj.* Be silent!

mum'ble (mŭm'b'l), *v. i. & t.* [1] **1.** To speak thickly or obscurely with the lips partly closed; mutter. **2.** To chew softly with closed lips, or with little use of the teeth. — *n.* A mumbling.

mum'mer (-ẽr), *n.* A mime; masker; buffoon.

mum'mer-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-MERIES** (-ĭz). **1.** Masking, as by mummers. **2.** Farcical show; ceremonies regarded as ridiculous, hypocritical, etc.

mum'mi-fy (mŭm'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To embalm and dry as a mummy; make into or like a mummy.

mum'my (mŭm'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-MIES** (-ĭz). A corpse treated with preservatives after the manner of the ancient Egyptians.

mumps (mŭmps), *n. Med.* An infectious disorder marked by inflammation of the parotid glands.

munch (mŭnch), *v. t. & i.* To chew with a grinding, crunching sound, as a beast chews provender.

mun'dane (mŭn'dān), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to the world; worldly; earthly. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

mu-nic'i-pal (mū-nĭs'ĭ-păl), *a.* **1.** Enjoying a local self-government; — said of a corporation such as a town, borough, or city. **2.** Of or pertaining to such a corporation; as, *municipal* buildings.

mu-nic'i-pal'i-ty (-păl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). A town, city, etc., having local self-government.

mu-nif'i-cence (-nĭf'ĭ-sĕns), *n.* Quality or state of being munificent; lavish generosity.

mu-nif'i-cent (-nĭf'ĭ-sĕnt), *a.* [4] Very liberal in giving; lavish; also, marked by great liberality. — **Syn.** See LIBERAL. — **-cent-ly**, *adv.* [8].

mu'ni-ments (mū'nĭ-mĕnts) *n. pl. Law.* The evidences or writings enabling one to defend the title to property; esp., title deeds and papers.

mu-ni'tion (mū-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Ammunition; also, stores and provisions; necessary equipment.

mu'ral (mū'răl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a wall; being on, in, or against a wall; as, *mural* paintings. **2.** Resembling a wall.

mur'der (mûr'dẽr), *n. Law.* The offense of unlawfully killing a human being with malice aforethought. — *v. t.* **1.** To commit murder. **2.** *Fig.*: To spoil; mangle; as, to *murder* a song. — **Syn.** See KILL. — **mur'der-er**, *n.* [8]. — **-ess**, *n. fem.* [8].

mur'der-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to, or causing, murder or bloodshed; bloody; bloodthirsty. — **mur'der-ous-ly**, *adv.* [8].

mu'ri-at'ic (mū'rĭ-ăt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to brine or salt. *Obs.*, exc. in *muriatic acid*, hydrochloric acid.

murk (mûrk), *n.* Darkness; gloom.

murk'y (mûr'kĭ), *a.* [3] Dark; obscure; gloomy. — **murk'i-ly** (-kĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [8] — **i-ness**, *n.* [8].

mur'mur (mûr'mûr), *n.* **1.** A low, confused, indistinct sound, as of running water. **2.** A low, muttered complaint; a grumble; mutter; as, the *murmurs* of dissatisfied workmen. — *v. i. & t.* To make, or utter with or in, a murmur. — **-er**, *n.* [8].

mur'mur-ing, *a.* Making a low confused sound; complaining in a low or muttering voice.

mur'rain (mŭr'ĭn), *n.* Any of several infectious diseases of cattle, as anthrax.

mus'cle (mŭs''l), *n.* **1.** *a* An organ or mass of tissue whose special function is to exert physical force. *b* The peculiar tissue of such an organ. **2.** Muscular strength or development. *Colloq.*

Mus'co-vite (mŭs'kō-vīt), *a.* Of or pert. to Muscovy (ancient Russia) or, sometimes, Moscow; hence, Russian. — *n.* An inhabitant of Muscovy; a Russian.

mus'cu-lar (mŭs'kū-lẽr), *a.* [4] **1.** Of or pertaining to, or consisting of, a muscle or muscles. **2.** Having well-developed muscles; brawny; strong.

mus'cu-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being muscular.

muse (mūz), *v. i. & t.* [1] To meditate; ponder. — *n.* Absorbing thought; hence, absence of mind.

Muse, *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* One of the nine sister goddesses of song and poetry, and of the arts and sciences; — often in *pl.* They are Calliope, Clio, Erato, Euterpe, Melpomene, Polyhymnia, Terpsichore, Thalia, and Urania. **2.** *[l. c.]* A peculiar power of, or inspiration to, poetry.

mu-se'um (mū-zē'ŭm), *n.* A building or part of a building for a collection of natural, scientific, or literary curiosities or objects of interest, or of works of art; also, the collection.

mush (mŭsh), *n.* **1.** Meal (esp. Indian meal) boiled in water. *U. S.* **2.** Anything soft and thick, like mush.

mush'room (mŭsh'rōōm), *n.* **1.** Any of various fleshy fungi; popularly, any edible fungus of this class. The poisonous species are commonly called *toadstools*. **2.** Something like, or suggestive of, a mushroom, as in rapidity of growth. — *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to mushrooms. **2.** Resembling mushrooms, as in rapidity of growth.

mush'y (mŭsh'ĭ), *a.* [3] Like mush; good-naturedly weak and effusive; weakly sentimental.

mu'sic (mū'zĭk), *n.* **1.** Melody or harmony generally; as, the *music* of the streams. **2.** The science or art of pleasing, expressive, or intelligible combination of tones. **3.** A composition made in accordance with the rules of this art.

mu'si-cal (mū'zĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Of or pertaining to music or its notation or performance; as, *musical* instruments. **2.** Having the pleasing qualities of music; melodious; harmonious; as, a *musical* voice. **3.** Fond of music; as, a *musical* family. — **mu'si-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

mu'si-cale' (-kăl'), *n.* A social entertainment, usually private, devoted chiefly to music.

mu-si'cian (mū-zĭsh'ăn), *n.* One skilled in music; esp., a professional singer, musical performer, etc.

mus'ing (mūz'ĭng), *p. a.* Meditative. — **mus'ing-ly**, *adv.* [8].

musk (mŭsk), *n.* **1.** A substance obtained from the male musk deer. It is used as the basis for many perfumes. **2.** The odor of musk.

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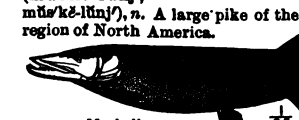
musk deer. A small hoofed quadruped of high altitudes of central Asia. It is about three feet long and twenty inches high and is hornless in both sexes. The males (from which musk is obtained) have long upper canine teeth.

Musk Deer. ($\frac{1}{12}$)

mus'kel-lunge (mŭs'kĕ-lŭnj; mŭs'kĕ-lŭnj'), *n.* A large pike of the Great Lakes region of North America.


Muskellunge. $\frac{1}{25}$

mus'ket (mŭs'kĕt), *n.* A hand firearm formerly carried by soldiers, esp. the infantry.

mus'ket-eer' (-ēr'), *n.* A soldier armed with a musket.

mus'ket-ry (mŭs'kĕt-rĭ), *n.* **1.** Muskets collectively. **2.** The fire of, or the art of firing, muskets.

musk'mel'on (mŭsk'mĕl'ŭn), *n.* The fruit of a plant of the cucumber family; also, the plant.

musk ox. A hollow-horned hoofed quadruped, now confined to Greenland and northern North America. See HOOFED ANIMALS, *Illust.*

musk'rat' (mŭsk'răt'), *n.* A large aquatic rodent, of North America, yielding valuable fur.

musk'y (mŭs'kĭ), *a.* [3] Having an odor or taste of musk, or suggesting musk; scented with musk.

mus'lin (mŭs'lĭn), *n.* Any of various cotton cloths; as: a A very thin, fine, and soft plain cloth. b A stouter fabric, plain, printed, or dyed.

muss (mŭs), *n.* A state of disorder, or that which makes it, as rubbish. — *v. t.* **1.** To disarrange, as clothing. **2.** To mess. *All Colloq., U. S.*

mus'sel (-'l), *n.* Any of various bivalve molluska.

Mus'sul-man (mŭs'ŭl-măn), *n.; pl.* -MANS (-mănz). A Mohammedan.

must (mŭst), *n.* The expressed juice of the grape, or other fruit, before fermentation; new wine.

must, *v. t. & i.* To make or become musty.

must, *v. i.* or *auxiliary.* Used without inflection, as both *pres. & pret.* Infinitive and participles lacking. Am obliged, is obliged, are obliged, etc.; am (is, are, etc.) necessary to a character or result. — Syn. See OUGHT.

mus-tache' (mŭs-tăsh'), *n.* The beard growing on the upper lip; also, either side of this hair.

mus'tang (mŭs'tăng), *n.* The small, hardy, half-wild horse of Texas, New Mexico, etc.

mus'tard (-tărd), *n.* **1.** A plant of the cabbage family, with yellow flowers, and narrow pods. **2.** A pungent powder of ground mustard seed.

mus'ter (-tĕr), *v. t.* **1.** To assemble or gather, as troops, for roll call, parade, or the like. **2.** To summon together; collect and display; as, to *muster* one's resources or thoughts. — *n.* **1.** An assembling or review of troops or a ship's company, as for parade. **2.** The sum total of those assembled for muster; also, the roll of the men. **3.** Assemblage.

mus'ti-ness (-tĭ-nĕs), *n.* Musty state or quality.

mus'ty (mŭs'tĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Moldy; foul, or sour, and fetid. **2.** Spoiled by age; stale; trite.

mu'ta-bil'i-ty (mū'tȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being mutable.

mu'ta-ble (mū'tȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] **1.** Capable of, or subject to, mutation or change; as, fashions are *mutable.* **2.** Unstable; fickle; as, *mutable* in wishes.

mu-ta'tion (mū-tā'shŭn), *n.* Alteration in form or qualities.

mute (mūt), *a.* [3] **1.** Not speaking; silent; speechless; as, the prisoner stood *mute.* **2.** Incapable of speaking; dumb; also, unaccompanied by speech or sound; as, a *mute* boy; a *mute* appeal. **3.** *Phon.* Not uttered; silent; also, produced with a complete momentary closure of some part of the oral passage; — said of certain letters, as *p, b, d, g, k, t.* — Syn. See DUMB. — *n.* **1.** One who does not speak; as, a deaf-*mute.* **2.** *Phon.* A mute letter. — **mute'ly,** *adv.* [8] — **mute'ness,** *n.* [8].

mu'ti-late (mū'tĭ-lāt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To cut off or remove a limb or essential part of; maim; hack; as, to *mutilate* a statue. **2.** To destroy or remove a material part of, so as to render imperfect; as, to *mutilate* a book. — **mu'ti-la'tor** (-lā'tĕr), *n.* [8].

mu'ti-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of mutilating.

mu'ti-neer' (-tĭ-nēr'), *n.* One guilty of mutiny. — *v. i.* To mutiny.

mu'ti-nous (mū'tĭ-nŭs), *a.* [4] Disposed to, or marked by, mutiny. — **mu'ti-nous-ly,** *adv.* — **mu'ti-nous-ness,** *n.* [8].

mu'ti-ny (-nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). Insurrection against, or refusal to obey, constituted or rightful authority, esp. military or naval authority; insubordination. — Syn. See REBELLION. — *v. i.* [2] To excite, or to be guilty of, mutiny.

mut'ter (mŭt'ĕr), *v. i.* To speak indistinctly or with a low voice and lips partly closed; esp., to grumble complainingly or angrily; growl. — *n.* Repressed or obscure utterance; a murmur.

mut'ton (mŭt'n), *n.* The flesh of sheep.

mu'tu-al (mū'tū-ăl), *a.* **1.** Reciprocally acting or related; reciprocal; interchanged; as, *mutual* love; a *mutual* promise. **2.** Possessed, experienced, or done by two or more at the same time; common; joint; as, a *mutual* effort. — **-ly,** *adv.* [8].

Syn. MUTUAL, COMMON. That is common in which two or more share (esp.) equally or alike; mutual properly implies reciprocal action; as, sorrow is *common* to all; *mutual* esteem. *Mutual* is sometimes found even among good writers in the sense of *common;* as, "Our *Mutual* Friend." But this sense of *mutual* is contrary to the best usage.

mu'tu-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being mutual.

muz'zle (mŭz''l), *n.* **1.** The projecting jaws and nose of an animal, as a horse or ape. **2.** The mouth of a thing, as a gun. **3.** A fastening or covering (as a band or cage) for the mouth of an animal, to prevent eating or biting. — *v. t.* [1] To bind the muzzle of; fasten the mouth of; fig., to bind; gag; as, to *muzzle* a talkative official.

muz'zle-load'ing, *a.* Loading at the muzzle.

my (mī), *pron. & a.* Of or belonging to me; — used attributively. Cf. MINE.

my-ce'li-um (mi-sē'lĭ-ŭm), *n. Bot.* The mass of threadlike elements forming the vegetative portion of the thallus in fungi.

my-col'o-gy (mī-kŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* The branch of botany dealing with fungi.

my-o'pi-a (mī-ō'pĭ-ȧ), *n. Med.* Nearsightedness.

my-op'ic (-ŏp'ĭk), *a.* Nearsighted.

myr'i-ad (mĭr'ĭ-ăd), *n.* **1.** The number of ten thousand. **2.** An immense or indefinitely large number; as, *myriads* of stars. — *a.* Innumerable.

myr'i-a-pod' (-ȧ-pŏd'), *n.* Any of various arthropods including the millepedes and the centipedes.

Myr'mi-don (mûr'mĭ-dŏn), *n.; pl.* E. -DONS (-dŏnz), L. -DONES (mĕr-mĭd'ŏ-nēz). **1.** *Gr. Myth.* One of a fierce tribe or troop of ancient Thessaly. **2.** [*l. c.*] One who executes orders without protest or pity.

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myrrh (mûr), *n.* A yellowish brown aromatic gum resin with a bitter, slightly pungent taste.

myr'tle (mûr't'l), *n.* **1.** A shrub with evergreen leaves and white or rosy flowers, followed by black berries. **2.** In the U. S.: **a** The periwinkle. **b** A California tree with aromatic evergreen foliage and small umbellate flowers followed by olive-like drupes.

my-self' (mī-sĕlf'), *pron.; pl.* OURSELVES (our-sĕlvz'). An emphasized form for *I* or *me*.

mys-te'ri-ous (mĭs-tē'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to mystery; containing or implying a mystery; obscure. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

Syn. Secret, occult, dark, cabalistic, mystic, unfathomable, impenetrable, inexplicable. — MYSTERIOUS, MYSTIC. That is mysterious which excites, and at the same time baffles, wonder or curiosity; mystic suggests that which has secret significance; as, a *mysterious* sound; *mystic* rites.

mys'ter-y (mĭs'tĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* **-TERIES** (-ĭz). **1.** A profound secret; something unknown or concealed; hence, something, as a religious truth or fact, beyond human comprehension. **2.** A kind of medieval drama based on Scriptural subjects.

mys'tic (mĭs'tĭk), *n.* One who believes in the doctrine of mysticism; one who seeks union with the Deity by contemplation, etc.

mys'tic (mĭs'tĭk) } *a.* [4] **1.** Remote from or
mys'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } beyond human comprehension; unknowable; mysterious; as, *mystic* characters. **2.** Pertaining to, or importing, mysticism; allegorical; emblematical; as, a *mystic* dance. — Syn. See MYSTERIOUS. — **mys'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

mys'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Mystic character or quality. **2.** The doctrine that reality or God may be known in an immediate insight differing from all ordinary sensation or reasoning.

mys'ti-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of mystifying, or state of being mystified.

mys'ti-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [2] **1.** To involve in mystery; make obscure or difficult to understand. **2.** To puzzle; bewilder. — Syn. See PUZZLE.

myth (mĭth), *n.* **1.** A legendary story, esp. one serving to explain some practice, belief, or the like, esp. in connection with religion. **2.** A person or thing whose existence is imaginary or not verifiable.

Syn. MYTH, LEGEND. In general, a myth deals with the actions of the gods or of godlike beings; a legend, though it may include supernatural incidents, concerns human beings.

myth'ic (mĭth'ĭk) } *a.* [4] Of or relating to
myth'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } myths; fabulous; imaginary. — **myth'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

myth'o-log'ic (mĭth'ō-lŏj'ĭk), **-log'i-cal**, *a.* Of or pert. to mythology; mythical. — **-i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

my-thol'o-gy (mĭ-thŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.; pl.* **-GIES** (-jĭz). **1.** The science treating of myths. **2.** A body of myths; esp., the collective myths of a people.

N

nab (năb), *v. t.;* NABBED (năbd); NAB'BING. To seize; catch suddenly; snatch. *Colloq.*

na'bob (nā'bŏb), *n.* **1.** A native deputy or viceroy in India under the Moguls. **2.** A very wealthy man.

na'cre (nā'kĕr), *n.* Mother-of-pearl.

na'dir (nā'dĕr), *n.* **1.** That point of the celestial sphere opposite the zenith. **2.** The lowest point.

nag (năg), *n.* A small riding horse; pony; *Colloq.*, any horse.

nag, *v. t. & i.;* NAGGED (năgd); NAG'GING (năg'ĭng). To annoy by persistent scolding or urging.

Na'hum (nā'hŭm), *n.* **1.** A prophet who predicted Nineveh's fall. **2.** A book of the Old Testament.

na'iad (nā'yăd; nī'ăd), *n.; L. pl.* NAIADES (nā'yă-dēz; nī'ă-). *Class. Myth.* One of the nymphs who lived in, and gave life to, lakes, rivers, and springs.

nail (nāl), *n.* **1.** The horny scale or plate on the fingers and toes of man, apes, etc. **2.** A slender, usually pointed piece of metal used esp. for driving into wood, etc. **3.** A measure of length for cloth, equal to 2¼ inches. — *v. t.* **1.** To fasten with a nail or nails. **2.** To secure; bind; hold, as to a bargain; hence, to catch; trap.

nain'sook (nān'sōōk; năn'-), *n.* A sort of muslin.

na-ïve (nä-ēv'), *a.* [4] Unaffectedly simple; ingenuous; artless. — **na-ïve'ly** (-lĭ), *adv.* [8].

‖ **na'ïve'té'** (nä'ēv'tā'), *n.* [F.] Quality or an instance of being naïve; ingenuousness; artlessness.

na'ked (nā'kĕd), *a.* [4] **1.** Having on no clothes or covering; nude; bare; uncovered. **2.** Destitute; bare of means; as, *naked* of comforts. **3.** Defenseless; unprotected. **4.** Without concealment or disguise; clear; plain; as, the *naked* truth. — **na'ked-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **na'ked-ness**, *n.* [8].

name (nām), *n.* **1.** The title by which any person or thing is known or designated. **2.** A descriptive appellation; epithet. **3.** Reputation; fame; as, to have a *name* for bravery. — Syn. Designation, denomination, title, appellation. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To give a distinctive name to; entitle; call: as, to *name* a child. **2.** To mention by name; as, to *name* the list of presidents. **3.** To nominate; appoint; specify; as, to *name* a day.

name'less, *a.* [4] **1.** Undistinguished; obscure; as, a *nameless* life. **2.** Anonymous; without a name; as, a *nameless* book. **3.** Unnamable; indescribable; as, a *nameless* horror. — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

name'ly (nām'lĭ), *adv.* That is to say; to wit.

name'sake' (-sāk'), *n.* One that has the same name as another; esp., one named after another.

nan-keen' (năn-kēn'), *n.* A kind of brownish yellow cotton cloth, originally brought from China.

Na'o-mi (nā'ō-mĭ; nā-ō'mĭ; -mĭ'), *n.* In the Bible, the mother-in-law of Ruth. See *Ruth* i.

nap (năp), *n.* Woolly or hairy surface of felt, cloth, plants, etc.; down.

nap, *v. i.;* NAPPED (năpt); NAP'PING. To have a short sleep; doze; be in a careless, unguarded state. — *n.* A short sleep; doze.

nape (nāp), *n.* The back part of the neck.

na'per-y (nā'pĕr-ĭ), *n.* Household, esp. table, linen.

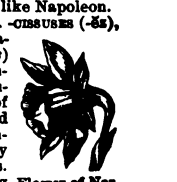
naph'tha (năf'thă), *n.* A volatile, inflammable petroleum product between gasoline and benzine.

nap'kin (năp'kĭn), *n.* A small towel or cloth, esp. one for wiping the fingers and lips at table.

na-po'le-on (nă-pō'lē-ŏn), *n.* A French gold coin of the value of 20 francs.

Na-po'le-on'ic (nă-pō'lē-ŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Napoleon I., or his family; like Napoleon.

nar-cis'sus (när-sĭs'ŭs), *n.; pl.* E. **-SUSES** (-ŭs), L. **-CISSI** (-sĭs'ī). **1.** *Bot.* Any of various plants of a genus (*Narcissus*) including the daffodils and the jonquil. **2.** [*cap.*] *Gr. Myth.* A beautiful youth, for unrequited love of whom Echo died. Nemesis caused him to fall in love with his own image in a fountain. He pined away and was changed into the narcissus.



Flower of Narcissus.

nar-cot'ic (-kŏt'ĭk), *a.* [4] Having the properties of, or operating as,

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a narcotic.— *n.* A drug, as opium, which in moderate doses relieves pain and produces sleep, but in poisonous doses produces coma, or death.

nar-rate' (nă-rāt'), *v. t.* [1] To tell; relate; detail.

nar-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of narrating; recital. **2.** That which is related; narrative; story. — **Syn.** Rehearsal, relation, tale. See NARRATIVE.

nar'ra-tive (năr'ă-tĭv), *n.* **1.** That which is narrated; story. **2.** Art or practice of narrating.

Syn. NARRATIVE, NARRATION, ACCOUNT, RECITAL. Narrative is commonly applied to that which is narrated; narration, to the act or process of narrating. Account is less formal than *narrative;* recital commonly implies a somewhat detailed relation. — *a.* [4] Pert. to, or of the nature of, narration.

nar-ra'tor (nă-rā'tĕr), *n.* One who narrates.

nar'row (năr'ō), *a.* [3] **1.** Of little breadth; not wide. **2.** Limited; circumscribed; as, a *narrow* space. **3.** Illiberal; bigoted; as, a *narrow* mind. **4.** Meager; straitened; as, in *narrow* circumstances. **5.** Close; near; as, a *narrow* escape.

Syn. NARROW, STRAIT. Strait adds to narrow the idea of closeness or restriction; as, "*strait* is the gate," and "*narrow* is the way"; a *narrow* road. Fig., *narrow* implies illiberality or intolerance; *strait*, strictness; as, *narrow* views; a *strait* sect. — *n.* A narrow passage; a strait;—usually in *pl.* — *v. t. & i.* To lessen in breadth; contract; limit.

nar'row-ly (năr'ō-lĭ), *adv.* **1.** With minute scrutiny; closely; carefully. **2.** With little margin or space; barely. **3.** Not broadly; illiberally.

nar'row-mind'ed (-mīn'dĕd), *a.* Illiberal; bigoted.

nar'row-ness, *n.* Narrow condition or quality.

nar'whal (năr'hwăl), *n.* An arctic cetacean the male of which has a long ivory tusk.

Narwhal. ($\frac{1}{50}$)

na'sal (nā'zăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Of or pertaining to the nose. **2.** Marked by resonance in the nasal passage, as *m*, *n*, *ng*. — *n.* **1.** A nasal speech sound, as *m*, *n*, *ng*. — **na-sal'i-ty** (nā-zăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

nas'cent (năs'ĕnt), *a.* Beginning to exist or to grow.

nas'ti-ly (năs'tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a nasty manner.

nas'ti-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being nasty.

nas-tur'tium (năs-tûr'shŭm), *n.* A pungent garden plant having red and yellow spurred flowers.

nas'ty (năs'tĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Disgustingly dirty; foul. **2.** Morally filthy; obscene; indecent. **3.** Seriously harmful or dangerous; bad; as, a *nasty* fall. **4.** Mean; dishonorable; ill-natured; as, a *nasty* trick. *Collog. in U. S.* — **Syn.** See DIRTY.

na'tal (nā'tăl), *a.* **1.** Native. **2.** Pertaining to, or dating from, one's birth.

Syn. NATAL, NATIVE. Native refers esp. to that which is associated with the place of birth; natal, esp. with the time of birth; as, a *native* country, *native* wit; one's *natal* hour.

na'tion (nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A people connected by ties of blood and generally having a common language, religion, customs, etc. **2.** The body of inhabitants of a country united under a single government. — **Syn.** See PEOPLE.

na'tion-al (năsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a nation.

na'tion-al-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* Devotion to, or advocacy of, national interests or national independence.

na'tion-al-ist, *n.* An advocate of nationalism.

na'tion-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State, quality, or relation of being, or belonging to, a nation; national character; political independence as a nation; statehood. **2.** A nation.

na'tion-al-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* A nationalizing, or state of being nationalized.

na'tion-al-ize (năsh'ŭn-ăl-Iz), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To make national; make a nation of. **2.** To vest the control, ownership, or the like, of in the nation.

na'tive (nā'tĭv), *a.* [4] **1.** Born with one; inherent; as, *native* courage. **2.** Of or pertaining to one as the place of one's birth, or because of the place or the circumstances of one's birth; as, *native* land, etc. **3.** Of minerals, etc., natural; not artificially prepared. **4.** Born in a particular place or country; as, *native* troops;—esp. of non-Caucasian peoples. **5.** Grown, produced, or originating in a particular place, region, or country; as, *native* fruit.

Syn. NATIVE, NATURAL, INDIGENOUS, ABORIGINAL, ORIGINAL. That is natural which belongs to something by nature, or is formed by nature; native often denotes, esp. in the case of qualities, that which is inborn or inherent; as, *natural* gifts, a *natural* lake; *native* good breeding. That is indigenous which is native, esp. to a soil, country, or climate; the word is occasionally used, like *native*, in the sense of inborn; as, an *indigenous* race, feelings *indigenous* to man. That is aboriginal which has no known predecessor; the word is esp. applied to the earliest known inhabitants of a country; that is original which precedes all others of its class; as, the *aboriginal* tribes of America; the *original* binding of a book. See NATAL.

— *n.* One born in a place or country referred to; an indigenous animal, fruit, or vegetable.

na-tiv'i-ty (nā-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Birth; the circumstances attending birth. **2.** [*cap.*] The birth of Christ.

nat'ty (năt'ĭ), *a.* [3] Trim; neat; tidy; spruce. — **nat'ti-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [8] — **nat'ti-ness**, *n.* [8].

nat'u-ral (năt'ū-răl), *a.* [4] **1.** Of, from, or by, birth; innate; inborn. **2.** Born out of wedlock; illegitimate; as, a *natural* child. **3.** In accordance with human nature; as, *natural* affection; also, of an animal, in accordance with the nature of its kind. **4.** In accordance with, or determined by, nature; normal; as, a *natural* death. **5.** Not artificial; as, a *natural* gesture. **6.** True to nature; as, a portrait is *natural*. **7.** Pertaining to nature, or the physical universe; relating to a special department of nature; as, *natural* history. **8.** In accordance with the circumstances of the case or with ordinary experience; as, a *natural* conclusion. **9.** *Music.* Having neither a flat nor a sharp for its signature; written without flats or sharps. — **Syn.** See NATIVE. — **natural history**, formerly, the study of animals, plants, minerals, and other natural objects. Now, commonly, the study of these subjects, esp. animals, in a more or less popular or superficial way. — **n. philosophy.** a Originally, the study of nature in general. b Physics. — *n. Music.* a A white key, as of a piano. b A character [♮] used to remove the effect of a sharp or flat preceding it. c A note or tone affected by a sign ♮.

nat'u-ral-ist, *n.* One versed in natural history, esp. zoölogy.

nat'u-ral-is'tic (-Is'tĭk), *a.* [4] Natural; realistic.

nat'u-ral-i-za'tion (-ăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* A naturalizing; state of being naturalized.

nat'u-ral-ize (năt'ū-răl-Iz), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To confer the rights and privileges of a native subject or citizen on. **2.** To receive or adopt as native, natural, or vernacular; as, to *naturalize* a foreign word. **3.** To acclimate; as, to *naturalize* a fruit.

nat'u-ral-ly, *adv.* In a natural manner.

nat'u-ral-ness, *n.* Natural state or quality.

na'ture (nā'tŭr), *n.* **1.** That which is the source or essence of life; creative force; as, the laws of *nature*. **2.** The universe; as, the beauties of *nature*. **3.** Kind; sort; as, things of this *nature*. **4.** Natural endowment or essential character; as, a generous *nature*. **5.** The vital powers; as, not sufficient food to support *nature*. **6.** The primi-

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tive condition of living beings; hence, a natural or normal life; as, back to *nature*.

naught (nôt), *n.* **1.** Nothing. **2.** The character 0; a cipher. — *a.* Of no account; worthless.

naugh'ty (nô'tĭ), *a.* [3] Wicked; wayward. *Archaic*, exc. in mild censure as equivalent to: disobedient; mischievous; bad. — **Syn.** See BAD. — **naugh'ti-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **ti-ness**, *n.* [8].

nau'se-a (nô'shē-ȧ; -sē-ȧ), *n.* **1.** Seasickness; hence, any sickness of the stomach with a desire to vomit; qualm. **2.** Extreme disgust; loathing.

nau'se-ate (-āt), *v. i.* [4] To become affected with nausea. — *v. t.* To affect with nausea; sicken.

nau'seous (nô'shŭs; -shē-ŭs), *a.* [4] Causing nausea; disgusting. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

Nau-sic'a-ä (nô-sĭk'ȧ-ȧ; nou-), *n.* A princess who found Odysseus where he had been cast ashore, and led him to her father's court.

nau'ti-cal (nô'tĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] Pertaining to seamen, navigation, or ships. — **Syn.** See NAVAL. — **nautical mile.** See MILE. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

nau'ti-lus (-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. **-luses** (-ĕz), L. **-li** (-lī). **1.** Any of several mollusks of the South Pacific and Indian oceans. **2.** The argonaut, or paper nautilus, related to the octopus and having eight arms. See MOLLUSKS, *Illust.*

Nav'a-ho, -jo (nȧv'ȧ-hō), *n.*; *pl.* **-hos, -jos** (-hōz), or **-hoes, -joes** (-hōz). One of a tribe of American Indians in Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah.

na'val (nā'văl), *a.* [4] Of, pertaining to, possessing, or characteristic of, vessels of war or a navy. **Syn.** NAVAL, NAUTICAL. *Naval* designates that which pertains to a navy; *nautical* applies to seamen or navigation.

nave (nāv), *n.* Block in the center of a wheel; hub.

nave, *n.* The body, or main part, of a cruciform church, extending from transepts or choir to the main entrance, but not including the aisles.

na'vel (nā'vl), *n.* A depression in the middle of the abdomen; umbilicus.

nav'i-ga-bil'i-ty (nȧv'ĭ-gȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or fact of being navigable.

nav'i-ga-ble (nȧv'ĭ-gȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Capable of being navigated. — **nav'i-ga-ble-ness**, *n.* [8].

nav'i-gate (-gāt), *v. i.* [1] To journey by water; sail or manage a vessel. — *v. t.* **1.** To sail over or on; as, to *navigate* the Atlantic. **2.** To steer or direct in sailing; as, to *navigate* a vessel.

nav'i-ga'tion (nȧv'ĭ-gā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of navigating. **2.** Science or art of navigating, esp. of determining the position and course of vessels.

nav'i-ga'tor (nȧv'ĭ-gā'tẽr), *n.* One who navigates or who is skillful in navigation.

na'vy (nā'vĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-vies** (-vĭz). **1.** A fleet of ships. **2.** The war vessels of a nation. **3.** The naval establishment of a nation, including yards, shops, officers, men, ships, etc. Officers of the United States Navy rank as follows: admiral, vice admiral, rear admiral, commodore (only for retired officers), captain, commander, lieutenant commander, lieutenant, lieutenant junior grade, ensign.

nay (nā), *adv.* **1.** No. *Archaic.* **2.** Not this merely, but also. — *n.* Denial; negative reply, vote, or voter.

Naz'a-rene' (nȧz'ȧ-rēn'), *n.* **1.** Native or inhabitant of Nazareth; — applied esp. to Jesus Christ. **2.** A follower of Jesus of Nazareth; a Christian.

neap (nēp), *a.* Designating the lowest tides (**neap tides**) in the lunar month. — *n.* A neap tide.

Ne'a-pol'i-tan (nē'ȧ-pŏl'ĭ-tăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Naples in Italy. — *n.* A native or citizen of Naples.

near (nēr), *adv.* [3] **1.** At, within, or to a little distance (in place or time); as, to draw *near*. **2.** Within little; almost; nearly; — in degree; as, not *near* so good. **3.** Closely; as, *near* akin. — *a.* **1.** Closely related by blood. **2.** Close to one's interests, affection, etc.; intimate. **3.** Not far distant; close; nigh. **4.** Closely following or imitating; as, a *near* translation. **5.** Of animals, vehicles, etc., on the left. **6.** Direct; short; as, the *nearest* way. **7.** Closefisted; stingy.

Syn. NEAR, CLOSE. *Close* commonly implies more immediate contact or proximity than *near*. — *prep.* At or within little distance from; close to or upon. — *v. i. & t.* To approach.

near'est (nēr'ĕst), *a.*, *superlative of* NEAR.

Syn. NEAREST, NEXT. *Nearest* expresses simple proximity; *next* implies immediate succession or precedence in an order or series.

near'ly, *adv.* In a near manner or degree.

near'ness, *n.* State or quality of being near.

near'sight'ed (-sīt'ĕd), *a.* Seeing distinctly at short distances only; shortsighted. — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

neat (nēt), *a.* [3] **1.** Free from admixture or adulteration; as, a *neat* liquor. **2.** Simple and becoming; tasteful; as, a *neat* gown. **3.** Clever; finished; adroit; as, a *neat* retort. **4.** Orderly and cleanly; tidy; as, *neat* habits.

Syn. Snug, compact; deft, dexterous, trim. — NEAT, TIDY, TRIM, PRIM. — *Neat* suggests cleanliness, simplicity, and a certain orderliness, deftness, or precision; *tidy* often implies habitual neatness; as, *neatly* dressed; a *tidy* room. *Trim* adds the idea of spruceness or smartness; *prim* suggests formality, or (often) affected nicety or precision; as, a *trim* lawn, a *trim* house, a *prim* letter, full of formality and good advice.

neat (nēt), *n. sing. & pl.* Cattle of the ox kind.

neat'ly (-lĭ), *adv.* In a neat manner.

neat'ness, *n.* State or quality of being neat.

neb (nĕb), *n.* The beak of a bird or tortoise; bill.

Neb'u-chad-nez'zar (nĕb'ū-kăd-nĕz'ẽr), *or* **-nez'zar** (-nĕz'ẽr), *n.* In the Bible, a king of Babylon (604 to 561 B. C.), who captured Jerusalem.

neb'u-la (nĕb'ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* **-læ** (-lē). A faint, cloudlike, luminous mass of gaseous matter situated at the distance of the stars. Very distant star clusters often appear like nebulæ.

neb'u-lar (-lẽr), *a.* Of or pert. to nebulæ; hazy.

neb'u-los'i-ty (-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-ties** (-tĭz). State or quality of being nebulous; cloudiness.

neb'u-lous (nĕb'ū-lŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Cloudy or cloudlike; hazy; — often fig. **2.** Of, or like, a nebula.

nec'es-sa-ry (nĕs'ĕ-sȧ-rĭ), *a.* [4] **1.** Impossible to be otherwise or to be done without; indispensable; as, food is *necessary* to life. **2.** Not to be avoided; inevitable; as, a *necessary* consequence. **3.** Acting from necessity or compulsion; involuntary; as, a *necessary* agent; — opposed to *free*. — **Syn.** See NEEDFUL. — *n.*; *pl.* **-ries** (-rĭz). A requisite; — chiefly in *pl.*; as, *necessaries* of life. — **nec'es-sa-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [8].

ne-ces'si-tate (nē-sĕs'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [1] To make necessary; to force; compel.

ne-ces'si-tous (-tŭs), *a.* [4] Needy; indigent.

ne-ces'si-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-ties** (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being necessary. **2.** That which makes an act or an event unavoidable; as, to make a virtue of *necessity*. **3.** Indigence; want; as, to be in *necessity*. **4.** That which is necessary; — often in *pl.* — **Syn.** See NEED.

neck (nĕk), *n.* **1.** The part of an animal connecting the head and the trunk. **2.** A part of an object likened to an animal's neck; as: **a** The slender part of a bottle, etc., or of various fruits. **b** A narrow stretch of land, as an isthmus. **c** A strait.

neck'er-chief (-ẽr-chĭf), *n.* Kerchief for the neck.

neck'lace (-lās), *n.* A string of jewels, beads, etc., or a metal band or chain, worn round the neck.

neck'tie' (-tī'), *n.* A scarf or tie passing round the neck and tied in front.

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nec-rol'o-gy (nĕk-rŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-GIES** (-jĭz). A list or roll of the dead.
nec'ro-man'cer (nĕk'rō-măn'sĕr), *n.* One who practices necromancy.
nec'ro-man'cy (-sĭ), *n.* The pretended art of revealing the future by communication with spirits of the dead; hence, magic; enchantment.
nec-rop'o-lis (nĕk-rŏp'ō-lĭs), *n.*; *pl.* **-LISES** (-lĭs-ĕz). A city of the dead; cemetery. *Chiefly Hist.*
nec-ro'sis (-rō'sĭs), *n.* Mortification, esp. of bone.
nec'tar (nĕk'tär), *n.* **1.** *Classic Myth.* The drink of the gods; hence, any delicious beverage. **2.** A sweet liquid secreted by plant nectaries.
nec'tar-ine (nĕk'tär-ĭn; nĕk'tär-ēn'), *n.* A smooth-skinned variety of peach.
nec'ta-ry (nĕk'tā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). The gland or part of a plant that secretes nectar.
‖ **née** (nā), *p. p.* [F.] Born; — used in introducing a married woman's maiden family name; as, Madame de Staël, *née* Necker.
need (nēd), *n.* **1.** A state requiring supply or relief; necessity; hence, in a milder sense, lack of anything desired or useful. **2.** Poverty; destitution. **Syn.** NEED, NECESSITY. **Necessity**, implying esp. compulsion, is commonly stronger than **need**, which suggests pressing or urgent want; as, *necessity* governs all; in time of *need*.
— *v. t.* To be in need of; require. — *v. i.* To be needful; be necessary; — now chiefly in *what needs?*; *there needs*; *it needs not*.
need'ful (nēd'fo͝ol), *a.* [4] Necessary for supply or relief; requisite. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.* [8]. **Syn.** Indispensable, vital. — NEEDFUL, NECESSARY, REQUISITE, ESSENTIAL. That is **needful** which is required esp. to supply a want; **necessary** implies more pressing need; as, wheels are *necessary* to a carriage; a top may be *needful* for comfort. That is **requisite** which is needful esp. for fulfillment, completion, etc.; that is **essential** which is indispensably necessary; as, the gifts *requisite* to an orator; an *essential* part of brass is copper.
need'i-ness (nēd'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of being needy.
nee'dle (nē'd'l), *n.* **1.** A small pointed instrument for sewing, with an eyehole for thread. **2.** A slender rod used in knitting; also, a hooked instrument for crocheting, etc. **3.** Anything like, or suggestive of, a needle; as: **a** *Bot.* A needle-shaped leaf, esp. that of the pine. **b** The magnetic needle.
nee'dle-ful (-fo͝ol), *n.*; *pl.* **-FULS** (-fo͝olz). As much thread as is generally used in a needle at one time.
need'less (nēd'lĕs), *a.* [4] Not needed; unnecessary. — **need'less-ly**, *adv.* — **-less-ness**, *n.* [8].
nee'dle-wom'an (nē'd'l-wo͝om'ăn), *n.*; *pl.* **-WOMEN** (-wĭm'ĕn). A woman who does needlework; seamstress.
nee'dle-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Work done with a needle; also, the occupation of sewing.
needs (nēdz), *adv.* Of necessity; necessarily; as, he *needs* must go.
need'y (nēd'ĭ), *a.* [3] Poverty-stricken; necessitous.
ne'er (nâr; nār), *adv.* Never; — chiefly *Poetic*.
ne-fa'ri-ous (nē-fā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [4] Extremely wicked; iniquitous. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
ne-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A denying; denial; — opp. of *affirmation*. **2.** Obliteration; annihilation.
neg'a-tive (nĕg'ă-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Expressing or implying negation; refusing assent; as, a *negative* answer; — opposed to *affirmative*. **2.** Not positive or direct; as, *negative* criticism. **3.** *Math., Physics, etc.* Designating a quantity to be subtracted; minus. **4.** Designating, or pertaining to, a kind of electricity (see POSITIVE ELECTRICITY). **5.** *Photog.* Having the lights and shades, and the relations of right and left, of the original, reversed. — *n.* **1.** A negative reply; refusal of assent; veto. **2.** That side of a question which denies or refuses. **3.** A word that expresses negation or denial; as, *not*, *no*. **4.** *Photog.* A negative picture, usually for use in printing positive pictures. **5.** *Elec.* The negative plate of a cell. **6.** *Math.* A negative quantity or symbol. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To refuse assent to; as, to *negative* a proposal. **2.** To pronounce against; reject by vote; as, the Senate *negatived* the bill. **3.** To disprove; as, to *negative* a statement. — **neg'a-tive-ly**, *adv.* [8].
neg-lect' (nĕg-lĕkt'), *v. t.* To disregard; as: **a** To omit to notice; slight; as, to *neglect* a rule. **b** To be remiss in attending to; as, to *neglect* a duty.
Syn. NEGLECT, DISREGARD, SLIGHT. To **neglect** is to fail to give due attention, esp. to the performance of a task, duty, or the like; to **disregard** is to pay no attention, esp. to something felt to be unimportant; to **slight** is intentionally to neglect or disregard; as, to *neglect* one's business; *disregard* annoyances; to *slight* a duty, a friend.
— *n.* **1.** Act or fact of neglecting; state or fact of being neglected. **2.** Negligence. — **Syn.** See NEGLIGENCE. — **neg-lect'er**, *n.* [8].
neg-lect'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* Careless; negligent.
neg'li-gee' (nĕg'lĭ-zhā'; nĕg'lĭ-zhā'), *n.* Easy, unceremonious attire; undress.
neg'li-gence (nĕg'lĭ-jĕns), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being negligent; neglect; disregard. **2.** Indifference as to appearance, manner, or style.
Syn. NEGLIGENCE, NEGLECT. **Negligence** commonly emphasizes the habit, **neglect**, the fact, of leaving things undone or unattended to; as, *negligence* is a bad habit; *neglect* of duty brings misfortune.
neg'li-gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [4] Guilty of, or given to, neglect; heedless; showing lack of attention. — **Syn.** Neglectful, inattentive, remiss. — **-ly**, *adv.*
neg'li-gi-ble (-jĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] That may be neglected or disregarded.
ne-go'ti-a-ble (nē-gō'shĭ-ă-b'l), *a.* [4] Capable of being negotiated; as, *negotiable* securities.
ne-go'ti-ate (-āt), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To sell; — chiefly of commercial paper or securities. **2.** To procure, or arrange for, by negotiating; as, to *negotiate* peace. — *v. i.* To have dealings with a view to coming to terms; as, to *negotiate* for a sale. — **ne-go'ti-a'tor** (-gō'shĭ-ā'tĕr), *n.* [8].
ne-go'ti-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of negotiating.
ne'gress (nē'grĕs), *n.* A female negro.
Ne'gro (nē'grō), *n.*; *pl.* **-GROES** (-grōz). **1.** A person of any of the black races of Africa. **2.** [*Usually l. c.*] A black man; esp., a person having more or less Negro blood. — *a.* [*l. c.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, negroes; black.
Ne'he-mi'ah (nē'hĕ-mī'ă), *n.* *Bib.* **1.** A famous Jewish leader. **2.** Book of the Old Testament.
neigh (nā), *v. i.* Of a horse, to utter its cry; whinny. — *n.* The cry of a horse; a whinny.
neigh'bor (nā'bĕr), *n.* [5] **1.** A person who lives near another. **2.** A person or thing near another. — *a.* Neighboring. — *v. t.* To adjoin; be near to.
neigh'bor-hood (-ho͝od), *n.* [5] **1** State or fact of being neighbors; proximity. **2.** Vicinity; region near; — usually with *of*. **3.** The people living near one another; community; as, he alarmed the *neighborhood*. **4.** A district, esp. with regard to the character of its inhabitants; as, a squalid *neighborhood*.
Syn. NEIGHBORHOOD, VICINITY. **Neighborhood** commonly implies closer proximity than **vicinity**, and also, usually, friendliness; as, he lives in our *neighborhood*; in the *vicinity* of an island.
neigh'bor-ing, *p. a.* [5] Living or being near.
neigh'bor-ly, *a.* [5] Appropriate to the relation of neighbors; friendly. — **-li-ness**, *n.* [5, 8].
nei'ther (nē'thĕr; nī'-), *a. & pron.* Not either; not the one nor the other. — *conj.* **1.** Not either; — usually introducing the first of two or more coordinate clauses, those following beginning with *nor*. **2.** Nor yet · also not.

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Nem'e-sis (nĕm'ĕ-sĭs), *n.* **1.** *Gr. Relig.* A goddess of retributive justice. **2.** [*Often l. c.*] Retributive justice.

ne'o-lith'ic (nē'ō-lĭth'ĭk), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, a stage of human culture following the paleolithic and marked by better implements of stone, bone, and horn, by the beginnings of agriculture, and the presence of domestic animals.

ne-ol'o-gism (nē-ŏl'ō-jĭz'm), *n.* Use of a new word, words, or meanings; a word or meaning so used.

ne-ol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). Neologism; a neologism. — **ne-ol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

ne'o-phyte (nē'ō-fīt), *n.* **1.** A new convert; proselyte. **2.** A novice; beginner.

ne-pen'the (nē-pĕn'thē), *n.* A potion or drug used by the ancients to drown pain and sorrow.

neph'ew (nĕf'ū; nĕv'ū), *n.* The son of a brother or of a sister.

ne-phri'tis (nē-frī'tĭs; nĕf-rī'tĭs), *n.* *Med.* Inflammation of the kidneys; Bright's disease.

nep'o-tism (nĕp'ō-tĭz'm), *n.* Favoritism to nephews and other relatives; bestowal of patronage by reason of relationship. — **ne-pot'ic** (nē-pŏt'ĭk), *a.*

Nep'tune (nĕp'tūn), *n.* **1.** *Roman Relig.* The son of Saturn; the god of the waters, esp. of the sea, represented as bearing a trident for a scepter; identified with the Greek Poseidon. **2.** *Astron.* The most remote known planet of the solar system, about 2,792,000,000 miles distant from the sun.

Ne're-id (nē'rē-ĭd), *n.* *Myth.* A sea nymph.

nerve (nûrv), *n.* **1.** A sinew or tendon. *Obs. or R.*, exc. in *to strain every nerve*, that is, to put forth the utmost exertion. **2.** One of the cordlike bands of nervous tissue that conduct the nervous impulses. **3.** Mental strength; coolness; resolution; as, a man of *nerve*. **4.** *pl.* An attack of acute nervousness. **5.** *Bot.* = VEIN. — *v. t.* [1] To give strength, vigor, or courage to.

nerve'less, *a.* [4] **1.** Destitute of strength or courage; wanting vigor; weak. **2.** Without nerves. — **nerve'less-ly**, *adv.* [8].

nerv'ine (nûr'vēn; -vĭn), *a.* Soothing nervous excitement. — *n.* A nervine agent or tonic.

nerv'ous (nûr'vŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Possessing or manifesting vigor of mind; forcible; spirited; as, a *nervous* literary style. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or abounding in, nerves; as, *nervous* energy. Also, affecting the nerves; as, *nervous* drugs. **3.** Having the nerves diseased or easily excited; excitable; timid; as, a *nervous* person. — **nerv'ous-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **nerv'ous-ness**, *n.* [8].

nest (nĕst), *n.* **1.** The bed or receptacle prepared by a bird for its eggs and young. **2.** Any snug retreat. **3.** An abode; haunt; as, a *nest* of vice. **4.** The occupants or frequenters of a nest; as, a *nest* of outlaws. **5.** A graduated series of boxes, bowls, etc., each fitting within the one next larger. — *v. t.* To form a nest for; settle or place in or as in a nest. — *v. i.* To build or occupy a nest.

nes'tle (nĕs'l), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To make and occupy a nest. **2.** To lie close and snug, as a bird in her nest. — *v. t.* **1.** To settle, shelter, or house, as in a nest. **2.** To move (a part of the body) against or into something as if nestling.

nest'ling (nĕst'lĭng; nĕs'lĭng), *n.* A young bird which has not abandoned the nest.

Nes'tor (nĕs'tôr), *n.* *Gr. Myth.* A king who in his old age joined the Greek expedition against Troy and was noted as a wise counselor.

net (nĕt), *n.* **1.** A fabric wrought or woven into meshes, esp. one used for catching fish, birds, etc. **2.** Anything designed to entrap after the manner of a net; a snare. — *v. t.*; NET'TED (-ĕd); NET'TING. **1.** To cover with or as with a net or nets; as, to *net* a tree. **2.** To take or capture in or as in a net. **3.** To make into a net, as silk. — *v. i.* To make netting.

net, *a.* Clear of, or free from, all charges, deductions, etc.; as, *net* profit; *net* proceeds; *net* weight. — *v. t.* To produce or gain as clear profit.

neth'er (nĕth'ẽr), *a.* Situated down or below; lying beneath; lower; under; — opposed to *upper*.

neth'er-most (-mōst), *a.* Lowest.

net'ting, *n.* A piece of network; a network.

net'tle (nĕt'l), *n.* Any of various plants armed with prickles or stinging hairs. — *v. t.* [1] To whip or sting with or as with nettles; hence, to irritate; vex. — **Syn.** See IRRITATE.

nettle rash. *Med.* A kind of eruption on the skin.

net'work' (nĕt'wûrk'), *n.* **1.** A fabric of intersecting threads, cords, or wires, with spaces, or meshes, between them. **2.** Any system of similarly crossing lines; as, a *network* of railroads.

neu'ral (nū'răl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a nerve or the nervous system.

neu-ral'gi-a (nū-răl'jĭ-ȧ), *n.* *Med.* A very acute pain which follows the course of a nerve.

neu-ral'gic (-jĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to neuralgia.

neu'ras-the'ni-a (nū'răs-thē'nĭ-ȧ; nū-răs'thĕ-nĭ'ȧ), *n.* Nervous debility or prostration. — **neu'ras-then'ic** (nū'răs-thĕn'ĭk), *a.* & *n.*

neu-ri'tis (nū-rī'tĭs), *n.* *Med.* Inflammation of a nerve or nerves. — **neu-rit'ic** (-rĭt'ĭk), *a.*

neu-rot'ic (nū-rŏt'ĭk), *a.* [4] *Med.* Of, pert. to, or affecting the nerves; nervous; as, a *neurotic* disease or remedy. — *n.* A neurotic person.

neu'ter (nū'tẽr), *a.* **1.** *Gram.* **a** Of neither masculine nor feminine gender. **b** Neither active nor passive; intransitive; as, a *neuter* verb. **2.** *Biol.* **a** Sexless. **b** Having imperfectly developed generative organs, as a worker bee or ant. — *n.* That which is neuter, as a word, insect, etc.

neu'tral (-trăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Not engaged on or assisting either side; as, a *neutral* nation. **2.** Of or pertaining to a neutral state or power; as, *neutral* territory. **3.** Neither one thing nor the other; indifferent; as, a *neutral* expression. **4.** *Painting.* Free from admixture of color; as, a *neutral* gray. — *n.* A person, nation, etc., that is neutral.

neu-tral'i-ty (nū-trăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being neutral.

neu'tral-i-za'tion (nū'trăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* A neutralizing, or state of being neutralized.

neu'tral-ize (nū'trăl-īz), *v. t.* [1] To destroy the peculiar properties or opposite dispositions of; make neutral; counteract; nullify. — **-iz'er**, *n.* [8].

nev'er (nĕv'ẽr), *adv.* **1.** Not ever; at no time. **2.** Not in any degree, or way, under any condition, etc.; — in emphatic negation; as, *never* fear.

nev'er-more' (-mōr'), *adv.* Never again.

nev'er-the-less' (-thĕ-lĕs'), *adv. or conj.* Not the less; notwithstanding; yet. — **Syn.** However, still.

new (nū), *a.* [3] **1.** Having existed but a short time; recent; not old. **2.** **a** Recently discovered; hence, strange; unfamiliar; as, *new* lands. **b** Other than the former, or old; fresh; as, to turn over a *new* leaf. **3.** Not habituated; unaccustomed; as, *new* to the city. — *adv.* Newly; recently.

Syn. NEW, NOVEL, FRESH, RECENT, LATE, MODERN. That is NEW (opposed to *old*) which has existed, or been known, but a short time; that is NOVEL (opposed to *common*, *usual*, *familiar*) which is, often strikingly, out of the ordinary; as, *new* wine, scholars; a *novel* experiment. That is FRESH which has just been done, made, received, etc., or which retains or suggests the liveliness, brightness, or energy of a new thing; as, *fresh* butter, *fresh* footprints. RECENT is a more relative term; it suggests comparative nearness to the present; as, *recent* discoveries. LATE applies esp. to that which has recently ceased to exist, or which is no longer what it re-

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cently was; as, his *late* residence. That is **modern** which belongs to the present period, or is characteristic of it; the word applying esp. to that which is latest and most approved; as, *modern* ideas. **New World**, the land of the Western Hemisphere.

new'com'er (nū'kŭm'ẽr), *n.* One lately come.

new'el (-ĕl), *n.* *Arch.* The upright about which the steps of a circular staircase wind; hence, the post at the foot of a stairway, or one at a landing.

new'fan'gled (nū'făn'g'ld; nū'făn'-), *a.* **1.** Inclined to novelties; given to new theories or fashions. **2.** Newly made; novel; as, a *newfangled* idea; — used disparagingly.

New-found'land' (nū-found'lănd; *as a geographical name, preferably* nū'fŭnd-lănd'), *n.* Short for **Newfoundland dog**, one of a breed of large dogs, originating in Newfoundland. See DOGS, *Illust.*

New Jerusalem. The Heavenly City; the abode of the redeemed; the Holy City. *Rev.* xxi. 2.

new'ly (nū'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** Lately; recently; as, *newly* wed. **2.** Anew; afresh; as, *newly* painted.

new'ness (-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being new.

news (nūz), *n.*; *pl.* in form, but commonly construed as *sing.* A report of a recent event; fresh information; recent intelligence.

Syn. **News** is the general term; **tidings** is rhetorical; **intelligence** is news formally communicated.

news'boy', *n.* A boy who distributes or sells newspapers.

news'mon'ger (-mŭn'gẽr), *n.* A dealer in news; one active in hearing and telling news.

news'pa'per (-pā'pẽr), *n.* A paper printed and distributed at stated intervals to convey news, etc.

newt (nūt), *n.* Any of various small salamanders, aquatic during a part of their existence.

New Testament. See under TESTAMENT.

new year. The year approaching or just begun. — **new'-year'**, *a.*, or, more often, **new year's.** — **New Year's Day**, the first day of January. Often, *Colloq.*, **New Year's.**

next (nĕkst), *a.*, *superl.* of NIGH (see NIGH). Nearest; having nothing similar intervening; immediately succeeding; as, the *next* day; *next* chapter. — **Syn.** See NEAREST. — **next door to**, in the next house to; near to; bordering on; as, the brawl was *next door to* a riot. — *adv.* **1.** In the time, place, or order nearest; as, he is *next*. **2.** On the first occasion to come; as, when *next* we meet.

nib (nĭb), *n.* **1.** A bill; beak. **2.** The point of a pen, or either of its divisions. **3.** A point; prong.

nib'ble (nĭb''l), *v. t. & i.* [1] To bite lightly or gently; eat in small bits. — *n.* Act of nibbling; a small or cautious bite. — **nib'bler** (-lẽr), *n.* [8].

Ni'be-lung'en-lied' (nē'bĕ-lōōng'ĕn-lēt'), *n.* A great medieval German epic of unknown authorship containing traditions of the Germanic tribe that founded the ancient kingdom of Burgundy on the Rhone, at the time of Attila (*Etzel*).

Ni'be-lungs (-lōōngz), *n. pl.*; *sing.* NIBELUNG (-lōōng). *Ger. Myth.* The children of the mist, a race of dwarfs or demons, the original possessors of the hoard and ring won by Siegfried; also, the kings of ancient Burgundy, in the Nibelungenlied.

nice (nīs), *a.* [3] **1.** Fastidious; over-dainty; finical; also, refined; cultured; discriminating. **2.** Exacting; scrupulous; punctilious; as, *nice* notions about religion. **3.** Demanding, or marked by close discrimination, delicate, minute, or tactful treatment, etc.; subtle; fine; as, a *nice* distinction. **4.** Delicately sensitive or discriminative; as, a *nice* ear for music; hence, of instruments, methods, etc., minutely accurate; precise; exact; as, a *nice* balance. **5.** Pleasing, delightful, kind, considerate, etc. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** See CORRECT.

nice'ly, *adv.* In a nice manner.

nice'ness, *n.* Quality or character of being nice.

Ni'cene (nī'sēn; ni-sēn'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Nicæa, or Nice, an ancient city of Asia Minor. — **Nicene Creed**, a Christian creed adopted by the Council of Nicæa, A.D. 325, or a certain creed closely resembling this.

ni'ce-ty (nī'sĕ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** A minute distinction, point, or detail; as, the *niceties* of a controversy. **2.** Delicacy or exactness of perception or discrimination; precision; as, *nicety* of judgment. **3.** Quality of demanding delicacy and accuracy of treatment; as, the *nicety* of a problem. **4.** Fastidiousness; as, *nicety* of manners.

niche (nĭch), *n.* **1.** A hollow or recess, generally in a wall, as for a statue. **2.** A place, condition of life, position, or the like, suitable to a person or a thing. — *v. t.* [1] To place in a niche.

nick (nĭk), *n.* **1.** A notch; slit. **2.** A broken or indented place in any edge or surface. **3.** The critical moment or point; as, in the *nick* of time. — *v. t.* **1.** To make a nick or nicks in; notch. **2.** To strike, catch, or grasp at the precise and proper point or time.

Nick (nĭk), *n.* The Devil; — usually *Old Nick.*

nick'el (nĭk''l), *n.* **1.** *Chem.* A hard, malleable, ductile metal of the iron group, resistant to oxidation. **2.** A coin of or containing nickel; esp., a five-cent piece. *Colloq., U. S.*

nick'nack' (-năk'). Var. of KNICKKNACK.

nick'name' (-nām'), *n.* **1.** A name given in derision or sportive familiarity. **2.** A familiar diminutive name, as "Bill" for "William." — *v. t.* [1] To give a nickname to.

nic'o-tine (nĭk'ō-tĭn; -tēn), *n.* Also **-tin.** A poisonous alkaloid, the active principle of tobacco.

niece (nēs), *n.* A daughter of one's brother or sister.

nig'gard (nĭg'ẽrd), *n.* A close and covetous person; miser. — *a.* [4] Niggardly; stingy. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

nig'gard-ly (-lĭ), *a.* [4] **1.** Meanly covetous or parsimonious; stingy; as, a *niggardly* person. **2.** Characteristic of a niggard; miserly; scanty; as, a *niggardly* gift. — **-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* [8].

nig'ger (-ẽr), *n.* A negro; — usually contemptuous. *Colloq.*

nigh (nī), *adv.* **1.** In or to a near situation or relationship; near; as, he drew *nigh*. **2.** Almost; nearly; as, he was *nigh* dead. — *prep.* Near to; not remote or distant from. — *a.*; NIGH'ER (-ẽr); NIGH'EST, or NEXT (nĕkst). **1.** Not distant; near; as, the *nighest* ship. **2.** Direct; short; as, the *nighest* road to Boston. **3.** Of domestic animals, vehicles, etc., on the left; near; as, the *nigh* wheel.

night (nīt), *n.* **1.** The time from sunset to sunrise, esp. when it is dark. **2.** Nightfall. **3.** The darkness of night; — often used figuratively.

night'cap' (-kăp'), *n.* A cap or covering for the head, worn in bed or, formerly, in undress.

night'dress' (-drĕs'), *n.* A nightgown or, sometimes, other garments worn in bed.

night'fall' (nīt'fôl'), *n.* The close of the day.

night'gown' (-goun'), *n.* A light gown worn in bed.

night'in-gale (nīt'ĭn-gāl; nīt'ĭn-), *n.* Any of several Old World thrushes. The common British species is noted for the sweet song of the male.

night'ly, *a.* Of or pertaining to night; happening, done, or used by night, or every night.

Syn. NIGHTLY, NOCTURNAL. **Nocturnal** applies to that which belongs or pertains to night; **nightly**, to that which happens or recurs every night.

night'ly, *adv.* Every night; also, at or by night.

night'mare' (nīt'mâr'), *n.* **1.** A female fiend formerly supposed to oppress people during sleep. **2.** A condition occurring in sleep characterized esp. by bad dreams. **3.** Hence, any overwhelming influence.

night'shade' (nīt'shād'), *n.* **1.** A plant of the

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genus that includes the potato, esp. any of several poisonous species, as the belladonna, etc. **2.** The henbane.

night'shirt' (nīt'shûrt'), *n.* A nightgown for a man or boy.

night'time' (-tīm'), *n.* The time from dusk to dawn.

‖ **ni'hil** (nī'hĭl), *n.* [L.] Nothing; thing of no value.

ni'hil-ism (-hĭ-lĭz'm), *n.* **1.** A doctrine that denies that anything exists. **2.** [*cap.*] The doctrine of a Russian party proposing various schemes of revolutionary reform, and resorting to terrorism and assassination. Hence, violent revolutionary practices; terrorism; anarchism.

ni'hil-ist (-lĭst), *n.* An advocate of nihilism.

ni'hil-is'tic (-lĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or marked by, nihilism.

nil (nĭl), *n.* Nothing; thing of no account.

nim'ble (nĭm'b'l), *a.* [3] **1.** Light and quick in motion; lively; swift; as, a *nimble* foot. **2.** Of the mental faculties, alert; acute; as, a *nimble* wit. — Syn. See ACTIVE. — **nim'ble-ness,** *n.* [8] — **nim'bly** (nĭm'blĭ), *adv.* [8].

nim'bus (-bŭs), *n.*; *pl.* L. NIMBI (-bī), E. -BUSES (-ĕz). **1.** *Art.* A circle, disk, or any indication of radiant light around the head of a divinity, saint, or sovereign. **2.** A rain cloud, a cloud of uniform grayness often extending over the entire sky.

Nim'rod (nĭm'rŏd), *n.* In the Bible, a mighty hunter and ruler. See *Gen.* x. 8–10.

nine (nīn), *a.* Eight plus one. — *n.* **1.** The number greater by a unit than eight. **2.** A symbol representing nine units, as 9 or ix. **3.** Something having as an essential feature nine units or members; as, the *nine* of clubs; a baseball *nine*.

nine'fold' (-fōld'), *a.* Nine times as many or as great. — *adv.* To nine times as great or as many.

nine'pins', *n.* A bowling game played with nine wooden pins. Tenpins is a development of this.

nine'teen' (nīn'tēn'; nīn'tēn'), *a.* Nine plus ten; as, *nineteen* men. — *n.* **1.** The number greater by a unit than eighteen. **2.** A symbol denoting nineteen units, as 19 or xix.

nine'teenth' (nīn'tēnth'; nīn'tēnth'), *a.* Next in order after the eighteenth; also, constituting one of nineteen equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* **1.** A nineteenth part. **2.** A nineteenth unit or object.

nine'ti-eth (nīn'tĭ-ĕth), *a.* Next in order after the eighty-ninth; also, constituting one of ninety equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* **1.** A ninetieth part. **2.** A ninetieth unit or object.

nine'ty (-tĭ), *a.* Nine times ten. — *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** The product of nine times ten. **2.** A symbol for ninety units, as 90 or xc.

nin'ny (nĭn'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-ĭz). A fool; simpleton.

ninth (nīnth), *a.* Next in order after the eighth; also, constituting one of nine equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* **1.** A ninth part. **2.** A ninth unit or object. — **-ly,** *adv.* [8].

Ni'o-be (nī'ō-bē), *n.* *Gr. Myth.* A mother whose pride in her numerous children led her to compare herself with Leto, who had only two; to punish her, Apollo and Artemis, Leto's children, slew all of Niobe's children. Niobe herself was changed by Zeus into stone, in which form she continued to weep her loss.

nip (nĭp), *v. t.*; NIPPED (nĭpt), NIP'PING (-Ing). **1.** To catch tightly; pinch; as, a ship *nipped* in the ice. **2.** To sever or remove by pinching or cutting with two meeting edges; clip; as, to *nip* off a bud. **3.** To stop; check, as in growth. *Now Rare*, exc. in *to nip in the bud*. **4.** To benumb or injure, as does cold. — *n.* **1.** A pinching; pinch; bite. **2.** A biting remark; sarcasm; rebuke. **3.** A check to vegetation due to cold or frost; hence, sharp cold. **4.** A small fragment or bit.

nip and tuck, a phrase signifying equality in a contest; as, it was *nip and tuck* for two miles. *U. S.*

nip, *n.* A small draft, esp. of liquor; a dram.

nip'per (nĭp'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One that nips. **2.** Any of various devices for nipping, as small pincers; — usually in *pl.* See TOOLS, *Illust.* **3.** One of the large claws of a crab or lobster.

nip'ple (-'l), *n.* **1.** The protuberance of a breast; teat; pap. **2.** Any small teatlike projection.

nit (nĭt), *n.* The egg of a louse or other parasitic insect; also, the young insect.

ni'ter (nī'tĕr), *n.* [6] Saltpeter.

ni'trate (nī'trāt), *n.* **1.** A salt or ester of nitric acid. See SILVER NITRATE. **2.** Potassium nitrate or sodium nitrate, as a fertilizer.

ni'tric (-trĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, nitrogen. — **nitric acid,** a fuming corrosive liquid composed of hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen.

ni'trite (nī'trĭt), *n.* A salt or ester of nitrous acid.

ni'tro-ben'zene (nī'trō-bĕn'zēn), *n.* A poisonous liquid produced by action of nitric acid on benzene.

ni'tro-gen (nī'trō-jĕn), *n.* A colorless gaseous element, tasteless and odorless, constituting about four fifths of the atmosphere by volume.

ni-trog'e-nous (nī-trŏj'ē-nŭs), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, nitrogen.

ni'tro-glyc'er-in, -ine (nī'trō-glĭs'ēr-ĭn), *n.* A heavy, oily, explosive liquid, got by treating glycerin with a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids.

ni'trous (nī'trŭs), *a.* Of, pertaining to, containing, or like, niter. — **nitrous acid,** an acid forming a series of salts (*nitrites*) but itself known only in solution. — **n. oxide,** laughing gas.

nix (nĭks), *n.*; *pl.* NIXES (nĭk'sĕz). *Teut. Myth.* A water sprite.

nix'ie (nĭk'sĭ), *n.* A female water sprite.

no (nō), *adv.* **1.** Not; — now only *Scot.*, or in expressions like *whether or no*. **2.** Not any; not at all; as, he is *no* worse. **3.** Not so; — opposite of *yes*. — *n.*; *pl.* NOES or NO'S (nōz). **1.** Act of uttering *no*; a refusal by using *no*. **2.** A negative vote; *pl.*, those who vote in the negative. — *a.* Not any; not a.

No'ah (nō'ȧ), *n.* In the Bible, the patriarch who built the ark. See *Gen.* v. 28–x.

nob (nŏb), *n.* *Slang.* The head.

no-bil'i-ty (nō-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being noble. **2.** Collectively, the nobles; in the United Kingdom, the peerage.

no'ble (nō'b'l), *a.* [3] **1.** Of persons, possessing eminence, elevation, dignity, or the like; illustrious; of deeds or acts, great; famous. **2.** Of high birth, rank, or station; aristocratic; as, *noble* blood. **3.** Magnanimous; lofty; great; as, a *noble* nature. **4.** Grand, esp. in appearance; stately; imposing; as, a *noble* edifice. **5.** Possessing very high or excellent qualities or properties; as, *noble* metals (see below). — Syn. Honorable, elevated, sublime, renowned; generous. — **noble metals,** metals which are permanent in air, showing no tendency to oxidation, as gold, silver, platinum, etc. — *n.* **1.** A nobleman; in the United Kingdom, a peer. **2.** **a** An English gold coin, current, till 1461, at 6s. 8d. **b** A silver coin issued by James VI. of Scotland, at 6s. 8d. — **-ness,** *n.* [8].

no'ble-man (-mȧn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn), **no'ble-wom'an** (-wo͝om'ȧn), *n.*; *pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn). A man (or woman) of noble rank; a peer (or peeress).

no'bly (nō'blĭ), *adv.* In a noble manner or degree.

no'bod-y (nō'bŏd-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BODIES (-ĭz). No person; no one; an insignificant person.

noc'tu-id (nŏk'tū-ĭd), *n.* Any of a family of moths, as cutworm moths, army-worm moths, and many that fly into houses at night.

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noc'turn (-tûrn), *n.* *R. C. Ch.* One of the divisions of the nocturnal office, or matins.

noc-tur'nal (nŏk-tûr'năl), *a.* [4] **1.** Of, pertaining to, done, or occurring in, the night; — opposed to *diurnal*. **2.** Seeking food or active at night; as, *nocturnal* birds. — **Syn.** See NIGHTLY.

noc'turne (nŏk'tûrn; nŏk-tûrn'), *n.* **1.** *Music.* A night piece, or serenade, esp. a dreamy instrumental composition. **2.** *Paint.* A night scene.

nod (nŏd), *v. i. & t.*; NOD'DED; NOD'DING. **1.** To bow or incline the head in assent, salutation, etc., or involuntarily from drowsiness or sleep. **2.** To signify by nodding the head; as, to *nod* approval. **3.** To bend or incline the upper part downward or forward with a quick motion; as, *nodding* plumes. — *n.* Act of one that nods. — **nod'der**, *n.* [8].

nod'al (nōd'ăl), *a.* Like or relating to a node.

nod'dle (nŏd'l), *n.* The head; pate. *Colloq.*

node (nōd), *n.* **1.** A knot; knob. **2.** *Bot.* Joint of a stem; point of insertion of a leaf. **3.** *Astron.* Either of the two points where the orbit of a planet or comet intersects the ecliptic.

no'dose (nō'dōs; nō-dōs'), *a.* [4] Knotty; knobbed; also, *Bot. & Zoöl.*, having distinct nodes.

no-dos'i-ty (nō-dŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Nodose quality or state; knottiness. **2.** A knot; node.

nod'u-lar (nŏd'ū-lăr), *a.* Pertaining to, marked by, or in the form of, nodules or nodes.

nod'ule (nŏd'ūl), *n.* A little knot or lump.

nog'gin (nŏg'ĭn), *n.* A small mug; also, a small quantity of drink, usually a gill.

noise (nois), *n.* **1.** Loud or confused shouting; clamor. **2.** Rumor; report; discussion; evil report; scandal. *Obs.* **3.** Sound of any sort, esp. if without musical quality. — **Syn.** See SOUND. — *v. i.* [1] To spread by rumor or report.

noise'less, *a.* [4] Making or causing no noise or stir; silent. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

Syn. NOISELESS, SILENT. That is noiseless which (esp.) moves without noise or stir; that is silent which makes, or is broken by, no sound at all; as, the *noiseless* boats sail across the *silent* bay.

nois'i-ly (nois'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a noisy manner.

nois'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being noisy.

noi'some (noi'sŭm), *a.* [4] **1.** Noxious; harmful; unwholesome; as, *noisome* fumes. **2.** Offensive, esp. to the smell; disgusting; as, a *noisome* drain. — **noi'some-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **noi'some-ness**, *n.* [8].

nois'y (nois'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Making, or given to making, a noise; boisterous; as, a *noisy* crowd. **2.** Full of, or marked by, noise; as, a *noisy* street.

nom'ad (nŏm'ăd; nō'măd), *n.* One of a wandering race or tribe. — *a.* [4] Roving.

no-mad'ic (nō-măd'ĭk), *a.* [4] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, nomads; wandering.

no'men-cla'ture (nō'mĕn-klā'tûr), *n.* The system of names used in any science or art.

nom'i-nal (nŏm'ĭ-năl), *a.* [4] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a name or names; as, *nominal* distinctions. **2.** Existing in name only; as, a *nominal* price. — **nom'i-nal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

nom'i-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* [1] To name as a candidate for election or appointment; propose by name.

nom'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of nominating; state or fact of being nominated.

nom'i-na-tive (nŏm'ĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* *Gram.* Designating, or pertaining to, the case denoting the subject of a finite verb, a predicate noun referring to the subject, or a noun word in apposition with either. — *n.* The nominative case, or a word in it.

nom'i-na'tor (-nā'tŏr), *n.* One who nominates.

nom'i-nee' (-nē'), *n.* A person named, or designated, as for any office, duty, or position.

non-. A common prefix meaning *not*, being merely negative and generally less emphatic than *un-* and *in-* which often imply an *opposite* thing or quality. Many compounds of *non-* are self-explaining, with the definitions of the prefix and the root word; as:

non'ap-pear'ance	non-pay'ment
non'at-tend'ance	non'per-form'ance
non'-Chris'tian	non're-sist'ance
non'con-duct'ing	non're-sist'ant
non'es-sen'tial	non'sec-ta'ri-an
non'ful-fil'ment	non'sub-scrib'er
non-in'ter-course	non-tech'ni-cal
non-in'ter-fer'ence	non-un'ion
non-in'ter-ven'tion	non-ven'om-ous
non-par'ti-san	non-vo'cal

non'age (nŏn'ĭj; nō'nĕj), *n.* Legal minority.

non'a-ge-na'ri-an (nŏn'ă-jē-nā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Between 90 and 100 years old. — *n.* One of such age.

nonce (nŏns), *n.* The one, single, particular, or present (occasion, use, or purpose).

non'cha-lance (nŏn'shă-lăns), *n.* Quality or state of being nonchalant.

non'cha-lant (-lănt), *a.* Lacking in warmth of feeling, enthusiasm, or interest; indifferent; careless.

non-com'bat-ant (nŏn-kŏm'băt-ănt), *n.* Any person connected with a military or naval force whose duties do not include fighting, as a chaplain or doctor.

non'com-mis'sioned (nŏn'kŏ-mĭsh'ŭnd), *a.* Not having a commission. — **noncommissioned officer**, *Mil.*, an enlisted man appointed sergeant or corporal.

non'com-mit'tal (nŏn'kŏ-mĭt'ăl), *a.* [4] Marked by refusal to commit one's self; indicating neither consent nor dissent. — **-tal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

non'con-duc'tor (nŏn'kŏn-dŭk'tŏr), *n.* A substance that is a very poor conductor of heat, electricity, sound, or the like; an insulator.

non'con-form'ist (-fôr'mĭst), *n.* One who does not conform to an established church; esp. [*often cap.*] that of England; a dissenter.

non'con-form'i-ty (-fôr'mĭ-tĭ), *n.* Neglect, failure, or refusal to conform; esp. refusal or neglect to conform to an established church, esp. to the Church of England.

non'de-script (nŏn'dē-skrĭpt), *a.* [4] Not easily described; of no particular class or kind. — *n.* A nondescript person or thing.

none (nŭn), *pron.* **1.** No one; not one. **2.** Not any. As subject, *none* with a plural verb is the commoner construction unless a singular idea is clearly intended. — *adv.* Not at all; in no way; to no extent.

non-en'ti-ty (nŏn-ĕn'tĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Nonexistence. **2.** A thing not existing, or existing only in the imagination. **3.** A person or thing of little or no account.

nones (nōnz), *n. pl.* The ninth day before the ides (counting the ides) in the Roman calendar.

non'ex-ist'ence (nŏn'ĕg-zĭs'tĕns), *n.* Absence of existence; nonentity. — **non'ex-ist'ent**, *a.*

non'met'al (nŏn'mĕt'ăl); nŏn-mĕt'ăl), *n.* *Chem.* An element not a metal, as phosphorus, oxygen, etc. — **non'me-tal'lic** (nŏn'mĕ-tăl'ĭk), *a.*

non'pa-reil' (nŏn'pă-rĕl'), *a.* Having no equal; peerless. — *n.* **1.** Something of unequalled excellence; a paragon. **2.** *Print.* See TYPE. **3.** A beautiful finch of the southern United States.

non'plus (nŏn'plŭs), *n.* A state in which no more can be said or done; quandary. — *v. t.* [7] To puzzle; stop, or render helpless, by perplexity or the like.

non-res'i-dence (nŏn-rĕz'ĭ-dĕns), *n.* State or fact of being nonresident.

non-res'i-dent (-dĕnt), *a.* Not residing in a particular place; systematically absent from one's benefice, estate, etc. — *n.* A nonresident person.

non'sense (nŏn'sĕns), *n.* **1.** That which is not sense, or has no sensible meaning; absurdity. **2.** Trifles; things of no importance or value.

non-sen'si-cal (nŏn-sĕn'sĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] Without sense; absurd. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

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non'suit' (nŏn'sūt'), *n.* *Law.* A judgment given against a plaintiff because of his failure to prosecute his case or to establish a prima facie case. — *v. t.* To subject to a nonsuit.

noo'dle, *n.* A thin strip of dough made with flour and eggs, and used esp. in soups.

noo'dle (nōō'd'l), *n.* A simpleton; blockhead.

nook (nŏŏk), *n.* A corner formed by two walls, etc.; recess; as, an inglenook; a secluded retreat.

noon (nōōn), *n.* **1.** Midday; twelve o'clock in the daytime. **2.** The highest point; culmination.

noon'day' (nōōn'dā'), *n.* Midday; noon.

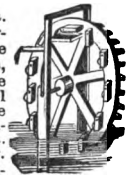
noon'ing, *n.* An intermission for food and rest at midday. *U. S.*

noon'tide' (-tīd'), *n.* **1.** Noon; midday. **2.** Fig.: Highest point; noon; as, the *noontide* of fame.

noose (nōōs), *n.* **1.** A loop with a running knot, which binds the closer the more it is drawn. **2.** Fig.: A tie, bond, or snare. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To secure by or as by a noose; insnare; as, to *noose* wild horses. **2.** To make a noose in or of.

nor (nôr), *conj.* A negative connective or particle, commonly introducing the second member or clause of a negative statement to continue the force of *not*, *no*, or the like, in the first member or clause, or following *neither* as a correlative.

no'ri-a (nō'rĭ-*a*), *n.* A kind of large water wheel used for raising water.



Noria.

nor'mal (nôr'măl), *a.* [4] **1.** *Geom.* According to a square or rule; perpendicular. **2.** Conformed to a type or standard; regular; natural; as, a *normal* condition. — **Syn.** See REGULAR. — **normal school**, a school whose methods of instruction are to serve as a model; an institution for training teachers. — *n.* **1.** *Geom.* Any perpendicular. **2.** The ordinary or usual condition, degree, or the like; average; mean. — **nor'mal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

Nor'man (nôr'măn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Normandy or the Normans. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Normandy; originally, one of the Northmen or Scandinavians who, in the 10th century, conquered the region, named after them, Normandy; later, one of the mixed (Norman-French) race which, in 1066, under William the Conqueror, conquered England (**Norman Conquest**).

Norn (nôrn), *n.* *Teut. Myth.* One of the inferior goddesses who preside over and determine the fates of men and gods.

Norse (nôrs), *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Scandinavia or its language. — *n.* **1.** *Collective pl.* Scandinavians. **2.** The language of the Norse.

Norse'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One of the ancient Scandinavians; a Northman.

north (nôrth), *n.* **1.** That point of the compass which lies to the left of a person facing east; the direction opposite south. **2.** Any country or region north of another; as: [*cap.*] That part of the United States lying in general north of Mason and Dixon's line (the southern boundary of Pennsylvania) and the Ohio River. — *a.* Northern; as: **a** Lying toward the north. **b** Proceeding or facing north. **c** Coming from the north; as, the *north* wind. — **North Star**, the star of the Northern Hemisphere toward which the axis of the earth very nearly points; polestar. — *adv.* Northward; in, to, or toward, the north.

north'east' (nôrth'ēst'), *n.* Point or direction halfway between north and east; northeast part or region. — *a.* Of or pertaining to, proceeding or facing toward, or (of the wind) blowing from, the northeast. — *adv.* Toward the northeast.

north'east'er (nôrth'ēs'tĕr), *n.* Storm or wind from the northeast.

north'east'er-ly, *a.* & *adv.* Toward or from the northeast.

north'east'ern (-tĕrn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or being in the northeast; northeasterly.

north'er (nôr'thĕr), *n.* A storm or wind from the north.

north'er-ly, *a.* Of or toward the north; northern; from the north. — *adv.* Toward the north.

north'ern (-thĕrn), *a.* [4] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or living or originating in, the north; being in the north. **2.** [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the North. *U. S.* **3.** Directed toward the north; as, a *northern* course; coming from the north; as, a *northern* blast. — **northern lights.** See AURORA BOREALIS.

north'ern-er (-thĕr-nĕr), *n.* One born or living in the north, or [*cap.*] *U. S.*, the North.

north'ern-most (nôr'thĕn-mōst), *a.* Most northern.

North'man (nôrth'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). An inhabitant of the north of Europe; a Norseman.

north'-north'east', *a.*, **north'-north'west'**, *a.* See *points of the compass*, under POINT, *n.*

North-um'bri-an (nôr-thŭm'brĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Northumberland in England, or the Anglian kingdom of Northumbria, which lay between the rivers Humber and Forth.

north'ward (nôrth'wĕrd), *adv.* Toward the north. — *a.* Situated, directed, or looking, northward. — *n.* The northward direction, point, or part.

north'ward-ly, *a.* Having a northern direction or situation; blowing from the north. — *adv.* In a northern direction.

north'wards (nôrth'wĕrdz), *adv.* & *n.* Northward.

north'west' (-wĕst'), *n.* Point or direction halfway between north and west; northwest part or region. — *a.* Of, pertaining to, proceeding or facing toward, or (of the wind) blowing from, the northwest. — *adv.* Toward the northwest.

north'west'er (-wĕs'tĕr), *n.* A storm or wind from the northwest.

north'west'er-ly, *a.* Toward or from the northwest.

north'west'ern (-tĕrn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or being in, the northwest; northwesterly.

Nor-we'gian (nôr-wē'jăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Norway, its inhabitants, or language. — *n.* **1.** A native of Norway. **2.** Language of the Norwegians.

nose (nōz), *n.* **1.** That part of the face, or head, containing the nostrils. **2.** The smelling organ. **3.** Sense of smell; also, scent. **4.** Something like, or suggestive of, the nose, as the stem of a vessel, a spout, etc. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To smell; scent. **2.** To touch or rub with the nose. **3.** To make (one's way) by advancing the nose or front end; as, the boat *nosed* its way into the harbor. — *v. i.* **1.** To smell; sniff; scent. **2.** To pry or search curiously.

nose'gay' (-gā'), *n.* A bunch of flowers; bouquet.

nos'tril (nŏs'trĭl), *n.* Either of the external openings of the nose.

nos'trum (-trŭm), *n.* **1.** A patent quack medicine. **2.** A pet scheme or remedy, as for some evil.

not (nŏt), *adv.* An adverbial particle expressing negation.

no'ta-bil'i-ty (nō'tă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** A person of note. **2.** Quality of being notable.

no'ta-ble (nō'tă-b'l), *a.* [4] Worthy of note or notice; remarkable; hence, distinguished. — *n.* A person of note or distinction; a notability. — **no'ta-ble-ness**, *n.* [8] — **no'ta-bly**, *adv.* [8].

no-ta'ri-al (nō-tā'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a notary; done by a notary.

no'ta-ry (nō'tă-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A public officer who attests or certifies deeds, takes affidavits, etc.; — usually called **notary public.**

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no-ta'tion (nō-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act, process, or method of representing (numbers, quantities, etc.) by a system of marks, signs, or the system so used.

notch (nŏch), *n.* **1.** A V-shaped indentation; a nick. **2.** A deep, close pass; defile. *U. S.* — *v. t.* To cut or make notches in; also, to record or tally by or as by notches.

note (nōt), *n.* **1.** *Music.* **a** A character used to indicate a certain tone, esp. one showing by its form the relative length, and by its position the pitch, of a tone. The notes in present general use are:

semibreve, or *whole note*; *minim*, or *half note*; *crotchet*, or *quarter note*;

quaver, or *eighth note*; *semiquaver*, or *sixteenth note*;

demisemiquaver, or *thirty-second note*; *hemidemisemiquaver*, or *sixty-fourth note*.

b Inaccurately, a key, as of a pianoforte. **2.** A tone; as, a joyous *note*. **3.** A cry, or sound, esp. of a bird. Also, fig.: as, a *note* of war. **4.** A sign; distinctive mark or feature. **5.** A memorandum. **6.** An annotation. **7.** A short informal letter; also, an official missive. **8.** A paper acknowledging a debt, and promising payment; as, a promissory *note*, bank *note*, etc. **9.** Reputation; fame; distinction; as, a person of *note*. **10.** Observation; notice; heed; as, worthy of *note*. — **Syn.** See REMARK. — **note of hand**, a promissory note. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To notice or observe with care; remark; heed; as, to *note* the position of an enemy. **2.** To make a memorandum of; as, to *note* a thing down.

note'book' (nōt'bo͝ok'), *n.* A book for notes or memorandums.

not'ed (nō'tĕd), *p. a.* [4] Well known by reputation or report; celebrated. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

note'wor'thy (-wûr'thĭ), *a.* [3] Worthy of notice; remarkable. — **-thi-ly** (-thĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [8].

noth'ing (nŭth'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Not anything; no thing; nought; — opposed to *anything* and *something*. **2.** What is of no significance; as, it is *nothing* to me. **3.** *Arith.* Absence of magnitude or quantity; also, a cipher. **4.** A thing of no account, value, or the like; a nobody. — *adv.* In no degree; not at all; in no wise.

noth'ing-ness, *n.* **1.** Nonexistence. **2.** Utter insignificance, worthlessness, or the like.

no'tice (nō'tĭs), *n.* **1.** Intelligence; information; intimation or warning, esp. if formal; as, to be discharged without *notice*. **2.** A written or printed sign, announcement, or the like, communicating information or warning; as, to put a *notice* on a door; book *notices*. **3.** Act of noting, remarking, or observing; cognizance; as, to come to one's *notice*. **4.** Polite or favorable attention; as, the *notice* paid to a belle. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To mention; remark upon; as, to *notice* a book. **2.** To take notice or note of; pay attention to. — **Syn.** Remark, observe, perceive, see, regard, heed.

no'tice-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* [4] Capable of being observed; worthy of notice. — **no'tice-a-bly**, *adv.* [8].

no'ti-fi-ca'tion (nō'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An intimation; notice. **2.** The written or printed matter which gives notice, as an advertisement.

no'ti-fy (nō'tĭ-fī), *v. t.* [2] **1.** To give notice of; make known; publish. **2.** To give notice to.

no'tion (-shŭn), *n.* **1.** Idea; a theory, belief, or opinion; as, a false *notion*. **2.** Inclination; fancy; as, to have a *notion* to do something. **3.** An ingenious device; any of various articles or wares, esp. small useful ones; — usually in *pl.* *Colloq.*

no'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Consisting of, or conveying, notions or ideas. **2.** Given to visionary expectations; fanciful; as, a *notional* man.

no'to-ri'e-ty (nō'tō-rī'ĕ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being notorious. **2.** A well-known or noted person.

no-to'ri-ous (nō-tō'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [4] Generally known; well-known; — now almost always used in reference to, or as implying, evil or wickedness. — **Syn.** See FAMOUS. — **no-to'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* [8].

not'with-stand'ing (nŏt'wĭth-stăn'dĭng), *adv. & conj.* Nevertheless; however; yet; although. — *prep.* Without prevention or obstruction from or by; in spite of.

Syn. NOTWITHSTANDING, IN SPITE OF. Notwithstanding implies the presence of an obstacle; in spite of suggests active opposition or strongly adverse considerations.

nought (nôt), *n.* *Arith.* Nothing; zero; a naught.

noun (noun), *n.* *Gram.* A word used as the name of a person or thing; as, John, Venice, stick, and goodness are *nouns*. Nouns are commonly classified as *abstract*, *collective*, *common*, and *proper*. See under these words.

nour'ish (nûr'ĭsh), *v. t.* To supply with whatever promotes growth, development, etc.; feed; foster.

nour'ish-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** That which nourishes; food. **2.** A nourishing; nourished state.

nov'el (nŏv'ĕl), *a.* [4] New; not formerly known; of a new kind or character; unusual; strange. — **Syn.** See NEW. — *n.* A fictitious prose narrative, of considerable length, portraying characters representative of real life.

nov'el-ette' (nŏv'ĕl-ĕt'), *n.* A little or short novel.

nov'el-ist, *n.* A writer of a novel or novels.

nov'el-ty (nŏv'ĕl-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being novel; newness; freshness. **2.** Something novel; an innovation.

No-vem'ber (nō-vĕm'bĕr), *n.* The eleventh month of the year, having thirty days.

nov'ice (nŏv'ĭs), *n.* **1.** One who has entered a religious house on probation. **2.** One new in any business, profession, or calling; beginner.

Syn. NOVICE, TYRO. Novice commonly suggests inexperience, esp. in something to be done; tyro suggests rudimentary acquaintance, esp. with something to be learned; as, a *novice* in golf; the veriest *tyro* knows better.

no-vi'ti-ate, no-vi'ci-ate (nō-vĭsh'ĭ-ĕt), *n.* **1.** State or time of being a novice; apprenticeship. **2.** A novice.

now (nou), *adv. & conj.* **1.** At the present time; at this moment. **2.** Hence: **a** In the time immediately to follow; as, I shall do it *now*. **b** Very lately; a moment ago; — chiefly in *just now*. **c** At the time spoken of or referred to; as, it was *now* quite dark. **3.** Chiefly as *conj.*: **a** With the force of *since*, *seeing that*; as, *now* (or *now that*) you have come, I 'll go. **b** Simply marking or emphasizing transition of thought; as, come *now!* — now and then, at one time and another; occasionally. — *n.* The present.

now'a-days' (-ă-dāz'), *adv.* At the present time.

no'way' (nō'wā') } *adv.* In no manner or degree;
no'ways' (-wāz') } not at all; nowise.

no'where' (nō'hwâr'), *adv.* Not in or at any place.

no'wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* Noways.

nox'ious (nŏk'shŭs), *a.* [4] Hurtful; injurious; unwholesome. — **nox'ious-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **nox'ious-ness**, *n.* [8].

noz'zle (nŏz'l), *n.* Any projecting vent; a small spout; nose: as: **a** A short tube forming the vent of a hose. **b** A short outlet, or inlet, pipe.

Nu'bi-an (nū'bĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Nubia, in eastern Africa. — *n.* A native of Nubia.

nu-cle'o-lus (nū-klē'ō-lŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-LI** (-lī). A rounded body, found in the nucleus of most cells.

nu'cle-us (nū'klē-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. **-CLEUSES** (-ŭz), L. **-CLEI** (-ī). **1.** A center about which matter gath-

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ers; kernel; core. **2.** *Biol.* A central mass in most cells, regarded as essential to their growth.

nude (nūd), *a.* [4] Bare; naked; unclothed. — *n.* A nude figure; with *the*, the nude state.

nudge (nŭj), *v. t.* [1] To touch or push gently with the elbow, as to call attention. — *n.* A gentle push, poke, or jog, as with the elbow.

nu'di-ty (nū'dĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being nude. **2.** That which is nude.

nu'ga-to-ry (nū'gȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [4] **1.** Trifling; insignificant. **2.** Inoperative; ineffectual. — **Syn.** See VAIN.

nug'get (nŭg'ĕt), *n.* A lump; esp., a native lump of precious metal.

nui'sance (nū'ȧns), *n.* That which annoys or gives trouble and vexation or that is offensive.

null (nŭl), *a.* [3] **1.** Of no legal or binding force; invalid; void. **2.** Of no consequence or value. **3.** Equivalent to nothing or nil; non-existent.

nul'li-fi-ca'tion (nŭl'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of nullifying; state of being nullified.

nul'li-fy (nŭl'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [2] **1.** To make null; render invalid or void. **2.** To reduce to nothing; destroy. — **nul'li-fi'er** (nŭl'ĭ-fī'ẽr), *n.* [8].

nul'li-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State of being null; invalidity. **2.** That which is null.

numb (nŭm), *a.* [3] Benumbed; insensible. — *v. t.* To deprive of sensation; make numb.

num'ber (nŭm'bẽr), *n.* **1.** Total or amount of units, whether of persons, things, or abstract units. **2.** *pl.* [*cap.*] The fourth book of the Bible, containing a census of the Hebrews. **3.** *pl.* Arithmetic. **4.** A numeral. **5.** One of a numbered series; esp., one of the issues of a periodical. **6.** A considerable number; many. **7.** *Gram.* Distinction of a word as denoting or referring to one, or to more than one; also, the form, or a group of forms, indicating such distinction. **8.** *Poetry & Music.* *pl.* Metrical groups of feet or periods; hence, verse. — **Syn.** See SUM. — *v. t.* **1.** To count; enumerate. **2.** To limit in number; as, his days are *numbered*. **3.** To reckon as one of a collection, class, or company; as, "He was *numbered* with the transgressors." **4.** To mark or distinguish by a number. **5.** To amount to; contain; comprise. — *v. i.* To count; reckon. — **num'ber-er**, *n.*

num'ber-less, *a.* Innumerable; countless.

numb'ly, *adv.* In a numb manner.

numb'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being numb.

nu'mer-a-ble (nū'mẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Capable of being numbered, or counted.

nu'mer-al (-ȧl), *a.* **1.** Expressing or denoting number; as, a *numeral* adjective. **2.** Of or pertaining to number; consisting of number or numerals. **Syn.** Numeral applies chiefly to what expresses number; numerical, to what is expressed in numbers, or what pertains to number; as, a *numeral* character; a *numerical* value, *numerical* rules. — *n.* A word, figure, or group of figures, used to express a number.

nu'mer-a-ry (-ȧ-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to numbers.

nu'mer-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [1] To number; divide off and read according to the rules of numeration.

nu'mer-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of numbering. **2.** Act or art of reading or naming numbers.

nu'mer-a'tor (nū'mẽr-ā'tẽr), *n.* **1.** Part of a common fraction above the horizontal line, indicating the number of fractional parts taken. Cf. DENOMINATOR. **2.** One that numbers.

nu-mer'i-cal (nū-mẽr'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to, of the nature of, or denoting, number; expressed by numbers, and not letters; as, *numerical* strength; *numerical* characters. — **Syn.** See NUMERAL. — **nu-mer'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

nu'mer-ous (nū'mẽr-ŭs), *a.* [4] Consisting of, or containing, a great number of units; pert. to great numbers; many. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.*

nu'mis-mat'ic (nū'mĭz-măt'ĭk; nū'mĭs-), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, coins.

nu'mis-mat'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Science or study of coins and medals, esp. from a historical standpoint.

nu-mis'ma-tist (nū-mĭz'mȧ-tĭst; nū-mĭs'-), *n.* A specialist in numismatics.

num'skull' (nŭm'skŭl'), *n.* A blockhead. *Colloq.*

nun (nŭn), *n.* A woman under certain religious vows, esp. one living in a convent.

nun'ci-o (nŭn'shĭ-ō), *n.*; *pl.* -CIOS (-ōz). **1.** A messenger. *Rare.* **2.** The papal representative at a foreign court or seat of government.

nun'ner-y (nŭn'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NERIES (-Iz). A convent for nuns. — **Syn.** See CLOISTER.

nup'tial (nŭp'shăl), *a.* Of or pert. to marriage. — *n.* Marriage; wedding; — now usually in *pl.*

nurse (nûrs), *n.* **1.** A woman who nurses or has the care of a young child. **2.** A person who cares for the sick or infirm. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To nourish at the breast, or feed and tend (an infant). **2.** To take care of (a child or an invalid). **3.** To care or provide for tenderly; cherish; esp., to bring up or rear from a weak or invalid condition. — *v. i.* To suckle; of a child, to take the breast.

nurs'er-y (nûr'sẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-Iz). **1.** The part of a house appropriated to the care of children. **2.** A place where young trees, shrubs, etc., are raised for transplanting and, esp., sale.

nurs'er-y-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who conducts or cultivates a nursery for plants.

nurs'ling (nûrs'lĭng), *n.* One that is nursed, as a child.

nur'ture (nûr'tûr), *n.* **1.** A nourishing or nursing; breeding; training; rearing. **2.** That which nourishes; food. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To nourish; rear; foster. **2.** To educate; bring up or train.

nut (nŭt), *n.* **1.** A dry fruit or seed having a hard shell inclosing a kernel; also, the kernel itself. **2.** *Bot.* A one-seeded fruit, with a woody pericarp, as the acorn, hazelnut, chestnut, etc. **3.** A perforated block (usually of metal), with an internal screw thread, as for a bolt.

Nut, 3.

nut'crack'er (-krăk'ẽr), *n.* Instrument for cracking nuts.

nut'gall' (-gôl'), *n.* Any nutlike gall.

nut'hatch' (-hăch'), *n.* Any of certain birds intermediate in character and habits beween the titmice and the creepers.

nut'meg (-mĕg), *n.* The aromatic seed of a certain tropical tree; also, the tree. Cf. MACE.

nu'tri-ent (nū'trĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [4] Nutritious. — *n.* A nutritious substance.

nu'tri-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Nourishment; food.

nu-tri'tion (nū-trĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of nourishing or being nourished; the processes by which an animal or plant takes in and utilizes food substances. **2.** Nourishment; food.

nu-tri'tious (nū-trĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [4] Nourishing; nutritive. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

nu'tri-tive (nū'trĭ-tĭv), *a.* [4] Of, pertaining to, or concerned in, nutrition; nutritious.

nut'ting, *vb. n.* Act of gathering or seeking nuts.

nut'ty (nŭt'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Abounding in or producing nuts. **2.** Having a flavor like that of nuts.

nux vom'i-ca (nŭks vŏm'ĭ-kȧ). The poisonous seed of a certain Asiatic tree. It has the medicinal properties of strychnine. Also, the tree.

nymph (nĭmf), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* One of the inferior divinities of nature, represented as beautiful maidens dwelling in the mountains, forests, meadows, waters, etc. **2.** *Zoöl.* A chrysalis.

nymph'al (nĭm'făl) } *a.* Of or pertaining to
nym-phe'an (nĭm-fē'ăn) } a nymph or nymphs.

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O

O (ō), *interj.* An exclamation used in calling or address, also in expressing pain, surprise, etc.
o' (ō; ŏ), *prep.* Short for *of* or *on*. *Colloq.*
oaf (ōf), *n.* A changeling; hence, a deformed or foolish child; idiot. — **oaf'ish**, *a.* [8].
oak (ōk), *n.* **1.** **a** Any of a very large genus of trees and shrubs. The fruit is a rounded nut (acorn). See TREES, *Illust.* **b** The wood of these trees. **2.** Any of various plants like, or suggestive of, the oak, as in foliage; as, poison *oak*, ground *oak*, etc.
oak'en (ōk'n), *a.* Of or pertaining to oaks or oak. *Chiefly Poetic.*
oa'kum (ō'kŭm), *n.* Loose fiber picked from old hemp ropes; — used to calk seams, stop leaks, etc.
oar (ōr), *n.* **1.** A long, slender wooden implement for propelling or steering a boat. **2.** An oarsman. **3.** A thing like an oar in shape or use. — *v. t.* To propel with or as with oars; row.
oar'lock' (ōr'lŏk'), *n.* A notch or fork in which the oar rests in rowing or sculling. See ROWLOCK.
oars'man (ōrz'măn), *n.; pl.* **-MEN** (-mĕn). A rower.
o-a'sis (ō-ā'sĭs; ō'ā-sĭs), *n.; pl.* **-SES** (-sēz). A fertile or green spot in a waste or desert.
oat (ōt), *n.* The grain or seed of a certain cereal grass, or the plant itself; — commonly used in plural. See GRASSES, *Illust.*
oat'en (ōt'n), *a.* **1.** Made of oat grain or of oatmeal; as, *oaten* cakes. **2.** Made of an oat straw or stem; as, an *oaten* pipe.
oath (ōth), *n.; pl.* **OATHS** (ōthz). **1.** A solemn appeal to God, or to something sacred by way of attesting truth or inviolability; also, the statement supported by the oath. **2.** A blasphemous use of the name of the divine Being, or anything sacred.
oat'meal' (ōt'mēl'), *n.* Meal made of oats, or porridge made of such meal.
O'ba-di'ah (ō'bȧ-dī'ȧ), *n. Bib.* **1.** A Hebrew prophet. **2.** A book of the Old Testament.
‖ **ob'bli-ga'to** (ŏb'blĭ-gä'tō), *a.* [It.] *Music.* Indispensable. — *n.* A more or less independent accompanying part, played by a single instrument.
ob'du-ra-cy (ŏb'dū-rȧ-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being obdurate.
ob'du-rate (ŏb'dū-rāt), *a.* [4] Hardened in feelings; hard-hearted; stubbornly wicked. — **Syn.** Unyielding, stubborn, obstinate. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].
o-be'di-ence (ō-bē'dĭ-ĕns), *n.* Act or fact of obeying; state of being obedient.
o-be'di-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [4] Willing to obey; submissive; dutiful. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].
o-bei'sance (ō-bā'sȧns), *n.* A bow or other bodily movement indicating respect or submission.
ob'e-lisk (ŏb'ē-lĭsk), *n.* **1.** A four-sided pillar, tapering as it rises, and ending in a pyramid. **2.** The mark of reference †; — called also *dagger*.
O'ber-on (ō'bĕr-ŏn; ŏb'ĕr-), *n. Medieval Myth.* The king of the fairies, husband of Titania.
o-bese' (ō-bēs'), *a.* [4] Very fat or fleshy.
o-bes'i-ty (-bĕs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Condition of being obese.
o-bey' (-bā'), *v. t.* **1.** To execute the commands of; comply with the orders of. **2.** To submit to the authority of; as, to *obey* the law. **3.** To yield to the impulse, power, or operation of; as, a ship *obeys* her helm. — *v. i.* To yield obedience.
o-bit'u-a-ry (-bĭt'ū-ā-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to the death of a person or persons. — *n.; pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). A notice of a death, with a biographical sketch.
ob-ject' (ŏb-jĕkt'), *v. t.* To offer in opposition; adduce as an objection. — *v. i.* To make opposition; also, to disapprove.
ob'ject (ŏb'jĕkt), *n.* **1.** Something visible or tangible; a material thing; as, a dark *object*. **2.** That which is set before the mind so as to be apprehended or known; as, an *object* of knowledge, wonder, etc. **3.** That sought for; end; aim; as, the *object* of a journey. **4.** *Gram.* A word, phrase, or clause denoting that on or toward which a verb's action is directed, or that to which a preposition expresses some relation. The direct object of a verb denotes that which is immediately acted upon (as *ball*, in "throw me the ball"); an indirect object denotes that which is affected indirectly, as *me* in the example. — **Syn.** See INTENTION.
ob-jec'tion (ŏb-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An objecting. **2.** That which is, or may be, presented in opposition. — **Syn.** Exception, difficulty, doubt, scruple.
ob-jec'tion-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Liable to objection; offensive. — **-ness**, *n.* [8] — **-a-bly**, *adv.* [8].
ob-jec'tive (ŏb-jĕk'tĭv), *a.* [4] **1.** Of or pertaining to an object. **2.** *Gram.* Pertaining to or designating the case denoting the relation of object (def. 4). — **objective point**, the point or purpose toward which anything, as a journey, is directed. — *n.* **1.** *Gram.* The objective case, or a word in it. **2.** The lens, or system of lenses, at the end of a telescope, microscope, etc., that is nearest the object. **3.** An objective point; something aimed at; end. — **ob-jec'tive-ly**, *adv.* [8].
ob'jec-tiv'i-ty (ŏb'jĕk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State, quality, or relation of being objective.
ob-jec'tor (ŏb-jĕk'tĕr), *n.* One who objects.
ob-jur'gate (ŏb-jûr'gāt; ŏb'jŭr-), *v. t.* [1] To chide; rebuke. — **ob'jur-ga'tion** (ŏb'jŭr-gā'shŭn), *n.*
ob-jur'ga-to-ry (ŏb-jûr'gȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Expressing reproof.
ob'late (ŏb'lāt; ŏb-lāt'), *a.* [3] Flattened at the poles; as, the earth is an *oblate* spheroid.
ob-la'tion (ŏb-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of offering something to God or a god. **2.** A religious offering; sacrifice.
ob'li-gate (ŏb'lĭ-gāt), *v. t.* [1] To bind by moral or legal obligation.
ob'li-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** *Law.* A bond with a penalty for nonfulfillment; hence, a formal agreement; contract. **2.** Any duty imposed by law, promise, or contract, by social relations or by kindness, etc. **3.** State of being indebted for an act of favor; also, the act itself; as, to be under *obligation;* his aid was a great *obligation*.
ob'li-ga-to-ry (ŏb'lĭ-gȧ-tō-rĭ; ŏb-lĭg'ȧ-), *a.* [4] Imposing, or of the nature of, duty or obligation.
o-blige' (ō-blīj'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To constrain; put under obligation to do or forbear something; as, to *oblige* one to pay. **2.** To bind by a favor rendered; hence, to do a favor to; accommodate; as, to *oblige* one with a song. — **o-blig'er** (ō-blīj'ẽr), *n.*
o-blig'ing (ō-blīj'ĭng), *p. a.* Disposed to do favors; helpful; civil; kind; courteous. — **o-blig'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **o-blig'ing-ness**, *n.*
ob-lique' (ŏb-lēk'; -lĭk'), *a.* [3] Neither perpendicular nor horizontal; slanting; inclined. — **oblique angle**, an acute or obtuse angle; — opposed to *right angle*. — **o. case**, *Gram.*, any case except the nominative and vocative. — *v. i.* [1] To deviate from a perpendicular line; esp., *Mil.*, to advance obliquely. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
ob-liq'ui-ty (-lĭk'wĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). **1.** State of being oblique. **2.** Deviation from moral rectitude or sound thinking.
ob-lit'er-ate (-lĭt'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* [1] To erase or blot out; efface; cancel. — **Syn.** See ERASE.

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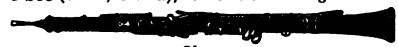
ob-lit'er-a'tion (ŏb-lĭt'ĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* An obliterating, or state of being obliterated; extinction.
ob-liv'i-on (-lĭv'ĭ-ŭn), *n.* **1.** A forgetting, or fact of having forgotten; forgetfulness. **2.** State or fact of being forgotten. — **Syn.** See FORGETFULNESS.
ob-liv'i-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Forgetful; forgetting; as, *oblivious* to one's presence. **2.** Promoting oblivion; causing forgetfulness; as, *oblivious* sleep. — **ob-liv'i-ous-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
ob'long (ŏb'lŏng), *a.* Longer in one direction than in another, with sides parallel or nearly so. — *n.* An oblong figure, esp. when a rectangle.
ob'lo-quy (-lō-kwĭ), *n.; pl.* -QUIES (-kwĭz). **1.** Censorious speech; blame; language that casts contempt on men or their actions. — **Syn.** Odium, censure, calumny, slander. **2.** State of being under censure; disgrace.
ob-nox'ious (ŏb-nŏk'shŭs), *a.* [4] Objectionable; odious. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
o'boe (ō'boi; ō'bō-ā), *n.* One of the higher wind



Oboe.

instruments in the modern orchestra, with a double reed; a hautboy.
ob'o-lus (ŏb'ō-lŭs), *n.; L. pl.* -LI (-lī). A weight and a silver coin of ancient Athens, ⅙ of a drachma.
ob-scene' (ŏb-sēn'), *a.* [3] **1.** Foul; filthy. *Archaic.* **2.** Offensive to chastity or modesty; impure. — **ob-scene'ly**, *adv.* [8].
ob-scen'i-ty (-sĕn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Obscene language or acts; quality of being obscene.
ob'scu-ra'tion (ŏb'skū-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act of obscuring; state of being obscured.
ob-scure' (ŏb-skūr'), *a.* [3] **1.** Shaded, or darkened; dim. **2.** Indistinctly seen; remote from observation; as, an *obscure* corner. **3.** Not noticeable; humble; as, an *obscure* person. **4.** Not clear or distinct; as, an *obscure* view. **5.** Not easily understood; abstruse; as, an *obscure* sentence. — **Syn.** Indistinct; shadowy, mysterious; retired, unknown. See DARK. — *v. t.* [1] To make obscure; make dim. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
ob-scu'ri-ty (-skū'rĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being obscure.
ob'se-quies (ŏb'sē-kwĭz), *n. pl.* Last duties rendered to one after death; funeral ceremonies.
ob-se'qui-ous (ŏb-sē'kwĭ-ŭs), *a.* [4] Servilely or meanly attentive; cringing; fawning. — **ob-se'qui-ous-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
ob-serv'a-ble (ŏb-zûr'vă-b'l), *a.* [4] **1.** That must or may be observed; as, forms *observable* in social life. **2.** Capable of being observed.
ob-serv'ance (-văns), *n.* **1.** Act or practice of observing a rule, custom, or the like; as, *observance* of the law. **2.** An act or ceremony, as of worship; a form; practice; custom; as, religious *observances*. **3.** Observation. — **Syn.** See OBSERVATION.
ob-serv'ant (-vănt), *a.* [4] **1.** Taking notice; observing; watchful; attentive; heedful; as, an *observant* spectator. **2.** Submissively attentive; — with *of*; as, *observant* of his master.
ob'ser-va'tion (ŏb'zĕr-vā'shŭn) *n.* **1.** Act, faculty, or habit of observing, or of recognizing and noting. Also, the information or record so obtained. **2.** Fact of being observed or seen; as, he was in danger of *observation*. **3.** A remark.
Syn. Observation (see REMARK) is the act or the result of considering or marking attentively (esp.) a fact or an occurrence; observance is the act of heeding and following, in conduct, what is prescribed as a duty or custom; as, the *observation* of an eclipse; *observance* of the Sabbath.
ob-serv'a-to-ry (ŏb-zûr'vă-tŏ-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A place equipped with instruments for observing natural phenomena, esp. of the heavenly bodies. **2.** A place or building affording a wide view.
ob-serve' (-zûrv'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To take notice of by appropriate conduct; to keep; comply with; as, to *observe* the Sabbath or a rule. **2.** To pay attention to; see; as, to *observe* an eclipse. **3.** To say in a casual way; remark. — *v. i.* **1.** To take notice. **2.** To remark; comment; as, he did not *observe* upon it. — **Syn.** See CELEBRATE. — **ob-serv'er**, *n.* [8].
ob-serv'ing, *a.* [4] Observant. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].
ob-sess' (ŏb-sĕs'), *v. t.* To beset or dominate; — said of an evil spirit or a fixed idea.
ob-ses'sion (-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* The fact or state of being obsessed; the persistent influence of a fixed idea.
ob-sid'i-an (ŏb-sĭd'ĭ-ăn), *n.* Volcanic glass, usually black or very dark colored.
ob'so-les'cence (ŏb'sō-lĕs'ĕns), *n.* State of becoming obsolete.
ob'so-les'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* Becoming obsolete.
ob'so-lete (ŏb'sō-lēt), *a.* No longer in use; fallen into disuse. — **Syn.** See OLD.
ob'sta-cle (ŏb'stă-k'l), *n.* That which stands in the way, or opposes; an obstruction.
ob-stet'ric (ŏb-stĕt'rĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining to
ob-stet'ri-cal (-rĭ-kăl) } obstetrics.
ob'ste-tri'cian (ŏb'stĕ-trĭsh'ăn), *n.* One skilled in obstetrics.
ob-stet'rics (ŏb-stĕt'rĭks), *n.* Science of midwifery; art of assisting women in childbirth.
ob'sti-na-cy (ŏb'stĭ-nă-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** Firm and, usually, unreasonable adherence to an opinion or purpose; stubbornness. **2.** Quality or state of being difficult to remedy or relieve; as, the *obstinacy* of a disease. — **Syn.** Cf. OBSTINATE.
ob'sti-nate (-nāt), *a.* [4] **1.** Pertinaciously adhering to an opinion, purpose, or course; stubborn. **2.** Not yielding; not easily overcome; as, an *obstinate* fever. — **ob'sti-nate-ly**, *adv.* [8].
Syn. Obdurate, unyielding, unbending, inflexible, immovable, opinionated; headstrong, perverse. — OBSTINATE, STUBBORN agree in the idea of persistency, often in a bad sense. Obstinate implies persistent adherence, esp. against persuasion or attack, to an opinion, purpose, or course; as, *obstinate* as a mule. Stubborn implies a certain fixedness or doggedness of character; as, *stubborn* resistance; a *stubborn* oak.
ob-strep'er-ous (ŏb-strĕp'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [4] Clamorous; vociferous. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
ob-struct' (ŏb-strŭkt'), *v. t.* **1.** To block up; place an obstacle in, or fill with obstacles, as a way or passage. **2.** To be, or come, in the way of; impede; retard; as, clouds *obstruct* the light of the sun. **3.** To cut off the sight of (an object); as, trees *obstructed* the distant hills. — **Syn.** Bar, barricade, check, clog, choke, embarrass. — **ob-struct'er**, **ob-struc'tor**, *n.* [8].
ob-struc'tion (-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An obstructing; state of being obstructed; as, the army advanced without *obstruction*. **2.** That which obstructs or impedes; hindrance; barrier.
ob-struc'tion-ist, *n.* One who hinders progress; one who obstructs business.
ob-struc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [4] Tending to obstruct.
ob-tain' (ŏb-tān'), *v. t.* To get hold of by effort; gain possession of; acquire; procure.
Syn. OBTAIN, ATTAIN, ACQUIRE, PROCURE, GAIN, WIN, EARN agree in the idea of getting. **Obtain** implies effort directed toward getting something desired; one **acquires** that of which one obtains, often gradually, permanent possession; to **attain** (less often applied to material things) is esp. to arrive at the object of one's ambition or the goal of one's endeavor; as, where can I *obtain* employ-

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ment? ; to *acquire* knowledge ; Peary *attained* the North Pole. To **procure** is to come into possession of something, esp. by search or request ; as, he *procured* favors at court. One **gains** esp. what is advantageous ; to **win** is to gain esp. against opposition or competition ; to **earn** is to gain by one's own exertions.

— *v. i.* To become recognized or established ; become or be prevalent or general. — **-a-ble**, *a.* [8].

ob-trude' (ŏb-trōōd'), *v. t.* [1] To thrust impertinently upon another ; present without warrant or solicitation. — *v. i.* To thrust one's self upon a company or upon attention ; intrude. — **Syn.** See INTRUDE. — **ob-trud'er** (-trōōd'ẽr), *n.* [8].

ob-tru'sion (-trōō'zhŭn), *n.* Act of obtruding.

ob-tru'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [4] Disposed to obtrude ; intrusive. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

ob-tuse' (ŏb-tūs'), *a.* [3] **1.** Not pointed or acute ; blunt ; — applied esp. to angles greater than a right angle. See ANGLE, *Illust.* **2.** Not having acute perceptions ; stupid. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

ob-verse' (ŏb-vûrs' ; ŏb'vûrs), *a.* **1.** Facing the observer ; — opp. of *reverse*. **2.** Having the base narrower than the top, as a leaf. — **-ly**, *adv.* [3].

ob'verse (ŏb'vûrs), *n.* The front or principal surface of anything ; esp., the side of a coin bearing the principal image or inscription.

ob'vi-ate (ŏb'vĭ-āt), *v. t.* [1] To meet or anticipate and dispose of ; as, to *obviate* an objection.

ob'vi-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of obviating, or state of being obviated.

ob'vi-ous (ŏb'vĭ-ŭs), *a.* [4] Easily discovered, seen, or understood ; plain. — **Syn.** See MANIFEST. — **ob'vi-ous-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

oc-ca'sion (ŏ-kā'zhŭn), *n.* **1.** A favorable opportunity ; a timely chance ; as, he took the *occasion* to depart. **2.** A contributory or incidental cause ; as, his remark was the *occasion* of a long dispute. **3.** Need ; necessity ; exigency ; as, having *occasion* to go to the city. **4.** An occurrence. *Now Rare*, exc. as to time ; as, on the *occasion* of his reappearance. **5.** A special event or function ; as, a great *occasion*.

Syn. OCCASION, CAUSE. The **cause** of an effect is that which actually brings it about ; the **occasion** is that which, either directly or indirectly, provides an opportunity for the cause to act ; as, the *cause* of a war may be a deep-rooted enmity, the *occasion* of it may be a relatively unimportant incident.

on occasion, as occasion may arise ; occasionally.

— *v. t.* To give occasion to ; cause.

oc-ca'sion-al (-ăl), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to an occasion or occasions ; casual ; incidental ; as, *occasional* remarks. — **-al-ly**, *adv.* [8].

oc'ci-dent (ŏk'sĭ-dĕnt), *n.* **1.** The west ; — opposed to *orient*. **2.** [*cap.*] Europe as opposed to Asia and the Orient ; also, the Western Hemisphere.

oc'ci-den'tal (-dĕn'tăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or situated in, the occident ; — opposed to *oriental*.

oc-cip'i-tal (ŏk-sĭp'ĭ-tăl), *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the occiput. — *n.* The occipital bone.

oc'ci-put (ŏk'sĭ-pŭt), *n. ; L. pl.* OCCIPITA (ŏk-sĭp'ĭ-tä). *Anat.* The back part of the head or skull.

oc-cult' (ŏ-kŭlt'), *a.* [3] Hidden ; secret ; hence, mysterious or supernatural. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

oc'cul-ta'tion (ŏk'ŭl-tā'shŭn), *n. Astron.* The hiding from view of one heavenly body by another ; esp., an eclipse of a star or planet by the moon or of a planetary satellite by its primary.

oc'cu-pan-cy (ŏk'ū-păn-sĭ), *n.* Occupation (in sense 1).

oc'cu-pant (-pănt), *n.* One who occupies.

oc'cu-pa'tion (-pā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of occupying ; state of being occupied ; occupancy ; tenure. **2.** One's principal business in life ; trade. **Syn.** Business, profession. — OCCUPATION, EMPLOYMENT, PURSUIT, CALLING, VOCATION. One's **occupation** is that to which one's time is devoted, or in which one is regularly or habitually engaged ; **employment**, which is often interchangeable with *occupation*, may also suggest what one does in another's service ; as, the soldier's *occupation* ; he found *employment* as a cook. A **pursuit** is an occupation directed, esp. voluntarily, to a given end ; as, literary *pursuits*. **Calling** is used to denote one's regular business or profession ; **vocation** is often equivalent to *calling* ; but it may suggest an employment to which one is destined by nature, or "called" by some higher power ; as, to rise from a humble *calling* to one's true *vocation*.

oc'cu-pi'er (ŏk'ū-pī'ẽr), *n.* One who occupies.

oc'cu-py (-pī), *v. t.* [2] **1.** To take or hold possession of ; dwell in ; as, to *occupy* a house. **2.** To take up the space or time of ; fill ; as, the building *occupies* the entire lot. **3.** To engage the service of ; employ ; busy ; as, to *occupy* one's self or mind with study.

oc-cur' (ŏ-kûr'), *v. i.* ; **-CURRED'** (-kûrd'), **-CUR'RING** (-kŭr'ĭng). **1.** To present itself ; appear ; happen ; as, do not let it *occur* again. **2.** To come to the mind ; suggest itself ; as, it *occurred* to me to go.

Syn. OCCUR, HAPPEN are often used without distinction. But **occur** is the more formal word, applying esp. to a definite event ; **happen** is the more general term for anything that comes to pass ; as, his death *occurred* at midnight ; it often *happens*.

oc-cur'rence (ŏ-kŭr'ĕns), *n.* A coming or happening ; incident ; event.

o'cean (ō'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The whole body of salt water on the surface of the globe ; the sea. **2.** One of the large bodies of water into which the great ocean is regarded as divided, as the Atlantic and Pacific *oceans*. **3.** An immense or limitless expanse or quantity ; as, the *ocean* of eternity.

o'ce-an'ic (ō'shĕ-ăn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to, found in or about, or produced by, the ocean.

o'ce-lot (ŏ'sĕ-lŏt), *n.* An American cat, ranging from Texas to Patagonia, yellow or gray with markings of black. See CATS, *Illust.*

o'cher (ō'kẽr), *n.* [6] An earthy ore of iron, usually red or yellow, used as a pigment.

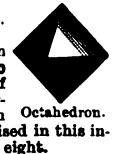
o'-clock' (ŏ-klŏk'). Of (by) the clock.

oc'ta-gon (ŏk'tă-gŏn), *n.* A (plane) polygon of eight angles and, therefore, eight sides.

oc-tag'o-nal (ŏk-tăg'ŏ-năl), *a.* Having eight angles and eight sides.

oc'ta-he'dral (ŏk'tă-hē'drăl), *a.* Having eight plane faces.

oc'ta-he'dron (-hē'drŏn), *n. Geom.* A solid having eight plane faces.


Octahedron.

oc'tave (ŏk'tāv), *n. Music.* **a** An interval of eight diatonic steps. **b** The eighth tone in a scale, or one of successive eighth tones. **c** The harmonic combination of two tones an octave apart. **d** The notes comprised in this interval. — *a.* Consisting of eight ; eight.

oc-ta'vo (ŏk-tā'vō ; ŏk-tä'-), *n. ; pl.* **-VOS** (-vōz). A book of sheets folded each into eight leaves ; hence, a size of book so made ; — usually written *8vo* or 8°. — *a.* Having eight leaves to a sheet.

Oc-to'ber (-tō'bẽr), *n.* The tenth month of the year, having thirty-one days.

oc'to-ge-na'ri-an (ŏk'tō-jĕ-nā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Between eighty and ninety years old ; of or pertaining to such age. — *n.* An octogenarian person.

oc'to-pus (ŏk'tō-pŭs ; ŏk-tō'pŭs), *n. ; pl.* E. **-PUSES** (-pŭs-ĕz) ; L. **-PI** (ŏk-tō'pī). **1.** Any eight-armed cephalopod. Most species are rather small, and usually inoffensive, but some are large and more formidable. See MOLLUSKS, *Illust.* **2.** Something suggestive of an octopus ; esp., a powerful and grasping organization with many branches.

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oc'to-roon' (ŏk'tŏ-rōōn'), *n.* The offspring of a quadroon and a white person.

oc'u-lar (ŏk'ū-lăr), *a.* **1.** Depending on, or perceived by, the eye; seeing or having seen; as, an *ocular* proof; *ocular* witness. **2.** Of or pertaining to the eye or eyesight; visual; as, an *ocular* movement. — *n.* The eyepiece of a telescope, etc.

oc'u-list (ŏk'ū-lĭst), *n.* One skilled in treating diseases of the eye.

odd (ŏd), *a.* [3] **1.** Not paired with another; without a mate; as, an *odd* shoe. **2.** Not divisible by 2 without a remainder;—opposed to *even*. **3.** Left over after a definite round number has been taken or mentioned; extra; as, twenty and *odd* (or twenty *odd*). **4.** Remaining beyond what is complete or taken into account; not belonging, or no longer belonging, to any particular set, group, or assortment; as, *odd* pennies; *odd* dishes. **5.** Unusual; singular; as, an *odd* expression. — **Syn.** See STRANGE.

odd'i-ty (ŏd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality of being odd; singularity. **2.** That which is odd or peculiar.

odd'ly, *adv.* In an odd manner.

odd'ness, *n.* State of being odd; also, an oddity.

odds (ŏdz), *n. pl. & sing.* **1.** Difference in favor of one as against another; advantage; hence, excess of chances; probability; as, the *odds* are in his favor. **2.** An equalizing allowance given to a contestant or opponent that is at a disadvantage; as, to give or take *odds*. **3.** Quarrel; dissension; — chiefly in *at odds*. — **odds and ends**, remnants; miscellaneous odd articles.

ode (ōd), *n.* A short poem expressive of noble sentiment with appropriate dignity of style.

O'din (ō'dĭn), *n.* *Norse Myth.* The supreme deity of the later Norse pantheon, called *Woden* by the Germanic Teutons. He was god of wisdom, poetry, and war; also, the god of the dead and a god of agriculture. He was represented as a man with hat and staff, and one-eyed.

o'di-ous (ō'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* [4] Deserving of or provoking hatred or repugnance. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

o'di-um (-ŭm), *n.* **1.** Hatred; state or fact of being hated; abhorrence; antipathy. **2.** The reproach attaching to what is hateful; opprobrium.

o-dom'e-ter (ō-dŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* Instrument attached to a vehicle to measure distance traversed.

o'dor (ō'dẽr), *n.* [5] **1.** Any smell or scent, fragrant or otherwise. **2.** Repute; estimation; as, to be in bad *odor*. — **Syn.** See SMELL.

o'dor-if'er-ous (-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [4] Yielding an odor; usually, fragrant.

o'der-less, *a.* Free from odor.

o'dor-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [4] Having an odor, esp. a sweet odor; odoriferous; fragrant. — **Syn.** See REDOLENT. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

O-dys'seus (ō-dĭs'ūs; -dĭs'ē-ŭs), *n.* *Gr. Myth.* The Greek chieftain commonly called *Ulysses* in English. See ULYSSES.

Od'ys-sey (ŏd'ĭ-sĭ), *n.* **1.** An epic poem, attributed to Homer, which describes the ten years' wanderings and adventures of Odysseus (Ulysses) in returning to Ithaca after the siege of Troy. **2.** A long wandering or series of travel.

oe'u-men'i-cal (ēk'ū-mĕn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Var. of ECUMENICAL.

Œd'i-pus (ĕd'ĭ-pŭs; ē'dĭ-), *n.* *Gr. Myth.* Son of Laius and Jocasta, king and queen of Thebes. At Œdipus's birth an oracle foretold that Laius would be killed by his son. The child was sent away to be killed by exposure, but was eventually adopted by the king of Corinth. When grown, an oracle having warned him that he would kill his father, Œdipus left home. On the journey he met Laius, and slew him in an altercation. Later he solved the riddle of the Sphinx, thereby freeing Thebes from distress, and was made king of the city.

o'er (ōr), *prep. & adv.* For OVER. *Poetic or Dial.*

œ-soph'a-gus (ē-sŏf'ā-gŭs), *n.* Var. of ESOPHAGUS.

of (ŏv; *unaccented* ŏv), *prep.* **1.** From, as in origin, source, departure, deprivation, etc.; as, *of* noble blood; north *of*, etc.; to cure *of*, rid *of*. **2.** As a result of; as, *of* their own choice; proud *of* his boy. **3.** Belonging or related to, or connected with, by way of agency, possession, etc.; as, despised *of* man (*Archaic*); it was kind *of* him. **4.** Indicating composition, description, specification, etc.; as, a throne *of* gold; the continent *of* America. **5.** About; concerning; as, what has become *of* him? **6.** During; in; on. *Obs. or Archaic & Colloq.*, except in *of late*; *of old*, etc.

off (ŏf), *adv.* Away so as not to be on, against, near, present, in existence, etc.; as, to take *off* your hat; the pain passed *off*, etc.; *Naut.*, away from the land, shore, ship, or wind; as, the ship stood *off*. — **off and on**, intermittently; now and then; also, alternately. — *a.* **1.** Away; gone; as, he is *off* to the war. **2.** Hence: **a** Designating, or pertaining to, the side (i. e., the right side, the left being the *near* side) of an animal or a team farther from a driver on foot; hence, right; as, the *off* horse. **b** Away from the fact, normal condition, or standard; as, he is *off* (i. e., mistaken) in his reckoning. **3.** Circumstanced, esp. materially; as, well *off*. — *prep.* **1.** Away from, as to departure, source, material, etc.; as, take it *off* the table; to dine *off* ham. **2.** Not up to, or in condition for; as, *off* his feed. **3.** *Naut.* To seaward of; as, two miles *off* shore. — *interj.* Begone!

off'al (ŏf'ăl), *n.* **1.** The waste parts of a butchered animal. **2.** Anything thrown away as worthless; carrion; refuse; rubbish; garbage.

off'cast' (ŏf'kăst'), *p. a.* Cast off; rejected. — *n.* One that is cast off or rejected.

off'-col'or, *a.* [5] **1.** Not of proper or natural color; below standard. **2.** Of doubtful propriety.

of-fence', **of-fence'less.** Vars. of OFFENSE, etc.

of-fend' (ŏ-fĕnd'), *v. i.* To transgress the moral or divine law; sin. — *v. t.* **1.** *Biblical.* To cause to stumble; cause to sin or fall; as, "If thy right eye *offend* thee." *Obs.* **2.** To displease; make angry; affront; — now the chief sense. — **-er**, *n.* [8].

of-fense' (ŏ-fĕns'), *n.* **1.** Act of offending; state of being offended. **2.** Act of attacking; assault; as, arms of *offense*. **3.** Act of displeasing or affronting; state of being displeased, affronted, etc.; displeasure; as, to take *offense*. **4.** A crime; sin; misdeed; as, a punishable *offense*. — **Syn.** Umbrage, resentment; misdemeanor, affront.

of-fen'sive (ŏ-fĕn'sĭv), *a.* [4] **1.** Making attack; pertaining to offense or attack; fitted for, or used in, attacking; — opposed to *defensive*; as, an *offensive* war, *offensive* weapons. **2.** Giving offense; insulting; as, an *offensive* remark. **3.** Disagreeable; displeasing; disgusting; as, an *offensive* odor. — *n.* State or posture of one who makes attack; aggressive attitude; as, to act on the *offensive*. — **of-fen'sive-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

of'fer (ŏf'ẽr), *v. t.* **1.** To present, as an act of worship; sacrifice; as, to *offer* a prayer. **2.** To tender; proffer; as, to *offer* a price, position, etc. **3.** To propose; suggest; as, he *offered* to go. **4.** To try to inflict, make, or do; hence, to do, make, or give; as, to *offer* resistance, an insult, etc. — *v. i.* **1.** To present something in worship or devotion; sacrifice. **2.** To present itself; come to hand; as, I shall come when occasion *offers*. — *n.* Act of offering or proposing; a proffer; proposal; bid. — **of'fer-er**, *n.* [8].

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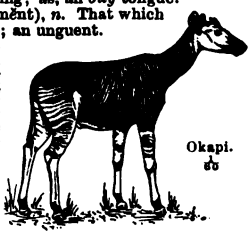
of'fer-ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one who offers; a proffering. **2.** That which is offered; a sacrifice; gift.
of'fer-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [*Often cap.*] *Eccl.* A passage sung, said, or played in connection with an offering, or that part of the service at which offerings are received. Hence, a collection of money taken at a religious service.
off'hand' (ôf'hănd'), *adv.* Without previous study or preparation; extempore.
off'hand' (ôf'hănd'), *a.* [4] Done or made offhand.
of'fice (ôf'ĭs), *n.* **1.** Anything done for another; service; as, an *office* of kindness. **2.** Special, proper, or assigned service, duty, or function; esp.: **a** One's task or part in an occupation or position; as, to fill the *office* of janitor. **b** Position of trust or ministration, as in the public service; as, to be appointed to a government *office*. **3.** A ceremony; rite; esp., *pl.*, obsequies; as, last *offices*. **4.** *Eccl.* Any prescribed service or form of worship; as, the *Office* of Baptism. **5.** A place where professional business is transacted; as, a doctor's *office;* dentist's *office;* the room or department in an establishment where the clerical work is done, or where the work done is chiefly clerical; as, a freight *office*.

Syn. OFFICE, POST, APPOINTMENT, SITUATION, PLACE agree in the idea of a position. Office commonly suggests a position of (esp. public) trust or authority; post emphasizes duty or responsibility, often with attendant difficulty or danger; as, it is a king's *office* to rule; the minister refused to quit his *post*. An appointment is an office to which one is nominated or appointed. Situation emphasizes the idea of employment, esp. in a subordinate position; as, to seek a *situation* as governess. Place, once common in the sense of high position, is now used for position in general; as, to lose one's *place*.

of'fi-cer (-ĭ-sẽr), *n.* One who holds an office. — *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with officers. **2.** To command or direct as an officer.
of-fi'cial (ō-fĭsh'ăl), *a.* [4] Of, or pertaining to, holding, or derived from, an office; hence, authorized; authoritative. — *n.* One holding, or invested with, an office. — **of-fi'cial-ly**, *adv.* [8].
of-fi'cial-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Action characteristic of an official; also, strict adherence to office routine.
of-fi'ci-ate (-ĭ-āt), *v. i.* [1] To perform divine service; to act as an officer in performing a duty.
of-fic'i-nal (ō-fĭs'ĭ-năl; ŏf'ĭ-sī'năl), *a.* Kept in stock by apothecaries; — said of drugs.
of-fi'cious (ō-fĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [4] Volunteering one's services where they are neither asked nor needed; meddlesome. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
off'ing (ôf'ĭng), *n.* That part of the sea, visible from the shore, where there is deep water; also, distance, or position at a distance, from the shore.
off'ish, *a.* [4] Shy or distant in manner. *Colloq.*
off'scour'ing (ôf'skour'ĭng), *n.* Refuse; cast-off filth; — usually in *pl.*; as, *offscourings* of society.
off'set' (-sĕt'), *n.* In general, that which springs, or is derived or set off from, something; as: **a** *Bot.* A short lateral shoot, which takes root at the apex and develops a new individual. **b** Something that counterbalances or compensates for something else. **c** A ledge formed on the face of a wall by diminishing its thickness above. **d** An abrupt bend, as in a pipe, to get by an obstruction. **e** *Print.* A transfer of impression to the back of the next sheet.
off'set' (ôf'sĕt'), ŏf'sĕt'), *v. t.*; OFF'SET'; OFF'SET'TING. **1.** To set off; balance. **2.** To form an offset. — *v. i.* **1.** To proceed or project as an offset. **2.** (*pron.* ôf'sĕt') *Print.* To make an offset.
off'shoot' (ôf'shōōt'), *n.* A branch, shoot, or scion of a stem, family, race, etc.
off'shore' (ôf'shōr'), *a.* **1.** Moving, or directed seaward, from the shore; as, an *offshore* wind. **2.** Situated, or operating, offshore; as, an *offshore* island. — (ôf'shōr'), *adv.* Out from the shore.
off'spring' (ôf'spring'), *n.* That which springs from something; produce; issue; progeny.
oft (ôft), *adv.* Often. *Archaic or Poetic.*
of'ten (ôf'n), *adv.* Frequently.
of'ten-times' (-tīmz'), *adv.* Often. — **oft'times'** (ôft'tīmz'), *adv. Archaic or R.*
o'gle (ō'g'l), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To view with amorous or inviting glances. **2.** To eye. — *n.* An amorous or coquettish glance or look. — **o'gler**, *n.* [8].
o'gre (ō'gẽr), *n.* A fabled man-eating monster; hence, a hideous or cruel man. — **o'gre-ish** (-ĭsh), *a.* [8] — **o'gress** (-grĕs), *n. fem.* [8].
oh (ō), *interj.* An exclamation expressing surprise, pain, sorrow, etc. — *n.*; *pl.* OH'S, OHS (ōz). The exclamation *oh*. Cf. O.
ohm (ōm), *n. Elec.* The practical unit of electrical resistance, being the resistance of a circuit in which a potential difference of one volt produces a current of one ampere.
oil (oil), *n.* **1.** Any of a large class of unctuous combustible liquids soluble in ether, but not in water. **2.** Any substance of an oily consistency; as, *oil* of vitriol. **3.** *Art.* Oil color. — **oil of vitriol.** See SULPHURIC ACID. — *v. t.* To smear, anoint, or lubricate with oil. — **oil'er**, *n.* [8].
oil cake. A cake or mass of cottonseed, hempseed, etc., from which the oil has been expressed.
oil'cloth' (oil'klŏth'), *n.* Cloth treated with oil or paint, and used for garments, floor covering, etc.
oil'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being oily.
oil'skin' (-skĭn'), *n.* **1.** Cloth made waterproof by oil. **2.** *pl.* Clothing or suit of oilskin.
oil'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A whetstone used with oil.
oil'y (-ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Of, pertaining to, containing, or like, oil; unctuous. **2.** Covered with oil; greasy. **3.** Bland; fawning; as, an *oily* tongue.
oint'ment (oint'mĕnt), *n.* That which serves to anoint; an unguent.
O-jib'wa (ō-jĭb'wā), *n.* Also **O-jib'way.** One of a large tribe of Algonquian Indians, of the Lake Superior region.


Okapi.

o-ka'pi (ō-kä'pē), *n.* An African mammal closely related to the giraffe.
o'kra (ō'krä; ŏk'rä), *n.* **1.** A tall plant of the mallow family, widely cultivated in the South for its mucilaginous green pods; also, the pod or pods, used as a vegetable. **2.** A dish prepared of this vegetable; gumbo.

Okra, 1. Reduced.

old (ōld), *a.*; OLD'ER (ōl'dẽr) or ELD'ER; OLD'EST or ELD'EST. *Elder* and *eldest* are now chiefly used in designating the older or oldest of two or more persons (see *Syn.*, below). **1.** Not young; advanced far in years or life. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, old age or the aged; as, an *old* face. **3.** Not new or fresh; long used; hence, worn out; as, *old* gloves. **4.** Having (a certain) age; as, forty years *old*. **5.** Experienced;

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as, an *old* offender. **6.** Long-standing; not new or modern; as, an *old* custom. **7.** A colloquial term of familiarity or affection; as, *Old* England. **8.** Used of the Devil, as in *Old Nick*, *Old Harry*, etc. **9.** Of the past; ancient; former; antiquated; as, *old* times; an *old* pupil of mine. **10.** Designating that one of two or more things of the same kind which precedes the other or others; as, the *Old* Testament; the *old* country; the *Old* World. **Syn.** OLD, ANCIENT, VENERABLE, ANTIQUE, ANTIQUATED, ARCHAIC, OBSOLETE; OLDER; ELDER. That is **old** (opposed to *young*, *new*; see AGED) which has lived or existed long, or which has been long in use; that is **ancient** (opposed esp. to *modern*) which lived, existed, or happened long ago, or which has come down from remote antiquity; as, *old* men, *old* books; *ancient* history, *ancient* city. **Venerable** suggests the dignity of age; as, *venerable* gray hairs. **Antique** applies to that which has come down from ancient times, or is related to them; that is **antiquated** which has gone out of fashion; as, *antique* vases; *antiquated* notions. That is **archaic** which savors of an earlier, or a primitive, period; that is **obsolete** which has gone out of use; as, an *archaic* word, style; an *obsolete* word, custom. **Elder** has been nearly superseded by **older**, except as used attributively to denote seniority or priority of a person, esp. in a family relationship; as, an *elder* brother; an *older* friend.

Old English. = ANGLO-SAXON, 3. — **O. Glory**, the United States flag. *Colloq.* — **o. maid.** a An elderly or confirmed spinster. b A game of cards. — **o. masters**, the, distinguished painters who lived before the 18th century. — **o. school**, a school or party characteristic of a former time; as, a gentleman of the *old school*. — **O. Testament.** See under TESTAMENT. — **O. World**, the Eastern Hemisphere.

old (ōld), *n.* Old or former time; as, days of *old*.

old'en (ōl'd'n), *a.* Old; ancient.

old'-fash'ioned (ōld'făsh'ŭnd), *a.* Adhering to old customs or ideas.

old'-world', *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the old, or ancient, world. **2.** [In this sense written *Old World*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Old World, or Eastern Hemisphere.

o'le-ag'i-nous (ō'lē-ăj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [4] Oily; unctuous. — **o'le-ag'i-nous-ness**, *n.* [8].

o'le-an'der (-ăn'dĕr), *n.* An evergreen poisonous shrub with fragrant red or white flowers.

o'le-as'ter (-ăs'tĕr), *n.* **1.** A shrub or small tree of southern Europe with fragrant yellow flowers and bitter olive-shaped fruit. **2.** The wild olive.

o'le-o-mar'ga-rine (-ō-mär'gȧ-rēn; -rĭn: *often mispronounced* -mär'jĕr-ēn), *n.* Also **-rin.** A butter substitute made largely from animal fats.

o'le-o-res'in (-rĕz'ĭn), *n.* **1.** A natural mixture of essential oil and resin. **2.** *Pharm.* A liquid extract, consisting of an oil holding resin in solution.

ol-fac'to-ry (ōl-făk'tō-rĭ), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the sense of smell; as, an *olfactory* organ. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). An olfactory organ; also, the sense of smell; — usually in *pl.*

ol'i-garch (ŏl'ĭ-gärk), *n.* A ruler in an oligarchy.

ol'i-gar'chic (-gär'kĭk), **-gar'chi-cal** (-kĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or supporting, oligarchy.

ol'i-gar'chy (-gär'kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CHIES (-kĭz). Form of government in which the power is vested in a few; state so governed; also, the ruling few.

ol'ive (ŏl'ĭv), *n.* **1.** A certain tree cultivated for its fruit; also, the fruit, esteemed as a relish, esp. when green, and for its oil. **2.** An olive branch or wreath. **3.** Olive color. — *a.* **1.** Of a dark brownish or yellowish green like the unripe olive. **2.** Brownish yellow; tawny, as a complexion.

olive branch. A branch of the olive tree, considered an emblem of peace.

Ol'i-ver (ŏl'ĭ-vĕr), *n.* One of the twelve peers of Charlemagne; companion of Roland (which see).

ol'iv-ine (ŏl'ĭ-vĭn; -vēn), *n.* See CHRYSOLITE.

O-lym'pi-ad (ō-lĭm'pĭ-ăd), *n.* See OLYMPIAN.

O-lym'pi-an (-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Mount Olympus in Thessaly, or to Olympia in ancient Elis, in the Peloponnesus, Greece. The **Olympian games** were held every fourth year, from 776 B. C. (as claimed). The Greeks reckoned time in **Olympiads**, or periods of four years, from that date.

O-lym'pic (-pĭk), *a.* Olympian.

O-lym'pus (-pŭs), *n.* *Gr. Myth.* A mountain in Thessaly, the abode of the Olympian gods.

o-me'ga (ō-mē'gȧ; ō'mĕ-gȧ; ō-mĕg'ȧ), *n.* **1.** The last letter (Ω, ω) of the Greek alphabet. See ALPHA. **2.** Hence, the end; death.

om'e-let (ŏm'ĕ-lĕt; ŏm'lĕt), *n.* Eggs beaten up with milk and, often, other ingredients, and fried.

om'e-lette. Var. of OMELET.

o'men (ō'mĕn), *n.* An indication or action taken as a foreshowing; foreboding; augury. — *v. t.* To foreshow by signs or portents; presage; augur.

o-men'tum (ō-mĕn'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-tȧ). *Anat.* A free fold of the peritoneum, connecting the stomach with other viscera. The **great omentum** is attached to the stomach and transverse colon; the **lesser o.** connects the stomach and liver.

om'i-nous (ŏm'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [4] Foreboding evil; inauspicious. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

o-mis'sion (ō-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** An omitting; neglect to do something. **2.** That which is omitted.

o-mit' (ō-mĭt'), *v. t.*; O-MIT'TED; -TING. **1.** To leave out or unmentioned; as, to *omit* a chapter. **2.** To leave undone; neglect; as, to *omit* a duty.

om'ni-bus (ŏm'nĭ-bŭs), *n.* A large heavy four-wheeled public vehicle; a bus. — *a.* Pertaining to, or providing for, many things at once.

om-nip'o-tence (ŏm-nĭp'ō-tĕns), *n.* Omnipotent quality, state, or power; [*cap.*] the Deity.

om-nip'o-tent (-tĕnt), *a.* Able in every way and for every work; all-powerful. — *n.* One who is omnipotent; [*cap.*, with *the*] God. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

om'ni-pres'ence (ŏm'nĭ-prĕz'ĕns), *n.* Quality of being omnipresent; ubiquity.

om'ni-pres'ent (-prĕz'ĕnt), *a.* Present everywhere at once.

om-nis'cience (ŏm-nĭsh'ĕns), *n.* Quality of being omniscient; hence, [*cap.*, with *the*] God.

om-nis'cient (-ĕnt), *a.* Having universal knowledge; infinitely knowing or wise. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

om-niv'o-rous (ŏm-nĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* Eating everything; esp., *Zoöl.*, eating both animal and vegetable food. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

Om'pha-le (ŏm'fȧ-lē), *n.* *Gr. Myth.* A queen whom Hercules had to serve for three years, wearing female apparel and spinning with the maids.

on (ŏn), *prep.* *On*, in general, refers to contact with or to support beneath; as: **1.** Over and in contact with; upon; as, to stand *on* a chair. **2.** In contact with (with or without support); as, a fly *on* the wall; a town *on* the river. **3.** In connection or activity with, in, or in respect of; as, *on* duty. **4.** Indicating a basis or ground of action, opinion, reliance, etc.; as, *on* good authority. **5.** In, or relating to, the region towards; at; — indicating relative position; as, the town lay *on* the east. Hence, fig., in *on the contrary*, *on the offensive*, etc. **6.** In, within, or during; as, *on* Monday. **7.** Indicating state; as, *on* fire, tap, sale. **8.** Upon the occasion of; as, he met me *on* my arrival. **9.** To or against; as, rain falls *on* the earth. Hence, fig.: Toward; to the account of; as, she smiled *on* him. **10.** In reference or relation to; about; as, a talk *on* war. — **Syn.** See ABOVE.

on to, on'to, *prep.*, upon; on; to; — usually called colloquial. It should be disting. from *on to* where *on* is the adverb, as in, they went *on to* the next town.

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on, *adv.* In or into a position, relation, or state denoted by *on*, prep., as of support, progress, etc.

once (wŭns), *adv.* **1.** One time and no more. **2.** At any one time; ever; — often conjunctive, equivalent to *if ever* or *whenever*; as, *once* learned, never forgotten. **3.** At some one time; — usually referring to the past; formerly; as, *once* upon a time. — *n.* One time or occasion; — in phrases; as: **a** at once. **a** Simultaneously. **b** Immediately. — **o. in a while**, occasionally. — **o. or twice**, a few times.

one (wŭn), *a.* **1.** Being a single unit, being, or thing; individual. **2.** Denoting a person or thing indefinitely; a certain; as, they made *one* Claudius king. **3.** Denoting a particular thing or person; — often in antitheasis to *another*, *other*; as, from *one* side to the other. **4.** Closely bound together; united; as, with *one* voice. **5.** Single in kind; the same; as, all in *one* direction. — **one day**, some indefinite day past or future; as, she will marry *one day*. — *n.* **1.** A single unit; unity. **2.** A symbol for a unit, as 1 or i. **3.** A single person or thing; as, *one* by *one*. — *indef. pron.* **1.** (*pl.* ONES [wŭns].) A certain person or thing not specified; a person or thing of the kind under consideration; as, *one* named Brown. **2.** Any person or thing whatever; anybody, indefinitely; as, *one* must be on *one's* guard.

O-not'da (ō-nī'dā), *n.* An Indian of an Iroquoian tribe formerly dwelling in New York State and forming part of the Five Nations.

one'ness (-nēs), *n.* Singleness; unity; sameness.

on'er-ous (ŏn'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [4] Burdensome; oppressive. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

one'self' (wŭn'sĕlf'), *pron.* A reflexive and emphatic form for the indefinite pronoun *one*.

one'-sid'ed (wŭn'sīd'ĕd), *a.* [4] Having, or occurring on, one side only; having one side prominent or more developed; hence, partial; unfair.

on'ion (ŭn'yŭn), *n.* A plant of the lily family having a pungent edible bulb; also, its bulb.

on'ly (ōn'lī), *a.* **1.** Alone in its or their class; single; as, the *only* man present. **2.** Alone because of superiority; preëminent; chief; as, he is the *only* man for the place. — *adv.* **1.** Exclusively; solely; merely; as, he went *only* to ask. **2.** Without there being others; singly. *Obs. or R.*, exc. in **only-begotten**, begotten as the only child. — *conj.* Save or except (that).

On'on-da'ga (ŏn'ŭn-dā'gā), *n.* One of a tribe of Iroquoian Indians formerly in New York State, and included in the Five Nations.

on'rush' (ŏn'rŭsh'), *n.* A rushing onward.

on'set' (ŏn'sĕt'), *n.* An attack; assault.

on'slaught' (-slôt'), *n.* A furious attack or assault.

on'to (ŏn'tōō), *prep.* See *on to*, under ON, *prep.*

on-tol'o-gy (ŏn-tŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* The science of being or reality. — **on'to-log'i-cal** (ŏn'tō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.*

o'nus (ō'nŭs), *n.* A burden; an obligation.

on'ward (ŏn'wẽrd), *a.* Moving forward; forward. — *adv.* **1.** Toward a point before or in front; forward; as, to move *onward*. **2.** In an advanced position; in front; on; as, it was farther *onward*. **Syn.** ONWARD, FORWARD. **Onward** often suggests progress or advance in general; **forward** (opposed to *backward*), movement toward what is before.

on'wards (-wẽrdz). Var. of ONWARD.

on'yx (ŏn'ĭks; ō'nĭks), *n.*; *pl.* ONYXES (-ĕz). Chalcedony in layers of different shades of color.

o'ō-lite (ō'ō-līt), *n.* A rock consisting of small round grains, usually carbonate of lime, resembling the roe of fish and cemented together.

o-ŏl'o-gy (ō-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Ornithology treating of birds' eggs, esp. their shape, color, etc.

ooze (ōōz), *n.* **1.** A decoction of oak bark, sumac, etc., used in tanning. **2.** Act of oozing; also, that which oozes. — *v. i.* [1] To percolate; exude; leak out, slowly and quietly; — often with *out*. Also fig. — *v. t.* To exude or give out slowly

ooze (ōōz), *n.* Soft mud or slime.

oo'zy (ōō'zĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Containing, or composed of, ooze; miry. **2.** Exuding moisture; slimy.

o-pac'i-ty (ō-păs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being opaque; obscurity or an instance of it.

o'pal (ō'păl), *n.* A form of silica, softer and lighter than quarts. The *precious*, or *noble*, *opal* is iridescent, and is valued as a gem.

o'pal-es'cence (-ĕs'ĕns), *n.* Opalescent quality.

o'pal-es'cent (-ĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [4] Giving forth a play of various colors, like an opal.

o-paque' (ō-pāk'), *a.* [3] **1.** Not luminous; dark; as, an *opaque* surface. **2.** Impervious to light; not transparent; as, an *opaque* substance. — **Syn.** See DARK. — *n.* That which is opaque. — **o-paque'ly**, *adv.* [8] — **o-paque'ness**, *n.* [8].

ope (ōp), *a. & vb.* Open. *Poetic.*

o'pen (ō'p'n), *a.* [3] **1.** Not shut or closed; affording free ingress or egress. **2.** Hence: Free to be entered, visited, or used; also, available; as, the invitation is still *open*; disengaged. **3.** Of weather or season, not frosty or inclement. **4.** Uncovered; exposed; bare. Fig.: Liable; — with *to*; as, *open* to temptation. **5.** Not secret; public; as, to lay *open* plans. **6.** Sincere; frank; as, an *open* manner. **7.** Extended; expanded; as, *open* arms. **8.** Having openings, or the like; as, *open* teeth. **9.** *Phon.* (1) Of a vowel, uttered with a relatively wide opening of the mouth. See CLOSE, *a.*, 13. (2) Of a consonant, uttered with the oral passage narrowed without closure, as *s*. **10.** Accessible; — of a person: responsive; amenable; hence, generous; as, he gave with *open* hand. **11.** Not settled or adjusted; as, an *open* account. — **Syn.** Unclosed. See FRANK. — **open port**, a port open to foreign commerce. — **o. season**, a period during which the taking of game or fish is lawful. Cf. CLOSE, *a.*, 15. — **o. secret**, something ostensibly a secret, but generally known. — **o. shop**, a shop in which nonunion and union workmen are employed without discrimination. — *v. t.* **1.** To move (a gate, lid, etc.) from its shut position. **2.** To render clear for passage in or out; as, to *open* a box. **3.** Hence: To render open or accessible for its especial purpose; as, to *open* a shop. **4.** To spread out; unfold or unroll. **5.** To make one or more openings in; as, to *open* an abscess. **6.** To loosen or make less compact; as, to *open* ranks. **7.** To make more discerning; enlighten; enlarge, as the heart; as, my eyes were *opened*. **8.** To enter upon; begin; as, to *open* fire; to *open* an account. — *v. i.* **1.** To become open; unclose. **2.** To give access; as, the room *opened* on to a balcony. **3.** To expand; fig., to become enlightened, as the mind. **4.** To become or be disclosed, as to view. **5.** To begin. — **Open sesame!** the magical command which opened the door of the robbers' den in the tale of "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves" in the "Arabian Nights"; hence [often **o'pen-ses'a-me**], a thing that unfailingly opens, or admits to, something. — *n.* Open space, as land without trees or obstructions; open ocean, water, or air; — chiefly with *the*. — **o'pen-er**, *n.* [8].

o'pen-hand'ed, *a.* Generous; liberal.

o'pen-heart'ed, *a.* Candid; frank; generous.

o'pen-ing (ō'p'n-ĭng), *vb. n.* **1.** A making or becoming open. **2.** An open place or part; a breach; gap; hole; as, an *opening* in a wall; also, width; span. **3.** A thinly wooded space, without undergrowth, in a forest or grove. *U. S.* **4.** Act of beginning; first step or appearance. **5.** An opportunity; as, a business *opening*.

o'pen-ly, *adv.* In an open manner.

o'pen-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being open.

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o'pen-work' (ō'p'n-wûrk'), *n.* Any work so made as to show openings through its substance.

‖ **op'e-ra** (ŏp'ĕ-rä), *n., pl.* of OPUS.

op'er-a (ŏp'ĕr-ä), *n.* A drama wholly or mostly sung, with orchestral accompaniment and appropriate costumes, scenery, and action.

opera glass *or* **glasses.** A small telescope, usually binocular, with concave eye lenses.

op'er-ate (-āt), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To perform a work or labor; to act; as, the machine *operates* easily. **2.** To produce or take effect; as, the medicine *operated* quickly. **3.** To perform an operation or series of operations. — *v. t.* **1.** To produce as an effect; work; as, a drug may *operate* a cure. **2.** To put into, or to continue in, operation or activity; conduct; as, to *operate* a machine.

op'er-at'ic (-ăt'ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, opera.

op'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act, process, or effect of operating. **2.** Agency; exertion of power or influence; as, the *operation* of a drug. **3.** Mode of action or form of activity; as, for him reading was a difficult *operation*. **4.** State of being operative or in action. **5.** An act done as part of a plan; as, military and naval *operations*. **6.** A surgical action on the living body, to produce a remedial effect, as in amputation, etc. **7.** *Math.* Some transformation to be made on quantities.

op'er-a-tive (ŏp'ĕr-ă-tĭv), *a.* [4] **1.** Capable of acting; operating; as, an *operative* principle. **2.** Effective; efficacious; as, an *operative* rule. **3.** Involving, or having to do with, physical operations, as of the hands or of machines; as, *operative* arts. — *n.* A mechanic; factory hand.

op'er-a'tor (ŏp'ĕr-ā'tẽr), *n.* One that operates.

op'er-et'ta (ŏp'ĕr-ĕt'ä), *n.; It. pl.* -TE (*It.* ō'pĕ-rĕt'tā). *Music.* A short, light, musical drama.

oph-thal'mi-a (ŏf-thăl'mĭ-ä), *n.* An inflammation of the membranes or coats of the eye.

oph-thal'mic (-mĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the eye.

o'pi-ate (ō'pĭ-ăt), *n.* Any narcotic medicine containing, or derived from, opium. — *a.* [4] Containing opium; hence, inducing sleep; narcotic.

o-pine' (ō-pīn'), *v. t. & i.* [1] To have or express an opinion; think; suppose.

o-pin'ion (ō-pĭn'yŭn), *n.* **1.** That which is opined; a belief; estimation. **2.** A formal judgment by an expert. **3.** *Law.* The formal expression by a judge of the legal principles on which a decision is based.

o-pin'ion-at'ed (-ā'tĕd), *a.* [4] Stiff in adhering to one's own opinion; obstinate.

o'pi-um (ō'pĭ-ŭm), *n.* A powerful narcotic drug prepared from the juice of a species of poppy.

o-pos'sum (ō-pŏs'ŭm), *n.* Any of various American marsupials which when caught feign death.

op-po'nent (ō-pō'nĕnt), *a.* [4] Opposite; hence, adverse. — *n.* One who opposes; an adversary.

Syn. OPPONENT, ADVERSARY, ANTAGONIST agree in the idea of opposition, without of necessity implying personal animosity. An *opponent* is one who is on the opposite side in a contest; *antagonist* implies sharper opposition, esp. in a struggle for supremacy; as, an *opponent* in debate; a duelist's *antagonist*. *Adversary* may imply anything from mere opposition to active hostility.

op'por-tune' (ŏp'ŏr-tūn'), *a.* [4] Fit; ready; hence, seasonable; timely. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

Syn. OPPORTUNE, TIMELY. *Opportune* suggests that which fits directly into a given combination of circumstances; *timely*, that which is well-timed; as, an *opportune* event; a *timely* suggestion.

op'por-tu'nism (ŏp'ŏr-tū'nĭz'm), *n.* The taking advantage, as in politics, of opportunities, often with little regard for principles or consequences.

op'por-tu'nist, *n.* One who practices opportunism.

op'por-tu'ni-ty (-nĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Fit or convenient time; chance.

op-pos'a-ble (ŏ-pōz'ä-b'l), *a.* Capable of being placed opposite something else; as, the thumb is *opposable* to the forefinger.

op-pose' (ŏ-pōz'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To put or set in opposition; set against; as, to *oppose* my opinion to his. **2.** To resist; confront; as, to *oppose* the king. — **op-pos'er** (ŏ-pōz'ẽr), *n.* [8].

Syn. OPPOSE, RESIST agree in the idea of setting one's self against something. *Resist* often implies more active striving than *oppose*; as, to *oppose* a measure; he could not *resist* their attack.

op'po-site (ŏp'ŏ-zĭt), *a.* **1.** Set over against; facing; — often with *to*; as, the *opposite* side; *opposite* to me. **2.** Contrarily turned or moving; as, in an *opposite* direction. **3.** Diametrically different; contrary; as, two men of *opposite* natures.

Syn. OPPOSITE, CONTRARY, CONTRADICTORY. *Opposite* implies diametrical difference in position or nature; *contrary* commonly implies mutual opposition, and often suggests antagonism; as, *opposite* directions, *opposite* sides of a dispute; *contrary* winds, *contrary* propositions. *Contradictory* implies variance or contrariety that admits no medium; as, *contradictory* statements.

— *n.* That which is opposed, or contrary. — **op'po-site-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

op'po-si'tion (ŏp'ŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of setting opposite, or the state of being so set. **2.** *Astron.* The situation of a heavenly body with respect to another 180° from it in celestial longitude. **3.** Resistance. **4.** That which opposes; obstacle; in politics, the party opposed to the party in power.

op'po-si'tion-ist, *n.* One who favors opposition; esp., in politics, a member of the opposition.

op-press' (ŏ-prĕs'), *v. t.* **1.** Fig.: To weigh heavily on; weigh down; as, to be *oppressed* with care. **2.** To crush by abuse of power; tyrannize over.

Syn. OPPRESS, DEPRESS. To *oppress* is to weigh upon or burden, as by imposition of a load; to *depress* is to bring down or cause to sink (esp. in value, vigor, and the like); as, *oppressed* by forebodings; *depressed* by bad news.

op-pres'sion (-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of oppressing; state of being oppressed. **2.** That which oppresses; cruelty; tyranny.

op-pres'sive (ŏ-prĕs'ĭv), *a.* [4] **1.** Unreasonably burdensome; unjustly severe. **2.** Heavy; hard to be borne; as, *oppressive* heat. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

op-pres'sor (ŏ-prĕs'ẽr), *n.* One that oppresses.

op-pro'bri-ous (ŏ-prō'brĭ-ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Expressive of opprobrium; scurrilous; — of language. **2.** Infamous; despised; made hateful; as, *opprobrious* conduct. — Syn. Disgraceful, abusive, insulting, offensive; insolent, gross, vile, vulgar, low, foul. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

op-pro'bri-um (-ŭm), *n.* **1.** Infamy; reproach mingled with contempt. **2.** Cause of disgrace.

op-pugn' (ŏ-pūn'), *v. t. & i.* To fight against; attack; resist; as, to *oppugn* a belief.

op'ta-tive (ŏp'tä-tĭv), *a.* Expressing desire or wish. — **optative mood**, *Gram.*, that mood or form of a verb, as in Greek, etc., which expresses a wish or desire. — *n.* *Gram.* The optative mood, or a verb or verbal form denoting it.

op'tic (ŏp'tĭk), *a.* **1.** Ocular. **2.** Relating to optics. — **optic nerve**, the nerve connecting the eye and the optic centers of the brain. — *n.* The eye.

op'ti-cal (ŏp'tĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Relating to optics; as, an *optical* instrument. **2.** Relating to vision; optic; as, an *optical* illusion. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

op-ti'cian (ŏp-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* One who makes, or deals in, optical glasses and instruments.

op'tics (ŏp'tĭks), *n.* Science dealing with light and vision.

op'ti-mism (-tĭ-mĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Doctrine that everything is ordered for the best. **2.** Disposition to take the most hopeful view; — opp. to *pessimism*.

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op'ti-mist (ŏp'tĭ-mĭst), *n.* One who looks on the bright side of things; — opposed to *pessimist*.
op'ti-mis'tic (-mĭs'tĭk), **op'ti-mis'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to optimism; hopeful. — **op'ti-mis'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].
op'ti-mum (ŏp'tĭ-mŭm), *n.* The best or most favorable condition for the growth of an organism.
op'tion (ŏp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of choosing; choice. **2.** Power or right of choosing. **3.** That which is offered for choice, or which is chosen. **4.** A stipulated privilege, in some contracts, of demanding the fulfillment of the contract on any day within a specified limit. — **Syn.** See ALTERNATIVE.
op'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Involving an option; not compulsory.
op'u-lence (-lĕns), *n.* Wealth; riches; affluence.
op'u-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [4] Having large means; rich; hence, luxuriant, profuse, etc. — **Syn.** See RICH.
‖ **o'pus** (ō'pŭs), *n.*; *pl.* OPERA (ŏp'ĕ-rä). [L.] A work; esp., a musical composition.
or (ôr), *conj.* A coördinating conjunction that marks an alternative.
or'a-cle (ôr'ä-k'l), *n.* **1.** *Class. Antiq.* The medium, as a priest, by which a god reveals divine knowledge; also, the place where the revelation is given. **2.** Response of an oracle to a question or petition. **3.** One who gives oracular knowledge or decisions.
o-rac'u-lar (ō-răk'ū-lär), *a.* [4] **1.** Of or pertaining to an oracle; forecasting the future. **2.** Resembling an oracle, as in solemnity, authority, or ambiguity. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
o'ral (ō'răl), *a.* **1.** Uttered by the mouth; spoken. **2.** Using speech or the lips; as, an *oral* teacher. **3.** Of or pertaining to the mouth. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].
Syn. ORAL, VERBAL. **Oral** applies only to that which is spoken by word of mouth; as, an *oral* examination. **Verbal** applies to that which is spoken or written, or to that which has to do with words as distinguished from ideas; it is employed esp. of transactions not committed to writing; as, a *verbal* message.
o-rang' (ō-răng'), *n.* The orang-utan.
or'ange (ŏr'ĕnj), *n.* **1.** The large, globose fruit of an evergreen tree with oval leaves and fragrant white flowers; also, the tree. **2.** Any of several trees or fruits more or less resembling the orange. **3.** The color of the orange; reddish yellow. — *a.* Of or pertaining to an orange; of orange color.
Or'ange-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One of a secret society organized in Ireland in 1795 for the support of the Protestant religion; — so called in honor of William of Orange (William III. of England).
o-rang'-u-tan' } (ō-răng'ōō-tăn';-tăng'; ōō'răng-
o-rang'-ou-tang' } ōō'tăn), *n.* An anthropoid ape of Borneo and Sumatra, about two thirds as large as the gorilla, and distinguished by small ears, brown skin, and sparse, reddish brown hair.
o-ra'tion (ō-rā'shŭn), *n.* An elaborate discourse, esp. on some special occasion. — **Syn.** See SPEECH.
or'a-tor (ŏr'ä-tẽr), *n.* A public speaker, esp. one distinguished for skill and power.
or'a-tor'i-cal (-tŏr'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to an orator or oratory. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].
or'a-to'ri-o (ŏr'ä-tō'rĭ-ō), *n.*; *pl.* -RIOS (-ōz). *Music.* A dramatic text or poem, usually on some Biblical theme, set to music, with orchestral accompaniment, but without action, scenery, or costume.
or'a-to-ry (ŏr'ä-tō-rĭ), *n.* Art of an orator; eloquence. — **Syn.** See ELOCUTION.
or'a-to-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A place of prayer; esp., a small chapel or room for private devotions.
orb (ôrb), *n.* **1.** A sphere; esp., a celestial sphere. **2.** A globe; *Poetic*, the eye. — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To form into a globe or disk. **2.** To encircle. *Poetic.*
orbed (ôrbd), *a.* Having the form of an orb; round.
or-bic'u-lar (ôr-bĭk'ū-lär), *a.* Like an orb; spherical; circular.
or'bit (ôr'bĭt), *n.* **1.** *Anat.* The eye socket. **2.** *Astron.* The path of a heavenly body in its revolution around another body.
or'bit-al (-bĭ-tăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to an orbit.
or'chard (ôr'chĕrd), *n.* An inclosure containing fruit trees; also, the trees collectively.
or'ches-tra (ôr'kĕs-trä), *n.* **1.** In a modern theater, etc., the space used by a company of instrumental performers. Also, the forward part, sometimes all, of the main floor in a theater. **2.** *Music.* A company of performers on various instruments, including esp. those of the viol class.
or-ches'tral (ôr-kĕs'trăl; ôr'kĕs-trăl), *a.* Of, suitable to, or performed by, an orchestra.
or'ches-tra'tion (ôr'kĕs-trā'shŭn), *n.* The arrangement of music for an orchestra.
or'chid (ôr'kĭd), *n.* Any plant of a family having entire sheathing leaves and usually showy flowers.
or'chis (ôr'kĭs), *n.* An orchid.
or-dain' (ôr-dān'), *v. t.* **1.** To invest with ministerial functions; introduce into the Christian ministry. **2.** To establish; decree; appoint; esp., of the Deity or fate, to destine; predestine.
or'de-al (ôr'dē-ăl; -dēl), *n.* **1.** A primitive means to determine guilt or innocence by imposing dangerous or painful tests supposed to be under superhuman control. **2.** Hence, any severe trial.
or'der (ôr'dẽr), *n.* **1.** A society of persons united by some common rule of obligation or honorary distinction; as: **a** A monastic society. **b** One of certain knightly fraternities, as the Knights Templars. **c** A society patterned on such an order, or its insignia or badge; as, an order of merit, i. e. one for rewarding meritorious service. **2.** *Eccl.* **a** Any of the several grades or ranks of the Christian ministry; as, major *or* holy orders (usually, bishop, priest, deacon, and subdeacon); minor orders (acolyte, exorcist, reader, and doorkeeper). **b** The office or status of a person in the Christian ministry; — now usually in *pl.* and often with the epithet *holy*; as, to take orders, i. e., to enter some grade of the ministry. **3.** A rank or class in society. **4.** A style of architecture. **5.** *Math.* Degree. **6.** *Biol.* A category of classification above the family. **7.** Regular arrangement; method; system. **8.** *Eccl.* A prescribed form of service, as for a rite. **9.** Customary mode of procedure; — now used only of debate, etc.; as, he raised a point of *order*. **10.** Conformity to law or decorum; public quiet. **11.** Condition in general; normal state; as, the machine was out of *order*. **12.** A rule or regulation; also, a command; direction. **13.** A commission to buy, sell, or supply goods, to furnish supplies, pay money, admit to a building, etc.
Syn. Order is formal or regular arrangement; system implies a definite, methodical order or plan; as, the room is in *order*; a *system* of classifying books. in order to, for the purpose of. — on the o. of, belonging to the class or kind of. — o. of the day. **a** In legislative bodies, the special business appointed for a given day. **b** Specific orders or notices issued by a commander to his troops.
— *v. t.* **1.** To regulate; dispose; direct; rule. **2.** To give an order for. **3.** To command. — **Syn.** See COMMAND. — *v. i.* To give orders or commands.
or'der-li-ness (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* Orderly condition or quality.
or'der-ly, *a.* [4] **1.** In order; regular. **2.** Observant of order or rule; hence, obedient; quiet. **3.** Performed in good order; well-regulated; as, an *orderly* election. **4.** Keeping order; conveying orders; as, *orderly* men. — *adv.* Methodically. — *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-lĭz). **1.** *Mil.* A noncommissioned offi-

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cer or soldier who attends a superior officer. **2.** A hospital attendant.

or'di-nal (ôr'dĭ-năl), *a.* **1.** Indicating order or succession; as, the *ordinal* numbers: first, second, etc. **2.** Of or pertaining to an order, as of plants, animals, etc. — *n.* **1.** [*Often cap.*] A book containing certain church services. **2.** A word denoting order; an ordinal number.

or'di-nance (-năns), *n.* **1.** That which is decreed or ordained, as by God or fate. **2.** Established rule; esp., any public rule or law. **3.** A prescribed practice; *Eccl.*, an established rite or ceremony.

or'di-na-ri-ly, *adv.* In an ordinary manner.

or'di-na-ry (ôr'dĭ-nĕ-rĭ), *a.* [4] **1.** According to established order; regular. **2.** Common; usual. **3.** Of common rank, quality, or ability; not distinguished; commonplace. — **Syn.** See COMMON. — *n.* **1.** An officer, as a judge, who has original jurisdiction in his own right. **2.** That which is ordinary, as in use or character. **3.** A meal served at a fixed price; a table d'hôte, or regular, meal. — **in ordinary**, in actual and constant service.

or'di-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of ordaining; state of being ordained; the conferring of holy orders.

ord'nance (ôrd'năns), *n.* **1.** Military supplies, including all artillery, ammunition, small arms, etc. **2.** Cannon; artillery.

or'dure (ôr'dûr), *n.* Filth; dung; excrement.

ore (ôr), *n.* A native mineral containing metal or metallic constituents.

or'gan (ôr'găn), *n.* **1.** *Music.* **a** A wind instrument consisting of one or more sets of pipes, sounded by compressed air from bellows, and played by means of one or more keyboards. **b** A hand organ. **c** A reed organ. **2.** *Biol.* A part or structure in an animal or plant adapted to perform some specific function or functions, as the heart, kidney, etc. **3.** An instrument, medium, or faculty by which an action is performed; as, courts are *organs* of government. **4.** A medium of communication, as a newspaper.

or'gan-die } (ôr'găn-dĭ), *n.* A kind of fine thin mus-
or'gan-dy } lin, plain or figured, used for dresses.

or-gan'ic (ôr-gan'ĭk), *a.* [4] **1.** Of or pertaining to an organ or a system of organs; as, the *organic* structure of animals. **2.** Pertaining to, or derived from, living organisms; as, *organic* matter. **3.** Pertaining to, or inherent in, a certain organization or structure; constitutional; as, an *organic* defect. — **or-gan'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

or'gan-ism (ôr'găn-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Organization. **2.** *Biol.* An individual constituted to carry on the activities of life by mutually dependent organs; any animal or plant. **3.** Something likened to a physical organism; as, the social *organism*.

or'gan-ist, *n.* A player on the organ.

or'gan-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of organizing. **2.** State or manner of being organized; organic structure; as, the *organization* of a plant. **3.** Any organic whole; as, a religious *organization*.

or'gan-ize (ôr'găn-īz), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To make organic; — usually in the past participle; as, certain plants are highly *organized*. **2.** To arrange or constitute in interdependent parts; systematize; as, to *organize* a party. — **-iz'er** (-īz'ẽr), *n.* [8].

or'gies (ôr'jĭz), *n., pl.* of ORGY.

or'gy (ôr'jĭ), *n.; pl.* **-GIES** (-jĭz). **1.** *Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* Secret rites in honor of a deity, esp. Dionysus (Bacchus), marked by wild revelry; — usually in *pl.* **2.** [In *sing. or pl.*] Drunken revelry.

o'ri-el (ō'rĭ-ĕl), *n.* *Arch.* A bay window, esp. one polygonal in plan.

o'ri-ent (ō'rĭ-ĕnt), *a.* **1.** Eastern; Oriental. *Now Poetic.* **2.** Bright; lustrous; — of superior pearls and gems, the most perfect being anciently found in the **East**. **3.** Rising, as the sun. — *n.* **1.** The east. *Poetic.* **2.** [*Usually cap.*] The East; esp., the countries immediately east of the Mediterranean; also, the countries of Asia generally. — (ō'rĭ-ĕnt), *v. t.* **1.** To cause to point toward the east; define the position of in relation to the east. **2.** To put in a correct position or relation.

o'ri-en'tal (ō'rĭ-ĕn'tăl), *a.* [4] [*Usually cap.*] Pertaining to, situated in, or characteristic of, the Orient, or East; Eastern. — *n.* [*Usually cap.*] A member of any of the native races of the Orient.

o'ri-en'tal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* [*Usually cap.*] Any trait, style, custom, etc., peculiar to Orientals.

o'ri-en'tal-ist, *n.* [*Usually cap.*] One versed in Oriental languages, literature, etc.

o'ri-en-tate' (ō'rĭ-ĕn-tāt'; ō'rĭ-ĕn'tāt), *v. t.* [1] To orient. — *v. i.* To move or turn toward the east.

o'ri-en-ta'tion (-ĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of orienting; as: **a** *Arch.* The placing of a church or temple so that the most sacred part (as the altar) shall be at the east end. **b** Act of turning or facing eastward, as in worship.

or'i-fice (ôr'ĭ-fĭs), *n.* A mouth or aperture.

Syn. An orifice is a relatively small opening, that forms the mouth of something; an aperture is an opening through something or between two objects; as, the *orifice* of a tube; an *aperture* in a wall.

or'i-flamme (ôr'ĭ-flăm), *n.* Also **or'i-flamb** (-flăm). **1.** *Hist.* The ancient banner of St. Denis carried before the early French kings as a sacred and royal ensign. **2.** Something suggestive of the historic oriflamme, as a battle standard.

or'i-gin (-jĭn), *n.* **1.** The first existence or beginning; birth; hence, parentage; ancestry. **2.** That from which anything primarily proceeds.

Syn. Source, root; rise, commencement, beginning. — ORIGIN, INCEPTION. The origin of anything is its beginning considered esp. with reference to its source; the inception of anything is its beginning regarded esp. as inaugurating whatever follows; as, the *origin* of species; the *inception* of a project.

o-rig'i-nal (ō-rĭj'ĭ-năl), *a.* [4] **1.** Of or pertaining to the origin or beginning; primitive; primary; as, man's *original* state. **2.** Not copied or reproduced; novel; fresh; as, an *original* idea. **3.** Independent and creative; inventive; as, an *original* genius. — **Syn.** See NATIVE. — **original sin**, in theology, the innate depravity or evil tendency in man, inherited from Adam in whose first sin it originated. — *n.* **1.** That of which something else is a copy, as a document. **2.** An eccentric person.

o-rig'i-nal'i-ty (-năl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being original.

o-rig'i-nal-ly, *adv.* **1.** By virtue of origin; primarily. **2.** At the time of origin; at first.

o-rig'i-nate (ō-rĭj'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [1] To give an origin to; produce as new. — *v. i.* To have origin; begin to exist or act. — **o-rig'i-na'tor**, *n.* [8].

o-rig'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* An originating, or state of being originated; origin.

o'ri-ole (ō'rĭ-ōl), *n.* **1.** Any of various black and yellow birds, esp. the European golden oriole. **2.** Any of various American birds, as the *Baltimore oriole*, *orchard oriole*, etc., colored similarly to the golden oriole, and, like it, building hanging nests.

Golden Oriole.

O-ri'on (ō-rī'ŏn), *n.* *Astron.* A large and bright constellation on the equator.

or'i-son (ôr'ĭ-zŭn), *n.* A prayer. *Archaic.*

Or'le-an-ist (ôr'lē-ăn-ĭst), *n.* An adherent of the

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Orleans family, which claims the throne of France by descent from a younger brother of Louis XIV.

or'mo-lu (ôr'mŏ-lōō), *n.* A kind of brass in imitation of gold.

or'na-ment (-nȧ-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** An article of equipment; an adjunct, as of clothing, furniture, etc. *Archaic*, except in ecclesiastical usage. **2.** An embellishment; adornment.

or'na-ment (ôr'nȧ-mĕnt; ôr'nȧ-mĕnt'), *v. t.* To adorn; deck; embellish.

or'na-men'tal (-mĕn'tăl), *a.* [4] Serving to ornament; marked by ornament. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

or'na-men-ta'tion (-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of ornamenting; state of being ornamented. **2.** That which ornaments.

or-nate' (ôr-nāt'; ôr'nāt), *a.* [4] Elaborately adorned. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

or'ni-tho-log'i-cal (ôr'nĭ-thŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to ornithology.

or'ni-thol'o-gist (-thŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* One skilled in ornithology.

or'ni-thol'o-gy (-thŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* Zoölogy of birds.

or'ni-tho-rhyn'chus (ôr'nĭ-thŏ-rĭŋ'kŭs; ôr-nĭ'thŏ-rĭŋ'kŭs), *n.* *Zoöl.* A duckbill.

o'ro-tund (ō'rō-tŭnd; ŏr'ō-), *a.* [4] Full, clear, and strong; — of the voice. Also, bombastic.

or'phan (ôr'făn), *n.* A child bereaved by death of both father and mother, or, less commonly, of either parent. — *a.* Bereaved by death of parents. — *v. t.* To deprive of a parent or of parents.

or'phan-age (-ăj), *n.* **1.** State of being an orphan. **2.** An institution for the care of orphans.

Or-phe'an (ôr-fē'ăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, Orpheus or his music.

Or'pheus (ôr'fūs; *commonly* ôr'fē-ŭs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* A Thracian poet and musician, son of Apollo and Calliope, who, with his lyre, could charm beasts and make trees and rocks move. When his wife, Eurydice, died, he descended to Hades, and so pleased Pluto by his music that the god allowed him to lead her back to earth on condition that he should not look behind. He looked back, and Eurydice vanished.

Or'phic (ôr'fĭk), *a.* [4] **1.** Of or pert. to Orpheus or his music. **2.** [*Also l. c.*] Oracular.

or'rer-y (ŏr'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* An apparatus to illustrate the relative motions of the planets, etc.

or'ris (-ĭs), *n.* Also **or'rice.** A variety of iris, or its fragrant rootstock.

or'tho-dox (ôr'thō-dŏks), *a.* [4] **1.** Sound in opinion or doctrine; hence, holding the Christian faith as formulated in the church creeds; — opp. to *heretical* and *heterodox*. **2.** Approved; conventional.

or'tho-dox'y (-dŏk'sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DOXIES (-sĭz). Orthodox character; orthodox belief or practice.

or'tho-ĕp'ic (-ĕp'ĭk), **or'tho-ĕp'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to orthoëpy.

or'tho-ĕ-pist (ôr'thō-ĕ-pĭst; ŏr-thŏ'ĕ-), *n.* One skilled in orthoëpy.

or'tho-ĕ-py (ôr'thō-ĕ-pĭ; ŏr-thŏ'ĕ-pĭ), *n.* **1.** Art of uttering words correctly; correct pronunciation. **2.** Grammar treating of pronunciation.

or-thog'ra-pher (ôr-thŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* One versed in orthography; one who spells correctly.

or'tho-graph'ic (ôr'thō-grăf'ĭk) } *a.* Of or per-
or'tho-graph'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } taining to orthography; correct in spelling. — **-i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

or-thog'ra-phy (ôr-thŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* **1.** Art of correct spelling. **2.** Grammar treating of letters and spelling.

or'tho-pe'dic (ôr'thō-pē'dĭk; -pĕd'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to orthopedics.

or'tho-pe'dics (-pē'dĭks), *n.* Correction or prevention of deformities, esp. in children.

or'to-lan (ôr'tō-lăn), *n.* **1.** A European bunting (bird), about six inches long. It is netted and fattened for a table delicacy. **2.** **a** A kind of rail (bird). **b** The bobolink. *U. S.*

o'ryx (ō'rĭks; ŏr'ĭks), *n.* Any of several large African antelopes. See DEER AND ANTELOPES, *Illust.*

O'sage or'ange (ō'sāj). A tree allied to the mulberry; also, its yellow apple-shaped fruit.

os'cil-late (ŏs'ĭ-lāt), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To swing backward and forward like a pendulum. **2.** To fluctuate between fixed limits; change repeatedly, back and forth. — **os'cil-la'tor**, *n.* [8].

os'cil-la'tion (ŏs'ĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* An oscillating.

os'cil-la-to-ry (ŏs'ĭ-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Oscillating.

os'cu-late (ŏs'kū-lāt), *v. t. & i.* [1] To kiss.

os'cu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of osculating.

os'cu-la-to-ry (ŏs'kū-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to kissing; kissing.

o'sier (ō'zhẽr), *n.* **1.** Any of various willows the pliable twigs of which are used for furniture, basketry, etc. **2.** Any of several American dogwoods. — *a.* Made of, or containing, osiers.

Os-man'li (ŏs-măn'lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIS (-lĭz). A Turk of the European branch of the Turkish race; also, the language of the Osmanli Turks.

os'prey (-prā), *n.* Large hawk that feeds on fish.

Os'sa (ŏs'ȧ), *n.* *Gr. Myth.* A mountain in Thessaly. The giants, warring against the gods, piled Mt. Pelion on Mt. Olympus, and Ossa on Pelion, in an attempt to scale heaven.

os'se-ous (-ē-ŭs), *a.* Composed of bone; bony.

os'si-fi-ca'tion (-ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** State of being ossified. **2.** That which is ossified, as a bone.

os'si-fy (-fī), *v. i. or t.* [2] To change into bone.

os-ten'si-ble (ŏs-tĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] Professed; apparent. — Syn. See SPECIOUS. — **-bly**, *adv.* [8].

os'ten-ta'tion (ŏs'tĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Unnecessary show; pretentious parade. — Syn. See PARADE.

os'ten-ta'tious (-shŭs), *a.* [4] Marked by, or fond of, ostentation; pretentious. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8]. Syn. Boastful, vainglorious, showy. — OSTENTATIOUS, PRETENTIOUS, POMPOUS. Ostentatious implies undue display or showing off; as, elegant, but not *ostentatious*. That is pretentious which lays claim to greater importance, or which makes more shew, than is warranted; as, a *pretentious* turnout. Pompous implies a solemn and exaggerated self-importance; as, a *pompous* manner, style.

os'te-ol'o-gist (ŏs'tē-ŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* One versed in osteology.

os'te-ol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* The science of the bones of vertebrates.

os'te-o-path (ŏs'tē-ō-păth), *n.* A practitioner of osteopathy.

os'te-o-path'ic (-păth'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to osteopathy.

os'te-op'a-thist (-ŏp'ȧ-thĭst), *n.* An osteopath.

os'te-op'a-thy (thĭ), *n.* A system of treatment based on the theory that diseases can be remedied by manipulation of the bones, nerves, etc.

ost'ler (ŏs'lẽr), *n.* A stableman; hostler.

os'tra-cism (ŏs'trȧ-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A method of temporary banishment by popular vote. **2.** Exclusion by general consent from common privileges, favor, etc.; as, social *ostracism*.

os'tra-cize (-sīz), *v. t.* [1] To exile, banish, or exclude, by ostracism.

os'trich (-trĭch), *n.* A swift-footed African bird, the largest existing bird, attaining a weight of 300 lbs. Its wings are useless for flight. See BIRDS, *Illust.*

Os'tro-goth (-trō-gŏth), *n.* One of the East Goths.

oth'er (ŭth'ẽr), *a.* **1.** (That) which remains of two, as distinguished from that which is specified; (the) remaining; as, the *other* sons. **2.** Second. *Obs.*, except in: every other, every second or alternate. **3.** Additional; different; as, gifts *other* than flowers. — *adv.* Otherwise. — *pron.*; *pl.* OTHERS (-ẽrz). **1.** One or ones remaining; part

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remaining; — the substantive use of OTHER, *a.*, 1. **2.** A different or additional one; — the substantive use of OTHER, *a.*, 3. — *conj.* Or; either.

oth'er-wise' (ŭth'ĕr-wīz'), *adv.* **1.** In another way, or in other ways; contrarily; as, I think *otherwise*. **2.** In different circumstances; as, I am engaged, *otherwise* I would go. **3.** In other respects; as, weak but *otherwise* well. — *a.* Different.

ot'tar (ŏt'ar), **ot'to** (ŏt'ō). Vars. of ATTAR.

ot'ter (-ĕr), *n.* Any of several aquatic, fish-eating, fur-bearing mammals allied to the martens.

American Otter.

Ot'to-man (ŏt'ō-măn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Turks. — *n.*; *pl.* -MANS (-măns). **1.** A Turk. **2.** [*l. c.*] A stuffed seat without a back, orig. used in Turkey.

‖ **ou'bli-ette'** (ōō'blĭ-ĕt'), *n.* [F.] A dungeon with an opening only at the top.

ought (ôt), *v.* Orig. *pret.*, later also *p. p.* of OWE; now only an *auxiliary* in the *pret.* form, except in the illiterate "had ought." To be bound or obliged, as by duty or moral obligation, or by what is necessary, fit, or naturally to be expected.

Syn. OUGHT, SHOULD, MUST. **Ought** and **should** express obligation; *ought* commonly suggesting duty or moral constraint, *should* the obligation of fitness, propriety, expediency, etc.; as, those things which we *ought* to have done; "the participle for the substantive *should* be very rarely used." **Must** implies necessity or compulsion, whether physical or moral.

ought (ôt), *n. & adv.* Aught; anything; at all.

ounce (ouns), *n.* **1.** A weight of various values; as: **a** In avoirdupois weight, the sixteenth of a pound (437½ grains or 28.35 grams). **b** In troy and apothecaries' weight, the twelfth of a pound (480 grains or 31.1 grams). **2.** = FLUID OUNCE. **3.** Fig.: A small quantity; as, an *ounce* of sense.

ounce (ouns), *n.* **1.** A leopardlike cat inhabiting the mountains of Asia. **2.** Any of various other feline animals, esp. the jaguar; — often so called.

our (our), *pron. & a.* Of or pertaining to us; belonging to us.

ours (ourz), *pron. & a.* The form of the possessive pronoun *our* that is used absolutely, that is, without a following noun; — often after *of*; as, this world of *ours*.

our-selves' (our-sĕlvz'), *pron.* An emphasized form for *we*, *us*. The singular **our-self'** is used chiefly in regal or formal style.

oust (oust), *v. t.* To eject; turn out; drive out.

out (out), *adv.* Outside of, or away from within, a space; from the interior, or beyond the limits or boundary; not in. Hence: **1.** Away from a usual or particular place; as, to live *out* (at domestic service *away from* home). **2.** Beyond possession, control, or occupation; hence, in or into a state of loss or deprivation; as, the Republicans went *out*; ten dollars *out*; the side is *out*. **3.** Beyond the limit of existence, continuance, or supply; to a conclusion; completely; as, the fire has burned *out*. **4.** Beyond the limits of concealment, privacy, constraint, etc.; as, he laughed *out*; the secret is *out*. **5.** Beyond the bounds of what is true, reasonable, proper, etc.; in error; in the wrong; in disagreement, opposition, etc.; as, to be *out* in one's calculations. — **out and out**, completely; openly. Cf. OUT-AND-OUT. — *n.* One that is out; as: **a** One out of office; — generally in *pl.* **b** A place or space outside; a corner; — chiefly fig. in *ins and outs*. — *interj.* **1.** Begone! **away!** **2.** Expressing grief, horror, or indignation; — often in *out upon* or *on* (a person).

out'-and-out', *a.* Thoroughgoing; complete.

out-bid' (-bĭd'), *v. t.*; for prin. parts see BID. To exceed or surpass in bidding.

out'bound' (out'bound'), *a.* Outward bound.

out'break' (out'brāk'), *n.* A bursting forth.

out'build'ing (out'bĭl'dĭng), *n.* A building near, and subordinate to, a main house; an outhouse.

out'burst' (-bûrst'), *n.* An outbreak.

out'cast' (out'kăst'), *n.* One who is cast out; an exile; hence, a vagabond. — *a.* [4] Cast out; rejected; thrown away; hence, exiled; degraded.

out-class' (out-klăs'), *v. t.* To excel or surpass.

out'come' (out'kŭm'), *n.* Result; consequence.

out'crop' (-krŏp'), *n.* *Geol. & Mining.* **a** The coming out of a stratum to the surface of the ground. **b** That part of a stratum which appears at the surface. — *v. i.* To come out to the surface of the ground, as strata.

out'cry' (-krī'), *n.* **1.** A loud cry; clamor. **2.** An auction; the crying of wares for sale in the streets.

out-dis'tance (-dĭs'tăns), *v. t.* [1] To outstrip.

out-do' (-dōō'), *v. t.*; for prin. parts see DO. To excel; surpass. — **Syn.** See EXCEED.

out'door' (out'dōr'), *a.* Being, belonging, or done out of doors; as, *outdoor* exercise.

out'doors' (out'dōrz'; out'dōrz'), *adv.* Out of the house; out of doors. — (out'dōrz'), *n.* The world out of doors.

out'er (out'ĕr), *a.* Being on the outside; exterior; external; — opposed to *inner*.

Syn. OUTER, OUTWARD, OUTSIDE, EXTERNAL, EXTERIOR are in many cases interchangeable. **Outer** and less often **outward** (commonly with the suggestion of motion) may be used of spatial relations; as, in the *outer* court, *outer* garments; an *outward* curve. That is **outside** which is on, or pertains to, the outer parts or surface of anything; as, an *outside* stateroom. **Exterior** often applies to the outer limits or portions of the thing in question; **external**, to that wholly outside it; as, *exterior* graces; *external* existence; *external* trade.

out'er-most (out'ĕr-mōst), *a.* Farthest outward.

out-face' (out-fās'), *v. t.* [1] To face or look (one) out of countenance; also, to brave; defy.

out'field' (out'fēld'), *n.* **1.** An outlying field. **2.** *Baseball.* **a** The part of the field beyond the diamond, or infield. **b** The players in the outfield. — **out'field'er**, *n.* [8].

out'fit (-fĭt), *n.* A fitting out; equipment. — **out'fit'ter**, *n.* [8].

out-flank' (out-flăngk'), *v. t.* *Mil.* To go, extend, or be, beyond the flank of; turn the flank of.

out'flow' (-flō'), *n.* A flowing out.

out-gen'er-al (-jĕn'ĕr-ăl), *v. t.* [7] To exceed in generalship; surpass in military skill.

out-go' (-gō'), *v. t.* To go beyond; surpass; outdo.

out'go' (out'gō'), *n.*; *pl.* -GOES (-gōz'). That which goes out; that which is paid out; outlay.

out'go'ing, *a.* Going out; departing. — *n.* **1.** A going out. **2.** That which goes out.

out-grow' (out-grō'), *v. t.* **1.** To surpass in growing. **2.** To grow out of or away from.

out'growth' (out'grōth'), *n.* That which grows out of, or proceeds from, anything; an offshoot.

out-Her'od (-hĕr'ŭd), *v. t.* To outdo (Herod) in violence; to exceed in violence, outrage, etc.

out'house' (out'hous'), *n.* An outbuilding.

out'ing, *n.* A going out; esp., an excursion.

out'land-er (out'lăn-dĕr), *n.* A foreigner or alien.

out-land'ish (out-lăn'dĭsh), *a.* [4] **1.** Unfamiliar; strange; hence, barbarous; uncouth; as, *outlandish* dress or speech. **2.** Remote; as, an *outlandish* place. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

out-last' (-lăst'), *v. t.* To exceed in duration.

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out'law' (*out'lô'*), *n.* **1.** One excluded from the benefit or protection of the law. **2.** A lawless person; a fugitive from the law. — *v. t.* **1.** To deprive of the benefit or protection of law; proscribe. **2.** To remove from legal jurisdiction or enforcement; as, to *outlaw* a debt.

out'law'ry (*out'lô'rĭ*), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (*-rĭz*). Act of outlawing; state of being outlawed.

out'lay' (*out'lā'*), *n.* **1.** A laying out, or expending. **2.** That which is expended; expenditure.

out'let (*out'lĕt*), *n.* A passage out; exit; vent.

out'line' (*-līn'*), *n.* **1.** a The line that marks the outer limits of an object or figure; contour; — commonly in *pl.* b The style of drawing in which contours are unshaded. c A sketch in outline. **2.** A preliminary sketch in words; rough draft. — **Syn.** See **FORM.** — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To draw the outline of. **2.** To sketch out as by an outline.

out-live' (*out-lĭv'*), *v. t.* [1] To live longer than.

out'look' (*out'lo͝ok'*), *n.* **1.** A lookout. **2.** The view had by one looking out; scope of vision; prospect.

out'ly'ing (*-lī'ĭng*), *a.* Lying or being at a distance from the central part or main body; remote.

out-num'ber (*-nŭm'bẽr*), *v. t.* To exceed in number.

out'-of-door', *a.* Being out of the house; outdoor.

out'post' (*-pōst'*), *n.* A post or station at a distance from an army, or the troops stationed there.

out-pour' (*-pōr'*), *v. t. & i.* To pour out.

out'pour', *n.* A pouring out; outflow.

out'put' (*out'po͝ot'*), *n.* **1.** The product of one or more mines, machines, mills, etc., in a given time. **2.** Hence, yield of any commodity.

out'rage (*-rāj*), *n.* Injurious and wanton wrong; gross violation of right or decency. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To treat with violence or abuse. **2.** To ravish.

out-ra'geous (*out-rā'jŭs*), *a.* [4] Of the nature of outrage or an outrage; involving or doing outrage; excessive; violent; atrocious. — **Syn.** See **FLAGRANT.** — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

out-rank' (*-răŋk'*), *v. t.* To exceed, or come before, in rank.

‖ **ou'tré'** (*o͞o'trā'*), *a.* [F.] Extravagant; bizarre.

out-ride' (*out-rīd'*), *v. t.* To surpass in riding.

out'rid'er (*out'rīd'ẽr*), *n.* A mounted servant attending a carriage.

out'rig'ger (*-rĭg'ẽr*), *n.* **1.** Any projecting spar, or the like, as from a ship's mast. **2.** *Naut.* a An extended support for a rowlock. b A boat thus equipped. c A device attached to the side of a boat to prevent upsetting.

out'right' (*out'rīt'*; *out'rīt'*), *adv.* **1.** Forthwith; at once. **2.** Wholly; entirely.

out'right' (*out'rīt'*), *a.* [4] **1.** Proceeding straight ahead. **2.** Straightforward; out-and-out.

out-run' (*-rŭn'*), *v. t.* To outstrip; go beyond.

out'set' (*-sĕt'*), *n.* A setting out or beginning.

out-shine' (*-shīn'*), *v. t.* To excel in splendor.

out'side' (*out'sīd'*; *out'sīd'*), *adv. or prep.* On or to the outside or exterior (of); without.

out'side' (*out'sīd'*), *a.* **1.** Of, on, or pertaining to, the outside; external; exterior. **2.** Reaching the extreme limit, as to extent, quantity, etc.; as, an *outside* estimate. *Colloq.* **3.** Situated or done beyond or outside of certain limits; also, coming from, or living, outside a given place; as, *outside* work. — **Syn.** See **OUTER.**

out'side' (*out'sīd'*; *out'sīd'*), *n.* **1.** The external, or surface, part. **2.** The space without an inclosure; the outer side, as of a door. **3.** The limit; utmost; as, in a week, at the *outside*. *Colloq.*

out'sid'er (*out'sīd'ẽr*), *n.* One outside; esp., one not belonging to the party, etc., spoken of.

out'skirt' (*out'skûrt'*), *n.* A part remote from the center; — usually in *pl.*; as, the *outskirts* of a town.

out'spo'ken (*out'spō'k'n*; *out'spō'k'n*), *a.* [4] Speaking, or spoken, freely or boldly. — **out'spo'ken-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **out'spo'ken-ness**, *n.* [8].

out-stand'ing, *a.* That stands out; uncollected or unpaid.

out-stretch' (*-strĕch'*), *v. t.* To stretch out.

out-strip' (*-strĭp'*), *v. t.* **1.** To go faster than; leave behind. **2.** Hence, to excel.

out-vote' (*out-vōt'*), *v. t.* To outnumber in voting.

out'ward (*out'wẽrd*), *a.* [4] **1.** Out; outer; exterior; as, an *outward* ticket; the *outward* appearance. **2.** Of or pertaining to the physical character; external; hence, formal; as, *outward* things; an *outward* sign. — **Syn.** See **OUTER.**

out'ward (*-wẽrd*) } *adv.* **1.** In an outward po-
out'wards (*-wẽrdz*) } sition or direction; on or to the outside; out; as, a ship *outward* bound. **2.** Outwardly; externally; hence, apparently; publicly.

out'ward-ly, *adv.* In regard to external or physical character or action; in respect of appearance.

out-wear' (*-wâr'*), *v. t.*; for prin. parts see **WEAR.** **1.** To wear out; consume by wearing. **2.** To outlast. **3.** To outlive; outgrow.

out-weigh' (*-wā'*), *v. t.* To exceed in weight.

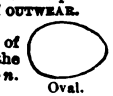
out-wit' (*-wĭt'*), *v. t.* To surpass in cunning; get the better of by cunning.

out'work' (*out'wûrk'*), *n.* *Fort.* A minor defense beyond the main body of a work, as a rifle pit.

out-worn' (*-wôrn'*), *pret. & p. p.* of **OUTWEAR.**

o'va (*ō'vȧ*), *n.*, *Lat. pl.* of **OVUM.**

o'val (*ō'vȧl*), *a.* Having the figure of an egg, with one end broader than the other; also, popularly, elliptical. — *n.* A body or figure oval in shape.


Oval.

o-va'ri-an (*ō-vā'rĭ-ăn*), *a.* Pertaining to an ovary.

o'va-ry (*ō'vȧ-rĭ*), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (*-rĭz*). **1.** *Anat.* The female reproductive gland or organ. **2.** *Bot.* An enlarged portion of the pistil, containing ovules.

o'vate (*ō'vāt*), *a.* **1.** Oval. **2.** *Bot.* Egg-shaped; as, *ovate* leaves; — properly said of surfaces, the corresponding term for solids being *ovoid*.

o-va'tion (*ō-vā'shŭn*), *n.* An enthusiastic popular reception or tribute.

ov'en (*ŭv'n*), *n.* A chamber or structure for baking, heating, or drying, esp., now, in a stove.

ov'en-bird' (*-bûrd'*), *n.* Any of various birds that build nests suggestive of an oven.

o'ver (*ō'vẽr*), *prep.* **1.** Above, or higher than; — opposed to *under*. Also with the idea of being occupied with; as, *over* their cups. **2.** Above or beyond in amount or degree; more than; as, it cost *over* five dollars. **3.** Upon the surface of; upon; throughout; as, to walk *over* a field. **4.** Throughout or during the time of; as, to stay *over* night. **5.** Across; from side to side of; as, to leap *over* a stream. — **Syn.** See **ABOVE.** — *adv.* **1.** To the other side; across; as, to hand *over* the money. Also, on the opposite side. **2.** a From inside to outside across the brim: as, a cup running *over*. b Away from the perpendicular; as, to fall *over*. c So as to bring the under side to or toward the top; as, to roll a stone *over*. **3.** In excess of a certain quantity or limit; as, a few left *over*. **4.** From beginning to end; throughout; as, to look *over* a book. **5.** At an end; as, it is *over*. **6.** Again; as, to do the work *over*; — often with *again*. — over against, opposite. — o. and above. In addition to; more than; besides. — o. and over, repeatedly. — *a.* Upper; higher; superior; also, excessive; surplus.

o'ver-alls' (*-ôlz'*), *n. pl.* Loose trousers worn over others to protect them.

o'ver-arch' (*-ärch'*), *v. t. & i.* To arch over.

o'ver-awe' (*-ô'*), *v. t.* [1] To restrain by awe.

o'ver-bal'ance (*-băl'ăns*), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To exceed equality with; outweigh. **2.** To cause to lose balance. — *n.* Excess of weight or value.

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o'ver-bear' (-bâr'), *v. t.*; *. **1.** To bear down, as by excess of weight, force, etc.; overcome; suppress. **2.** To domineer over. — *v. i.* To be too prolific.

o'ver-bear'ing, *a.* [4] Arrogant; domineering.

o'ver-board' (ō'vĕr-bōrd'), *adv.* Over the side of a ship; from a ship into or in the water.

o'ver-borne' (-bōrn'), *p. p.* of OVERBEAR.

o'ver-bur'den (-bûr'd'n), *v. t.* To load with too great weight or too much care, etc.

o'ver-cap'i-tal-ize (-kăp'ĭ-tăl-īz), *v. t.* [1] To fix the capital value of at more than its real value.

o'ver-cast' (-kăst'), *v. t.*; *. **1.** To cast or cover over; hence, to cloud; darken. **2.** (*pron.* ō'vĕr-kăst') To take long, loose stitches over (the raw edges of a seam) to prevent raveling; sew over and over.

o'ver-charge' (ō'vĕr-chärj'), *n.* **1.** An excessive load. **2.** An excessive charge in an account.

o'ver-charge' (-chärj'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To charge or load too heavily; hence, to fill too full; crowd. **2.** To charge excessively in price.

o'ver-cloud' (-kloud'), *v. t. & i.* To overspread with clouds.

o'ver-coat' (ō'vĕr-kōt'), *n.* A coat worn over the other clothing; greatcoat; topcoat.

o'ver-come' (-kŭm'), *v.t.*; *. To get the better of; surmount; conquer; hence, to render helpless. — **Syn.** Vanquish, defeat. — *v. i.* To be victorious.

o'ver-do' (-dōō'), *v. t.*; *. **1.** To do too much; exaggerate. **2.** To overtask; exhaust; as, to *overdo* one's strength. **3.** To cook too much, as meat. — *v. i.* To do too much.

o'ver-dose' (ō'vĕr-dōs'), *n.* An excessive dose.

o'ver-dose' (-dōs'), *v. t.* [1] To dose to excess.

o'ver-draw' (-drô'), *v. t.*; *. **1.** To exaggerate. **2.** *Banking.* To make drafts upon in excess of the drawer's balance; as, to *overdraw* an account.

o'ver-dress' (-drĕs'), *n.* An outer or upper dress.

o'ver-dress', *v. t.* To dress or adorn to excess.

o'ver-due' (ō'vĕr-dū'; ō'vĕr-dū'), *a.* [4] Delayed beyond the proper time of arrival or payment, etc.

o'ver-eat' (-ēt'), *v. t. & i.*; *. To eat to excess.

o'ver-es'ti-mate (-ĕs'tĭ-māt), *v. t.* [1] To estimate too highly. — **o'ver-es'ti-mate** (-măt), *n.*

o'ver-feed' (-fēd'), *v. t. & i.*; *. To feed to excess.

o'ver-flow' (ō'vĕr-flō'), *n.* **1.** A flowing over; inundation. **2.** That which overflows its ordinary limits; a superabundance; as, an *overflow* of population. **3.** An outlet for surplus liquid.

o'ver-flow' (-flō'), *v. t.* **1.** To flow over; inundate. **2.** To flow over the brim of; also, to cause to overflow. — *v. i.* **1.** To flow over the bounds. **2.** To be filled to running over.

o'ver-gar'ment (-gär'mĕnt), *n.* An outer garment.

o'ver-grow' (-grō'), *v. t.*; *. **1.** To grow over; cover with growth or herbage. **2.** To outgrow. — *v. i.* To grow to excess. — **o'ver-growth'**, *n.*

o'ver-grown' (ō'vĕr-grōn'; ō'vĕr-grōn'), *a.* **1.** Covered with overgrowth. **2.** Abnormally or excessively grown; too big for one's age, sex, etc.

o'ver-hand' (-hănd'), *a.* **1.** Down from above, as a blow. **2.** Grasping with the palm downward, or inward toward the body. — (ō'vĕr-hănd'; ō'vĕr-hănd'), *adv.* In an overhand manner.

o'ver-hang' (-hăng'), *v. t. & i.*; *. To hang over; jut or project over (something); impend or be suspended over.

o'ver-hang', *n.* A projection; also, extent of projection, as of a roof, or of the stern of a vessel.

o'ver-haul' (ō'vĕr-hôl'), *v. t.* **1.** To haul or drag over; hence, to examine thoroughly for correction or repair. **2.** *Chiefly Naut.* To gain on; overtake.

o'ver-head' (-hĕd'), *adv.* Above one's head; aloft.

o'ver-head' (ō'vĕr-hĕd'), *a.* **1.** Operating or situated above or overhead. **2.** Passing over the head.

o'ver-hear' (-hēr'), *v. t.*; *. **1.** To hear (something) not intended to be heard or not addressed to one. **2.** To hear (a speaker) whose remarks are not addressed to one or not intended for one.

o'ver-heat' (-hēt'), *v. t.* [1] To heat to excess.

o'ver-joy' (-joi'), *v. t.* To make extremely joyful.

o'ver-laid', *pret. & p. p.* of OVERLAY.

o'ver-land' (-lănd'), *a.* Being, or accomplished, over the land. — *adv.* By, upon, or across, land.

o'ver-lap' (-lăp'), *v. t. & i.*; *. To extend over a part of; extend over and beyond.

o'ver-lay' (-lā'), *v. t.*; *. To lay or spread over or across; superimpose; cover.

o'ver-lay' (ō'vĕr-lā'), *n.* *Print.* Paper pasted on the tympan sheet to make a stronger impression.

o'ver-lie' (-lī'), *v. t.*; *. To lie over or on; suffocate by lying on.

o'ver-load' (-lōd'), *v. t.* To load or fill to excess.

o'ver-look' (-lōōk'), *v. t.* **1.** To look down on; hence, to rise above; overtop. **2.** To supervise; watch over. **3.** To look over and beyond (anything) without seeing it; hence, to pass over without notice, censure, or punishment.

Syn. To overlook is to pass over without notice, whether intentionally or not; to ignore is deliberately and intentionally to disregard; as, to *overlook* a fault; to *ignore* a letter, an interruption.

o'ver-lord' (ō'vĕr-lôrd'), *n.* A lord over another.

o'ver-match' (-măch'), *v. t.* To be more than equal to or a match for; hence, to vanquish.

o'ver-much' (ō'vĕr-mŭch'; ō'vĕr-mŭch'), *a.* Too much. — *adv.* (*pron.* ō'vĕr-mŭch') Too much.

o'ver-night' (ō'vĕr-nīt'), *adv.* In the evening before; also, during the night.

o'ver-pay' (-pā'), *v. t.*; *. **1.** To pay too much to. **2.** To pay more than (a just or due amount).

o'ver-plus (ō'vĕr-plŭs), *n.* A surplus; excess.

o'ver-pow'er (-pou'ĕr), *v. t.* **1.** To excel or exceed in power; vanquish; subdue. **2.** To affect intensely or overwhelmingly.

o'ver-pow'er-ing, *p. a.* Excelling in power.

o'ver-pro-duc'tion (-prō-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* Excessive production; supply beyond the demand.

o'ver-rate' (-rāt'), *v. t.* To rate too highly.

o'ver-reach' (-rēch'), *v. t.* **1.** To reach above or beyond. **2.** To miss by reaching too far; to defeat (one's self) by overdoing. **3.** To get the better of; outwit; cheat.

o'ver-read'y (-rĕd'ĭ), *a.* Too ready.

o'ver-ride' (-rīd'), *v. t.*; *. **1.** To ride over; trample down. **2.** To set aside; as, to *override* a veto; to disregard the rights or wishes of. **3.** To ride too much, as a horse.

o'ver-rule' (-rōōl'), *v. t.* **1.** To rule or decide to the contrary of or against. **2.** To bring over, as by persuasion. — *v. i.* To be superior in ruling; also, to prevail by influence, character, etc.

o'ver-run' (-rŭn'), *v. t.*; *. **1.** To run over, as in the manner of a fluid, rapid growth, etc.; overspread. **2.** To run down; grow or spread over in excess; invade and occupy; infest. **3.** To run or go beyond; as, in baseball, to *overrun* a base. — *v. i.* To run, spread, or flow over or by something; extend beyond limits.

o'ver-see' (-sē'), *v. t.*; *. To look over; inspect; superintend. — **-se'er** (ō'vĕr-sē'ĕr; ō'vĕr-sē'ĕr), *n.* [8].

o'ver-set' (-sĕt'), *v. t.*; *. **1.** To tip over; upset. **2.** To cause to fall, or to fail; subvert. — *v. i.* To turn, or to be turned, over; upset.

o'ver-shad'ow (-shăd'ō), *v. t.* **1.** To throw a shadow, or shade, over; darken; obscure. **2.** Fig. to dominate; be more important than.

o'ver-shoe' (ō'vĕr-shōō'), *n.* A shoe worn over another for protection; esp., an India-rubber shoe.

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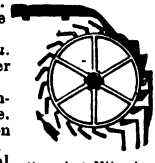
o'ver-shoot' (-shōōt'), *v. t.*; *. 1.* To shoot over or beyond. **2.** Hence, to exceed. — *v. i.* To fly or shoot above or beyond the mark.



Overshot Wheel.

o'ver-shot' (ō'vĕr-shŏt'), *p. a.* Moved by water flowing over from above. See *Illust.*

o'ver-sight' (-sīt'), *n.* **1.** Watchful care; superintendence. **2.** An overlooking; omission or error due to inadvertence. **Syn.** **Oversight** is the general word for overseeing: **supervision** implies authoritative direction; **surveillance** suggests close, sometimes spying, watch.

o'ver-skirt' (ō'vĕr-skûrt'), *n.* An outer skirt.

o'ver-sleep' (ō'vĕr-slēp'), *v. i.*; *. To sleep too long.

o'ver-spread' (-sprĕd'), *v. t.* [1] To spread over.

o'ver-state' (-stāt'), *v. t.* To state too strongly.

o'ver-step' (-stĕp'), *v. t. & i.*; *. To step over or beyond; transgress.

o'ver-stim'u-la'tion (-stĭm'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* Excessive stimulation.

o'ver-stock' (-stŏk'), *v. t.* To supply to excess.

o'ver-sub'tle (-sŭt'l), *a.* Excessively subtle.

o'vert (ō'vĕrt), *a.* [3] Open to view; manifest.

o'ver-take' (ō'vĕr-tāk'), *v. t.*; *. **1.** To come or catch up with. **2.** To come upon suddenly or unexpectedly; surprise.

o'ver-throw' (-thrō'), *v. t.*; *. **1.** To overturn; upset. **2.** To cause to fall or to fail; as, to *overthrow* a government or a plan. — **Syn.** See **OVERTURN.**

o'ver-throw' (ō'vĕr-thrō'), *n.* Act of overthrowing; state of being overthrown.

o'ver-time' (-tīm'), *n.* Time beyond a limit; esp., extra working time. — *adv.* After the proper or regular time.

o'vert-ly (ō'vĕrt-lĭ), *adv.* Publicly; openly.

o'ver-tone' (ō'vĕr-tōn'), *n. Music & Acoustics.* An upper partial tone; a harmonic.

o'ver-top' (-tŏp'), *v. t.* **1.** To rise or tower above. **2.** To go beyond; transcend; obscure.

o'ver-train' (-trān'), *v. t.* To train to excess.

o'ver-ture (ō'vĕr-tûr), *n.* **1.** A proposal; offer. **2.** *Music.* An orchestral composition introductory to an oratorio, opera, etc. — **Syn.** See **PRELUDE.**

o'ver-turn' (-tûrn'), *v. t.* To turn over; overthrow. — *v. i.* To turn over; esp., to upset or capsize.

o'ver-turn' (ō'vĕr-tûrn'), *n.* Act of overturning, or state of being overturned.

o'ver-ween'ing (-wēn'ĭng), *a.* [4] Unduly confident; arrogant; also, exaggerated.

o'ver-whelm' (-hwĕlm'), *v. t.* To cover over completely, as by a great wave; submerge; ingulf; hence, fig., to crush; bury; oppress, etc., overpoweringly. — **-ing**, *p. a.* — **-ing-ly**, *adv.* [8].

o'ver-work' (-wûrk'), *v. t.*; *. To cause to work too much or too long; as, to *overwork* a horse. — *v. i.* To work beyond one's strength.

o'ver-work' (ō'vĕr-wûrk'; ō'vĕr-wûrk'), *n.* Work beyond the usual or stipulated amount.

o'ver-wrought' (-rôt'), *p. a.* **1.** Wrought upon to excess; overexcited. **2.** Overworked. **3.** Overdone.

o'vi-form (ō'vĭ-fôrm), *a.* Egg-shaped.

o'vine (ō'vin; -vīn), *a.* [4] Pert. to sheep; sheeplike.

o-vip'a-rous (ō-vĭp'ȧ-rŭs), *a. Zoöl.* Producing eggs that hatch after exclusion from the body.

o'vi-pos'i-tor (ō'vĭ-pŏz'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* A specialized organ, as in certain insects, for depositing eggs.

o'void (ō'void), *a.* Egg-shaped; ovate. Cf. **OVATE.** — *n.* An ovoid body.

o'vule (ō'vūl), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* The rudimentary body which after fertilization becomes the seed. **2.** A small egg; an egg in an early stage of growth.

o'vum (ō'vŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. **OVA** (-vȧ), E. **OVUMS.** *Biol.* An egg cell, or egg, in the widest sense.

owe (ō), *v. t.*; **OWED** (ōd), **OW'ING** (ō'ĭng). **1.** To be under an obligation to restore, pay, or render (something) in return; be indebted to. **2.** To have or bear (a certain feeling); as, to *owe* a grudge. **3.** To be indebted or obliged for; as, he *owed* his victory to superior numbers. — *v. i.* To be in debt.

ow'ing (ō'ĭng), *p. p. & a.* **1.** Indebted; also, owed. **2.** Had or experienced as an effect, result, etc.; — with *to*; as, his failure was *owing* to speculations.

owl (oul), *n.* Any of certain birds of prey distinguished by large head and eyes, and nocturnal habits. See **BIRDS,** *Illust.* — **owl'ish,** *a.* [8].

owl'et (-ĕt), *n.* **1.** The European little owl or other small owl. **2.** A young owl.

own (ōn), *a.* Belonging to one's self or itself; peculiar; — after a possessive case or pronoun, as *my, our, your, his, her, its, their*, to intensify the idea of interest or ownership.

own, *v. t.* **1.** To possess; have as property. **2.** To acknowledge; admit. — **Syn.** See **ACKNOWLEDGE, HAVE.** — *v. i.* To confess; — with *to.*

own'er (ōn'ẽr), *n.* One who owns; a proprietor.

own'er-less, *a.* Having no owner.

own'er-ship, *n.* State or fact of being an owner; exclusive right of possession; proprietorship.

ox (ŏks), *n.*; *pl.* **OXEN** (ŏk's'n). **1.** The domestic bovine quadruped, esp. an adult castrated male (cf. **BULL, STEER**). **2.** Any bovine quadruped.

ox-al'ic (ŏk-ăl'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Designating a poisonous acid existing in oxalis and in other plants.

ox'a-lis (ŏk'ȧ-lĭs), *n. Bot.* Any of a large genus of plants, the wood sorrels, having compound leaves and white, pink, purple, or yellow flowers.

ox'bow' (ŏks'bō'), *n.* **1.** A U-shaped frame embracing an ox's neck as a collar. **2.** A U-shaped bend in a river. *U. S.*

ox'eye' (ŏks'ī'), *n.* Any of several composite plants having heads with a conspicuous disk and marginal rays; esp., an oxeye daisy.

oxeye daisy. **1.** = **DAISY,** 2. **2.** Any plant of a certain genus having showy yellow-rayed flowers.

Ox'ford (-fẽrd), *n.* An article named after Oxford, Eng.; esp., short for **Oxford shoe** or **tie,** a low, laced shoe.

ox'id (ŏk'sĭd). Var. of **OXIDE.**

ox'i-da'tion (ŏk'sĭ-dā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of oxidizing; state or result of being oxidized.

ox'ide (ŏk'sīd; -sĭd), *n. Chem.* A binary compound of oxygen with an element or radical.

ox'i-dize (ŏk'sĭ-dīz), *v. t.* [1] *Chem.* **a** To combine with oxygen. **b** To deprive (a compound) of hydrogen, as by action of oxygen. — *v. i.* To become oxidized. — **ox'i-diz'er** (ŏk'sĭ-dīz'ẽr), *n.* [8].

Ox-o'ni-an (ŏk-sō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the city or university of Oxford, England. — *n.* A student or a graduate of Oxford University.

ox'y-gen (ŏk'sĭ-jĕn), *n.* A colorless, tasteless, odorless, gaseous element occurring in the free state in air, of which it forms about 21 per cent by volume.

ox'y-gen-ate (-jĕn-āt), *v. t.* [1] To combine or mix with oxygen; oxidize. — **-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

ox'y-hy'dro-gen (ŏk'sĭ-hī'drō-jĕn), *a.* Of or pertaining to a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen. — *n.* Oxyhydrogen gas. — **oxyhydrogen blowpipe,** an instrument for producing a hot flame from oxygen and hydrogen mixed at the moment of burning.

oys'ter (ois'tẽr), *n.* **1.** Any of certain well-known marine bivalve molluska. **2.** Any of various other bivalve molluska, as the pearl oyster.

oyster plant. Salsify.

o'zone (ō'zōn), *n. Chem.* A pungent form of oxygen, produced by the silent discharge of electricity in air or oxygen, and otherwise.

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P

pab'u-lum (păb'ū-lŭm), *n.* Food; nourishment.

pace (pās), *n.* **1.** A step. **2.** The length of a step in walking; as, he advanced fifty *paces*. For measuring distances the pace is commonly estimated at 3 ft. **3.** Gait; as, the walk, trot, gallop, etc. are *paces* of the horse. **4.** Specifically, a gait of the horse in which the legs move in lateral pairs. **5.** Rate of movement; speed; as, to set the *pace*. — *v. i.* [1] **1.** To move with slow or measured steps. **2.** To move at a pace, as a horse. — *v. t.* **1.** To walk over with measured tread. **2.** To measure by paces. **3.** To develop or guide the pace of.

pac'er (pās'ĕr), *n.* One (esp. a horse) that paces.

pa-cha' (pȧ-shä'). Var. of PASHA.

pach'y-derm (păk'ĭ-dûrm), *n. Zoöl.* Any of a group (now abandoned) of hoofed mammals, not ruminant, and usually having a thick skin. It included the elephants, hippopotamuses, rhinoceroses, etc. — **-der'ma-tous** (-dûr'mȧ-tŭs), *a.*

pa-cif'ic (pȧ-sĭf'ĭk), *a.* [4] Tending to make peace; of or pertaining to peace; peaceful; peaceable.

Syn. That is **pacific** which tends to make peace, or conciliate strife; that is **peaceable** which is inclined to keep peace, or avoid strife; that is **peaceful** which is at peace, or free from strife; as, *pacific* words; *peaceable* nations; *peaceful* old age.

pa-cif'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pacific. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

pa-cif'i-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [1] To pacify. — **pa-cif'i-ca'tor** (pȧ-sĭf'ĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.*

pac'i-fi-ca'tion (păs'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn; pȧ-sĭf'ĭ-kā'-), *n.* Act or process of pacifying; state of being pacified.

pa-cif'i-ca-to-ry (pȧ-sĭf'ĭ-kȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Tending to make peace; conciliatory.

pac'i-fy (păs'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [2] To make to be at peace; appease; calm; quiet; soothe. — **Syn.** Reconcile, placate, propitiate, conciliate, mollify. — **pac'i-fi'er** (-fī'ẽr), *n.* [8].

pack (păk), *v. t.* To select or make up fraudulently, to secure a certain result; as, to *pack* a jury.

pack, *n.* **1.** A bundle prepared to be carried, esp. on the back. **2.** A number or quantity of associated or similar persons or things; as: **a** A gang; as, a *pack* of thieves. **b** A great collection (of things). **c** A number of animals, as dogs or wolves, hunting or kept together. **d** A full set of playing cards. **3.** A large area of floating pieces of ice driven together. — **Syn.** See BUNDLE, FLOCK. — *v. t.* **1.** To make a pack of; put or arrange in a pack. **2.** To crowd together; as, to *pack* passengers in a car. **3.** To fill closely or to repletion; crowd; as, to *pack* a trunk. **4.** *Mech.* To render impervious, as by filling with suitable material, as a joint. **5.** To load with a pack. **6.** To form into a pack, as hounds, cards, or ice. **7.** To cause to go or depart, esp. peremptorily or suddenly; — often with *off*; as, to *pack* a boy off to school. — *v. i.* **1.** To make up packs, bales, or bundles. **2.** To gather into packs; crowd together; as, the grouse begin to *pack*. **3.** To admit of being stowed, as for transportation or storage. **4.** To depart, esp. in haste; — generally with *off* or *away*.

pack'age (păk'ĭj), *n.* **1.** Act or process of packing. **2.** A bundle made up for transportation; a parcel. — **Syn.** See BUNDLE.

pack animal. An animal used in carrying packs.

pack'er (păk'ẽr), *n.* One who packs; esp., *U. S.*, a wholesale provision dealer who packs his wares for a distant or future market.

pack'et (păk'ĕt), *n.* **1.** A small pack or little bundle. **2.** *Naut.* A vessel conveying mails, passengers, and goods, and having fixed sailing days. — **Syn.** See BUNDLE.

pack'ing, *n.* **1.** Act or process of one that packs. **2.** Any material used to pack, fill up, or make close.

pack'sad'dle (păk'săd'l), *n.* A saddle made for supporting the load on a pack animal.

pack'thread' (-thrĕd'), *n.* Strong thread or twine.

pact (păkt), *n.* An agreement; a compact.

pad (păd), *n.* An easy-paced horse. — *v. i. & t.*; PAD'DED, PAD'DING. To travel on foot; trudge.

pad (păd), *n.* Dull sound of footfalls or of a staff.

pad, *n.* **1.** A cushion or cushionlike mass. **2.** A tablet or block of many sheets of paper. **3.** A thickening of the skin on the soles or underside of the toes of certain animals. **4.** A floating leaf of a water plant, esp. of a water lily. *U. S.* — *v. t.* **1.** To stuff; furnish with padding. **2.** To expand (a writing or speech) with needless matter.

pad'ding, *n.* **1.** Act of one that pads, or stuffs. **2.** The material with which anything is padded.

pad'dle (păd'l), *n.* **1.** A broad-bladed implement used without a fixed fulcrum to propel and steer canoes and other boats. **2.** One of the broad boards at the circumference of a water wheel or paddle wheel. **3.** An implement for stirring, mixing, beating clothes, etc. — *v. i.* [1] **1.** To use a paddle for propelling one on or through the water. **2.** To row easily or gently. — *v. t.* To propel or move with or as with a paddle or paddles.

pad'dle, *v. t.* **1.** To move the feet or wade about in shallow water or the like. **2.** To toddle.

paddle wheel. A wheel with paddles around its circumference, used to propel a vessel.

pad'dock (păd'ŭk), *n.* **1.** A small inclosure, esp. one for pasture, adjoining a stable or house. **2.** An inclosure near the stables, esp. at a race course, in which horses are exercised, etc.

pad'dy (păd'ĭ), *n.* In commerce, unhusked rice, growing or cut; by extension, rice in general.

pad'lock' (păd'lŏk'), *n.* A portable lock having a shackle jointed or pivoted at one end. — *v. t.* To fasten with or as with a padlock.

‖ **pa'dre** (pä'drā), *n.*; *pl.* Sp. & Pg. **-DRES** (-drās), It. **-DRI** (-drē). [Sp., Pg., & It.] A priest or monk; — used in Spain, Portugal, Italy, etc.

‖ **pa-dro'ne** (pä-drō'nā), *n.*; *pl.* It. **-NI** (-nē), E. **-NES** (-nāz). [It.] A patron; master; proprietor; specif., an Italian employment agent, as in America.

pæ'an (pē'ăn), *n.* A song of praise, triumph, etc.

pa'gan (pā'găn), *n.* **1.** A heathen; one not a Christian, Mohammedan, or Jew. **2.** An irreligious person. — *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to pagans; heathen; heathenish.

Syn. PAGAN, HEATHEN. In modern usage, that is **pagan** which is not Christian, Jewish, or Mohammedan; the word refers esp. to past customs, sentiments, beliefs, or their survivals, and frequently implies contrast with Christianity rather than opposition to it; **heathen** commonly suggests polytheism or idolatry, esp. of uncivilized peoples.

pa'gan-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* State of being pagan; esp., pagan characteristics, religion, or worship.

page (pāj), *n.* Formerly, a youth training for knighthood, who acted as attendant of his master and mistress, or a youth attending a person of high degree, esp. at courts; now, a youth for errands, waiting on the door, etc., also, *U. S.*, a boy to wait on the members of a legislature.

page (pāj), *n.* **1.** One side of a leaf of a book, letter, etc. **2.** The type set for printing a page. — *v. t.* [1] To mark or number the pages of.

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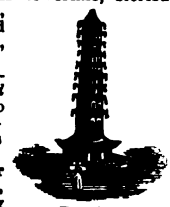
pag'eant (păj'ĕnt; pā'jĕnt), *n.* **1.** A showy display; unsubstantial pomp. **2.** An elaborate exhibition or spectacle, esp. a stately or showy procession.
pag'eant-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Pageants collectively; elaborate display; pomp; show.
pag'i-na'tion (păj'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of paging a book, etc.; page numbering.
pa-go'da (pȧ-gō'dȧ), *n.* A towerlike, storied structure, usually a temple, or a memorial, of the kind frequent in India, China, Farther India, and Japan.



Pagoda.

paid (pād), *p. a.* **1.** Receiving pay; hired; as, a *paid* attorney. **2.** Delivered to discharge an obligation; discharged, as a debt; that has been cashed, as a check.
pail (pāl), *n.* A vessel for holding or carrying liquids, commonly circular, having a bail, and often a cover. — **pail'ful** (pāl'fo͝ol), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz).
pain (pān), *n.* **1.** Punishment for crime; penalty. *Obs.*, exc. in phrases, as "on *pain* of death." **2.** A distressing feeling due to derangement of functions, disease, or bodily injury. **3.** Distressing uneasiness of mind; grief. **4.** *pl.* Labor; toilsome effort; as, he took great *pains*.
Syn. Pain is sharp, sometimes sudden, ache, continuous, often dull, bodily suffering. See EFFORT. — *v. t.* **1.** To put to bodily uneasiness or anguish; distress; torment; torture. **2.** To distress mentally; grieve.
pain'ful (pān'fo͝ol), *a.* [4] **1.** Full of, or affected with, pain; distressing; grievous. **2.** Requiring toil; difficult; as, a *painful* march. — **pain'ful-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **pain'ful-ness**, *n.* [8].
pain'less, *a.* [4] Free from pain; without pain. — **pain'less-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
pains'tak'ing (pānz'tāk'ĭng), *a.* [4] Taking pains; careful in doing; assiduous. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].
paint (pānt), *v. t.* **1.** **a** To form a representation of, as on a canvas, by applying paints; as, to *paint* a dog. **b** To make (a picture or design) with pigments. **2.** To ornament by painting. **3.** To describe vividly; depict. **4.** To apply paint to; color; as, to *paint* a house. — *v. i.* **1.** To practice the art of painting. **2.** To describe vividly. **3.** To color one's face in order to beautify it. — **Syn.** Picture, depict, portray, sketch, draw, describe. — *n.* **1.** A preparation of a pigment, as with oil, for application to a surface; also, the pigment alone, or a cake of it. **2.** Pigment, as rouge, etc., for the face or body. — **paint'er**, *n.* [8].
paint'er (pān'tẽr), *n.* The cougar or puma.
paint'er, *n.* A rope for fastening a boat.
paint'ing, *vb. n.* **1.** Act of one who paints; that which is painted. **2.** The art of depicting objects or scenes in color on a surface with pigments, generally applied with a brush; also, a painted picture, design, etc.
pair (pâr), *n.*; *pl.* PAIRS; after a numeral, formerly, and now sometimes, *Colloq.*, PAIR. **1.** Two things of a kind, suited to each other, and intended to be used together; as, a *pair* of gloves. **2.** A thing composed of two corresponding pieces; as, a *pair* of scissors. **3.** Two persons or animals of opposite sexes consorting together; as, a happy *pair*. **4.** Two of a sort; a couple; a brace; as, a *pair* of horses. **5.** Two members of opposite parties or opinion who mutually agree not to vote on a given question; also, the arrangement thus made. **6.** A set; — now only in *a pair of stairs* or *steps*. — **Syn.** See COUPLE. — *v. t.* To unite, arrange, or match so as to form a pair or couple; mate. — *v. i.* **1.** To form a pair; match; suit; as, they *paired* well. **2.** To unite in a pair; couple; mate.
pa-ja'mas (pȧ-jä'mȧz). Var. of PYJAMAS.
pal (păl), *n.* A mate; chum; accomplice. *Slang.*
pal'ace (păl'ĭs), *n.* **1.** The official residence of a sovereign, also, *Eng.*, of an archbishop or bishop. **2.** A large, stately, or splendid house or building.
pal'a-din (-ȧ-dĭn), *n.* One of the twelve peers or companions of Charlemagne; hence, fig., a knight-errant; a distinguished champion.
pa'læ-o-lith'ic (pā'lē-ō-lĭth'ĭk; păl'ē-ō-). Var. of PALEOLITHIC.
pa'læ-on-tol'o-gy. Var. of PALEONTOLOGY.
Pa'læ-o-zo'ic. Var. of PALEOZOIC.
pal'an-keen'. Var. of PALANQUIN.
pal'an-quin' (păl'ăn-kēn'), *n.* In India, China, etc., an inclosed litter.

Palanquin.

pal'at-a-ble (păl'ăt-ȧ-bl), *a.* [4] Agreeable to the taste; savory; acceptable; pleasing.
pal'a-tal (-ȧ-tăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the palate. **2.** *Phon.* Formed or articulated between the tongue and the palate, esp. the hard palate; as, *k* in *key*. — *n.* A palatal sound or its symbol.
pal'ate (-ăt), *n.* **1.** The roof of the mouth. The front part is the *hard palate*, the back part is the *soft palate*, or velum. **2.** The sense of taste.
pa-la'tial (pȧ-lā'shăl), *a.* [4] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a palace; magnificent.
pal'a-tine (păl'ȧ-tĭn; -tīn), *a.* Possessing royal privileges; as, a count, earl, or county *palatine*; of or pertaining to such a count, earl, or county.
pa-la'ver (pȧ-lä'vẽr; -lăv'ẽr), *n.* **1.** In Africa, a parley with natives; a conference; debate. **2.** Talk; esp., profuse, idle, or beguiling talk. — *v. i.* To talk profusely, idly, or beguilingly.
pale (pāl), *a.* [3] **1.** Wanting in color or in intensity of color; dusky white; ashen. **2.** Not bright or brilliant; faint; as, the *pale* light of the moon.
Syn. PALE, PALLID, WAN. Pale suggests either absence of color (esp. with reference to the human face) or lack of depth or intensity of hue; pallid implies deeper or more permanent pallor; wan heightens the idea of languor or even sickliness. — *v. i. & t.* [1] To turn pale; lose color or luster.
pale, *n.* **1.** A stake; pointed slat, as for fencing; picket. **2.** An inclosure; also, limits; bounds; — often fig.; as, within the *pale* of the church. — *v. t.* [1] To inclose with or as with pales; fence.
pale'face' (pāl'fās'), *n.* A white person; — so called, as alleged, by the American Indians.
pale'ness, *n.* State or quality of being pale.
pa'le-o-lith'ic (pā'lē-ō-lĭth'ĭk; păl'ē-ō-), *a.* Of or pert. to the earliest known human culture, which is represented to us chiefly by unpolished stone implements.
pa'le-on-tol'o-gist (-ŏn-tŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in paleontology.
pa'le-on-tol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* The science dealing with the life of past geological periods, as shown by fossil remains of animals and plants.
Pa'le-o-zo'ic (-ō-zō'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or designating, a geological grand division between the earliest or Archæan period and the Mesozoic. — *n.* The Paleozoic era or group.
pal'ette (păl'ĕt), *n.* A painter's tablet, with thumb hole at one end, on which to lay and mix pigments.

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pal'frey (pôl'frĭ; păl'-), *n.* A saddle horse for the road, esp. a small one for ladies.

pal'imp-sest (păl'ĭmp-sĕst), *n.* A parchment, tablet, etc., which has been used two or more times, the earlier writing being erased.

pal'ing (pāl'ĭng), *n.* Wood for making pales; pales collectively; a fence.

pal'i-sade' (păl'ĭ-sād'), *n.* **1.** A fence of pales or stakes, as for defense. **2.** A long, strong stake, pointed at the top, used with others to set in the ground as a defense. **3.** A line of bold cliffs; — usually in *pl.*; as, the *Palisades* of the Hudson. — *v. t.* [1] To inclose or furnish with palisades.

pall (pôl), *n.* A fine cloth spread over or on something. *Archaic*, except, a heavy cloth, as of black velvet, over a coffin, hearse, or tomb.

pall, *v. i.* To become dull and spiritless; lose strength, life, interest, etc.; as, the work soon *palled*. — *v. t.* To satiate; cloy, as the appetite.

Pal-la'di-um (pă-lā'dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -DIA (-ȧ). **1.** *Class. Antiq.* Any statue of Pallas Athena; esp., the famous statue on the preservation of which was believed to depend the safety of Troy. **2.** [*l. c.*] That which affords effectual security.

Pal'las (păl'ȧs), *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* An appellation of Athena. **2.** One of the asteroids.

pall'bear'er (pôl'bâr'ẽr), *n.* One of those who attend the coffin at a funeral.

pal'let (păl'ĕt), *n.* Small, mean bed; bed of straw.

pal'let (păl'ĕt), *n. Mach.* A click or pawl driving or regulating a ratchet wheel, as in a watch.

pal'lette (păl'ĕt), *n.* See ARMOR, *Illust.*

pal'li-ate (-ĭ-āt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To reduce in violence; mitigate; as, to *palliate* a disease. **2.** To cover with excuses; extenuate; excuse; as, to *palliate* a fault or crime.

pal'li-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A palliating; state of being palliated.

pal'li-a-tive (păl'ĭ-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [4] Serving to palliate. — *n.* That which palliates.

pal'lid (-ĭd), *a.* [4] Deficient in color; pale; wan. — **Syn.** See PALE. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

pal'lor (păl'ẽr), *n.* Quality or state of being pale.

palm (pȧm), *n.* **1.** The part of the hand, on the side opposite the knuckles, between the bases of the fingers and the wrist. **2.** A lineal measure, usually reckoned at 3 inches or 4 inches. — *v. t.* **1.** To manipulate with, or conceal in, the palm, as in juggling. **2.** To impose by fraud; — usually with *off*; as, he *palmed* off a bad coin.

palm, *n.* **1.** Any of various plants, mainly tropical, mostly trees with tall columnar trunks bearing a crown of gigantic leaves. **2.** A leaf of the palm, borne as a symbol of victory or rejoicing. **3.** Any symbol of superiority or triumph; also, victory; triumph; as, he bore off the *palm* in every race.

pal'mate (păl'mȧt), *a.* **1.** Having the shape of the hand with fingers spread, as a leaf. **2.** Having the anterior toes united by a web, as in swimming birds. — **pal'mate-ly**, *adv.* [8].

palm'er (pȧm'ẽr), *n.* One who palms; a conjurer.

palm'er, *n.* A wandering religious votary, esp. one who bore a palm branch as a token of having visited the Holy Land.

palmer worm. Any caterpillar which suddenly appears in great numbers, devouring herbage.

pal-met'to (păl-mĕt'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS, -TOES (-ōz). Any of several palms, of the West Indies and the southern United States, having fan-shaped leaves.

palm'ist (pȧm'ĭst), *n.* An adept in palmistry.

palm'is-try (pȧm'ĭs-trĭ), *n.* Art or practice of telling fortunes, or of judging character, etc., by the features of the palm of the hand.

Palm Sunday. The Sunday next before Easter; — commemorating Christ's entry into Jerusalem.

palm'y (pȧm'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Bearing, abounding in, or derived from palms; as, a *palmy* shore. **2.** Flourishing; prosperous; as, *palmy* days.

palp (pălp), *n.* A palpus.

pal'pa-bil'i-ty (păl'pȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being palpable; that which is palpable.

pal'pa-ble (păl'pȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] **1.** Capable of being touched or felt; tangible; as, a *palpable* form. **2.** Easily perceptible by one or more of the senses; noticeable; as, *palpable* errors. — **Syn.** See MANIFEST. — **-ness**, *n.* [8] — **pal'pa-bly**, *adv.* [8].

pal'pi-tate (-pĭ-tāt), *v. i.* [8] To pulsate violently; flutter; — esp. of the heart. — **Syn.** See THROB.

pal'pi-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* A rapid pulsation; a throbbing; esp., an abnormal beating of the heart.

pal'pus (păl'pŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -PI (-pī). An appendage, usually an organ of touch or taste, attached to a mouth part, as in insects, crustaceans, etc.

pal'sied (pôl'zĭd), *pret. & p. p.* of PALSY. Hence: *p. a.* Affected with palsy; paralyzed; shaky.

pal'sy (-zĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-zĭz). Paralysis. — *v. t.* [2] To paralyze.

pal'ter (-tẽr), *v. i.* **1.** To act insincerely; equivocate. **2.** To haggle; traffic. — **-er**, *n.* [8].

pal'try (-trĭ), *a.* [3] Rubbishy; trashy; contemptible; pitiful. — **Syn.** See CONTEMPTIBLE. — **pal'tri-ly** (-trĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [8] — **pal'tri-ness**, *n.* [8].

pam'pas (pȧm'pȧz), *n. pl.* Vast treeless plains, south of the Amazon valley, esp. in Argentina.

pam'per (-pẽr), *v. t.* To treat indulgently.

pam'phlet (-flĕt), *n.* A book of a few sheets of printed matter, or formerly of manuscript, commonly with a paper cover.

pam'phlet-eer' (-ẽr'), *n.* A writer of pamphlets; — often contemptuous.

pan (păn), *n.* **1.** A vessel or dish for domestic uses, commonly broad and shallow, and often open. **2.** a Either of the receptacles in a balance. b A vessel for washing out gold, tin, etc., in mining. c In old guns, the hollow part of the lock to receive the priming. **3.** Hardpan. — *v. t.*; PANNED (pănd); PAN'NING. To wash, cook, or treat in a pan. — *v. i.* **1.** *Mining.* a To wash earth, gravel, etc., in a pan. b To yield gold in panning; as, the gravel *panned* out well. **2.** To yield a result; turn out; — with *out*; as, the venture *panned* out poorly. *Colloq.*

Pan (păn), *n.*; *pl.* PANES (pā'nēz). *Gr. Relig.* A god of flocks and pastures, forests and their wild life, patron of shepherds, hunters, fishermen, etc. Pan was represented as having the legs and sometimes the ears and horns of a goat.

pan'a-ce'a (păn'ȧ-sē'ȧ), *n.* A remedy for all diseases; a cure-all.

Pan'a-ma' hat (păn'ȧ-mȧ'), *or* **pan'a-ma'**, *n.* A fine hand-plaited hat made, in South and Central America, of the young leaves of a palmlike tree.

Pan'-A-mer'i-can, *a.* Of or pertaining to both North and South America or all Americans.

Pan-A-mer'i-can-ism (-Ĭz'm), *n.* The advocacy of a political alliance of all the states of America.

pan'cake' (păn'kāk'), *n.* A griddlecake; flapjack.

pan'cre-as (păn'krē-ȧs; păn'-), *n.* A large gland discharging into the intestine; called *sweetbread* when used as food. Its alkaline secretion, the pancreatic juice, acts on all classes of food.

Pan-de'an (păn-dē'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the god Pan. — Pandean pipes. = PANPIPE.

pan'de-mo'ni-um (păn'dē-mō'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] The abode of demons; loosely, hell. **2.** A den of riotous vice; also, wild uproar.

pan'der (păn'dẽr), *n.* **1.** A go-between in love intrigues. **2.** A minister to the lusts of others. — *v. i.* To act as pander; cater; as, to *pander* to low taste.

Pan-do'ra (păn-dō'rȧ), *n.* *Gr. Myth.* A beautiful

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woman (the all-gifted) whom Zeus sent as a punishment for the human race because Prometheus had stolen fire from heaven. She married Epimetheus, brother of Prometheus. Zeus gave her a box holding all human ills, which escaped when she opened it. Hope, also in the box, remained.

pane (pān), *n.* A panel; hence: **a** A compartment of a window, door, etc., consisting of one sheet of glass in a frame. **b** In modern use, the glass, or substitute for it, in one compartment of a window sash, door, etc.

pan'e-gyr'ic (păn'ē-jĭr'ĭk), *n.* An oration or writing in praise of some person or event; laudation. — **pan'e-gyr'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [4]

pan'e-gyr'ist (păn'ē-jĭr'ĭst), *n.* A eulogist.

pan'el (păn'ĕl), *n.* **1.** A list of persons summoned as jurors; hence, the whole jury. **2.** A compartment, portion, or section of a wall, ceiling, or other surface, as of a door or window. **3.** A strip placed lengthwise on a skirt, or the portion between two such strips. **4.** A thin flat piece of wood on which a picture is painted; also, the picture. — *v. t.* [7] To furnish, fit, or adorn with paneling.

pang (păng), *n.* **1.** A paroxysm of extreme pain. **2.** A sudden sharp attack of any emotion.

Syn. PANG, THROE, TWINGE. A **pang** is a keen, intense, and piercing pain; a **throe** is a violent, often convulsive, pang; a **twinge** is a sharp, sudden, and (esp.) twitching pain: the word suggests less anguish than *pang* or *throe*.

Pan'hel-len'ic (păn'hĕ-lĕn'ĭk; -lē'nĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to all Greece or all the Greeks.

pan'ic (păn'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or coming from, a panic. — *n.* **1.** A sudden, overpowering fright, esp. one that is groundless; as, they fled in a *panic*. **2.** A sudden widespread fright concerning financial affairs; as, a commercial *panic*. — Syn. See FEAR. — **pan'ick-y** (-ĭ-kĭ), *a.* [4].

pan'i-cle (-ĭ-k'l), *n.* *Bot.* Strictly, a compound raceme; popularly, any pyramidal, loosely branched flower cluster.

pan'ic-strick'en, -struck', *a.* Struck with panic.

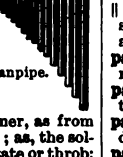
pan'nier (păn'yĕr; -ĭ-ĕr), *n.* **1.** A basket carried on the back by a horse or a person. **2.** A framework to expand a woman's skirts at the hips.

pan'o-plied (-ō-plĭd), *a.* Dressed in panoply.

pan'o-ply (-ō-plĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PLIES (-plĭz). **1.** A full suit of plate armor. **2.** Anything protecting completely, or forming a bright, splendid covering; as, the trees were covered with a *panoply* of snow.

pan'o-ra'ma (păn'ō-rä'mȧ), *n.* **1.** A picture presenting a view of objects from or as from a central point. **2.** A picture exhibited a part at a time, by being unrolled continuously. **3.** A scene that passes continuously before one; as, the *panorama* of a busy street. **4.** An unobstructed view in every direction; as, the *panorama* from a mountain; hence, a comprehensive presentation of a subject.

pan'o-ram'ic (-răm'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or like, a panorama.



Panpipe.

Pan'pipe' (păn'pīp'), *n.*, *or*, *pl.*, **Pan'pipes'** (-pīps'). A primitive wind instrument of music of short hollow reeds or pipes bound together, the lower ends stopped.

pan'sy (păn'zĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-zĭz). A garden plant and flower, a species of violet; heart's-ease.

pant (pănt; pänt), *v. i.* **1.** To breathe quickly or in a labored manner, as from exertion. **2.** To long eagerly; yearn; as, the soldier *pants* for the battle. **3.** To palpitate or throb; as, her heart *panted* with alarm. — *v. t.* To gasp; — with *out* or *forth*. — *n.* **1.** A gasp. Also, a puff of an engine. **2.** A throb, as of the heart.

pan'ta-lets' (păn'tȧ-lĕts'), *n. pl.* Long, loose, frilled drawers formerly worn by women and girls.

pan'ta-lettes'. Var. of PANTALETS.

pan'ta-loon' (-lōōn'), *n.* **1.** In pantomimes, a buffoon. **2.** *pl.* Trousers.

pan'the-ism (păn'thē-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine that the universe, taken as a whole, is God.

pan'the-ist (-ĭst), *n.* One who holds to pantheism.

pan'the-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), **pan'the-is'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to pantheism.

pan-the'on (păn-thē'ŏn; păn'thē-ŏn), *n.* **1.** A temple dedicated to all the gods; esp. [*cap.*], the building so called at Rome. **2.** A building likened to the Roman Pantheon; esp., one where rest the famous dead of a nation, as Westminster Abbey.

pan'ther (păn'thĕr), *n.* **1.** The leopard. **2.** In America, the cougar; also, the jaguar.

pan'to-mime (păn'tō-mīm), *n.* **1.** A dramatic performance in, or chiefly in, dumb show (i. e., without words). **2.** Dumb show of any sort.

pan'to-mim'ic (-mĭm'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to pantomime.

pan'to-mim'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pantomimic.

pan'try (păn'trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). A room or closet for bread and other provisions.

pap (păp), *n.* A soft food for infants or invalids.

pa-pa' (pȧ-pä'; pä'pȧ), *n.* Father; — a child's word.

pa'pa-cy (pā'pȧ-sĭ), *n.* **1.** The office of the Pope of Rome. **2.** The popes collectively. **3.** The Roman hierarchy.

pa'pal (-pȧl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Pope of Rome; as, the *papal* crown. **2.** Of or pertaining to the Roman Catholic Church; as, *papal* ritual.

pa-paw' (pȧ-pô'; pô'pô'), *n.* **1.** The papaya; also, the tree that bears it. **2.** The oblong yellowish fruit, with a sweetish bananalike pulp, of a tree of the central and southern United States.

pa-pa'ya (pä-pä'yȧ), *n.* The edible fruit of a palmlike tropical American tree. It is oblong, yellow, and has a pulpy flesh and a thick rind.

pa'per (pā'pĕr), *n.* **1.** A substance made in thin sheets or leaves from rags, straw, bark, wood, or other fibrous material. **2.** A sheet, leaf, or piece of paper (def. 1). **3.** A document or legal instrument; a writing, as an essay. **4.** Hence: Short for **commercial paper**, **negotiable paper**, including bills of exchange, promissory notes, checks, etc. **5.** A newspaper; a journal. **6.** A paper containing (usually) a definite quantity; as, a *paper* of pins. **7.** Decorated coverings for walls, made of paper. — *v. t.* **1.** To fold or inclose in paper; as, to *paper* pins. **2.** To furnish with paper, esp. with paper hangings; as, to *paper* a room. — *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or made of, paper; as, a *paper* napkin. **2.** Resembling paper or existing only on paper; unsubstantial; as, a *paper* army.

paper hangings. Wall paper.

paper money. Government notes, bank notes, etc., that circulate as a substitute for coin.

pa'per-y (-ĭ), *a.* [4] Like paper, as in consistency.

‖ **pa'pe-terie'** (pä'pē-trē'), *n.* [F.] A case or box with paper and writing materials.

‖ **pa'pier'-mâ'ché'** (pä'pyā'mä'shā'; pä'pyā-mä'-shā), *n.* [F.] A hard strong substance made of a paper pulp mixed with size, rosin, or the like.

pa-pil'la (pȧ-pĭl'ȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LÆ (-ē). Any small nipplelike projection or part, as on the tongue.

pap'il-la-ry (păp'ĭ-lĕ-rĭ; pȧ-pĭl'ȧ-rĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a papilla or papillæ.

pa'pist (pā'pĭst), *n.* A Roman Catholic; — used disparagingly.

pa-poose' (pȧ-pōōs'), *n.* A young child of North American Indian parents.

pap'pose (păp'ōs; pȧ-pōs'), *a.* *Bot.* Furnished with, or of the nature of, a pappus.

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pap'pus (păp'ŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* **PAPPI** (-ī). *Bot.* Any appendage or tuft of appendages crowning the ovary or fruit in certain seed plants.

Achenes with Pappi of different kinds. *a* Plumose; *b* Membranous; *c* Capillary; *d* Awnlike.

pa'pri-ka (pä'prē-kä), *n.* The dried ripened fruit of various peppers; also, the mildly pungent red condiment prepared from it.

Pap'u-an (păp'ū-ăn; -ōō-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to Papua or the Papuans. — *n.* One of the native race of Papua, having sooty brown to black complexions and frizzly hair.

Papyrus.

pa-py'rus (pă-pī'rŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -RI (-rī). **1.** A tall sedge, native of the Nile region. **2.** The pith of this plant, sliced and pressed into a writing material by the ancients. **3.** A writing on papyrus; esp., *pl.*, written scrolls of papyrus.

par (pär), *n.* **1.** The established value of the currency of one country expressed in that of another using the same standard of value. **2.** Equality of the nominal and market values of securities; thus, when the price of a $100 stock is $100 in money, the stock is said to be at *par*. **3.** Equality as to value, condition, or circumstances; as, his ability is on a *par* with his rank.

par'a-ble (păr'ă-b'l), *n.* A comparison; esp., a fictitious narrative embodying a moral.

pa-rab'o-la (pă-răb'ŏ-lă), *n.*; *pl.* -OLAS (-lăz). *Geom.* A conic section, the intersection of a cone with a plane parallel to its side.

Parabola.

par'a-bol'ic (păr'ă-bŏl'ĭk), *a.* [4] **1.** Of the nature of, or expressed by, a parable; allegorical. **2.** *Geom.* Like, or relating to, a parabola.

par'a-bol'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] Parabolic.

par'a-chute (păr'ă-shōōt'), *n.* An umbrella-like device for making a descent, as from a balloon.

pa-rade' (pă-rād'), *n.* **1.** Pompous show or display; as, a *parade* of wealth. **2.** *Mil.* **a** The ceremonial formation of a body of troops for inspection or review. **b** The area on which troops regularly assemble for parade. **3.** Any march or procession, esp. a formal one; as, a circus *parade*. **4.** Place where people promenade; also, those who parade. **Syn.** Display is the general term for undue or excessive show: parade is flaunting or spectacular display; ostentation is pretentious or vainglorious parade; pomp is an imposing exhibition, often of real splendor; as, rhetorical *display*, a *display* of temper; a *parade* of one's woes; *ostentation* of riches; the *pomp* of power. Cf. OSTENTATIOUS. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To exhibit ostentatiously; show off; as, to *parade* one's feelings. **2.** To assemble and form, as troops for review; marshal. **3.** To march over or through; as, to *parade* the streets. — *v. i.* **1.** To walk in public with display or ostentation; as, he *paraded* up and down the sidewalk. **2.** To assemble in military order for evolutions and inspection. — **-rad'er** (-rād'ĕr), *n.* [8].

par'a-digm (păr'ă-dĭm; -dīm), *n.* **1.** An example or pattern. **2.** *Gram.* An example of a conjugation or declension, showing a word in all its inflectional forms.

par'a-dise (-dīs), *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] The garden of Eden. See EDEN. **2.** The abode of sanctified souls after death. **3.** A place of bliss; a state of happiness.

par'a-dis'i-ac (-dĭs'ĭ-ăk), **-di-si'a-cal** (-dĭ-sī'ă-kăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, paradise.

par'a-dox (păr'ă-dŏks), *n.* **1.** An assertion or sentiment seemingly contradictory, or opposed to common sense, but possibly true. **2.** A statement actually self-contradictory or false.

par'a-dox'i-cal (-dŏk'sĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] Of the nature of a paradox. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

par'af-fin (păr'ă-fĭn), *n.* A waxy inflammable substance produced in distilling wood, lignite, coal, etc., and occurring also in the earth.

par'af-fine (-fĭn; -fēn). Var of PARAFFIN.

par'a-gon (păr'ă-gŏn), *n.* A model or type of excellence or perfection; as, a *paragon* of beauty.

par'a-graph (păr'ă-grăf), *n.* **1.** A character [¶ or P] used in manuscripts and printing, to indicate a *paragraph* (sense 2, below), and as a reference mark. **2.** A distinct subdivision of a discourse, chapter, or writing. **3.** An item, remark, or quotation forming one paragraph. — *v. t.* **1.** To write a paragraph about. **2.** To divide into paragraphs.

Par'a-guay tea (păr'ă-gwā; pär'ă-gwī'). = MATÉ.

par'a-keet. Var. of PARRAKEET.

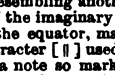
par'al-lax (păr'ă-lăks), *n.* *Astron.* The difference in direction of a heavenly body as seen from some point on the earth's surface and as seen from some other conventional point, as the center of the earth (**diurnal**, *or* **geocentric**, **parallax**) or the center of the sun (**annual**, *or* **heliocentric**, **parallax**).

par'al-lel (-lĕl), *a.* **1.** *Geom.* Lying or extended in the same direction, and in all parts equally distant; as, *parallel* lines. **2.** Having the same direction or tendency; like in essential parts; as, *parallel* passages. — *n.* **1.** A parallel line, curve, or surface. **2.** Conformity; similarity; as, a *parallel* between two historic events. **3.** A tracing of similarity; as, to draw *parallels* between great actors. **4.** Anything equal to or resembling another; a counterpart. **5.** *Geog.* One of the imaginary circles on the earth, parallel to the equator, marking latitude. **6.** *Print.* A character [‖] used in the text to direct attention to a note so marked. — *v. t.* **1.** To place or set so as to be parallel to something else. **2.** To equal; match.

par'al-lel'e-pi'pod (-lĕl'ĕ-pī'pŏd; -pĭp'ŏd; -lĕl-ĕp'ĭ-pŏd), **par'al-lel'e-pip'e-don** (-lĕl'ĕ-pĭp'ĕ-dŏn), *n.* A 6-sided prism whose faces are parallelograms.

par'al-lel-ism (păr'ă-lĕl-ĭz'm), *n.* Parallel quality or state; precise correspondence.

par'al-lel'o-gram (-lĕl'ŏ-grăm), *n.* A quadrilateral with opposite sides parallel, and therefore equal.


Parallelogram.

par'al-lel'o-pi'ped, par'al-lel-o-pip'e-don. Common, but incorrect, variants of PARALLELEPIPED, -EPIPEDON.

pa-ral'y-sis (pă-răl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* **-SES** (-sēz). *Med.* Loss or impairment of function in any part of the body, esp., loss of the power of voluntary motion, or of sensation.

par'a-lyt'ic (păr'ă-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, resembling, or affected with, paralysis. — *n.* A person affected with paralysis.

par'a-lyze (păr'ă-līz), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To affect or strike with paralysis. **2.** To unnerve; render ineffective; as, war *paralyzes* trade.

par'a-mount (-mount), *a.* Higher or highest in rank or jurisdiction; chief; superior.

par'a-mour (-mōōr), *n.* One who takes the place, without possessing the rights, of a husband or wife.

par'a-noi'a (-noi'ă), *n.* Insanity; esp., a chronic form marked by impairment of the intellect and systematized delusion. — **-noi'ac** (-ăk), *a.* & *n.*

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par'a-pet (păr'ȧ-pĕt), *n.* **1.** *Fort.* A rampart, or elevation of earth, stone, etc., to protect soldiers. **2.** A low wall, or similar barrier, as a railing, esp. at the edge of a platform, roof, etc.

par'a-pher-na'li-a (-fẽr-nā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* **1.** Personal belongings. **2.** Furnishings or apparatus; articles of equipment; as, the *paraphernalia* of a circus.

par'a-phrase (păr'ȧ-frāz), *n.* A free rendering of a text, etc., giving the meaning in another form. Syn. PARAPHRASE, TRANSLATION, VERSION. A paraphrase is a free rendering of the sense of a passage, whether in the same or in a different language; a translation is a more or less close rendering from one language into another. Version is the technical term for the ancient (and certain modern) translations of the Bible.

—*v. t. & i.* [1] To express, interpret, or translate in, or to make, a paraphrase.

par'a-site (-sīt), *n.* **1.** A hanger-on; sycophant. **2.** *Biol.* A plant or animal living in, on, or with, some other living organism (called its *host*) at whose expense it obtains its food, or the like.

par'a-sit'ic (-sĭt'ĭk), **par'a-sit'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Of the nature of a parasite. **2.** *Biol.* Living on other organisms.

par'a-sol' (-sŏl'), *n.* A light portable sunshade.

par'boil' (pär'boil'), *v. t.* To boil partially.

par'cel (-sĕl), *n.* **1.** *Law.* A portion; part; as, a *parcel* of land. **2.** A bundle; package. — Syn. See BUNDLE. — *v. t.* [7] **1.** To divide and distribute by parts or portions; as, the land was *parceled* into lots. **2.** To make up into a parcel or parcels.

parcel post. That branch of a postal service dealing with parcels.

parch (pärch), *v. t.* **1.** To burn the surface of; roast over the fire, as dry grain. **2.** To shrivel with heat; as, the ground is *parched.* — *v. i.* To become dry and hot. — Syn. See SCORCH.

parch'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** The skin of an animal, as a lamb or goat, prepared for writing on; also, paper imitating it. **2.** A document on parchment.

pard (pärd), *n.* A leopard. *Archaic or Poetic.*

par'don (pär'dŭn; -d'n), *v. t.* **1.** To free from penalty for a fault, as a person. **2.** To remit the penalty of; forgive; as, to *pardon* an offense. **3.** To excuse; as, *pardon* me. — Syn. See EXCUSE. — *n.* **1.** A pardoning; forgiveness. **2.** An official warrant of remission of penalty. **3.** Excuse or toleration; as, I beg your *pardon.* — **par'don-er,** *n.* [8].

par'don-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Excusable.

pare (pâr), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To cut or shave off the superficial substance or ends of; as, to *pare* an apple. **2.** To cut or shave, as the outside part, from anything; — with *off* or *away;* as, to *pare* off the rind of fruit. **3.** To reduce by paring or by an analogously gradual process; as, to *pare* one's profits.

par'e-gor'ic (pär'ĕ-gŏr'ĭk), *n.* A medicine that eases pain; esp., camphorated tincture of opium.

pa-ren'chy-ma (pȧ-rĕn'kĭ-mȧ), *n. Bot.* The tissue making up the bulk of the substance of leaves (apart from veins), the pulp of fruits, etc.

par'ent (pâr'ĕnt), *n.* **1.** One who begets, or brings forth, offspring; a father or a mother. **2.** That which produces; also, cause; source; author.

par'ent-age (-ĕn-tăj), *n.* **1.** Descent from parents; birth. **2.** State or fact of being a parent.

pa-ren'tal (pȧ-rĕn'tăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a parent. — **-ly,** *adv.* [8].

pa-ren'the-sis (-thĕ-sĭs), *n.; pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). **1.** A word, phrase, or sentence, by way of comment or explanation, inserted in, or attached to, a sentence grammatically complete without it. **2.** One of the curved lines, ( ), inclosing a parenthetic word or phrase. Also, these curves collectively; as, to put in *parenthesis.*

par'en-thet'ic (pär'ĕn-thĕt'ĭk), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Of the nature of a parenthesis. **2.** Using or containing parentheses. — **-i-cal-ly,** *adv.* [8].

par'e-sis (păr'ĕ-sĭs; pȧ-rē'sĭs), *n. Med.* Incomplete paralysis, affecting only motion; also, general paralysis of the insane.

pa-ret'ic (pȧ-rĕt'ĭk; pȧ-rē'tĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or affected with, paresis. — *n.* A person having paresis.

par-he'li-on (pär-hē'lĭ-ŏn), *n.; L. pl.* **-LIA** (-lĭ-ȧ). A mock sun in the form of a bright light, often tinged with color, sometimes near the sun, and sometimes opposite to it. Cf. SUN DOG.

pa'ri-ah (pā'rĭ-ȧ; păr'ĭ-ȧ; pȧ-rī'ȧ), *n.* **1.** A member of a certain low caste of southern India. **2.** An outcast; one despised by society.

pa-ri'e-tal (pȧ-rī'ĕ-tăl), *a. Anat. & Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the walls of a part or cavity; esp., designating a pair of membrane bones that, in man, form much of the top and sides of the cranium.

par'ing (pâr'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of paring. **2.** That which is pared off; as, potato *parings.*

Par'is (păr'ĭs), *n.* In Greek legend, a son of Priam, king of Troy. Exposed on Mt. Ida, he grew up as a shepherd boy. Hera, Aphrodite, and Athena appeared before him as judge of beauty, with the Apple of Discord (which see). He gave the apple to Aphrodite, who enabled him to carry off Helen, wife of Menelaus. See HELEN OF TROY.

par'ish (păr'ĭsh), *n.* **1.** Originally, the district committed to one pastor. *Brit.* **2.** The members of a parish collectively. **3.** A local church or congregation; or, loosely, the territory in which the members live. **4.** In Louisiana, a civil division corresponding to a *county* in other States.

pa-rish'ion-er (pȧ-rĭsh'ŭn-ẽr), *n.* One who belongs to, or is connected with, a parish.

Pa-ri'sian (-rĭzh'ăn; -rĭz'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Paris (in France). — *n.* A native of Paris.

par'i-ty (păr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Equality; close correspondence. **2.** Equality in purchasing power between different kinds of money at a given ratio. **3.** Equivalence in a foreign currency.

park (pärk), *n.* **1.** A tract of land, either ornamentally laid out or kept in its natural state, as for game, riding, or, esp., recreation. **2.** A space occupied by assembled military animals, wagons, supplies, etc.; also, the objects themselves; as, a *park* of wagons. — *v. t.* **1.** To inclose in or as in a park. **2.** To bring together in a park or compact body; as, to *park* artillery or automobiles.

par'lance (pär'lăns), *n.* Conversation; debate or parley; now, esp.: Way of speaking; language.

par'ley (pär'lĭ), *n.; pl.* **-LEYS** (-lĭz). Oral conference, esp. with an enemy. — *v. i.* To confer, esp. orally with an enemy.

par'lia-ment (pär'lĭ-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** A formal conference of representatives, esp. those of a nation or people empowered to make laws; a general council. **2.** [*Often cap., esp. as a permanent institution.*] The assembly constituting the legislature of Great Britain and some other countries.

par'lia-men-ta'ri-an (-mĕn-tā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* One versed in parliamentary rules and usages.

par'lia-men'ta-ry (pär'lĭ-mĕn'tȧ-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or done by, Parliament. **2.** According to the rules and usages of Parliament or of other deliberative bodies.

par'lor (pär'lẽr), *n.* [5] A room primarily for conversation, for reception of guests, etc.

par'lous (-lŭs), *a.* Perilous. *Archaic.*

Par-nas'si-an (pär-năs'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Parnassus.

Par-nas'sus (-ŭs), *n. Anc. Geog.* A mountain in Phocis, Greece, sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

pa-ro'chi-al (pȧ-rō'kĭ-ăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Of or pertaining to a parish. **2.** Narrow; provincial.

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pa-ro'chi-al-ism (pȧ-rō'kĭ-ăl-Iz'm), *n.* Quality or state of being parochial.

par'o-dist (păr'ō-dĭst), *n.* One who parodies.

par'o-dy (păr'ō-dĭ), *n.; pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). A writing imimicking the language or sentiment of an author; travesty; also, a burlesque of a musical composition. — **Syn.** See CARICATURE. — *v. t.* [2] To write a parody upon; burlesque.

pa-rol' (pȧ-rōl'; păr'ŏl), *n.* A word. *Rare*, except in **by parol**, *Law*, by word of mouth. — *n.* **1.** Oral. **2.** *Law.* Not under seal, as a contract.

pa-role' (pȧ-rōl'), *n.* Word of promise; esp., promise of a prisoner to fulfill stated conditions, in consideration of special privileges, usually release from captivity. — *v. t.* [1] To release (a prisoner) on parole.

pa-rot'id (pȧ-rŏt'Id), *a.* Designating, pertaining to, or in the region of, a salivary gland below and in front of the ear. — *n.* The parotid gland.

par'ox-ysm (păr'ŏk-sIz'm), *n.* **1.** *Med.* A fit, attack, or increased acuteness of a disease, usually periodic. **2.** A sudden and violent action or emotion; convulsion; fit; as, a *paroxysm* of rage. — **par'ox-ys'mal** (-sIz'măl), *a.*

par-quet' (păr-kā'; -kĕt'), *n.* **1.** A flooring, esp. of parquetry. **2.** The lower floor of a theater, esp. the part from the orchestra to the parquet circle; — called also, esp. in U. S., *orchestra.*

parquet circle. That part of the lower floor of a theater with seats at the rear of the parquet.

par'quet-ry (păr'kĕt-rI), *n.* Wooden inlay or mosaic work, used esp. for floors.

par'ra-keet (păr'ȧ-kēt), *n.* Any of certain parrots, esp. those of small size and with a long tail.

par'ri-cid'al (-I-sīd'ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to parricide; guilty of parricide.

par'ri-cide (păr'I-sid), *n.* **1.** One who murders a person to whom he stands in a sacred relation, as a father or mother. **2.** Act or crime of a parricide.

par'rot (-ŭt), *n.* A bird of the order including the parrakeets, cockatoos, macaws, etc., distinguished esp. by a stout, hooked bill. See BIRDS, *Illust.*

par'ry (păr'I), *v. t.* [2] **1.** To ward off, as a blow. **2.** To avoid; evade; as, he *parried* my questions. — *v. i.* To ward off, evade, or turn aside something; as, to *parry* with a sword. — *n.; pl.* -RIES (-Iz). A warding off of a thrust or blow.

parse (pärs), *v. t.* [1] To analyze and describe grammatically, as a word or sentence.

Par'si, Par'see (păr'sē; păr-sē'), *n.* A Zoroastrian descended from Persian refugees settled in India, mostly at Bombay.

Par'si-fal (păr'sI-făl), *n.* In Wagner's opera "Parsifal," a knight, who recovers from Klingsor the sacred spear by which alone Amfortas's wound may be healed. See KLINGSOR, KUNDRY.

par'si-mo'ni-ous (păr'sI-mō'nI-ŭs), *a.* [4] Showing parsimony; frugal to excess; stingy. — **Syn.** Avaricious, covetous, sordid, penurious, miserly, niggardly, close. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

par'si-mo-ny (păr'sI-mō-nI), *n.* Closeness in expenditure; stinginess; penuriousness.

pars'ley (pärs'lI), *n.* A garden herb, the leaves of which are used to flavor soups, as a garnish, etc.

pars'nip (-nIp), *n.* A plant allied to the carrot; also, its long tapering root, poisonous in the wild state, but made edible and palatable by cultivation.

par'son (păr's'n), *n.* **1.** The rector of a parochial church. **2.** Any clergyman. *Colloq.*

par'son-age (-ăj), *n.* The house appropriated by a parish for the minister.

part (pärt), *n.* **1.** One of the portions into which anything is divided, or regarded as divided; a piece; fragment; fraction; member; constituent; as, *part* of a house. **2.** Hence: **a** One of several like quantities, numbers, etc., of which anything is composed; as, an ounce is the sixteenth *part* of a pound. **b** *pl.* Abilities; talents; as, a man of *parts.* **3.** Share; lot; interest; duty; office; as, each did his *part.* **4.** A particular character acted or to be acted in a play; also, a character sustained by anyone in real life. **5.** *Music.* In music arranged for several voices or instruments, a particular voice or instrument, or the individual score for it; as, the tenor *part.* **6.** Quarter; region; — usually in *pl.*; as, in foreign *parts.* **7.** One of the opposing parties or sides in a conflict or a controversy; as, he took his brother's *part.*

Syn. PART, PORTION, PIECE, FRAGMENT, DIVISION. **Part** denotes simply a constituent or fraction of a whole; a **portion** is a part regarded as more or less independent, or (esp.) as assigned to some particular individual, function, or purpose; as, the fore *part* of the day; the hinder *part*; each had a *portion.* A **piece** is a detached part or portion, often of a vaguely defined whole; a **fragment** is a broken or imperfect part; as, a *piece* of paper, a *piece* of money, a *piece* of poetry; a *fragment* of a statue. A **division** is a part (whether or not detached) made by dividing a mass, body, or aggregate; as, a *division* of a book, a territorial *division.*

for my part, so far as concerns me; for my share. — **in good p.**, without offense; graciously; as, they took the remonstrance *in good part.* Also, *in ill, evil, worse, better*, etc., *part.* — **in p.**, in some degree; partly; as, we know *in part.* — **p. of speech**, a word classed according to the kind of idea or relation it denotes in the sentence. The parts of speech are eight: noun, adjective, pronoun, verb, adverb, preposition, conjunction, interjection.

part (pärt), *v. t.* **1.** To divide or separate into distinct parts. **2.** To disunite; sunder; as, a river *parts* the two countries. **3.** To hold apart; separate, as combatants. **4.** To separate by extraction, elimination, etc.; as, to *part* gold from silver.

Syn. SEPARATE, PART, SEVER, SUNDER. **Separate** implies a putting or keeping apart; as, to *separate* the wheat from the chaff. **Part** often implies a closer original union, or a more complete separation, or both, than *separate*; as, to *part* two friends. **Sever** suggests violence (esp. by cutting), or the separation of a part from the whole; as, to *sever* the head from the body. **Sunder** implies a violent rending; as, the rocks were *sundered* by dynamite.

to part company, to separate; dissolve companionship; as, they *parted* company at the crossroads. — *v. i.* **1.** To be broken or divided into parts or pieces; break; as, a rope *parts.* **2.** To go away; to quit each other; as, to *part* in peace. **3.** To give up a connection; — followed by *with* or *from*; as, to *part* with a friend or possession. **4.** To separate; as, her lips *parted*; our roads *parted.*

par-take' (păr-tāk'), *v. i.*; for prin. parts see TAKE. **1.** To take a part in common with others; participate; share. **2.** To take or receive a portion (of); as, to *partake* of food. — *v. t.* To take a part in; share. — **par-tak'er**, *n.* [8].

part'ed (păr'tĕd), *p. a.* Divided; cleft.

par-terre' (păr-târ'), *n.* An ornamental arrangement of flower beds or plots.

Par'thi-an (păr'thI-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Parthia, southeast of the Caspian Sea. — *n.* One of the people of ancient Parthia, noted for fighting on horseback with the bow, their horses being turned as if in flight after each discharge. Hence, **Parthian shot**, a parting shot.

par'tial (-shăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Inclined to one party more than the other; biased. **2.** Having a liking (for); as, he is *partial* to tobacco. **3.** Of, pertaining to, affecting, or constituting, a part only; as, **partial payment**: **a** A payment in part on a bond or other obligation. **b** *pl.* That branch of arithmetic which treats of the computation of the amount due on a bond or other obligation on which one or

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more partial payments have been made. — **par'tial-ly**, *adv.* [8].

par'ti-al'i-ty (pär'shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ; -shăl'-), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being partial. **2.** A special liking.

par-tic'i-pant (pär-tĭs'ĭ-pănt), *a.* Sharing. — *n.* A participator; sharer.

par-tic'i-pate (-pāt), *v. i. & t.* [1] To have a share in common with others; partake; share; — with *with* (a person), or *in* (a thing). — **-pa'tor**, *n.* [8].

par-tic'i-pa'tion (-pā'shŭn), *n.* A participating.

par'ti-cip'i-al (pär'tĭ-sĭp'ĭ-ăl), *a.* Having the nature and use of, or formed from, a participle. — **par'ti-cip'i-al-ly**, *adv.* [8].

par'ti-ci-ple (pär'tĭ-sĭ-p'l), *n. Gram.* A word partaking of the nature of both verb and adjective. The English verb has two participles: (1) the *present*, ending in *-ing*; as, *writing*; (2) the *past* or *passive*, ending usually in *-ed*, *-d*, *-t*, *-en*, or *-n*; as, *posted*, *kept*, *written*.

par'ti-cle (-k'l), *n.* **1.** A minute portion of matter; a bit; jot; as, a *particle* of dust. **2.** Any very small portion; as, not a *particle* of patriotism. **3.** *Gram.* A subordinate word never inflected (a preposition, conjunction, interjection); an element having a distinct meaning, but used only in composition; as, *-ward* in back*ward*, *-ly* in love*ly*.

par'ti-col'ored. [5] Var. of PARTY-COLORED.

par-tic'u-lar (pär-tĭk'ū-lär), *a.* [4] **1.** Relating to a portion of anything; separate; specific; as, a *particular* star. **2.** Of or pertaining to a single person, class, or thing; not general; personal; as, one's *particular* grievance. **3.** Noteworthy; special; as, of no *particular* interest. **4.** Concerned with, or attentive to, details; hence, nice; fastidious; as, *particular* in dress. — **Syn.** Individual, peculiar, especial; critical. See SPECIAL, CIRCUMSTANTIAL. — *n.* A separate member of a class, or part of a whole; individual fact, or item. — **in particular**, specially; particularly; as, he mentioned one case *in particular*.

par-tic'u-lar'i-ty (pär-tĭk'ū-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). **1.** State or quality of being particular. **2.** That which is particular.

par-tic'u-lar-ize (-tĭk'ū-lär-īz), *v. t.* [1] To give as a particular, or as the particulars; mention particularly. — *v. i.* To mention or attend to particulars; be circumstantial, as in a story.

par-tic'u-lar-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a particular manner; individually; severally. **2.** Especially; in a high degree; as, he *particularly* wished it.

part'ing (pär'tĭng), *p. a.* **1.** That parts: **a** Departing; as, a *parting* guest; fig., dying. **b** Dividing; as, a *parting* wave. **2.** Given, etc., when departing; farewell; as, a *parting* kiss. — *vb. n.* **1.** A parting; division; separation. **2.** Place of division or separation; as, "the *parting* of the way" (*Ezek.* xxi. 21). **3.** A leave-taking.

par'ti-san (pär'tĭ-zăn), *n.* Kind of halberd or pike.

par'ti-san, par'ti-zan, *n.* A devoted adherent. — **Syn.** See FOLLOWER. — *a.* Adherent, esp. blindly, to a party or faction. — **par'ti-san-ship'**, *n.*

par-ti'tion (pär-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** A parting; separation; division. **2.** That which divides or separates; esp., an interior wall dividing a house, inclosure, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To divide into parts or shares, as an estate. **2.** To divide, as a house, into distinct parts by lines, walls, etc.

par'ti-tive (pär'tĭ-tĭv), *a.* Serving to part or divide into parts; *Gram.*, denoting a part. — *n. Gram.* A word expressing partition or denoting a part. — **par'ti-tive-ly**, *adv.* [8].

par'ti-zan. Var. of PARTISAN.

part'ly, *adv.* In part; not wholly.

part'ner (pärt'nẽr), *n.* **1.** An associate; sharer; companion. **2.** **a** A husband or a wife. **b** Either of a couple who dance together. **3.** A member of a partnership.

part'ner-ship, *n.* **1.** State of being a partner; association; participation. **2.** *Law.* **a** The relation between persons who have contracted to join in business and share the profit between them. **b** The association of persons thus joined for business; company; firm.

par-took' (pär-to͝ok'), *pret.* of PARTAKE.

par'tridge (pär'trĭj), *n.* **1.** Any of certain Old World stout-bodied, gallinaceous game birds. See BIRDS, *Illust.* **2.** Any of a great variety of birds resembling the above, as, the ruffed grouse.

partridge berry. An American trailing evergreen plant having a scarlet berry.

Partridge Berry.

par-tu'ri-ent (pär-tū'rĭ-ĕnt), *a.* Bringing forth, or about to bring forth, young.

par'tu-ri'tion (pär'tū-rĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Childbirth.

par'ty (pär'tĭ), *n.; pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). **1.** A body of persons forming one side in a contest, etc.; esp., one of the parts into which a people is divided on public questions; as, the Democratic *party*. **2.** A detachment, as of troops. **3.** A company of persons, esp. for social enjoyment, etc.; as, a dinner *party*. **4.** A person, or one of two or more persons, or a body of persons, forming a side in an affair; as, a *party* to a contract. **5.** A person. *Vulgar or Slang.* — **Syn.** See COMBINATION.

par'ty-col'ored, *a.* [5] Colored with different tints; variegated; as, a *party-colored* flower.

party wall. A wall which divides two adjoining properties and usually, but not necessarily, has half its thickness on each.

par've-nu' (pär'vĕ-nū'; *F.* pȧr'vĕ-nü'), *n. masc.*; **-nue** (-nū'; *F.* -nü') *n. fem.*; *pl.* **-NUS** (-nūz'; *F* -nü'); *F. fem. pl.* **-NUES** (-nūz'; *F.* -nü'). One who has risen, as by wealth, above the station in which he was born; an upstart. *Usually Derogatory.*

pas'chal (pās'kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to Passover or Easter; as, *paschal* eggs.

pa-sha' (pȧ-shä'; pȧsh'ä), *n.* **1.** [*Usually cap.*] A title (placed after the name) given to officers of rank in Turkey. **2.** A person bearing the title.

pa-sha'lic (pȧ-shä'lĭk), *n.* The jurisdiction of, or territory under, a pasha.

pass (pȧs), *n.* A passageway; road; route; esp., a defile through mountains.

pass, *n.* **1.** Act of passing; passage. **2.** State of things; condition. **3.** Permission or license to pass, or to go and come; as, a *pass* on a railroad. **4.** A thrust or lunge, as in fencing. **5.** Transference of objects by sleight of hand or the like. **6.** A movement of the hand over, before, or along anything, as by a mesmerist. — *v. i.; pret.* **PASSED** (pȧst); *p. p.* **PASSED, PAST**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PASS'ING.** **1.** To go; move; proceed; as, to *pass* on. **2.** To go from person to person; circulate, as money; gain general acceptance, as a fact. **3.** To undergo transition or conversion; as, the business has *passed* into other hands. **4.** *Law.* To be conveyed or transferred, as by will or deed, as an estate. **5.** To be exchanged; be done; as, few words *passed*. **6.** To go away; depart; be removed; as, "let this cup *pass* from me"; also, to die. **7.** To have passage; force or make one's way; as, to *pass* through a gate. **8.** To go unheeded, uncensured, or unchallenged; as, the play may *pass*. **9.** To receive legislative sanction; be enacted; as, the bill *passed*. **10.** To go through any inspection or test successfully.

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11. To render a verdict or judgment; — used with *on*, *for*, etc.; as, to *pass* on a point of law. **12.** *Fencing.* To make a pass; thrust. **13.** *Cards.* To decline to play a round, or to decline a privilege, as of making the trump. — **to pass away**, to go away; depart; cease to exist; die. — **to p. off.** **a** To go off; disappear; as, the excitement *passed off*. **b** To progress to the end; to be carried through; as, the election *passed off* quietly. — **to p. over**, to go over or across; traverse. — *v.t.* **1. a** To go by, beyond, over, through, or the like; cross; traverse; as, to *pass* a house, a stream, etc. **b** To go successfully or satisfactorily through, as a trial, test, etc.; as, to *pass* an examination; obtain the formal sanction of; as, the bill *passed* the Senate. **c** To go beyond; surpass; overstep; as, he has *passed* sixteen. **2. a** To cause or enable to pass, or go; as, to *pass* a person into a theater. **b** To cause to, or let, pass, or elapse; spend; — said of time. **c** To cause or allow to advance; esp., to give official sanction to; ratify; enact, as a bill. **d** To hand or deliver, as from one to another; as, to *pass* a football; also, to put in circulation, as money. **e** To pledge; promise; as, to *pass* one's word. **f** To cause to, or let, pass the lips; express, as an opinion; as, to *pass* sentence on one. — **to pass muster**, to pass through a muster or inspection; to come up to the required standard. — **to p. off.** **a** To dispose of, esp. fraudulently. **b** To cause (a person) to be taken or regarded in an untrue character; — esp. reflexive; as, he *passed* himself *off* as (or *for*) my guardian. — **to p. over.** **a** To hand over; transfer. **b** To let go without remark or notice; ignore; disregard; as, his offense was *passed over*.

pass'a-ble (pȧs'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] **1.** Capable of being passed, as a road, or penetrated, as a forest. **2.** Generally receivable; current; as, foreign money is not *passable* here. **3.** Admissible; moderate; fairly good; as, a *passable* book. — **-a-bly**, *adv.*

pas'sage (pȧs'ĭj), *n.* **1.** Act of passing; transit; as, the *passage* of a ship. **2.** Transition; passing; lapse; course; progress; as, the *passage* of time. **3.** Right, liberty, or permission to pass; as, he was refused a *passage*. **4.** Of a measure or law: Enactment; sanction. **5.** A means of passing; a way; course; a pass; a hall, corridor, lobby, vestibule, etc. **6.** A mutual act or transaction; interchange, as of vows, blows, etc.; encounter. **7.** A portion of something, as of a discourse; a verse, paragraph, sentence, or the like; as, a *passage* of Scripture.

pas'sage-way' (-wā'), *n.* = PASSAGE, 5.

pass book. **a** *Banking.* Depositor's book in which is entered a record of his deposits and withdrawals. **b** A customer's book in which a storekeeper enters a record of goods bought on credit.

passe-men'terie (pȧs-mĕn'trĭ; *F.* pȧs'mänt'rē'), *n.* Trimmings, esp. of braids, cords, beads, etc.

pas'sen-ger (pȧs'ĕn-jĕr), *n.* **1.** A wayfarer. *Now Rare*, exc. in *foot passenger*. **2.** A traveler by an established conveyance, as by boat, train, etc.

‖ **passe' par'tout'** (pȧs' pär'tōō'). [F.] In picture framing, a piece of cardboard, wood, or the like with its center cut out to receive the picture.

pass'er (pȧs'ẽr), *n.* One who passes.

pass'er-by', *n.*; *pl.* PASSERS-. One who passes by.

pas'ser-ine (pȧs'ẽr-ĭn; -īn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Passeres*, a group chiefly of song birds of perching habits. — *n.* A passerine bird.

pass'ing (pȧs'ĭng), *a.* **1.** Going by, beyond, through, or away; as, a *passing* traveler. **2.** Fleeting; as, the *passing* hour. **3.** Made, given, etc., in passing; cursory; as, a *passing* remark. — *n.* **1.** Act of one that passes. **2.** A means of passing; a ford.

pas'sion (pȧsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** A suffering of inflicted pain; esp.: [*Often cap.*] The suffering of Christ on the cross; or, often, His sufferings between the Last Supper and His death. **2.** Intense emotion; often, rage or love; as, to fly into a *passion;* **also,** enthusiasm; eager desire; as, a *passion* for flowers. **3.** *pl.* The emotions collectively.

pas'sion-ate (-ĭt), *a.* [4] **1.** Capable or susceptible of passion; easily excited, esp. to anger; as, a *passionate* nature. **2.** Affected with, or marked by, passion; ardent; as, a *passionate* friendship. **3.** Affected with love; as, *passionate* affection. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

Syn. PASSIONATE, IMPASSIONED. **Passionate**, as here compared (see ANGRY), commonly applies to that which is marked by strong or vehement passion or emotion, **impassioned**, esp. to that which manifests or expresses such feeling; as, *passionate* desire; an *impassioned* gesture, look.

passion flower. A flower or plant so named because the flower suggests the instruments or circumstances of Christ's crucifixion.

Passion Flower.

pas'sion-less, *a.* [4] Void of passion; calm.

Passion play. A play representing the Passion of Christ, as that given every ten years at Oberammergau, Bavaria.

Passion Sunday. The fifth Sunday in Lent.

Passion Week. The week before Easter.

pas'sive (pȧs'ĭv), *a.* [4] **1.** Not active, but acted on or receiving impressions; as, a *passive* mind. **2.** *Gram.* Designating, or pert. to: **a** The form or voice of a transitive verb which makes its grammatical subject the actual object of its action, as in *I am taught*. **b** Verbs which assert that the subject is acted upon; — disting. from *active* and *neuter*. **3.** Submissive; unresisting.

Syn. PASSIVE, IMPASSIVE. That is **passive** which is acted upon, without itself acting; that is **impassive** which shows no emotion; as, *impassive* as a mask. — *n.* *Gram.* The passive voice. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

pas'sive-ness, pas-siv'i-ty (pȧ-sĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being passive.

pass'-key', *n.* A key for opening more locks than one; a master key; also, a private key.

pass'o'ver (pȧs'ō'vẽr), *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] An annual feast of the Jews, instituted (*Ex.* xii.) to commemorate the sparing of the Israelites in Egypt when God smote the firstborn of the Egyptians. **2.** The sacrifice offered at the feast of the Passover.

pass'port (pȧs'pōrt), *n.* **1.** An official document permitting one to pass or travel about unmolested. **2.** That which secures admission or acceptance.

pass'word' (pȧs'wûrd'), *n.* A word to be uttered by one before he is allowed to pass; watchword.

past (pȧst), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a former time or state; gone by; elapsed; last; foregoing; as, *past* troubles; the *past* year. **2.** *Gram.* Expressive of time gone by; as, the *past* tense. — **past master.** **a** One who has held the office of master, as in a lodge of Freemasons. **b** An adept. — *n.* **1.** A former time or state. **2.** Past life or history; esp. a past career unknown; as, a man with a *past*. **3.** *Gram.* The past tense. — *adv.* By; beyond. — *prep.* Beyond, as in time, position, power, etc.; as, *past* me; *past* my power; *past* bedtime, etc.

paste (pāst), *n.* **1.** Dough; esp., dough prepared with shortening for pastry. **2.** A soft mixture, esp. an adhesive one of flour and water. **3.** Strass; an imitation gem of strass. — *v.t.* [1] To unite with, or cover by or as by, paste.

paste'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* A stiff material made by pasting together sheets of paper.

pas'tel (pȧs'tĕl; pȧs-tĕl'), *n.* **1.** A kind of paste made by grinding pigments and mixing with gum water; also, a crayon made of this. **2.** A drawing in pastel; art of drawing with pastels.

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past'er (pās'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who pastes. **2.** A gummed paper to be pasted on or over something.
pas'tern (pās'tẽrn), *n.* That part of the foot of the horse between the fetlock and the coffin bone.
Pas'teur-i-za'tion (pās'tẽr-ĭ-zā'shŭn; pās-tûr'-), *n.* A process devised by Pasteur for preventing or checking fermentation in fluids, as wines, milk, etc., by heating them to 131°-158°F.
Pas'teur-ize (pās'tẽr-īz; pās-tûr'-), *v. t.* [1] To subject to Pasteurization.
pas'til (pās'tĭl) } *n.* **1.** A small cone or mass
pas-tille' (pās-tēl') } of aromatic paste, used for fumigating, deodorizing, etc. **2.** A lozenge.
pas'time' (pās'tīm'), *n.* That which amuses, and serves to make time pass agreeably; amusement; diversion; recreation.
pas'tor (-tẽr), *n.* A spiritual shepherd, or overseer, as a priest; a minister.
pas'tor-al (pās'tẽr-ăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Of or pertaining to shepherds or rural life and scenes. **2.** Relating to the care of souls, or to the pastor of a church; as, *pastoral* duties. — **Syn.** See RURAL. — *n.* **1.** A poem, drama, etc., describing pastoral life; a bucolic. **2.** A pastoral or rural picture or scene. — **pas'tor-al-ly**, *adv.* [8].
pas'tor-ate (-āt), *n.* Office, state, jurisdiction, or tenure of office of a pastor; also, a body of pastors.
pas'try (pās'trĭ), *n.; pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). Articles of food made of paste, or with a crust of paste.
pas'tur-age (pās'tûr-ĭj), *n.* **1.** A pasturing; the grazing of cattle. **2.** Grazing ground; pasture.
pas'ture (-tûr), *n.* Growing grass or grass land for sheep, cattle, etc., to feed upon; pasturage. — *v. t.* [1] To feed on growing grass; graze. — *v. i.* **1.** To feed. *Obs.*, exc.: To put out to pasture; graze. **2.** To eat in grazing; graze.
past'y (pās'tĭ), *a.* [3] Like paste, as in color, softness, stickiness. — **past'i-ness** (-tĭ-nĕs), *n.* [8].
past'y, *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). A pie, usually of meat, with a paste crust, and often baked without a dish.
pat (păt), *v. t.;* PAT'TED; -TING. To strike, esp. gently, with a flat surface, with the hand, or the like; tap; as, to *pat* a dog. — *n.* **1.** A light blow, as with the fingers; a tap; as, a *pat* on the back. **2.** A small mass, as of butter, shaped by pats. **3.** The sound of a pat or tap, as of bare feet.
pat, *a.;* PAT'TER (-ẽr); PAT'TEST. That hits the object or mark or suits the purpose or occasion; fit; apt. — *adv.* Aptly; opportunely; readily.
patch (păch), *n.* **1.** A piece of cloth sewed on a garment to repair or strengthen it. **2.** A small piece of black silk or court-plaster stuck on the face, as to heighten beauty. **3.** A small piece of ground or of something on it; a tract; plot; as, a *patch* of wheat. **4.** A small piece; a scrap. — *v. t.* **1.** To provide, mend, strengthen, adorn, etc., with or as with a patch or patches; often, esp. with *up*, to repair clumsily; as, to *patch* a coat. **2.** To make of patches joined together, as by sewing; arrange or put together hastily or insecurely; piece; — often with *up* or *together*; as, to *patch* up a truce. — **patch'er**, *n.* [8].
patch'work' (păch'wûrk'), *n.* Work of pieces sewed together, esp. pieces of various colors and figures; hence, a jumble; hodgepodge.
pate (pāt), *n.* The head or the crown of the head.
pa-tel'la (pā-tĕl'ā), *n.; L. pl.* -LÆ (-ē). *Anat.* A thick, flat, triangular, movable bone, forming the anterior point of the knee; kneepan; kneecap.
pat'ent (păt'ĕnt; pā'tĕnt; *in sense 3*, usually pā'tĕnt), *a.* [3] **1.** Open to public perusal; — said of a document conferring a privilege or the like; as, letters *patent*. **2.** Appropriated or protected by letters patent; patented; as, *patent* medicines. **3.** Open; evident; manifest. — **Syn.** See MANIFEST. — **patent leather**, a kind of leather having a hard, smooth, glossy, usually black, surface. — *n.* **1.** An official document conferring a right or privilege. **2.** A writing securing to an inventor, for a term of years, the exclusive right to make, use, and vend his invention; also, the monopoly or right so granted. **3.** The subject matter protected by a patent. **4.** An instrument making a conveyance or grant of public lands; the land so conveyed. — *v. t.* **1.** To grant, or grant to, by patent. **2.** To secure by patent; as, to *patent* an invention.
pat'ent-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being patented.
pat'ent-ee' (păt'ĕn-tē'), *n.* One to whom a grant is made, or a privilege secured, by patent.
pa'ter-fa-mil'i-as (pā'tẽr-fā-mĭl'ĭ-ăs), *n.* The father or head of a family.
pa-ter'nal (pā-tûr'năl), *a.* [4] **1.** Of or pertaining to a father; fatherly. **2.** Received or derived from a father, as an estate. **3.** Related through the father; as, a *paternal* aunt. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].
pa-ter'nal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The attempt to supply the needs or regulate the conduct of a nation or community in the same way as a father does those of his children.
pa-ter'ni-ty (-nĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Fatherhood. **2.** Derivation or descent from a father; male parentage.
pa'ter-nos'ter (pā'tẽr-nŏs'tẽr; păt'ẽr-), *n.* **1.** The Lord's Prayer, esp. in its Latin form; — so called from its opening words, the Latin equivalent of "Our Father." **2.** A bead on a rosary, indicating that a paternoster is to be said; also, a rosary.
path (păth), *n.; pl.* PATHS (păthz). **1.** A beaten way; footway. **2.** A way or track in which anything moves; also, a course or way of life, thought, etc.
pa-thet'ic (pā-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* [4] Affecting or moving the tender emotions, especially pity or grief. — **Syn.** See AFFECTING. — **-i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].
path'find'er (păth'fīn'dẽr), *n.* One who discovers a way or path; an explorer.
path'less (păth'lĕs), *a.* Having no path or paths.
path'o-gen'ic (păth'ō-jĕn'ĭk), *a.* [4] Causing, or relating to the causation of, disease.
path'o-log'ic, **-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] Of or pert. to pathology. — **-i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].
pa-thol'o-gist (pā-thŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One skilled in, or a student of, pathology.
pa-thol'o-gy (pā-thŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). **1.** The science treating of diseases. **2.** The condition of an organ, tissue, or fluid due to disease.
pa'thos (pā'thŏs), *n.* That quality which excites pity, sympathy, or tender sorrow.
path'way' (păth'wā'), *n.* A way which is, or serves as, a path; a footpath; any path or course.
pa'tience (pā'shĕns), *n.* State or quality of being patient; as: **a** Uncomplaining endurance of wrongs or misfortunes. **b** Forbearance; leniency; as, have *patience* with me. **c** Act or power of calmly waiting for something; as, beyond the bounds of *patience*. **d** Perseverance.
pa'tient (pā'shĕnt), *a.* [4] **1.** Undergoing pains, trials, etc., without complaint; as, a *patient* sufferer. **2.** Lenient; forbearing; as, he was *patient* to all men. **3.** Expectant with calmness, or without discontent; composed; as, *patient* expectation. **4.** Persevering; as, *patient* endeavor. **5.** Enduring or able to endure; — with *of*. — *n.* A person under medical or surgical treatment. — **pa'tient-ly**, *adv.* [8].
pa'tois' (pă'twä'; păt'wä), *n.* An illiterate or provincial form of speech; dialect.
pa'tri-arch (pā'trĭ-ärk), *n.* **1.** The father and ruler of a family or tribe; — esp. in Biblical history before Moses. **2.** A venerable old man.
pa'tri-ar'chal (-är'kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to, like, or characteristic of, a patriarch or patriarchs.

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pa-tri'cian (pā-trĭsh'ăn), *a.* [4] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, patricians. **2.** Aristocratic; not plebeian. — *n.* A noble by right of birth or privilege.

pat'ri-mo'ni-al (păt'rĭ-mō'nĭ-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to a patrimony; hereditary, as an estate.

pat'ri-mo-ny (păt'rĭ-mō-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). **1.** A heritage derived from one's father or other ancestor. **2.** An endowment of a church, etc.

pa'tri-ot (pā'trĭ-ŏt; păt'rĭ-), *n.* One who loves his country and zealously supports it.

pa'tri-ot'ic (-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* [4] Inspired by, or full of, patriotism. — **pa'tri-ot'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

pa'tri-ot-ism (-ŏt-ĭz'm), *n.* Love of country.

Patriots' Day. A legal holiday in Massachusetts and Maine, April 19 (battle of Lexington).

Pa-tro'clus (pā-trō'klŭs), *n.* See HECTOR.

pa-trol' (-trōl'), *v. i.* & *t.*; -TROLLED' (-trōld'); -TROL'LING. To go the rounds of, or traverse as for guarding. — *n.* A going of the rounds by a guard to insure greater security; also, the guard.

pa-trol'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who patrols; a policeman who patrols a certain beat.

pa'tron (pā'trŭn), *n.* **1.** One who protects, supports, or countenances; defender; supporter; as, a *patron* of art. **2.** Among tradesmen, a regular customer. **3.** A guardian saint; a tutelary deity.

pat'ron-age (păt'rŭn-ăj; pā'trŭn-), *n.* Act, office, aid, etc., of a patron.

pa'tron-ess (pā'trŭn-ĕs), *n.* A female patron.

pat'ron-ize (păt'rŭn-īz; pā'trŭn-), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To act as patron toward; protect; favor; aid; as, to *patronize* an institution or a store. **2.** To treat with condescension; as, to *patronize* one's equals. *Disparaging.* — **pat'ron-iz'er** (-ĭz'ẽr), *n.* [8] — **pat'ron-iz'ing-ly**, *adv.* [8].

pat'ro-nym'ic (păt'rō-nĭm'ĭk), *n.* A modification of an ancestor's name borne by a descendant; as, *Johnson*, the son of John; also, the family name.

pa-troon' (pā-trōōn'), *n.* A proprietor of any of certain tracts with manorial privileges and right of entail granted under the old Dutch governments of New York and New Jersey.

pat'ten (păt'ĕn), *n.* Any of various kinds of footgear, as a wooden shoe or clog, or a kind of overshoe, that raise the wearer off the ground.

pat'ter (-ẽr), *v. i.* & *t.* **1.** To say, as the paternoster, rapidly or mumblingly; mumble. **2.** To chatter; jabber. — *n.* **1.** The cant of thieves, etc.; jargon; lingo. **2.** Hence, glib talk; chatter. *Cant or Colloq.*

pat'ter, *v. i.* To strike or move with a quick succession of pats. — *n.* A pattering; a quick succession of slight sounds; as, a *patter* of rain.

pat'tern (-ẽrn), *n.* **1.** Anything proposed or designed for imitation; a model; as, a dressmaker's *pattern*. **2.** Form of decoration; design; as, rugs of fine *pattern*. Also, form of natural marking. **3.** A specimen; sample; esp., a model example; as, a book of *patterns*. **4.** A length of cloth sufficient for a garment; as, a dress *pattern*. *U. S.*

Syn. PATTERN, MODEL, EXEMPLAR, IDEAL. A pattern is that after which something is made; the word often applies esp. to that which is worthy of imitation, and this suggestion is heightened in model; as, he is the *pattern* of a circle of admirers; to be a *model* of excellence. Exemplar suggests esp. an example (often personal) to be followed; an ideal is a perfect standard or exemplar, whether real or only conceived; as, an *exemplar* of goodness, an *ideal* of womanhood.

— *v. t.* To make or design by, from, or after a pattern; copy. — **to pattern after**, to imitate: follow.

pat'ty (păt'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PATTIES (-ĭz). A small pasty; as, an oyster *patty*.

pau'ci-ty (pô'sĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Fewness; a small number; scarcity. **2.** Smallness of quantity; insufficiency.

Paul (pôl), *n.* In the Bible, a Jew of Tarsus who became the apostle to the Gentiles; — orig. called *Saul*. His epistles are in the New Testament.

paunch (pănch; pônch), *n.* The belly and its contents; abdomen.

pau'per (pô'pẽr), *n.* **1.** One without means except from charity. **2.** A very poor person.

pau'per-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* State of being a pauper; also, paupers collectively.

pau'per-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.* [1] To make a pauper of.

pause (pôz), *n.* **1.** A temporary stop or rest; interruption; cessation. **2.** Temporary inaction; hesitation. **3.** a *Gram.* In writing and printing, a punctuation point. b A break or paragraph in writing. c *Music.* A symbol [𝄐 or 𝄑] over or under a note or rest to indicate that it is to be prolonged. — *v. i.* [1] To make a pause; stop; cease for a time; delay. — Syn. Intermit, stay, wait.

pave (pāv), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To lay or cover with stone, brick, etc. **2.** To make smooth or easy; prepare; — with *way*; as, to *pave* the way for another.

pave'ment (pāv'mĕnt), *n.* That with which anything is paved; a paved road, sidewalk, etc.

pa-vil'ion (pă-vĭl'yŭn), *n.* **1.** A tent; esp., a large peaked tent raised on posts. **2.** a A single light building of a decorative character; as, a garden *pavilion*. b An angle, connecting part, or central feature of a large building, higher than the main part.

pav'ing (pāv'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or process of laying a pavement. **2.** A pavement or material for it.

paw (pô), *n.* The foot of a quadruped having claws. — *v. t.* & *i.* **1.** To strike or touch with or as with a paw; hence, to handle fondly or rudely. *Colloq.* **2.** To scrape or beat with the fore foot.

pawl (pôl), *n.* A pivoted tongue, or sliding bolt, on one part of a machine, adapted to fall into notches on another part, as a ratchet wheel, so as to permit motion in one direction only, as in a capstan; a detent. See RATCHET WHEEL, *Illust.*

pawn (pôn), *n.* Any of 16 chessmen of least value.

pawn, *n.* **1.** A surety or pledge; gage. **2.** State of being pledged; — usually with *at*, *in*, or *from*. — *v. t.* To give or deposit as security, as for a loan; pledge; as, to *pawn* one's watch. — **-er**, *n.* [8].

pawn'bro'ker (-brō'kẽr), *n.* One whose business is lending money on pledged personal property.

pawn'shop' (pôn'shŏp'), *n.* A pawnbroker's shop.

paw'paw'. Var. of PAPAW.

pay (pā), *v. t.*; PAID (pād), or, *Obs.*, exc. in sense 6, PAYED; PAY'ING. **1.** To satisfy (another person) for service rendered, property delivered, etc.; compensate. **2.** To requite according to merit; as, he is poorly *paid*. **3.** To discharge, as a debt, by giving or doing what is due; as, to *pay* a tax. **4.** To give or offer, with no implied obligation; as, to *pay* a visit. **5.** To be profitable to. **6.** To pass out, as a rope; — with *out* or *away*.

Syn. PAY, COMPENSATE, REMUNERATE, REIMBURSE, INDEMNIFY. To pay is to discharge one's obligation to another; to compensate is to make a fit return, esp. for services rendered. Remunerate often adds to *compensate* the suggestion of reward; as, the old servants were *remunerated* by large bequests. *Compensate* and *remunerate* are often politely used when *pay* might seem more or less offensive. To reimburse is to make good an expenditure; to indemnify is to secure against loss, or make restitution for it; as, to *reimburse* an agent; an insurance policy *indemnifies*.

to pay attention to. a To give heed, or application of mind to; as, *pay attention to* this lesson. b To be courteous or attentive; to wait on as a lover. — **to p. off.** a To pay in full; as, *to pay off* workmen; *to pay off* a mortgage. b To recompense by way of retribution or revenge; as, *to pay off* a grudge.

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— *v. t.* **1.** To give a recompense; make payment. **2.** To make or secure suitable return for expense or trouble; be worth the effort or pains required; as, it will *pay* to wait. — *n.* Act of paying, state of being paid, or that which is paid; an equivalent for goods, etc.; payment. — **Syn.** See WAGES.

pay'a-ble (pā'ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may, can, or should be paid; justly due.

pay-ee' (pā-ē'), *n.* The one to whom money is, or is to be, paid.

pay'er (pā'ẽr), *n.* One that pays; esp., the person by whom a bill or note has been, or should be, paid.

pay'mas'ter (pā'mȧs'tẽr), *n.* One who pays, esp. as an officer of a government, corporation, etc.

pay'ment (pā'mẽnt), *n.* Act of paying; that which is paid; pay; recompense; requital.

pay'nim (pā'nĭm), *n.* The pagan world; also, a pagan, esp. a Mohammedan. *Archaic.*

pea (pē), *n.*; *pl.* PEAS (pēz) or PEASE (pēz) (see *Note* below). The well-known seed of a vine allied to the bean, in common cultivation; also, the plant.

☞ The plural form *peas* was formerly used to indicate a definite number, as contrasted with the collective plural *pease;* the tendency now is to use *peas* as plural in all senses.

peace (pēs), *n.* A state of quiet; freedom from disturbance; calm; esp.: **a** Public quiet, order, and security. **b** Harmony between persons or nations.

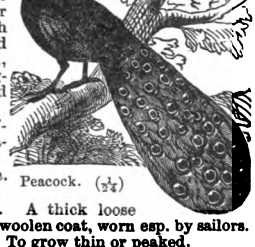
peace'a-ble (pēs'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Being in or at peace; disposed to peace. — **Syn.** Tranquil, quiet, still. See PACIFIC. — **-ness**, *n.* [8] — **-a-bly**, *adv.* [8].

peace'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* [4] **1.** Pacific; peaceable; as, *peaceful* words. **2.** Possessing or enjoying peace; quiet; tranquil; as, a *peaceful* country. — **Syn.** See PACIFIC, CALM. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

peace'mak'er (-māk'ẽr), *n.* One that makes peace.

peach (pēch), *n.* The well-known fruit, a drupe, of a low tree of the plum family; also, the tree.

pea'cock' (pē'kŏk'), *n.* The male, or, commonly, any of certain large gallinaceous birds noted for the plumage of the male. The male has long upper tail coverts which it erects and spreads at will, displaying changing hues of gold and green.



Peacock. ($\frac{1}{24}$)

pea'fowl' (pē'foul'), *n.* The peacock or peahen.

pea'hen' (-hĕn'), *n.* Female peafowl.

pea'-jack'et, *n.* A thick loose double-breasted woolen coat, worn esp. by sailors.

peak (pēk), *v. i.* To grow thin or peaked.

peak, *n.* **1.** The sharp end or pointed top of anything. **2. a** The projecting front part of a cap or the like. **b** The top, or one of the tops, of a mountain, or range, ending in a point; often, the whole mountain, esp. when isolated. **3.** *Naut.* **a** The upper aftermost corner of a fore-and-aft sail. **b** The narrow part of a vessel's bow or stern.

peaked (pēkt; pēk'ĕd), *a.* [4] **1.** Pointed; as, a *peaked* roof. **2.** (*pron. usually* pēk'ĕd) Having sharpness of figure or features; thin. *Colloq.*

peal (pēl), *n.* **1.** A set of bells or a series of changes rung on a set of bells. **2.** A loud sound or succession of sounds, as of thunder. — *v. i.* To give out peals; resound. — *v. t.* To noise abroad.

pe'an (pē'ăn). Var. of PÆAN.

pea'nut (pē'nŭt), *n.* A trailing plant of the bean family, widely cultivated in warm regions, whose pods ripen underground; also, its nutlike seed.

pear (pâr), *n.* The fleshy fruit of a tree related to the apple; also, the tree.

pearl (pûrl), *n.* **1.** A dense shelly concretion, formed as an abnormal growth in some molluska. It is used as a gem. **2.** Something like or likened to a pearl. **3.** The color of a fine pearl; a pale bluish gray. **4.** Mother-of-pearl. **5.** *Print.* See TYPE.

pearl'ash' (pûrl'ăsh'), *n.* See POTASH.

pearl'y (pûr'lĭ), *a.* [3] Abounding in or resembling pearls or pearl; also, of the color of pearl.

peas'ant (pĕz'ănt), *n.* A rustic; esp., in Europe, a tiller of the soil, usually of the lowest class.

peas'ant-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Peasants collectively.

pease (pēz), *n.* Plural of PEA (which see).

pease'cod' (-kŏd'), *n.* A pea pod.

peat (pēt), *n.* A carbonaceous substance formed by partial decomposition in water of various plants, esp. certain mosses. It is used as fuel.

pea'vey (pē'vĭ), *n.* Also, **pea'vy**; *pl.* PEAVIES (-vĭz). *Lumbering.* An iron-pointed lever with a movable iron hook near the end.

peb'ble (pĕb'l), *n.* A small stone rounded by the action of water. — *v. t.* [1] To grain (leather) so as to produce an irregularly indented surface.

peb'bly (-lĭ), *a.* [3] Full of pebbles; pebbled.

pe-can' (pē-kăn'; -kän'), *n.* A species of hickory of the southern U. S.; also, its nut.

pec'ca-dil'lo (pĕk'ȧ-dĭl'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -LOS or -LOES (-ōz). A slight offense; a petty fault.

pec'ca-ry (pĕk'ȧ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). An American piglike mammal ranging from Texas to Paraguay. See HOOFED ANIMALS, *Illust.*

peck (pĕk), *n.* **1.** The fourth part of a bushel; a dry measure of eight quarts. **2.** A great deal; a "heap"; as, a *peck* of troubles.

peck (pĕk), *v. t.* **1.** To strike with the beak; as, a bird *pecks* a tree. **2.** To make (a hole), with or as with a beak; as, to *peck* a hole in a tree. **3.** To strike with a pick or other sharp instrument, esp. with repeated quick movements. — *v. i.* **1.** To make strokes with the beak, or with a pointed instrument; pick. **2.** To pick up food with the beak; as, a hen *pecks.* — *n.* **1.** Act of pecking; a quick, sharp stroke. **2.** The mark made by pecking.

peck'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** An instrument for pecking, as a pick. **2.** One that pecks.

pec'to-ral (pĕk'tō-răl), *a.* **1.** Of, or pertaining to, the breast, or chest; as, the *pectoral* muscles. **2.** Relating to, or good for, diseases of the chest or lungs; as, a *pectoral* remedy. — *n.* **1.** Something worn on the breast, as a covering or ornament. **2.** A medicine for diseases of the chest organs, as the lungs.

pec'u-late (pĕk'ū-lāt), *v. i. & t.* [1] To steal or misappropriate moneys intrusted to one's care; embezzle. — **pec'u-la'tor** (-lā'tẽr), *n.* [8].

pec'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act or practice of peculating; embezzlement.

pe-cul'iar (pē-kūl'yẽr), *a.* [4] **1.** One's own; belonging to an individual; particular; special; as, of *peculiar* interest. **2.** Singular; queer; as, a *peculiar* appearance. See STRANGE. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

pe-cu'li-ar'i-ty (pē-kū'lĭ-ăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *pl.;* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being peculiar; that which is peculiar; also, a singularity; odd trait.

pe-cu'ni-a-ry (-kū'nĭ-ĕ-rĭ), *a.* Consisting of or relating to money; monetary; as, a *pecuniary* reward.

ped'a-gog'ic (pĕd'ȧ-gŏj'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertain-
ped'a-gog'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } ing to a pedagogue; concerned with pedagogics.

ped'a-gog'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Science or art of teaching; pedagogy; education.

ped'a-gogue (-gŏg), *n.* A teacher of children; a schoolmaster, esp. a dogmatic or pedantic one.

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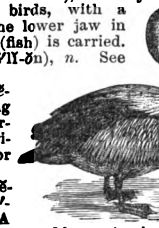
ped'a-go'gy (pĕd'ə-gō'jĭ; -gŏj'ĭ), *n.* **1.** Pedagogics. **2.** Instruction or discipline.
ped'al (pĕd'ăl) *or, esp. in Anat. & Zoöl.,* (pē'dăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the foot or feet. **2.** Of or pertaining to a pedal.
ped'al (pĕd'ăl), *n.* A lever acted on by the foot; a treadle, as in a lathe, a bicycle, an organ, etc. — *v. t. & i.* [7] To work the pedals of.
ped'ant (-ănt), *n.* One with book learning or the like who lacks ability to make proper use of his knowledge or overrates mere knowledge.
pe-dan'tic (pē-dăn'tĭk), *a.* [4] Of, pert. to, characteristic of, or like, a pedant. — **-ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*
ped'ant-ry (pĕd'ănt-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** The acts, style, etc., of a pedant; excessive emphasis of trivial details, etc. **2.** An instance of this.
ped'dle (pĕd''l), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To travel about with wares for sale. **2.** To do a small business. — *v. t.* To sell from place to place; hawk; deal out in small quantities.
ped'dler (-lẽr), *n.* One who peddles; a hawker.
ped'es-tal (pĕd'ĕs-tăl), *n.* The support or foot of a column, and hence of a statue, vase, lamp, etc. See COLUMN, *Illust.*
pe-des'tri-an (pĕ-dĕs'trĭ-ăn), *a.* [4] **1.** Going or performed on foot; as, a *pedestrian* journey. **2.** Of or pertaining to walking; hence, slow or dull; as, *pedestrian* verse. — *n.* A walker; a foot traveler.
pe-des'tri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Act, art, or practice of a pedestrian.
ped'i-cel (pĕd'ĭ-sĕl), *n. Bot.* **a** Any slender stalk, esp. one supporting a fruiting organ. **b** In seed plants, a flower stalk bearing a single flower.
ped'i-gree (pĕd'ĭ-grē), *n.* A record of ancestry; line of ancestors; descent, also, notable descent.
ped'i-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Originally, in classical ar-

Pediment. Restoration of part of the Parthenon, showing a Pediment and its Sculptures.

chitecture, the triangular space forming the gable of a roof; hence, a similar form used as a decoration over porticoes, doors, etc.
ped'lar, ped'ler (-lẽr). Vars. of PEDDLER.
pe-dom'e-ter (pē-dŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* An instrument to record distance covered in walking.
pe-dun'cle (pē-dŭŋ'k'l), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A flower stalk. **2.** *Zoöl.* A sort of stem by which certain shells and barnacles are attached to other objects. — **pe-dun'cu-lar** (-kŭ-lăr), *a.* — **pe-dun'cu-late** (-lāt), *a.*
peek (pēk), *v. i.* To look slyly, or with the eyes half closed; peep. — *n.* A glance; peep.
peel (pēl), *v. t.* **1.** To strip off the skin, bark, or rind of; as, to *peel* an orange; sometimes, to pare; as, to *peel* an apple. **2.** To strip or tear off, as the skin of an animal, the bark of a tree, etc. — *v. i.* To lose the skin, bark, or rind; come off as the skin, bark, or rind does; as, the bark *peels* easily. — *n.* Skin or rind of a fruit.
peep (pēp), *v. i.* **1.** To cry, as a young chick, a mouse, etc.; cheep. **2.** To speak with a small thin voice. — *n.* The sound of one that peeps.
peep, *v. i.* **1.** To peer through or as through a crevice. **2.** To begin to come from or as if from concealment; emerge partially; as, the flowers *peeped* above the grass. — *n.* **1.** Act of peeping; a slight look; esp., a furtive, peering glance. **2.** The first glance or appearance; as, *peep* of day.
peep'er, *n.* One that peeps.
peer (pēr), *v. i.* To look narrowly, curiously, or intently; peep; as, to *peer* through bars.
peer, *n.* **1.** One of the same rank, quality, etc.; an equal; match. **2.** A nobleman; a member of one of the five degrees of the British nobility, namely, duke, marquis, earl, viscount, baron.
peer'age (pēr'ĕj), *n.* **1.** The body of peers; also, the rank or dignity of a peer. **2.** A record of the peers of the realm, with genealogy, etc.
peer'ess, *n.* The wife of a peer; a woman ennobled in her own right, or by right of marriage.
peer'less, *a.* Having no peer, or equal; matchless.
pee'vish (pē'vĭsh), *a.* [4] **1.** Habitually fretful or complaining; as, *peevish* from ill health. **2.** Showing ill nature or temper; as, a *peevish* reply.
Syn. Irritable, irascible, choleric, testy, captious, crusty, touchy, petulant, pettish, fretful, cross.— PEEVISH, PETULANT, PETTISH, FRETFUL, CROSS. Peevish implies an irritable, querulous, or sour temper; petulant suggests capricious irritation or impatience; as, a *peevish* child; a *petulant* nature. Pettish implies sulky or childish ill humor; as, a *pettish* complaint. Fretful implies complaining impatience; cross (colloq. in this sense), an irritable frame of mind; as, *fretful* crying; a *cross* answer.
peg (pĕg), *n.* **1.** A small pointed piece, as of wood, used for fastening or for closing a hole: pin; plug. **2.** A projecting piece of wood or metal to hold things, as coats, or to mark a boundary, or the like; — sometimes fig. **3.** A step; degree; — esp., *Colloq.,* in "to go down a *peg.*" — *v. t.;* PEGGED (pĕgd); PEG'GING (pĕg'ĭng). **1.** To put a peg in; fasten with pegs; as, to *peg* shoes. **2.** To indicate by pegs; as, to *peg* out a mining claim. — *v. i.* To work diligently; — usually with *on, at,* or *away;* as, to *peg* away at a task.
Peg'a-sus (pĕg'ə-sŭs), *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A winged horse sprung from Medusa at her death. See BELLEROPHON. **2.** *Astron.* A northern constellation.
peg'ma-tite (pĕg'mə-tīt), *n.* A coarse variety of granite, often containing unusual minerals.
peg top. A conical top, with a sharp metal peg, spun with a string by throwing it from the hand.
pel'age (pĕl'ĭj), *n.* The covering, or coat, of a mammal, as of wool, fur, or hair.
pe-lag'ic (pē-lăj'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the ocean; — esp. applied to organisms living at the surface, away from the coast.
pelf (pĕlf), *n.* **1.** Stolen property. **2.** Money; lucre.
Pe'li-as (pē'lĭ-ăs; pĕl'ĭ-), *n.* See JASON; MEDEA.
pel'i-can (pĕl'ĭ-kăn), *n.* Any of certain large, web-footed birds, with a pouch on the lower jaw in which food (fish) is carried.
Pe'li-on (pē'lĭ-ŏn), *n.* See OSSA.
pe-lisse' (pē-lēs'), *n.* A long outer garment, originally of fur or fur-lined.
pel-lag'ra (pĕ-lăg'rə; -lā'grə), *n.* A skin disease, caused by a microbe, accompanied by disturbance of the digestive and nervous systems.



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Spectacled Pelican.

Pel'leas, Sir (pĕl'ē-ăs). A valorous and mighty knight of Arthur's Round Table, who loved the Lady Ettarre, but was shamefully treated by her.
pel'let (pĕl'ĕt), *n.* A round small body; a little ball, esp. of food, medicine, etc.
pel'li-cle (pĕl'ĭ-k'l), *n.* A thin skin or film.

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pell'-mell', pell'mell' (pĕl'mĕl'), *adv.* **1.** In utter confusion, esp. of troops, as in flight. **2.** In furious haste; vehemently.

pel-lu'cid (pĕ-lū'sĭd), *a.* [4] Being transparent; hence, easy to understand, as an author's thought.

Pel'o-pon-ne'sian (pĕl'ō-pō-nē'shăn; -shăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Peloponnesus, or southern peninsula of Greece. — *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the Peloponnesus.

pelt (pĕlt), *n.* An undressed skin of a sheep, goat, or fur-bearing animal. — **Syn.** See SKIN.

pelt, *v. t.* To strike with something thrown or driven; as, *pelted* with stones or with hail. — *v. i.* **1.** To throw or strike strongly and repeatedly; as, the smith *pelted* away at his hot iron. **2.** To beat; drive; as, a *pelting* rain. — *n.* Act of pelting; also, a blow as with something thrown.

pel'tate (pĕl'tāt), *a.* Shield-shaped; scutiform, as a leaf with stem attached to the lower surface.

pelt'ry (pĕl'trĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-trĭz). Pelts, or skins collectively; furs; also, *pl.*, kinds of pelts.

pel'vic (pĕl'vĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or in the region of, the pelvis. — **pelvic arch** *or* **girdle,** the bony or cartilaginous arch supporting the skeleton of the hind limbs of vertebrates; in man, the large hip bones, which together with adjoining bones form the pelvis.

pel'vis (-vĭs), *n.; L. pl.* PELVES (-vēz). The basin-like structure in the skeleton of many vertebrates, formed by the pelvic arch and adjoining bones.

pem'mi-can (pĕm'ĭ-kăn), *n.* A preparation of dried lean meat, fat, and, sometimes, dried fruit.

pen (pĕn), *n.* **1.** A small inclosure for animals. **2.** Any small place of confinement or storage. — *v. t.;* PENNED (pĕnd) or PENT (pĕnt); PEN'NING. To shut in or as in a pen; coop up; inclose.

pen, *n.* An instrument with a split point for writing with fluid ink; also, such a pen and its holder. — *v. t.;* PENNED (pĕnd); PEN'NING. To write.

pe'nal (pē'năl), *a.* Of or pertaining to punishment or penalties; as, a *penal* code.

pe'nal-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [1] To put a penalty on.

pen'al-ty (pĕn'ăl-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Penal retribution; punishment, as, esp., a fine, for a crime or offense. **2.** A forfeit to which a person binds himself in default of fulfilling stipulations; forfeiture; fine.

pen'ance (-ăns), *n.* Action performed to show penitence and as reparation for sin.

pe-na'tes (pē-nā'tēz), *n. pl., or* ‖**di pe-na'tes** (dī). *Roman Relig.* The gods of the household.

pence (pĕns), *n., pl.* of PENNY.

‖**pen'chant'** (pän'shän'; pĕn'chănt), *n.* [F.] Strong mental leaning or attraction; strong inclination.

pen'cil (pĕn'sĭl), *n.* **1.** A brush, esp. a fine one, used by artists. **2.** A slender cylinder of black lead, colored chalk, slate, etc., commonly incased in wood, for drawing or writing. **3.** An aggregate of rays, as of light, esp. when diverging or converging. **4.** A stick or crayon of rouge or the like, as for cosmetic purposes. — *v. t.* [7] To sketch, write, or mark with or as with a pencil.

pend'ant (pĕn'dănt), *n.* **1.** Something which hangs or depends, esp. as an ornament. **2.** That by which something is suspended.

pend'en-cy (-dĕn-sĭ), *n.* **1.** State of being pendent. **2.** State of being undetermined; suspense.

pend'ent (-dĕnt), *a.* [4] **1.** Supported from above; suspended; as, *pendent* icicles. **2.** Jutting over; overhanging; as, a *pendent* rock. **3.** Undetermined; pending; as, a *pendent* dispute.

Syn. PENDENT, PENDULOUS, PENSILE. Pendent emphasizes the fact of suspension; pendulous often implies greater freedom of attachment or a swaying or swinging motion; pensile is chiefly applied to pendent nests or their builders.

pend'ing, *p. a.* Not yet decided; as, a *pending* suit. — *prep.* During; during the pendency of.

Syn. Pending was in older usage synonymous with during; as, *during* the trial, *pending* the trial. Now, it often has the sense of *while awaiting* (an occurrence), *until the conclusion of* (an action); as, *pending* the decision.

pen-drag'on (pĕn-drăg'ŭn), *n.* [*Often cap.*] An ancient British chief leader or king.

pen'du-lous (pĕn'dū-lŭs), *a.* [4] Loosely pendent; hanging; as, a *pendulous* branch. — **Syn.** See PENDENT. — **-ly,** *adv.* [8] — **-ness,** *n.* [8].

pen'du-lum (-lŭm), *n.; pl.* -LUMS (-lŭmz). A body suspended from a fixed point and free to swing.

Pe-nel'o-pe (pē-nĕl'ō-pē), *n. Gr. Myth.* The wife of Odysseus. During his absence, being importuned by suitors, she postpones decision until she shall have woven a funeral pall for Laertes, the father of Odysseus. Every night she unravels what she has woven by day.

pe'ne-plain' (pē'nē-plān'), *n.* A land surface reduced by erosion so that most of it is plain.

pen'e-tra-bil'i-ty (pĕn'ē-trā-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being penetrable.

pen'e-tra-ble (pĕn'ē-trā-b'l), *a.* [4] Capable of being penetrated, or pierced.

pen'e-trate (pĕn'ē-trāt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To enter into; pierce; as, light *penetrates* darkness. **2.** To pervade; permeate; as, the vapor *penetrated* the room. **3.** To move deeply. **4.** To pierce into by the mind; understand; as, to *penetrate* a meaning. — *v. i.* To pass into or through something; pierce; also, to affect the feelings.

Syn. PENETRATE, PIERCE. To penetrate is to pass into (esp. the interior), by force, energy, or diffusive power, as well as by sharpness; to pierce is to pass through (surface or body), esp. as by that which is sharp or pointed; as, the bullet *penetrated* two inches into the wood; the needle *pierced* his flesh.

pen'e-trat'ing (-trāt'ĭng), *p. a.* [4] **1.** Sharp; penetrative. **2.** Acute; discerning; sagacious.

pen'e-tra'tion (-trā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of penetrating. **2.** Sharp discernment; sagacity.

pen'e-tra-tive (pĕn'ē-trā-tĭv), *a.* [4] **1.** Tending to penetrate; piercing; as, the *penetrative* sun. **2.** Acute; sagacious; as, *penetrative* wisdom.

pen'guin (pĕn'gwĭn; pĕn'-), *n.* Any of certain flightless aquatic birds of the Southern Hemisphere, with flipperlike wings. See BIRDS, *Illust.*

pen-in'su-la (pĕn-ĭn'sū-lă), *n.* A portion of land nearly surrounded by water; also, any piece of land jutting out into the water.

pen-in'su-lar (-lăr), *a.* Of or pert. to a peninsula.

pen'i-tence (pĕn'ĭ-tĕns), *n.* State or fact of being penitent; sorrow for sins or faults.

pen'i-tent (-tĕnt), *a.* [4] Feeling pain or sorrow for sins or offenses; repentant; contrite. — *n.* **1.** A penitent person. **2.** One undergoing penance, esp. under a confessor. — **pen'i-tent-ly,** *adv.* [8].

pen'i-ten'tial (-tĕn'shăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to penitence or penance.

pen'i-ten'tia-ry (-shā-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to penance; as, a *penitentiary* seat. **2.** Used for punishment, discipline, and reformation; as, *penitentiary* houses. **3.** Making one liable to punishment in a penitentiary; as, a *penitentiary* offense. *U. S.* — *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). House of correction in which offenders are confined, usually at labor.

pen'knife' (pĕn'nīf'), *n.* A small pocketknife.

pen'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who uses the pen; a writer.

pen'man-ship, *n.* Art or practice of using the pen in writing; style or manner of writing.

pen'nant (-ănt), *n.* *Naut.* **a** A flag usually long and narrow. **b** Any small flag used for decorating, signaling, or the like.

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pen'ni-less (pĕn'ĭ-lĕs), *a.* Without a penny; extremely poor.

pen'non (-ŭn), *n.* **1.** A long triangular flag, esp. as ensign of certain medieval knights, or of a regiment of lancers. **2.** Any flag or banner.

pen'ny (pĕn'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-ĭz), for a number of coins, or PENCE (pĕns), for amount in pennies. **1.** An English coin, now of bronze, worth $\frac{1}{12}$ of a shilling, or 2.03 cents U. S. **2.** A cent. *Colloq., U. S.* **3.** A sum of money; as, a pretty *penny*.

pen'ny-roy'al (-roi'ăl), *n.* A perennial mint with pungently aromatic leaves.

pen'ny-weight' (pĕn'ĭ-wāt'), *n.* A troy weight of 24 grains, or $\frac{1}{20}$ of an ounce (1.55517 grams).

pen'ny-wise', *a.* Wise in small matters; saving small sums while losing larger.

Pe-nob'scot (pē-nŏb'skŏt), *n.* An Indian of an Algonquian tribe dwelling on the Penobscot River.

pe-nol'o-gy (-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* The study of punishment for crime; the science that treats of the management of prisons and reformatories.

pen'sile (pĕn'sĭl), *a.* [4] **1.** Hanging; pendent; as, *pensile* nests. **2.** Having or building a hanging nest, as some birds. — **Syn.** See PENDENT.

pen'sion (-shŭn), *n.* **1.** A stated allowance made to one retired from service. **2.** A payment regularly made to one not an employee, as for good will. **3.** [F., pron'd päN'syôN'] A boarding house or boarding school. — *v. t.* To grant a pension to.

pen'sion-a-ry (pĕn'shŭn-ā-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A pensioner; often, a hireling.

pen'sion-er (-ẽr), *n.* One in receipt of a pension.

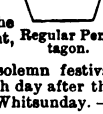
pen'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [4] **1.** Dreamily or somewhat sadly thoughtful; musing; as, in a *pensive* mood. **2.** Expressing or suggesting thoughtfulness with sadness; as, *pensive* eyes. — **pen'sive-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **pen'sive-ness**, *n.* [8].

Syn. THOUGHTFUL, CONTEMPLATIVE, PENSIVE. One is thoughtful who is habitually full of, or steeped in, thought; one is contemplative who is given to meditation or reflection. Pensive adds to *thoughtful* the suggestion of dreamy seriousness.

pent (pĕnt), *p. a.* [3] Penned or shut up; confined.

pen'ta-gon (pĕn'tă-gŏn), *n.* *Geom.* A plane figure having five angles and five sides.

pen-tag'o-nal (pĕn-tăg'ō-năl), *a.* Having five corners or angles.



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pen-tam'e-ter (pĕn-tăm'ē-tẽr), *n.* A poetic verse of five feet. — *a.* Having five metrical feet.

Pen'ta-teuch (pĕn'tă-tūk), *n.* The first five books of the Old Testament, collectively.

Pen'te-cost (-tē-kŏst), *n.* **1.** A solemn festival of the Jews, celebrated the fiftieth day after the second day of the Passover. **2.** Whitsunday. — **Pen'te-cos'tal** (-kŏs-tăl), *n.*

pent'house' (pĕnt'hous'), *n.* A shed or roof attached to, and sloping from, a wall or building.

pe'nult (pē'nŭlt; pē-nŭlt'), **pe-nul'ti-ma** (pē-nŭl'tĭ-mă), *n.* The last syllable but one of a word.

pe-nul'ti-mate (-măt), *a.* Last but one; as, the *penultimate* syllable. — *n.* The penult.

pe-num'bra (-nŭm'brȧ), *n.* The space of partial illumination, as in an eclipse, between the umbra, or perfect shadow, and the full light. — **pe-num'bral** (-brăl), *a.*

pe-nu'ri-ous (-nū'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [4] Stingy; miserly. — **pe-nu'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ous-ness**, *n.* [8].

pen'u-ry (pĕn'ū-rĭ), *n.* Poverty; destitution. — **Syn.** See POVERTY.

pe'on (pē'ŏn), *n.* **1.** In India: **a** A foot soldier. **b** A native constable. **c** An attendant. **2.** A common laborer of any kind; — often, in reference to Latin America, esp. Mexico, implying bondage, as for debt.

pe'on-age (-ĭj), *n.* State of being a peon; also, a system of using peon labor.

pe'o-ny (pē'ō-nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). A plant of the crowfoot family, having divided leaves and large handsome flowers; also, the flower.

peo'ple (pē'p'l), *n. sing. & pl.;* in sense of a particular body of persons, *pl.* PEOPLES. **1.** A body of persons united by a common character, culture, or sentiment. **2.** A race, tribe, or nation; as, the *peoples* of Europe. **3.** The persons of a particular group; as, London *people*. **4.** The populace. **5.** Persons indefinitely; as, crowds of *people*.

Syn. PEOPLE, NATION. People suggests the whole community regarded as an aggregate, yet as constituting a unit; nation emphasizes more the political, institutional, or territorial unity; as, the *people* of the United States constitute a *nation*. — *v. t.* [1] To populate.

pep'per (pĕp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A pungent condiment made from dried berries of several East Indian plants. **2.** Any plant yielding pepper (def. 1), esp. the common, or black, pepper, a climbing shrub. **3.** Capsicum, or the plant producing it. — *v. t.* **1.** To season with or as with pepper. **2.** To sprinkle as pepper is sprinkled; as, to *pepper* long words into a writing. **3.** To shower missiles on; as, to *pepper* one with small shot.

pep'per-corn' (-kôrn'), *n.* A dried berry of the black pepper; hence, a mere trifle.

pep'per-grass' (-grȧs'), *n.* A kind of cress.

pep'per-mint (-mĭnt), *n.* **1.** A pungent mint; also, its oil or essence. **2.** A peppermint lozenge.

pepper tree. A tree with red berrylike drupes, much cultivated as a shade tree in California.

pep'per-y (pĕp'ẽr-ĭ), *a.* [4] **1.** Of or pert. to pepper; pungent. **2.** Hot-tempered; choleric.

pep'sin (-sĭn), *n.* A ferment secreted in the stomach, one of the chief active principles of gastric juice; also, a digestive preparation from it.

pep'tic (-tĭk), *a.* [4] **1.** Pertaining to gastric digestion; as, *peptic* powders. **2.** Of or pertaining to pepsin; containing pepsin or a similar substance; as, the *peptic* glands.

pep'tone (-tōn), *n.* Any of a class of soluble and diffusible substances produced from proteids.

Pe'quot (pē'kwŏt), *n.* One of a tribe of Algonquian Indians once dominant in eastern Connecticut.

per (pûr), *prep.* Through; by means of; by.

per'ad-ven'ture (pẽr'ăd-vĕn'tûr; pûr'-), *adv. & conj.* **1.** Perhaps; it may be. **2.** If; supposing.

per-am'bu-late (pẽr-ăm'bū-lāt), *v. t.* [1] To walk through or over; esp., to inspect by traversing. — *v. i.* To walk about; stroll.

per-am'bu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of perambulating.

per-am'bu-la'tor (-ăm'bū-lā'tẽr), *n.* A low carriage for a child; baby carriage.

per-cale' (pẽr-kāl'; pẽr'kăl'), *n.* A fine, smooth-finished cotton fabric, often printed.

per-ceiv'a-ble (pẽr-sē'v'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Perceptible.

per-ceive' (-sēv'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To obtain knowledge of through the senses; see, hear, or feel. **2.** To apprehend by the mind; discern; as, to *perceive* the point of an argument.

Syn. Behold, notice, observe, distinguish, discriminate, descry. — PERCEIVE, DISCERN. To perceive is in general to apprehend or take cognizance of; discern often implies delicate or fine discrimination or perception; as, it is too small to be *perceived*; to *discern* truth from untruth.

per cent [Written preferably without period.] By the hundred; in the hundred; — used of proportions, rates of interest, etc.

per-cent'age (pẽr-sĕn'tĭj), *n.* A certain rate per cent; allowance, duty, rate of interest, or commission on a hundred; loosely, a part or proportion.

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per cen'tum (pûr sĕn'tŭm). Per cent.
per-cep'ti-bil'i-ty (pĕr-sĕp'tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Capability of being perceived.
per-cep'ti-ble (pĕr-sĕp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] That may be perceived. — **per-cep'ti-bly**, *adv.* [8].
per-cep'tion (-shŭn), *n.* Mental apprehension or cognition of objects or ideas; faculty of perceiving.
per-cep'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to, or having the faculty or power of, perception.
perch (pûrch), *n.* **1.** A certain rather small, spiny-finned, fresh-water fish. See FISHES, *Illust.* **2.** Any of numerous similar fishes, many marine.
perch, *n.* **1.** A horizontal pole or other support for birds to roost on; hence, any elevated seat or station. **2.** A measure equal to a rod. **b** Of stone, etc., usually, 24¾ cubic feet. — *v. i.* To alight, as a bird; sit or rest on or as on a perch. — *v. t.* To place or set on or as on a perch.
per-chance' (pĕr-chăns'), *adv.* **1.** By chance; by fortune. **2.** Perhaps; possibly; maybe.
per-cip'i-ent (-sĭp'ĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [4] Having the faculty of perception; perceiving.
Per'ci-vale (pûr'sĭ-vāl), *n.* A knight of Arthur's Round Table who wins a sight of the Grail.
per'co-late (-kō-lāt), *v. t. & i.* [1] **1.** To filter, as a liquor. **2.** To ooze through; permeate.
per'co-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of percolating; filtration.
per'co-la'tor (pûr'kō-lā'tĕr), *n.* One that percolates, esp. a kind of coffeepot.
per-cus'sion (pĕr-kŭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of striking smartly on or against; esp., the striking of a percussion cap so as to fire the charge in a gun. **2.** The effect of violent collision; vibratory shock.
percussion cap. A small metallic cap or cup, as on a cartridge, containing fulminating powder.
per-cus'sive (pĕr-kŭs'ĭv), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to percussion.
per-di'tion (pĕr-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Entire loss; ruin; esp., utter loss of final happiness in a future state.
per'e-gri-nate (pĕr'ĕ-grĭ-nāt), *v. i. & t.* [1] To travel; journey.
per'e-gri-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* A traveling; a wandering; journey.
per'emp-to-ry (pĕr'ĕmp-tō-rĭ; pĕr-ĕmp'-), *a.* [4] **1.** Taking away a right of action, debate, etc. Hence, conclusive; absolute; as, a *peremptory* writ. **2.** Admitting no denial or refusal; imperative; as, a *peremptory* order. **3.** Positive in opinion; stubborn; also, dictatorial; as, a *peremptory* person or action. — **Syn.** Authoritative, express, arbitrary. See IMPERATIVE. — **per'emp-to-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [8] — **-ri-ness**, *n.* [8].
per-en'ni-al (pĕr-ĕn'ĭ-ăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Lasting or continuing through the year; as, *perennial* fountains. **2.** Unceasing; enduring; as, *perennial* youth. **3.** *Bot.* Continuing more than two years. — *n. Bot.* A perennial plant. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].
per'fect (pûr'fĕkt), *a.* [4] **1.** Having all the properties naturally belonging to it; complete; sound; right; faultless; righteous, etc. **2.** Utter; downright; as, *perfect* nonsense. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** Finished, consummate, blameless. See WHOLE. — **perfect tense**, *Gram.*, a tense denoting an act or state as completed at the time of speaking. — *n. Gram.* The perfect tense, or a verb form denoting it.
per'fect (pûr'fĕkt; pĕr-fĕkt'), *v. t.* To make perfect; finish; complete. — **per'fect-er**, *n.* [8].
per-fect'i-bil'i-ty (pĕr-fĕk'tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being perfectible, esp. morally.
per-fect'i-ble (pĕr-fĕk'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] Capable of becoming, or being made, perfect.
per-fec'tion (-shŭn), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being perfect, or complete. **2.** A quality completely excellent. **3.** A perfect thing or person.
per'fect-ly (pûr'fĕkt-lĭ), *adv.* In a perfect manner; rightly; correctly; also, completely.
per'fect-ness, *n.* Perfect quality or state.
per-fer'vid (pĕr-fûr'vĭd), *a.* [4] Very fervid.
per-fid'i-ous (-fĭd'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Guilty of perfidy; false to trust; as, a *perfidious* friend. **2.** Involving, or marked by, perfidy; as, *perfidious* fraud. — **Syn.** See DISLOYAL. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].
per'fi-dy (pûr'fĭ-dĭ), *n.; pl.* **-DIES** (-dĭz). Breach of faith or allegiance; faithlessness; treachery.
per'fo-rate (pûr'fō-rāt), *v. t. & i.* [1] To pierce through; to make a hole through.
per'fo-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A perforating. **2.** A hole made by boring, punching, or the like.
per'fo-ra'tor (pûr'fō-rā'tĕr), *n.* One that perforates; an instrument for perforating.
per-force' (pĕr-fōrs'), *adv.* By necessity.
per-form' (-fôrm'), *v. t.* **1.** To execute (anything); accomplish; do; as, to *perform* a task or an operation. **2.** To discharge; fulfill; as, to *perform* a duty. **3.** To render, represent, or reproduce, as a play; act on the stage, as a part. — **Syn.** Transact, achieve, complete. See EFFECT. — *v. i.* To do, execute, or accomplish something; esp., to act a part, or to play on a musical instrument.
per-form'ance (-fôr'măns), *n.* **1.** Act of performing; execution; achievement. **2.** A thing done; esp., an action of an elaborate or public character. — **Syn.** Completion, accomplishment, production, work, deed, feat. — **per-form'er**, *n.* [8].
per-fume' (-fūm'), *v. t.* [1] To fill with an agreeable odor, as of incense, flowers, etc.; scent.
per'fume (pûr'fūm; pĕr-fūm'), *n.* **1.** A pleasant odor; fragrance; aroma. **2.** A fluid preparation used for scenting. — **Syn.** See SMELL.
per-fum'er (pĕr-fūm'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One that perfumes. **2.** One whose trade is to make or sell perfumes.
per-fum'er-y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* **-ERIES** (-ĭz). A perfume, or perfumes in general.
per-func'to-ry (-fŭnk'tō-rĭ), *a.* [4] Done or acting mechanically and as a matter of routine, or carelessly and superficially; careless. — **per-func'to-ri-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ri-ness**, *n.* [8].
per'go-la (pûr'gō-lă), *n.* An arbor or trellis treated architecturally, as with stone columns.
per-haps' (pĕr-hăps'), *adv.* By chance; peradventure; perchance; it may be.
pe'ri (pē'rĭ), *n.; pl.* **-RIS** (-rĭz). *Persian Myth.* A kind of elf or fairy descended from fallen angels.
per'i-anth (pĕr'ĭ-ănth), *n.* The external envelope of a flower; the floral leaves collectively.
per'i-car'di-ac (-kär'dĭ-ăk), **-di-al** (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to the pericardium; situated around the heart.
per'i-car'di-um (-kär'dĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* **-DIA** (-ă). The sac of serous membrane inclosing the heart.
per'i-carp (pĕr'ĭ-kärp), *n. Bot.* The ripened and variously modified walls of the ovary.
per'i-cra'ni-um (-krā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* **-NIA** (-ă). *Anat.* The membrane enveloping the skull.
per'i-gee (pĕr'ĭ-jē), *n.* That point in the orbit of the moon nearest to the earth; — opp. to *apogee.*
per'i-he'li-on (-hē'lĭ-ŏn), *n.; L. pl.* **-LIA.** *Astron.* That point of the orbit of a planet or comet nearest to the sun; — opposed to *aphelion.*
per'il (pĕr'ĭl), *n.* Danger; exposure to injury, loss, or destruction. — **Syn.** Hazard, risk. See DANGER. — *v. t.* [7] To expose to danger; risk.
per'il-ous (-ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [4] Full of, attended with, or involving, peril; dangerous. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].
per-im'e-ter (pĕr-ĭm'ĕ-tĕr), *n. Geom.* The whole outer boundary of a body or figure, or its measure.
per'i-ne'um (pĕr'ĭ-nē'ŭm), *n.; L. pl.* **-NEA** (-ă). The region included in the outlet of the pelvis.
pe'ri-od (pē'rĭ-ŏd), *n.* **1.** A portion of time determined by some recurrence, as by the completion of

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a revolution of a planet. **2.** A certain series of years, months, days, etc.; cycle; age; era; epoch; as, the Revolutionary *period*. **3.** The completion of a cycle, series of events, or act; limit; bound; as, to set a *period* to one's ambition. **4.** *Rhet.* A complete sentence. **5.** **a** The full pause closing a complete sentence. **b** *Punctuation.* The point [.] that marks the end of a complete declarative sentence, or of an abbreviated word.

pe'ri-od'ic (pē'rĭ-ŏd'ĭk), *a.* [4] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or performed in, a period, or revolution, of a heavenly body. **2.** Acting, happening, or appearing, at fixed intervals; loosely, recurring; intermittent; as, *periodic* epidemics.

pe'ri-od'i-cal (pē'rĭ-ŏd'ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** = PERIODIC. **2.** Published or appearing with a fixed interval (more than one day) between the issues or numbers; — said of magazines, etc. Also, of or pertaining to such publications. — *n.* A periodical publication. — **pe'ri-od'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

pe'ri-o-dic'i-ty (-ō-dĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being regularly recurrent.

per'i-os'te-um (pĕr'ĭ-ŏs'tē-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TEA (-ā). *Anat.* Connective tissue which covers all bones except where they are enveloped by cartilage.

Per'i-pa-tet'ic (pĕr'ĭ-pă-tĕt'ĭk), *a.* [4] **1.** Of or pertaining to the philosophy or the followers of Aristotle. **2.** [*l.c.*] Walking about; itinerant. *n.* A disciple of Aristotle.

pe-riph'er-al (pĕ-rĭf'ĕr-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to, or constituting, a periphery; hence, *Anat.*, external.

pe-riph'er-y (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** The line bounding a rounded surface; hence, the surface of any body. **2.** *Geom.* The circumference or perimeter of a circle, ellipse, etc.

per'i-phrase (pĕr'ĭ-frāz), *n.* Periphrasis.

pe-riph'ra-sis (pĕ-rĭf'rā-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -RASES (sēz). A roundabout way of speaking; circumlocution.

per'i-phras'tic (pĕr'ĭ-frăs'tĭk), *a.* [4] Using two or more words in place of one. — **-ti-cal-ly** *adv.* [8].

per'i-scope (pĕr'ĭ-skōp), *n.* An optical instrument, essentially a camera obscura, often used on submarines to afford a view over the water when the boat is submerged.

per'ish (pĕr'ĭsh), *v. i.* To be destroyed; hence, to waste away: pass away; die.

per'ish-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* [4] Liable to perish.

per'i-stal'sis (-ĭ-stăl'sĭs), *n.* Peristaltic action.

per'i-stal'tic (pĕr'ĭ-stăl'tĭk), *a.* *Physiol.* Designating, or pertaining to, the wormlike wave motion of the intestines and similar structures, produced by successive contraction of their muscular fibers, forcing their contents onward.

per'i-style (pĕr'ĭ-stīl), *n.* *Arch.* A range of columns with their entablature, etc.; esp., a system of roof-supporting columns round a court or building.

per'i-to-ne'al (pĕr'ĭ-tō-nē'ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the peritoneum.

per'i-to-ne'um (-ŭm), *n.* In mammals, the serous membrane lining the abdominal cavity.

per'i-to-ni'tis (-nī'tĭs), *n.* *Med.* Inflammation of the peritoneum.

per'i-wig (pĕr'ĭ-wĭg), *n.* A wig.

per'i-win'kle (-wĭŋ'k'l), *n.* Any of various mostly small mollusks, with a short thick spiral shell, inhabiting rocky shores. See MOLLUSKS, *Illust.*

per'i-win'kle, *n.* A kind of trailing evergreen herb with blue or white flowers.

per'jure (pûr'jŭr), *v. t.* [1] To violate the oath or vow of; make guilty of perjury;—used reflexively; as, he *perjured* himself. — **per'jur-er**, *n.* [8].

per'ju-ry (-jŭ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). False swearing; voluntary violation of an oath or vow.

perk (pûrk), *v. i.* **1.** To behave jauntily or smartly. **2.** To become erect, brisk, or lively;— usually with *up*. — *v. t.* To make trim or smart; as, a bird *perks* its feathers.

per'ma-nence (pûr'mă-nĕns), *n.* Quality or state of being permanent.

per'ma-nen-cy (-nĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** Permanence. **2.** One that is permanent.

per'ma-nent (-nĕnt), *a.* [4] Continuing in the same state, or without radical change; abiding; fixed; stable. — **Syn.** See LASTING. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

per-man'ga-nate (pĕr-măn'gă-nāt), *n.* A salt of an acid of manganese, esp. potassium permanganate, an oxidizer and disinfectant.

per'me-a-bil'i-ty (pûr'mē-ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being permeable.

per'me-a-ble (pûr'mē-ă-b'l), *a.* [4] Capable of being permeated.

per'me-ate (-āt), *v. t. & i.* [1] **1.** To pass through the pores or interstices of; as, water *permeates* sand. **2.** To enter and spread through; pervade.

per'me-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of permeating, or state of being permeated.

Per'mi-an (pûr'mĭ-ăn), *a.* *Geol.* Designating, or pertaining to, the last period of the Paleozoic.

per-mis'si-ble (pĕr-mĭs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] Allowable.

per-mis'sion (-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of permitting; formal consent.

Syn. Permission commonly implies power or authority to refuse; leave, the more familiar term, often suggests that the license granted is left at the receiver's choice; as, he has my *permission* to hunt; he gave me *leave* to use his books. Sufferance is tacit permission, and implies neglect or refusal to forbid; as, he comes among us on *sufferance*.

per-mis'sive (-mĭs'ĭv), *a.* [4] **1.** Permitting; granting liberty. **2.** Permitted; tolerated.

per-mit' (-mĭt'), *v. t.*; -MIT'TED; -MIT'TING. **1.** To consent to; tolerate; put up with; as, they do not *permit* smoking. **2.** To grant (one) express license to do an act; authorize; as, he *permitted* me to fish. — *v. i.* To grant permission; allow; as, did time *permit*. — **Syn.** Let, suffer, endure. See ALLOW.

per'mit (pûr'mĭt), *n.* Warrant; license; an authoritative written license or permission.

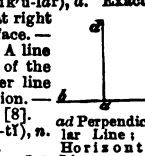
per'mu-ta'tion (pûr'mū-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Interchange. **2.** *Math.* Any one of all possible arrangements of a number of objects in a series; transposition of the objects to effect such arrangements.

per-ni'cious (pĕr-nĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [4] Destructive; ruinous; injurious; hurtful; as, *pernicious* to health. — **Syn.** Baneful, baleful, noxious, noisome. — **per-ni'cious-ly**, *adv.* [8].

per'o-ra'tion (pĕr'ō-rā'shŭn), *n.* The concluding part or summing up of a discourse.

per-ox'ide (pĕr-ŏk'sīd; -ĭd), *n.* Also **-id.** *Chem.* **a** An oxide containing more oxygen than some other oxide of the same element. **b** Peroxide of hydrogen.

per'pen-dic'u-lar (pûr'pĕn-dĭk'ū-lăr), *a.* Exactly upright or vertical; *Geom.*, at right angles to a given line or surface. — **Syn.** See VERTICAL. — *n.* **1.** A line at right angles to the plane of the horizon or, *Geom.*, to another line or surface. **2.** Upright position. — **per'pen-dic'u-lar-ly**, *adv.* [8].



ad Perpendicular Line; *bc* Horizontal Line.

per'pen-dic'u-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being perpendicular.

per'pe-trate (pûr'pĕ-trāt), *v. t.* [1] To do or commit; — usually in a bad sense; as, to *perpetrate* a crime. — **-tra'tor** (-trā'tĕr), *n.* [8].

per'pe-tra'tion (-trā'shŭn), *n.* Act of perpetrating; also, the thing perpetrated.

per-pet'u-al (pĕr-pĕt'ū-ăl), *n.* Continuing for an unlimited time; continuous. — **Syn.** Unceasing, endless, everlasting, incessant. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

per-pet'u-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [1] To make perpetual; cause to last indefinitely.

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per-pet'u-a'tion (pĕr-pĕt'ū-ā'shŭn), *n.* A making perpetual; permanent continuation.

per'pe-tu'i-ty (pûr'pĕ-tū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being perpetual; as, the *perpetuity* of laws. **2.** Something that is perpetual. **3.** Endless time; as, for *perpetuity*.

per-plex' (pĕr-plĕks'), *v. t.* To trouble with ambiguity, suspense, or anxiety; confuse; as, contradictory accounts *perplex* us. — **Syn.** See PUZZLE.

per-plexed' (-plĕkst'), *p. a.* [4] Doubtful; puzzled; bewildered.

per-plex'i-ty (-plĕk'sĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being perplexed; also, an instance of this state. **2.** That which perplexes.

per'qui-site (pûr'kwĭ-zĭt), *n.* An incidental gain or profit in addition to regular salary or wages.

per'ry (pĕr'ĭ), *n.* A cider made from pears.

per'se-cute (pûr'sē-kūt), *v. t.* [1] To pursue so as to injure, grieve, or afflict; harass; esp., to afflict or put to death because of belief or religion.

per'se-cu'tion (-kū'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or practice of persecuting. **2.** State of being persecuted.

per'se-cu'tor (-tẽr), *n.* One who persecutes.

Per-seph'o-ne (pẽr-sĕf'ō-nē), *n. Class. Myth.* The daughter of Zeus and Demeter, wife of Hades (Pluto), and queen of the infernal regions. She was abducted by Hades, but was allowed to spend two thirds of the year with her mother. She was called also *Proserpina* or *Proserpine* by the Romans.

Per'seus (pûr'sūs; pûr'sē-ŭs), *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The son of Zeus and Danaë, who slew the Gorgon Medusa. Perseus stole the eye and tooth of the Græs, refusing to return them until the Græs had instructed him how to proceed against Medusa. See ANDROMEDA, GRÆÆ, MEDUSA. **2.** *Astron.* A northern constellation bet. Taurus and Cassiopeia.

per'se-ver'ance (pûr'sē-vēr'ăns), *n.* Act of persevering; persistence; steadfastness; constancy.

per'se-vere' (pûr'sē-vēr'), *v. i.* To persist in any business or enterprise undertaken.

Syn. PERSEVERE, PERSIST. To **persevere** is to continue in a given course, esp. in the face of discouragement, obstacles, etc.; to **persist** is to keep on by force of will, sometimes obstinately, esp. against opposition, remonstrance, or the like; as, he *persevered* in his studies; he *persists* in staying out late.

Per'sian (pûr'shăn; -zhăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Persia, the Persians, or their language. — *n.* **1.** One of the people of Persia. **2.** The chief language of the Persians. **3.** A thin silk fabric.

per'si-flage' (pẽr'sē-flĭzh'; pûr'sĭ-flĭzh), *n.* Frivolous or bantering talk; light raillery.

per-sim'mon (pẽr-sĭm'ŭn), *n.* A tree of the United States, bearing small white flowers, and a plum-like fruit; also, the fruit. See TREES, *Illust.*

per-sist' (-sĭst'), *v. i.* **1.** To continue steadfastly, esp. in a course of conduct against opposing motives; as, they *persisted* in annoying him. **2.** To endure or remain; as, leaves that *persist* from year to year. — **Syn.** See PERSEVERE.

per-sist'ence (-sĭs'tĕns), **per-sist'en-cy** (-tĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being persistent.

per-sist'ent (-sĭs'tĕnt), *a.* [4] **1.** Inclined to persist; having staying qualities; as, a *persistent* worker. **2.** Existing continuously; enduring; as, *persistent* weariness. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

per'son (pûr'sŭn; -s'n), *n.* **1.** A human being. **2.** The bodily form of a human being; outward appearance; as, attractive in *person*. **3.** Individual personality; as, the dignity of his own *person*. **4.** *Gram.* One of the three relations (speaker, one spoken to, and another spoken of, called respectively the *first*, *second*, and *third person*) underlying discourse, distinguished by certain pronouns and, in many languages, by inflection of the verb. — **in person**, with bodily presence.

per'son-age (-ĭj), *n.* **1.** A distinguished person; hence, any person. **2.** Character assumed or represented, as in a play.

per'son-al (-ăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Of or pertaining to a particular person; not general. **2.** Done in person; direct from one person to another; as, a *personal* letter. **3.** Pertaining to the person, or body; as, *personal* charms. **4.** Relating to a person, esp. in an offensive manner; as, *personal* remarks. **5.** *Gram.* Denoting person; as, a *personal* pronoun. **6.** *Law.* Designating estate or property that consists of things temporary or movable; as, *personal* estate. — **personal pronoun**, *Gram.*, one of the substantive pronouns (as *I*, *thou*, *he*, *she*, *it*), expressing a distinction of person. — **per'son-al-ly**, *adv.* [8].

per'son-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being personal, or of being a person; personal existence or identity. **2.** That which constitutes distinction of person; individuality; as, a man of striking *personality*. **3.** A personal being; a person. **4.** Quality of relating to a particular person, esp. disparagingly or hostilely; as, he attacked him with vulgar *personality*. **5.** A personal remark, esp. one of a disparaging nature; — usually in *pl.*; as, to indulge in *personalities*.

per'son-al-ty (pûr'sŭn-ăl-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Personal property.

per'son-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [1] To assume the character of; act the part of. — **-a'tor** (-ā'tẽr), *n.* [8].

per'son-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A personating.

per-son'i-fi-ca'tion (pẽr-sŏn'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of personifying; that which personifies. **2.** A figure of speech in which an inanimate object or abstract idea is endowed with personal attributes.

per-son'i-fy (pẽr-sŏn'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [2] **1.** To regard, treat, or represent as a person; as, to *personify* nature. **2.** To be the embodiment of; impersonate; typify; as, courage *personified*.

per'son'nel' (pẽr'sŏ'nĕl'; pûr'sŏ-nĕl'), *n.* The body of persons in some (esp. public) service.

per-spec'tive (pẽr-spĕk'tĭv), *n.* **1.** Art or science of representing, on a surface, objects as they actually appear to the eye. **2.** The appearance of objects to the eye as affected by distance, and as indicated by distinctness and the convergence of their receding lines. — *a.* Pertaining to the art, or in accordance with the laws, of perspective.

per'spi-ca'cious (pûr'spĭ-kā'shŭs), *a.* [4] Of acute vision or discernment; mentally keen. — **Syn.** See PERSPICUOUS. — **per'spi-ca'cious-ly**, *adv.* [8].

per'spi-cac'i-ty (-kăs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Acuteness of sight or discernment.

per'spi-cu'i-ty (-kū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being perspicuous; lucidity.

per-spic'u-ous (pẽr-spĭk'ū-ŭs), *a.* [4] Clear to the understanding. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8]. **Syn.** That is **perspicuous** which is clear or lucid; one is **perspicacious** who possesses clear or acute discernment.

per'spi-ra'tion (pûr'spĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of perspiring. **2.** The fluid secreted by the sweat glands; sweat.

Syn. Perspiration is the technical word, but has also gained wide currency in polite usage; **sweat** is stronger and more direct. To regard the word *sweat* as indelicate is finical. Except in technical usage, *sweat* is used of the lower animals.

per-spir'a-to-ry (pẽr-spīr'ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of, pert. to, or producing, perspiration; as, *perspiratory* glands.

per-spire' (pẽr-spīr'), *v. i. & t.* [1] *Physiol.* To excrete, esp. fluids, through the skin; sweat.

per-suade' (-swād'), *v. t.* [1] To induce (a person) to believe or do something; influence by argument, advice, entreaty, etc.; convince; as, we *persuaded* him to return home. — **Syn.** Prevail on, win over. — **per-suad'a-ble**, *a.* [8] — **per-suad'er**, *n.* [8].

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per-sua'si-bil'i-ty (pĕr-swā'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being persuasible.

per-sua'si-ble (pĕr-swā'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] Capable of being persuaded; open to persuasion.

per-sua'sion (-zhŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of persuading. **2.** Power of persuading; persuasiveness. **3.** State of being persuaded. **4.** A creed or belief.

per-sua'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [4] Tending to persuade. — *n.* That which persuades. — **per-sua'sive-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

pert (pûrt), *a.* [3] Indecorously free, or presuming; bold. — **Syn.** See IMPERTINENT. — **pert'ly**, *adv.* [8] — **pert'ness**, *n.* [8].

per-tain' (pĕr-tān'), *v. i.* **1.** To belong; have connection with, or dependence on, something, as an appurtenance, attribute, etc.; appertain; as, saltness *pertains* to the ocean. **2.** To have relation to something; as, the letter *pertains* to business.

per'ti-na'cious (pûr'tĭ-nā'shŭs), *a.* [4] Holding obstinately to any opinion or design; resolute; obstinate; as, a *pertinacious* beggar. — **Syn.** Stubborn, inflexible, unyielding, determined, firm. See TENACIOUS. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

per'ti-nac'i-ty (pûr'tĭ-năs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being pertinacious.

per'ti-nence (-nĕns) } *n.* Quality or state of
per'ti-nen-cy (-nĕn-sĭ) } being pertinent; fitness.

per'ti-nent (-nĕnt), *a.* Belonging or related to the subject or matter in hand; apposite; relevant. — **Syn.** Fit, suitable, proper, applicable, adapted, pat, apropos, germane, apt. — **-nent-ly**, *adv.* [8].

per-turb' (pĕr-tûrb'), *v. t.* To disturb greatly; trouble; disquiet; derange. — **Syn.** See DISTURB.

per'tur-ba'tion (pûr'tŭr-bā'shŭn), *n.* Act of perturbing; state of being perturbed; esp., agitation of mind; irregular variation.

pe-ruke' (pĕ-rōōk'), *n.* A wig; periwig.

pe-rus'al (pĕ-rōōz'ăl), *n.* Act of perusing.

pe-ruse' (pĕ-rōōz'), *v. t.* [1] To read through or carefully; loosely, to read.

Pe-ru'vi-an (-rōō'vĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Peru or Peruvians. — **Peruvian bark**, a bitter bark, from various South American trees, yielding quinine. — *n.* One of the people of Peru.

per-vade' (pĕr-vād'), *v. i.* [1] To pass or spread through the whole of.

per-va'sion (-vā'zhŭn), *n.* Act of pervading, or state of being pervaded.

per-va'sive (-vā'sĭv), *a.* [4] Tending or having power to pervade. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

per-verse' (-vûrs'), *a.* [3] **1.** Turned away from the right; wicked; as, a *perverse* fancy. **2.** Obstinate in the wrong; stubborn; as, a *perverse* person or opinion. **3.** Wayward; petulant; as, a *perverse* child. — **Syn.** Froward, ungovernable, cross, vexatious. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

per-ver'sion (-vûr'shŭn), *n.* A perverting; state of being perverted; a perverted form of something.

per-ver'si-ty (-sĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). Quality or state of being perverse; perverseness.

per-ver'sive (-vûr'sĭv), *a.* Tending to pervert.

per-vert' (-vûrt'), *v. t.* To turn or lead away from truth or uprightness; corrupt; also, to misinterpret designedly; as, to *pervert* one's meaning.

per'vert (pûr'vĕrt), *n.* One perverted; one who has turned to error, as in religion.

per-vert'ed (pĕr-vûr'tĕd), *p. a.* [4] Turned from the right; wicked.

per-vert'i-ble (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] Capable of being perverted.

per'vi-ous (pûr'vĭ-ŭs), *a.* [4] Admitting passage; permeable; as, a *pervious* soil. — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

pe'so (pā'sō), *n.; pl.* **-SOS** (-sōz; *Sp.* **-SOS**). **1.** The old Spanish dollar, or piece of eight. **2.** The Mexican dollar, par value 49.846 cents. **3.** A monetary unit and silver coin of the Philippines, worth $0.50. Symbol, ₱ (used like $); as, ₱100.

pes'si-mism (pĕs'ĭ-mĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The doctrine that the pains of life overbalance its happiness. **2.** A disposition to take the least hopeful view.

pes'si-mist (-mĭst), *n.* One who looks on the dark side of things.

pes'si-mis'tic (-mĭs'tĭk), *a.* [4] Of, pertaining to, or marked by, pessimism; gloomy. — **Syn.** See CYNICAL. — **pes'si-mis'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

pest (pĕst), *n.* **1.** A pestilence. **2.** Something that is troublesome or destructive; a nuisance.

pes'ter (pĕs'tĕr), *v. t.* To harass with petty vexations; annoy, worry; tease. — **pes'ter-er**, *n.* [8].

pest'house' (pĕst'hous'), *n.* A house or hospital for persons infected with any pestilential disease.

pes-tif'er-ous (pĕs-tĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Pest-bearing; as, *pestiferous* odors. **2.** Pernicious; vicious; as, a *pestiferous* gang. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

pes'ti-lence (pĕs'tĭ-lĕns), *n.* Any contagious or infectious epidemic disease that is virulent and devastating; esp., bubonic plague.

pes'ti-lent (pĕs'tĭ-lĕnt), *a.* [4] **1.** Deadly; poisonous. **2.** Injurious to peace, morals, etc.; pernicious; as, *pestilent* books. **3.** Annoying; mischievous; as, *pestilent* details. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

pes'ti-len'tial (-lĕn'shăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Producing, or tending to produce, pestilence. **2.** Morally destructive or harmful; as, *pestilential* teachings.

pes'tle (pĕs'l), *n.* Implement for breaking or braying substances in a mortar. — *v. t. & i.* [1] To bray with or as with a pestle.

pet (pĕt), *n.* **1.** An animal kept to pet. **2.** A person specially cherished and indulged; a darling. — *a.* Petted; indulged; cherished. — *v. t.;* **PET'TED**; **-TING**. To play with fondly; fondle; indulge.

pet, *n.* A fit of peevishness or ill humor.

pet'al (pĕt'ăl), *n.* One of the leaves of a corolla.

pet'aled (-ăld), *a.* [7] Having petals.

pet'al-oid (-ăl-oid), *a.* Having the form, appearance, or texture, of a petal.

pe-tard' (pĕ-tärd'), *n.* *Mil.* A case containing an explosive, to break in, or down, barricades, etc.

Pe'ter (pē'tĕr), *n.* In the Bible, one of the Twelve Apostles, called also *Simon* or *Simon Peter*, the traditional author of the Epistles of Peter.

pet'i-o-lar (pĕt'ĭ-ō-lär), *a.* Pertaining to, or proceeding from, a petiole; as, a *petiolar* tendril.

pet'i-o-late (-ō-lāt), *a.* Having a stalk or petiole.

pet'i-ole (pĕt'ĭ-ōl), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A leafstalk; the slender stem of a foliage leaf. See **LEAF**, *Illust.* **2.** *Zoöl.* A stalk or peduncle, as the slender abdominal segment in certain insects, as wasps.

pet'it (pĕt'ĭ; *F.* pĕ-tē'), *a.* Small; insignificant. = **PETTY**. *Obs., exc. Law.* — **petit jury**, a jury of twelve men to try a case at law and decide as to the facts in dispute; — distinguish from *grand jury*.

‖ **pe-tite'** (pĕ-tēt'), *a.* [F.] Small; little; esp., of a woman or girl, of small size or trim figure.

pe-ti'tion (pĕ-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A formal supplication, entreaty, or request; a prayer. — **Syn.** See **PRAYER**. — *v. t.* To pray; solicit; entreat; request. — *v. i.* To make a petition. — **pe-ti'tion-er**, *n.* [8].

pet'rel (pĕt'rĕl), *n.* Any of numerous long-winged sea birds, which fly far from land.

pet'ri-fac'tion (pĕt'rĭ-făk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of petrifying; state of being petrified. **2.** A thing petrified.

pet'ri-fac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [4] **1.** Able to cause petrifaction. **2.** Pert. to, or marked by, petrifaction.

pet'ri-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Petrifaction.

pet'ri-fy (pĕt'rĭ-fī), *v. t.* [2] **1.** To convert (organic matter) into stone or stonelike substance. **2.** To benumb or stupefy, as with fear. — *v. i.* To become petrified.

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pet'rol (pĕt'rŏl; -rōl), *n.* Gasoline. *British.*
pe-tro'le-um (pĕ-trō'lē-ŭm), *n.* Rock oil, mineral oil, or natural oil, a dark brown or greenish inflammable liquid, which at certain points exists in the upper strata of the earth. Petroleum is refined by distillation, yielding gasoline, naphtha, benzine, kerosene, lubricating oils, paraffin, etc.
pet'ti-coat (pĕt'ĭ-kōt), *n.* A skirt worn by women, girls, or young children; now, an underskirt.
pet'ti-fog (-fŏg), *v. i.*; -FOGGED (-fŏgd); -FOGGING (-fŏg'ĭng). To do a petty law business, esp. in a tricky way. — **pet'ti-fog'ger** (-fŏg'ẽr), *n.* [8].
pet'tish (pĕt'ĭsh), *a.* [4] Fretful; peevish. — **Syn.** See PEEVISH. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
pet'ty (pĕt'ĭ), *a.* [3] Of small importance; inconsiderable; also, inferior; subordinate. — **pet'ti-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [8] — **pet'ti-ness**, *n.* [8].
Syn. Little, small, diminutive, unimportant, insignificant, trivial, trifling. — PETTY, TRIVIAL, TRIFLING. That is **petty** which is of little moment; as applied to persons the word suggests small-mindedness; as, *petty* bickering. That is **trivial** which is commonplace, frivolous, or of no consequence; **trifling** applies to that which is of the slightest worth or importance; as, a *trivial* remark; a *trifling* mistake, purchase.
pet'u-lance (pĕt'ū-lăns), *n.* Capricious ill humor.
pet'u-lan-cy (-lăn-sĭ), *n.* Petulance.
pet'u-lant (-lănt), *a.* [4] Capriciously fretful. — **Syn.** Cross, querulous. See PEEVISH. — **-ly**, *adv.*
pe-tu'ni-a (pē-tū'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* Any of a small genus (*Petunia*) of tropical American herbs of the nightshade family, with funnel-shaped corollas.
pew (pū), *n.* One of the long, fixed benches or seats in a church.
pe'wee (pē'wē), *n.* A phœbe.
pe'wit (pē'wĭt; pū'ĭt), *n.* **1.** The lapwing. **2.** The European black-headed gull. **3.** A pewee.
pew'ter (pū'tẽr), *n.* **1.** Any of various alloys having tin as a chief constituent, as one of tin and copper. **2.** Utensils or vessels made of pewter.
Pha'ë-thon (fā'ē-thŏn), *n. Class. Myth.* **a** The sun god, Helios. **b** More commonly, the son of Helios. Permitted for a day to drive the sun chariot, he would have set the world on fire, had not Zeus struck him down with a thunderbolt.
pha'ë-ton (-tŏn), *n.* A kind of four-wheeled carriage having no side pieces in front of the seat.
phag'o-cyte (făg'ō-sīt), *n.* Any leucocyte, or white blood corpuscle, that absorbs or destroys waste and harmful material, bacteria, etc., in the blood or tissues of the body.
pha-lan'ges (fȧ-lăn'jēz), *n., L. pl.* of PHALANX.
pha'lanx (fā'lăŋks; făl'ăŋks), *n.; pl.* E. **-LANXES** (-lăŋk-sĕz), L. **-LANGES** (fȧ-lăn'jēz). **1.** *Antiq.* A body of heavy-armed infantry, originally of the Greeks, formed in ranks and files close and deep. **2.** Any body of persons, animals, or things in close order or massed. **3.** One of the digital bones of the hand or foot.
phan'tasm (făn'tăz'm), *n.* **1.** A product of phantasy; as: **a** A mental image of a real object. **b** A phantom. **2.** Apparition of a person, living or dead, in a place where his body is known not to be.
phan-tas'ma-go'ri-a (făn-tăz'mȧ-gō'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* A medley or shifting series of imaginary figures, illusive images, or real appearances.
phan-tas'mal (făn-tăz'măl), *a.* [4] Of the nature of, or like, a phantasm; spectral; illusive.
phan'ta-sy (făn'tȧ-sĭ), *n.; pl.* **-SIES** (-sĭz). Power of creating mental images; an image so created.
phan'tom (-tŭm), *n.* **1.** An apparition; phantasm; illusion. **2.** Visible semblance. — **Syn.** See GHOST.
Pha'raoh (fā'rō; fā'rā-ō), *n.* A royal title in ancient Egypt; — used in the Bible as the name of various Egyptian kings.
Phar'i-sa'ic (făr'ĭ-sā'ĭk) } *a.* **1.** Of or pertain-
Phar'i-sa'i-cal (-sā'ĭ-kăl) } ing to the Pharisees. **2.** [*l. c.*] Making a show of religion without the spirit of it; self-righteous; hypocritical.
Phar'i-see (făr'ĭ-sē), *n.* **1.** A member of a sect among the ancient Jews, noted for strict regard for outward forms and for pretensions to superior sanctity. **2.** [*l. c.*] One who is pharisaical.
phar'ma-ceu'tic, phar'ma-ceu'ti-cal (făr'mȧ-sū'tĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or using, pharmacy.
phar'ma-ceu'tics (-tĭks), *n.* Science of preparing, using, or dispensing medicines; pharmacy.
phar'ma-cist (făr'mȧ-sĭst), **phar'ma-ceu'tist** (-sū'tĭst), *n.* One skilled in pharmacy; druggist.
phar'ma-co-pœ'ia (-kō-pē'yȧ), *n.* **1.** A book describing drugs and medicinal preparations. **2.** A collection or stock of drugs.
phar'ma-cy (făr'mȧ-sĭ), *n.; pl.* **-CIES** (-sĭz). **1.** Art or practice of preparing drugs, and of dispensing medicines. **2.** A drug store; apothecary's shop.
pha'ros (fā'rŏs), *n.* A lighthouse or beacon.
pha-ryn'ge-al (fȧ-rĭn'jē-ăl; făr'ĭn-jē'ăl), *a.* Pertaining to, or in the region of, the pharynx.
phar'ynx (făr'ĭŋks), *n.; L. pl.* **-RYNGES** (fȧ-rĭn'jēz). *Anat.* The part of the alimentary canal between the cavity of the mouth and the esophagus.
phase (fāz), *n.* **1.** *Astron.* A particular appearance or state in a regularly recurring cycle of changes, as of the moon. **2.** Any of different and varying appearances of an object or thing.
pheas'ant (fĕz'ănt), *n.* **1.** Any of numerous large, long-tailed, brilliantly colored birds allied to the domestic fowls. **2.** Any of various birds likened to a pheasant, as, *Southern U. S.*, the ruffed grouse.
phe-nac'e-tin (fē-năs'ē-tĭn), *n.* A compound used in medicine principally as a febrifuge.
Phe'nix (fē'nĭks). Var. of PHŒNIX.
phe'nol (fē'nŏl; -nōl), *n. Chem.* A crystalline substance, derived from coal tar, etc.; — popularly called *carbolic acid*. It is a caustic poison, and, in weak solution, is used as an antiseptic.
phe-nom'e-na (fē-nŏm'ē-nȧ), *n., pl.* of PHENOMENON.
phe-nom'e-nal (-năl), *a.* [4] Of the nature of, or pert. to, a phenomenon or phenomena. — **-ly**, *adv.*
phe-nom'e-non (-nŏn), *n.; L. pl.* **-ENA** (-nȧ). **1.** Any observable fact or event. **2.** Something unaccountable or very notable or exceptional.
phi'al (fī'ăl), *n.* A vial.
phil'an-throp'ic (fĭl'ăn-thrŏp'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to philanthropy; benevolent; humane.
phil'an-throp'i-cal (-thrŏp'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Philanthropic. — **phil'an-throp'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].
phi-lan'thro-pist (fĭ-lăn'thrō-pĭst), *n.* One who practices philanthropy.
phi-lan'thro-py (-pĭ), *n.; pl.* **-PIES** (-pĭz). **1.** Love to mankind; desire and readiness to do good to all men. **2.** Philanthropic act, agency, or the like. **Syn.** PHILANTHROPY, CHARITY. Philanthropy is shown esp. in efforts to promote the welfare of one's fellow men; **charity**, in provision for the relief of the poor.
phi-lat'e-list (fĭ-lăt'ē-lĭst), *n.* Stamp collector.
phi-lat'e-ly (fĭ-lăt'ē-lĭ), *n.* The collection and study of postage stamps, etc; stamp collecting.
Phi-le'mon (fĭ-lē'mŏn), *n.* **1.** In the New Testament, the Epistle to Philemon, a friend, and probably a convert, of Paul. **2.** See BAUCIS.
phil'har-mon'ic (fĭl'hăr-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* [4] Loving harmony or music; — often in names of musical societies; as, the *Philharmonic* Society.
Phil'ip (fĭl'ĭp), *n.* **1.** In the Bible, one of the Twelve Apostles. **2.** One of seven deacons of the early Christian church at Jerusalem.
Phi-lip'pi-an (fĭ-lĭp'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Philippi, a city of ancient Macedonia. — *n.* **1.** An

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inhabitant of Philippi. **2.** *pl. Bible.* **The Epistle** to the Philippians, in the New Testament.

phi-lip'pic (fĭ-lĭp'ĭk), *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] Any of the orations of Demosthenes, denouncing Philip, king of Macedon. **2.** Any invective discourse.

Phil'ip-pine (fĭl'ĭ-pĭn ; -pēn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Philippine Islands or their inhabitants.

Phi-lis'tine (fĭ-lĭs'tĭn ; fĭl'ĭs-tĭn), *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of ancient Philistia, on the southwest coast of Palestine. **2.** A person lacking, and indifferent to, liberal culture and refinement. — *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the ancient Philistines. **2.** Uncultured ; prosaic.

phil'o-log'i-cal (fĭl'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or devoted to, philology.

phi-lol'o-gist (fĭ-lŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One skilled in, or devoted to, philology.

phi-lol'o-gy (fĭ-lŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* **The study of language,** esp. as a science; linguistic science.

phil'o-mel (fĭl'ō-mĕl), *n.* The nightingale.

phil'o-pe'na (-pē'nȧ), *n.* A gift made as a forfeit in a social game variously played ; also, the game.

phil'o-pro-gen'i-tive-ness (-prō-jĕn'ĭ-tĭv-nĕs), *n.* Love of offspring or children.

phi-los'o-pher (fĭ-lŏs'ō-fẽr), *n.* **1.** One versed in, or devoted to, philosophy. **2.** One who lives after the principles of philosophy; one who meets or regards all changes of fortune calmly.

phi-los'o-phers' stone. *Alchemy.* An imaginary stone or preparation believed to have the power of transmuting other metals into gold or silver.

phil'o-soph'ic (fĭl'ō-sŏf'ĭk) } *a.* [4] Of, pert. to,
phil'o-soph'i-cal (-sŏf'ĭ-kăl) } or versed in, philosophy ; hence, rational ; unruffled. — **-ly,** *adv.*

phi-los'o-phize (-fīz), *v. i.* [1] To reason like a philosopher; search into the reason and nature of things. — **phi-los'o-phiz'er** (-fīz'ẽr), *n.* [8].

phi-los'o-phy (-fĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -PHIES (-fĭz). **1.** The knowledge of phenomena as explained by, and resolved into, causes and reasons, powers and laws. **2.** Practical wisdom ; calmness of temper and judgment; as, to meet misfortune with *philosophy.*

phil'ter (fĭl'tẽr), *n.* [6] A potion, drug, or charm supposed to excite love; loosely, any magic potion.

Phin'ti-as (fĭn'tĭ-ăs), *n.* See DAMON.

phle-bot'o-my (flē-bŏt'ō-mĭ), *n. Med.* Act or practice of opening a vein to let blood.

Phleg'e-thon (flĕg'ē-thŏn ; flē-jĭ'-), *n. Class. Myth.* A river of Hades, containing fire instead of water.

phlegm (flĕm), *n.* **1.** Thick stringy mucus, esp. in the respiratory passages. **2.** Sluggishness of temperament; apathy ; also, coolness ; self-possession.

phleg-mat'ic (flĕg-măt'ĭk), *a.* [4] Sluggish ; apathetic ; cool; composed.

phleg-mat'i-cal-ly, *adv.* [8].

phlo'ĕm (flō'ĕm), *n. Bot.* That part of a bundle of vascular fibers which is composed of thin-walled cells placed end to end (containing protoplasm and nutritive material) with adjacent cells and parenchyma ; bast tissue.

phlox (flŏks), *n.* Any of a large genus (*Phlox*) of handsome American herbs, commonly cultivated.

Phœ'be (fē'bē), *n.* **1.** Artemis. **2.** The moon personified. *Poetic.*

phœ'be, *n.* Any of several American flycatchers.

Phœ'bus (fē'bŭs), *n.* **1.** Apollo ; — an epithet. **2.** The sun personified. *Poetic.*

Phœ-ni'cian, Phe-ni'cian (fē-nĭsh'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Phœnicia, on the coast of ancient Syria. — *n.* **1.** One of the people of Phœnicia. **2.** The Phœnician language.

Phœ'nix, Phe'nix (fē'nĭks), *n. Egyptian Myth.* A miraculous bird, embodiment of the sun god, fabled to live 500 years, to be consumed in fire, and to rise in youthful freshness from its own ashes. Hence, it is often an emblem of immortality.

phone (fōn), *n.* A single speech sound. — *n. & v.* Abbrev. for TELEPHONE. *Colloq.*

pho-net'ic (fō-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* [4] **1.** Of or pertaining to the voice, or its use ; of or pertaining to speech sounds ; as, *phonetic* exercises. **2.** Representing sounds, esp. speech sounds; as, *phonetic* symbols.

pho-net'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Phonetic. — **-ly,** *adv.* [8].

pho'ne-ti'cian (fō'nē-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* One versed in phonetics.

pho-net'ics (fō-nĕt'ĭks), *n.* The doctrine or science of sounds, esp. of speech sounds, including their representation by phonetic symbols.

pho'ne-tist (fō'nē-tĭst), *n.* **1.** One versed in phonetics ; phonetician. **2.** One who advocates, or uses, phonetic spelling.

phon'ic (fŏn'ĭk; fō'nĭk), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, sound, usually of vocal sounds ; phonetic. **2.** Uttered with vocal tone ; voiced.

phon'ics (fŏn'ĭks; fō'nĭks), *n.* Science of sound; usually, the science of speech sounds; phonetics.

pho'no-gram (fō'nō-grăm), *n.* **1.** A symbol used to represent a word, syllable, or single speech sound. **2.** A phonograph record.

pho'no-graph (-gráf), *n.* An instrument for recording and reproducing speech, music, etc.

pho'no-graph'ic (fō'nō-grăf'ĭk), **-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or based on, phonography. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or done by, the phonograph. — **pho'no-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* [8].

pho-nog'ra-phy (fō-nŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* **1.** A description of the human voice, or of speech sounds, esp. as to their phonetic representation. **2.** Art of phonetic writing ; esp., the shorthand system invented by Isaac Pitman (1813–97), or a derived system. **pho-nog'ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.* [8].

pho'no-log'ic (fō'nō-lŏj'ĭk), **pho'no-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to phonology.

pho-nol'o-gist (fō-nŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in phonology.

pho-nol'o-gy (-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* **1.** The science of speech sounds, including the history and theory of sound changes. **2.** That part of grammar which treats of the sounds of a language.

phos'phate (fŏs'fāt), *n.* **1.** *Chem.* A salt or ester of phosphoric acid. **2.** Any material containing chemical phosphates and used for fertilizer.

phos'phite (fŏs'fīt), *n.* A salt or ester of phosphorous acid.

phos'phor-esce' (-fŏr-ĕs'), *v. i.* [1] To exhibit phosphorescence.

phos'phor-es'cence (-ĕs'ĕns), *n.* **State, property,** or act, of emitting light without sensible heat, as shown by phosphorus ; also, light so produced.

phos'phor-es'cent (fŏs'fŏr-ĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [4] Exhibiting phosphorescence.

phos-phor'ic (fŏs-fŏr'ĭk), *a.* **1.** *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or like, phosphorus. **2.** Phosphorescent.

phos'phor-ous (fŏs'fŏr-ŭs; fŏs-fō'rŭs), *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or like, phosphorus. — **phosphorous acid,** a colorless acid obtained by the oxidation of phosphorus, and in other ways. Its salts are called *phosphites.*

phos'phor-us (fŏs'fŏr-ŭs), *n. Chem.* A nonmetallic element of the nitrogen group, usually got as a waxy crystalline substance, poisonous, very inflammable, and ill-smelling.

pho'to-en-grav'ing (fō'tō-ĕn-grāv'ĭng), *n.* A photomechanical process for reproducing pictures, etc. ; also, a print so made.

pho'to-graph (fō'tō-grăf), *n.* A picture or likeness obtained by or as by photography. — *v. t.* To take a picture or copy of by or as by photography. — **pho-tog'ra-pher** (fō-tŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* [8].

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pho'to-graph'ic (fō'tō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to photography; obtained by, or used in, photography. **2.** Faithfully or minutely accurate. — **pho'to-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

pho-tog'ra-phy (fō-tŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* Art or process of producing images on sensitized surfaces by the chemical action of light.

pho'to-gra-vure' (fō'tō-grā-vūr'; -grăv'ūr), *n.* A process for making prints from an intaglio plate prepared photographically; also, a print so made.

pho'to-me-chan'i-cal (-mē-kăn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to or designating any process of producing pictures or copies by mechanical printing from a photographically prepared plate.

pho-tom'e-ter (fō-tŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* An instrument for measuring the intensity of light.

pho'to-sphere (fō'tō-sfēr), *n.* A sphere of light; esp., the luminous envelope of the sun.

phrase (frāz), *n.* **1.** A brief expression; *Gram.*, two or more words not so complete in thought as a clause, but having in the sentence the force of a single part of speech; as, an adverbial *phrase*. **2.** A short, pithy expression, esp. one often used. **3.** A mode or form of speech; expression. — *v. t.* [1] To express in words, esp. in appropriate words.

phra'se-ol'o-gy (frā'zē-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Manner of expression; diction; language; style.

phren'o-log'i-cal (frĕn'ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to phrenology.

phre-nol'o-gist (frē-nŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in phrenology.

phre-nol'o-gy (frē-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* The theory that mental faculties and traits of character are shown by the shape of the skull; also, the system of faculties and their localization based on this theory.

Phrix'us (frĭk'sŭs), *n.* *Gr. Myth.* The brother of Helle. He was carried on the ram with the golden fleece to Colchis, where he sacrificed the ram to Zeus. See GOLDEN FLEECE.

Phryg'i-an (frĭj'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Phrygia, an ancient country of Asia Minor, or its inhabitants. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Phrygia.

phthis'ic (tĭz'ĭk), *n.* = PHTHISIS.

phthis'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or having, phthisis; consumptive.

phthi'sis (thī'sĭs), *n.* *Med.* A wasting of the tissue; usually, pulmonary consumption; tuberculosis.

phy-lac'ter-y (fĭ-lăk'tĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). **1.** A small box, containing slips inscribed with certain scriptural passages. Two such boxes are worn by orthodox Jews during prayer, one on the head and one on the left arm (cf. Deut. vi. 8 and xi. 18). **2.** An amulet; fig., a charm or protection.

phyl'lox-e'ra (fĭl'ŏk-sē'rā), *n.* Any of a genus (*Phylloxera*) of plant lice related to the aphids.

phy'lum (fī'lŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LA (-lă). *Biol.* A primary division of plants and animals.

phys'ic (fĭz'ĭk), *n.* **1.** Art of healing diseases; practice of medicine. **2.** An internal medicine. **3.** A cathartic. — *v. t.*; -ICKED (-ĭkt); -ICK-ING. To treat with physic; esp., to purge.

phys'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to nature or the laws of nature; also, of or relating to natural or material things; material. **2.** Of or pert. to natural science or natural philosophy. **3.** Of or pert. to the body; bodily; as, *physical* strength. — **physical geography**, geography treating of the exterior physical features and changes of the earth, in land, water, and air. — **-i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

phy-si'cian (fĭ-zĭsh'ăn), *n.* One skilled in physic, or the art of healing; a doctor of medicine.

phys'i-cist (fĭz'ĭ-sĭst), *n.* A specialist in physics.

phys'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Originally, natural philosophy; now, the science of phenomena of inanimate matter involving no chemical changes.

phys'i-og'no-mist (-ĭ-ŏg'nō-mĭst), *n.* One skilled in physiognomy.

phys'i-og'no-my (-ŏg'nō-mĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-mĭz). **1.** Art of discovering mental traits from the cast, or expression of the face, as denoting character. **2.** General appearance or aspect of a thing.

phys'i-og'ra-phy (-ĭ-ŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* **1.** A description of nature or of natural phenomena, objects, or products. **2.** Physical geography.

phys'i-o-leg'ic (fĭz'ĭ-ō-lĕj'ĭk), *a.* Physiological.

phys'i-o-log'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to physiology.

phys'i-ol'o-gist (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in physiology.

phys'i-ol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). **1.** Biology dealing with life or living organisms; — distinct from *anatomy*. **2.** A treatise on this science.

phy-sique' (fĭ-zēk'), *n.* Physical or bodily structure, constitution, or appearance.

pi (pī; pē), *n.* **1.** The 16th letter (Π, π) of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to English *p*. **2.** *Math.* The letter π, as used to denote the ratio (3.14159+) of the circumference of a circle to its diameter; also, the ratio.

pi, pie (pī), *n.* *Print.* Type confusedly mixed or disarranged. — *v. t.*; PIED (pīd); PI'ING. To mix or disarrange type.

pi'a ma'ter (pī'ă mā'tĕr). The innermost of the three membranes investing brain and spinal cord.

pi'a-nis'si-mo (pē'ä-nĭs'ĭ-mō; pyä-nēs'sē-mō), *a.* & *adv.* *Music.* Very soft. Abbr. *pp*.

pi-an'ist (pĭ-ăn'ĭst; pē'ä-nĭst), *n.* A performer, esp. a skilled performer, on the piano.

pia'no (pyä'nō), *a.* & *adv.* *Music.* Soft. Abbr. *p*.

pi-an'o (pĭ-ăn'ō), **pi-an'o-for'te** (-fôr'tē; -fōr't'), *n.* *Music.* A stringed instrument, giving its tones from steel wires struck by hammers operated from a keyboard.

pi-as'ter (pĭ-ăs'tĕr), *n.* [6] The Spanish piece of eight, or dollar, or any of various coins based upon it; esp., a small Turkish coin worth 4.4 cents.

pi-az'za (pĭ-ăz'ä; *It. pron.* pyät'sä), *n.*; *It. pl.* PIAZZE (pyät'sā). **1.** A large open square in an Italian town. **2.** By extension, an arcaded and roofed gallery; whence, in *U. S.*, a veranda.

pi'broch (pē'brŏx), *n.* A kind of Scottish Highland bagpipe music, usually martial.

pi'ca (pī'kä), *n.* *Print.* A size of type. See TYPE.

pic'a-yune' (pĭk'ä-yōōn'), *n.* **1.** A small coin. *U. S.* **2.** A trifle; a bit; — chiefly in *not worth a picayune*. *Colloq.*

pic'ca-lil'li (pĭk'ä-lĭl'ĭ), *n.* A pickle, orig. East Indian, of chopped vegetables and hot spices.

pic'co-lo (pĭk'ō-lō), *n.* *Music.* A small flute, pitched an octave higher than the ordinary flute.

pick (pĭk), *n.* **1.** A heavy pointed iron tool with a wooden handle inserted in an eye between the ends; a pickax. **2.** Sharp-pointed instrument for picking; — often in composition; as, a tooth-*pick*.

pick, *v. t.* **1.** To use a pointed instrument on; strike or strike at with a pointed implement. **2.** To clear of, or free from, something with or as with a pointed instrument or by plucking or tearing; as, to *pick* a goose; to *pick* a bone. **3.** To pull or tear away, esp. with the fingers; gather; as, to *pick* fruit. **4.** To eat daintily or mincingly. **5.** To choose; select; as, to *pick* one's way; to *pick* one's words. **6.** To make or find occasion for intentionally; as, to *pick* a quarrel. **7.** To steal the contents of; rob; — now only in *to pick one's pocket, purse*, etc. **8.** To open (a lock) by or as by a wire. **9.** To pull or pluck (the strings of a musical instrument). — **Syn.** See CHOOSE.

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pick (pĭk), *v. t.* **1.** To eat daintily or by morsels; nibble. **2.** To search carefully; choose with care. **3.** To pilfer; — in the phrase *pick and steal.* — *n.* **1.** Act of picking; blow with a pointed instrument. **2.** Act of picking or selecting; choice; also, the choicest or best; as, to have one's *pick.*

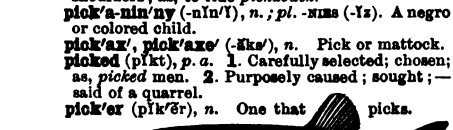
pick'a-back' (pĭk'ə-băk'), *adv.* On the back or shoulders; as, to ride *pickaback.*

pick'a-nin'ny (-nĭn'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-ĭz). A negro or colored child.

pick'ax', **pick'axe'** (-ăks'), *n.* Pick or mattock.

picked (pĭkt), *p. a.* **1.** Carefully selected; chosen; as, *picked* men. **2.** Purposely caused; sought; — said of a quarrel.

pick'er (pĭk'ẽr), *n.* One that picks.



pick'er-el (-ĕl), *n.* The pike; esp., any of several smaller species of the pike family.

1/8 Pickerel.

pickerel weed. **a** An American plant with spikes of blue flowers, growing in shallow water of streams and ponds. **b** Any of various other plants growing in still water.

pick'et (pĭk'ĕt), *n.* **1.** A pointed or sharpened stake, post, or pale as for making fences. **2.** *Mil.* A detached body of soldiers, or a soldier, serving to guard an army from surprise. **3.** A person posted by a labor organization at a place affected by a strike. — *v. t.* **1.** To inclose, fasten, fence, or fortify with pickets, or pointed stakes; palisade. **2.** To tether to or as to a picket; as, to *picket* a horse. **3.** *Mil.* **a** To guard by picket. **b** To post as a picket. **4.** To post pickets at or near; as, to *picket* a factory. See PICKET, *n.*, 3.

pick'ing (-ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one that picks. **2.** That which is or may be picked or picked up; a scrap; *pl.*, portions picked up or out.

pick'le (pĭk'l), *n.* **1.** Brine or vinegar for preserving food; also, an article of food, or (usually in *pl.*) food, so preserved. **2.** A difficult situation; predicament; as, to be in a *pickle. Now Colloq.* — *v. t.* [1] To preserve, season, or steep in pickle.

pick'pock'et (pĭk'pŏk'ĕt), *n.* One who steals purses or other articles from pockets.

pic'nic (pĭk'nĭk), *n.* An excursion or outdoor pleasure party in which the members partake of refreshments carried, usually, by themselves. — *v. i.*; -NICKED (-nĭkt); -NICK-ING (-nĭ-kĭng). To go on, or hold, a picnic; eat in picnic fashion. — **pic'nick-er** (-nĭ-kẽr), *n.* [8].

pic'ric (pĭk'rĭk), *a. Chem.* Designating a certain yellow acid, used as a dye and in explosives.

Pict (pĭkt), *n.* One of a people, early inhabiting Great Britain, who became amalgamated with the Scots about the 9th century.

pic-to'ri-al (pĭk-tō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* [4] Of, pertaining to, consisting of, or of the nature of, a picture or pictures; graphic. — **pic-to'ri-al-ly**, *adv.* [8].

Syn. PICTORIAL, PICTURESQUE. That is pictorial which pertains to, or is of the nature of, a picture; picturesque applies to that which has the qualities that make a striking picture; as, true *pictorial* charm; a *picturesque* scene.

pic'ture (pĭk'tŭr), *n.* **1.** A representation, esp. as a work of art, produced by painting, drawing, engraving, photography, etc. **2.** A transitory visible image, as one made by the lens of the eye or a telescope. **3.** A likeness or copy; as, he is the *picture* of his father; embodiment (of an abstraction); as, he is the *picture* of grief. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To represent in a picture; depict. **2.** To describe graphically; as, to *picture* a wreck. **3.** To imagine; as, to *picture* one's future.

pic'tur-esque' (-tŭr-ĕsk'), *a.* [4] **1.** Forming, or fitted to form or suggest, a picture. **2.** Possessing quaint, rugged, or homely charm, or vivid suggestiveness, as distinguished from beauty or sublimity; as, a *picturesque* life. — Syn. See PICTORIAL. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

picture writing. **a** Art of recording events, etc., by pictures representing the actions or facts. **b** A record or message so produced. Cf. HIEROGLYPHIC.

pidg'in, pi'geon (pĭj'ĭn; -ŭn), *n.* Chinese corruption of *business;* — chiefly in **pidgin English**, the jargon, mainly of English words arranged after Chinese syntax, used in the East as a lingua franca between foreigners and the Chinese.

pie (pī), *n.* An article of food consisting of a pastry crust with any of various kinds of filling.

pie, *n.* A magpie.

pie, *n.* **1.** See 2d PI. *Brit.* **2.** A jumble; chaos; mess.

pie'bald' (pī'bôld'), *a.* Of different colors, esp. white and black; mottled; party-colored.

piece (pēs), *n.* **1.** A fragment; a part separated; portion. **2.** A distinct or limited part or quantity; a bit; as, a *piece* of land, music, poetry. **3.** A quantity, as a length, weight, or size, usually fixed, in which various articles or products are made or put up; as, a *piece*, or roll (8–16yds.), of wall paper. **4.** A single object or individual (of a class or group); as, a *piece* of furniture. **5.** A firearm, as a rifle or cannon. — Syn. See PART. — **of a piece**, of one piece; consistent; alike. — **p. of eight**, the Spanish dollar (= 8 reals), which formerly circulated widely, esp. in the Americas. — **to pieces**, into pieces or fragments; broken up; broken, as in health or fortune. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To enlarge, complete, or repair, by adding a piece or pieces; patch; as, to *piece* a garment. **2.** To make up or mend by joining pieces; unite; as, to *piece* a cord.

piece'meal' (pēs'mēl'), *adv.* **1.** Piece by piece; little by little; by degrees. **2.** In pieces.

piece'work' (pēs'wûrk'), *n.* Work done or paid for by the piece or job. — **piece'work'er**, *n.* [8].

pied (pīd), *a.* Party-colored; piebald.

pied'mont (pēd'mŏnt), *a.* In physical geography, lying or formed at the base of mountains; as, a *piedmont* glacier.

pie'plant' (pī'plănt'), *n.* Garden rhubarb. *U. S.*

pier (pēr), *n.* **1.** A support for a bridge span. **2.** A supporting pillar, or structure, as of an arch or lintel. **3.** A narrow piece of wall between two openings. **4.** An auxiliary mass of masonry to stiffen a wall. **5.** A breakwater or mole; hence, any similar structure for use as a landing place, a promenade, etc., or to protect or form a harbor.

pierce (pērs), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To run into or through as a pointed instrument does; stab. **2.** To perforate. **3.** To force a way into or through; as, to *pierce* the enemy's line. **4.** To penetrate with the eye or mind; discern; as, to *pierce* a mystery. — *v. i.* To make a way (into or through something); enter; penetrate. — Syn. See PENETRATE.

pier glass. A large high mirror, as, orig., a narrow one designed to occupy the pier, or wall space between windows.

pi'et (pī'ĕt), *n.* The magpie. *Eng.*

pi'e-tism (pī'ĕ-tĭz'm), *n.* Principles or practices of one who seeks to substitute the devotional for the intellectual ideal in Christian experience; also, affectation of devotion. — **pi'e-tist** (-tĭst), *n.*

pi'e-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being pious; godliness; devoutness. **2.** A pious act, observance, or characteristic.

pig (pĭg), *n.* **1.** A young swine; also, any swine. **2.** *Metal.* A casting, esp. of iron or lead, run di-

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rectly from the smelting furnace into a troughlike mold. — *v. i.*; PIGGED (pĭgd); PIG'GING. To farrow.

pi'geon (pĭj'ŭn), *n.* A well-known stout-bodied, short-legged bird.

pi'geon-hole' (-hōl'), *n.* **1.** Small recess for pigeons. **2.** A small open compartment in a desk, case, or the like, for letters, documents, etc. — *v. t.* [1] To place in or as in a pigeonhole; lay aside; shelve.

pig'gin (pĭg'ĭn), *n.* A small wooden pail or tub with an upright stave as handle.

pig'gish (pĭg'ĭsh), *a.* [4] Like a pig; greedy; stubborn; filthy. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

pig'-head'ed (-hĕd'ĕd), *a.* Stupidly obstinate.

pig'ment (pĭg'mĕnt), *n.* A coloring matter; specifically: **a** Any powder prepared as a paint by mixture with some vehicle in which it is insoluble. **b** *Biol.* Any of various coloring matters in animals and plants, esp. in a cell or tissue.

pig'men-ta-ry (pĭg'mĕn-tĕ-rĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, producing, or containing, pigment.

pig'my (pĭg'mĭ). Var. of PYGMY.

pig'nut' (pĭg'nŭt'), *n.* **1.** A species of earthnut. **2.** The somewhat bitter nut of a species of hickory; also, the tree.

pig'skin' (-skĭn'), *n.* **1.** Skin of a pig or leather made of it. **2.** *Colloq.* **a** A saddle. **b** A football.

pig'sty' (-stī'), *n.*; *pl.* -STIES' (-stīz'). A sty for pigs.

pig'tail' (-tāl'), *n.* A queue, as that worn by the Chinese.

pig'weed' (pĭg'wēd'), *n.* Any plant of a certain genus of temperate regions devoured by swine.

pike (pīk), *n.* A sharp point, or spike, as in the center of a shield.

pike, *n.* An elongate, voracious, fresh-water food fish. Cf. PICKEREL.

pike, *n.* A turnpike road.

pike, *n.* A military weapon, formerly common, consisting of a long wooden shaft with steel point.

pik'ed (pīk'ĕd; pīkt), *a.* [4] Peaked; pointed.

pike'staff' (pīk'stăf'), *n.* A staff with a spike at the end, to keep the user from slipping.

pi-las'ter (pĭ-lăs'tĕr), *n.* An upright architectural member, rectangular in plan, structurally a pier, but treated as a column, with capital, shaft, and base.

Pilasters.

Pi'late (pī'lĭt), *n.* The cognomen of Pontius Pilate. See PONTIUS PILATE.

pil'chard (pĭl'chărd), *n.* The sardine, or some related fish.

pile (pīl), *n.* **1.** Hair; esp., fine soft hair. **2.** Nap on a fabric; esp., thick nap, as of velvet.

pile, *n.* **1.** A mass of things heaped together, esp. more or less regularly; a heap. **2.** **a** A large number, quantity, etc.; a "lot." *Colloq., U. S.* **b** A large building, or mass of buildings. **3.** *Elec.* **a** A series of alternate disks of two dissimilar metals with disks between them, as of cloth, moistened with acid water, to produce a current; — called *voltaic*, or *galvanic, pile.* **b** Any similar arrangement for generating an electric current; a battery. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To heap up, as in a pile. **2.** To cover with heaps or in great abundance; fill; as, ships *piled* with freight. — *v. i.* To form a pile; accumulate.

pile (pīl), *n.* A large stake or pointed timber, driven into the earth, as to support a foundation; any post or pillar similarly used. — *v. t.* [1] To drive or sink piles into; support with piles.

pi'le-at'ed (pĭ'lē-āt'ĕd; pĭl'ē-), *a.* *Zoöl.* Having a crest covering the pileum.

piled (pīld), *a.* Having a pile, or nap.

piles (pīlz), *n. pl.* *Med.* Hemorrhoids.

pi'le-um (pĭ'lē-ŭm; pĭl'ē-), *n.* The top of the head of a bird from the bill to the nape.

pil'fer (pĭl'fĕr), *v. i. & t.* To practice petty theft; filch. — Syn. See STEAL. — **pil'fer-er** (-ĕr), *n.* [8].

pil'grim (pĭl'grĭm), *n.* **1.** A journeyer; wayfarer. *Rhetorical.* **2.** One who travels to some holy place as a devotee. **3.** *pl.* [*cap.*] *U. S. Hist.* The Puritans who founded Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts; — called also *Pilgrim Fathers.*

pil'grim-age (-grĭ-mĭj), *n.* **1.** Journey of a pilgrim; long and weary journey. **2.** Life, regarded as a journey. — Syn. See JOURNEY.

pill (pĭl), *n.* **1.** A medicine in a little ball, or small round mass, to be taken whole. **2.** A pellet.

pil'lage (pĭl'ĭj), *n.* **1.** Act of pillaging or plundering, esp. in war; plunder. **2.** Spoil; booty. — Syn. Rapine, depredation. — *v. t. & i.* [1] To strip of money or goods by open violence; plunder. — **pil'lag-er** (-ĭ-jĕr), *n.* [8].

pil'lar (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** A firm, upright, detached support, slender or narrow in proportion to its height; any upright support, as a bedpost; also, a column or shaft standing alone, as for a monument. **2.** Something like a pillar; a main support.

Syn. PILLAR, COLUMN. *Pillar* is the more general term, and in its fig. use implies stay or support. *Column* denotes a pillar esp. of a particular type; its fig. uses are based on resemblance of form; as, *pillars* of the temple, a *pillar* of salt; a Doric *column*, a *column* of smoke, of infantry, of a newspaper, etc. From *pillar to post*, from one place of appeal or resource to another; hither and thither; — implying unsuccess. — **Pillars of Her'cu-les** (pĭl'ĕrz), two promontories on the Strait of Gibraltar. It is fabled that Hercules set them there.

pil'lion (-yŭn), *n.* A kind of light saddle; also, a pad put behind a man's saddle, as for a woman.

pil'lo-ry (-ō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A device for publicly punishing offenders, consisting of a frame having holes for the head and hands. — *v. t.* [2] **1.** To set in, or punish with, the pillory. **2.** To expose to public scorn; as, to *pillory* a politician.

pil'low (pĭl'ō), *n.* **1.** Anything used to support one's head when reposing; esp., a sack filled with feathers or other soft material. **2.** Any of various things likened to a pillow. — *v. t. & i.* To rest, lay, or support, on or as on a pillow.

pil'low-case' (-kās'), *n.* A removable case or covering, usually of white linen or cotton, for a pillow.

pi'lose (pī'lōs), *a.* [4] Covered with hair, esp. soft hair; hairy.

pi'lot (pī'lŭt), *n.* **1.** One who steers a vessel; helmsman. **2.** A person qualified to conduct vessels into and out of a port, or in certain waters. **3.** One qualified to fly a balloon, airship, or flying machine. **4.** A guide. **5.** = COWCATCHER. — *v. t.* **1.** To direct the course of, as of a ship. **2.** To guide, as through dangers or difficulties; act as pilot through, in, or on; as, he will *pilot* the way.

pi'lot-age (-ĭj), *n.* **1.** Act or business of piloting. **2.** The compensation made or allowed to a pilot.

pilot biscuit, pilot bread. Ship biscuit.

pi-men'to (pĭ-mĕn'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (-tōz). Allspice, or the allspice tree.

pimp (pĭmp), *n.* A procurer.

pim'per-nel (pĭm'pĕr-nĕl), *n.* An herb of the primrose family, with scarlet, white, or purple flowers.

pim'ple (pĭm'p'l), *n.* Any small pointed elevation of the skin; pustule. — **pim'pled** (-p'ld), *a.* [4].

pim'ply (-plĭ), *a.* [4] Pimpled.

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pin (pĭn), *n.* **1.** A peg, bolt, etc., used to fasten articles together, or to hang something on. **2. a** A small pointed and headed piece of wire, for fastening clothes, attaching papers, etc. **b** A larger pointed instrument for securing the hair or an article of dress; as, hat*pin*, scarf*pin*, etc. **3.** An ornament, as a badge, fastened to the clothing by a pin; as, a Masonic *pin*. — *v. t.*; PINNED (pĭnd); PIN'NING. **1.** To fasten, join, secure, or transfix, by or with a pin. **2.** To hold as by thrusting a pin through; as, to *pin* a person's arms to his sides.

pin'a-fore' (pĭn'ȧ-fōr'), *n.* A sleeveless overdress worn esp. by children or girls to protect the dress.

‖ **pince'-nez'** (păns'nā'), *n. sing. and pl.* [F.] Eyeglasses kept on the nose by a spring.

pin'cers (pĭn'sẽrz), *n. pl.* An instrument having two handles and two grasping jaws working on a pivot, used for gripping things. See TOOLS, *Illust.*

pinch (pĭnch), *v. t.* **1.** To squeeze, as between the finger and thumb, or the jaws of an instrument. **2.** To squeeze or compress painfully; as, my new shoe *pinches* my foot. **3.** To afflict; distress; also, to cramp, contract, make waste or shrunken, etc., as by pain, want, or affliction; as, a face *pinched* with hunger. — *v. i.* **1.** To compress; squeeze; as, the shoe *pinches*. **2.** To be niggardly; as, the miser *pinches*. — *n.* **1.** Act of pinching; a nip. **2.** As much as may be taken between the finger and thumb; a bit; as, a *pinch* of snuff. **3.** Pressure; pain; stress; as, necessity's sharp *pinch*. **4.** An emergency; a strait; as, he could do it at a *pinch*.

pinch'beck (-bĕk), *n.* An alloy of copper and zinc, used to imitate gold in cheap jewelry, etc.; hence, fig., anything sham or counterfeit that suggests ware made of pinchbeck. — *a.* Made of pinchbeck; sham; cheap.

pinch'er (pĭn'chẽr), *n.* One that pinches; *pl.*, pincers.

pin'cush'ion (pĭn'ko͝osh'ŭn), *n.* A small cushion in which pins may be stuck ready for use.

pine (pīn), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To languish; lose vigor or flesh, esp. under distress or anxiety; droop. **2.** To languish with desire; long intensely; — usually with *for*; as, to *pine* for home.

pine, *n.* **1.** A cone-bearing tree of many species, ranging in size from undershrubs to lofty trees, and having needle-shaped leaves (**pine needles**). See TREES, *Illust.* **2.** Wood of the pine. **3.** Pineapple.

pine'ap'ple (pīn'ăp'l), *n.* **1.** A tropical plant having rigid spiny-margined leaves, and bearing a short stalk with a dense oblong head of small rudimentary flowers. **2.** The edible juicy fruit of this plant.

pin'ey (pīn'ĭ). Var. of PINY.

pin'feath'er (pĭn'fĕth'ẽr), *n.* A feather not fully developed; a rudimentary feather just emerging.

pin'head' (pĭn'hĕd'), *n.* The head of a pin; hence, something very small or insignificant.

pin'hole' (-hōl'), *n.* A hole made by or as by a pin.

pin'ion (pĭn'yŭn), *n.* *Mach.* A cogwheel with a small number of teeth, designed to gear with a larger wheel or with a rack.

pin'ion, *n.* **1.** The terminal part of a bird's wing. **2.** A wing. **3.** A feather; quill. — *v. t.* To disable or restrain by binding the arms, esp. to the body.

pink (pĭnk), *v. t.* **1.** To pierce with small holes; cut the edge of, as cloth, in small scallops. **2.** To pierce or prick, as with a sword.

pink, *n.* **1.** Any of various herbs, some of which, as the carnations, are cultivated for their flowers. **2.** A thing supremely excellent; the highest type; as, in the *pink* of fashion. **3.** A color resulting from mixture of pure vivid red with white. — *a.* Being of the color called *pink*.

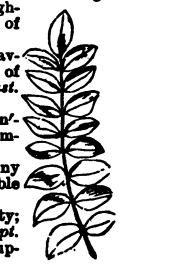
pink eye. A kind of contagious inflammation of the eye, marked by redness of the eyeball.

pin money. Money allowed by a man to his wife for her private purposes.

pin'na (pĭn'ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. PINNÆ (-ē), E. PINNAS (-ȧz). **1.** Leaflet of a pinnate leaf. **2. a** Feather, wing, fin, or the like. **b** Auricle of the ear.

pin'nace (pĭn'ĕs), *n.* **1.** A light sailing vessel. *Hist. or Poetic.* **2.** Any of various ship's boats.

pin'na-cle (-ȧ-k'l), *n.* **1.** A small turret, generally ending in a small spire, on a buttress or an angle pier. **2.** A lofty peak. **3.** The highest point; acme; as, the *pinnacle* of his fame.


Pinnate Leaf.

pin'nate (-āt), *a.* Featherlike; having parts arranged along two sides of an axis; as, a *pinnate* leaf. See *Illust.*

pin'nat-ed (-āt-ĕd), *a.* Pinnate.

pi'no-chle, pi'no-cle (pē'nŏ-k'l; pĭn'ŏ-), *n.* A game at cards; also, a combination in it.

pi-ñon' (pē-nyōn'; pĭn'yŏn), *n.* Any of various pines producing an edible nutlike seed; also, the seed itself.

pint (pīnt), *n.* A measure of capacity; half a quart, or four gills. Abbr., *pt.*

pin'tle (pĭn't'l), *n.* A (usually upright) pivot pin, as of a hinge.

pin'to (-tō), *a.* Piebald; mottled.

pin'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* A small worm infesting the rectum, esp. in children.

pin'y (pīn'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Abounding in pines. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, pine; pinelike.

pi'o-neer' (pī'ŏ-nēr'), *n.* **1.** *Mil.* One of the soldiers detailed to make roads, etc. **2.** One who goes before, preparing the way for others.

pi'ous (pī'ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Showing faith in the Deity; reverential; religious; dutiful; as, *pious* men. **2.** Practiced under pretext of religion; as, *pious* frauds. — **pi'ous-ly,** *adv.* [8].

pip (pĭp), *n.* A small seed, as of an apple.

pip, *n.* A contagious disease of chickens.

pipe (pīp), *n.* **1.** A tubular wind instrument of reed, wood, etc., as an oboe. **2.** The bagpipe; — usually in *pl.* **3.** The voice, esp. the singing voice; the peeping whistle or note of a bird, insect, etc. **4.** A long tube or hollow body, as to conduct water, steam, etc. **5. a** A tube with a small bowl used for smoking tobacco or other substances. **b** A pipeful of what is smoked. **6.** A large cask of varying capacity, used esp. for wine and oil; also, its volume, reckoned as two hogsheads. — *v. i.* [1] **1.** To play on a pipe, etc.; to utter in the shrill tone of a pipe. **2.** To affect, effect, bring, etc., by piping; as, to *pipe* one into good spirits. **3.** To furnish or equip with pipes, as a building. — *v. t.* **1.** To play on or sound a pipe. **2.** To emit, or have, a shrill sound like that of a pipe.

pipe clay. Plastic and fairly pure grayish white clay, used in making pipes, for cleaning, etc.

pip'er (pīp'ẽr), *n.* One who plays on a pipe.

pip'ing (pīp'ĭng), *p. a.* **1.** Playing on a musical pipe. **2.** Marked by the music of the pipe rather than of the martial drum and fife; as, the *piping* times of peace. **3.** Emitting a high, shrill sound; as, a *piping* breeze. — **piping frog.** a small brown tree frog of eastern N. America. — *n.* **1.** Action of one that pipes; also, the music or sound of one that pipes. **2.** Pipes collectively. **3.** A small cord covered with cloth, used as a dress trimming.

pip'it (pĭp'ĭt), *n.* Any of various small birds resembling the lark, and singing on the wing.

pip'kin (-kĭn), *n.* A small earthen pot; a piggin.

pip'pin (-ĭn), *n.* Any of numerous varieties of apple; as, the fall *pippin*, Newtown *pippin*, etc.

pip-sis'se-wa (pĭp-sĭs'ē-wȧ), *n.* An evergreen herb, with astringent leaves used as a tonic.

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pi'quan-cy (pē'kăn-sĭ), *n.* Piquant quality.
pi'quant (-kănt), *a.* [4] Stimulating to the taste, curiosity, etc.; tart; pungent. —**-ly**, *adv.* [8].
pique (pēk), *n.* A feeling of hurt or resentment due to a slight or injury, esp. to one's pride. — **Syn.** Offense, irritation, displeasure, resentment, umbrage. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To anger by wounding the pride of; nettle. **2.** To stimulate; prick; as, to *pique* curiosity. **3.** To pride or value; — reflexively; as, he *piqued* himself upon his skill. — **Syn.** Offend, displease, irritate, annoy, provoke.
pi-qué' (pē-kā'), *n.* A heavy ribbed or figured cotton fabric.
pi-quet' (pē-kĕt'), *n.* A certain game at cards.
pi'ra-cy (pī'rȧ-sĭ), *n.; pl.* **-CIES** (-sĭz). **1.** Robbery on the high seas. **2.** Any unauthorized appropriation and reproduction of another's work.
pi-ra'gua (pĭ-rä'gwȧ; -răg'wȧ), *n.* = DUGOUT, 1.
pi'rate (pī'rĭt), *n.* **1.** One who commits piracy. **2.** An armed vessel engaged in piracy. — *v. i. & t.* [1] To play the pirate; commit piracy upon.
pi-rat'ic (pī-răt'ĭk), *a.* Piratical.
pi-rat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, a pirate or piracy. — **pi-rat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].
pir'ou-ette' (pĭr'ōō-ĕt'), *n.* A whirling or turning on the toes. — *v. i.* [1] To perform a pirouette.
pis'ca-to-ry (pĭs'kȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Also **pis'ca-to'ri-al** (pĭs'kȧ-tō'rĭ-ăl). Of or pert. to fishes or fishing. **2.** Living by fishing; as, *piscatory* tribes.
Pis'ces (pĭs'ēz), *n. pl.* **1.** A constellation south of Cassiopeia. **2.** Twelfth sign of the zodiac.
pis'ci-cul'ture (pĭs'ĭ-kŭl'tŭr), *n.* Fish culture.
Pis'gah (pĭz'gȧ), *n.* The mountain from which Moses viewed the Promised Land. *Deut.* iii. 27.
pish (pĭsh), *interj. & n.* Exclamation of contempt.
pis'mire' (pĭs'mīr'), *n.* An ant.
pis-ta'chi-o (pĭs-tä'shĭ-ō; pĭs-tă'-), *n.* **1.** A small tree of the cashew family, of southern Europe and Asia Minor. **2.** Its seed, used for flavoring.
pis'til (pĭs'tĭl), *n. Bot.* The ovule-bearing organ; the ovary with its appendages. See FLOWER, *Illust.*
pis'til-late (-tĭ-lĭt), *a.* Having or producing a pistil or pistils; having pistils but no stamens.
pis'tol (-tŭl), *n.* A firearm for use with one hand.
pis-tole' (pĭs-tōl'), *n.* An old gold coin of Spain, worth about $4; any of various obsolete gold coins.
pis'ton (pĭs'tŭn), *n. Mach.* A sliding piece moved by, or moving against, fluid pressure, usually a short cylinder moving in a cylinder.
pit (pĭt), *n.* The hard stone of a drupe. *U. S.*
pit, *n.* **1.** A cavity or hole in the ground; as, a gravel *pit*. **2.** A pitfall for wild beasts; hence, a trap; snare. **3.** Hades; hell, or a part of it; — with *the*. **4.** An inclosed area for cockfighting or the like. **5.** A surface depression or hollow, as on the human body; as, the *armpit*. **6.** In England, the cheaper part of the theater, behind the stalls. **7.** *Commerce.* That part of the floor of some exchanges devoted to a special branch of business; as, the wheat *pit*. *U. S.* — *v. t.;* PIT'TED (-ĭd); PIT'TING. **1.** To put into a pit or hole. **2.** To form pits in; as, a face *pitted* by smallpox. **3.** To set in a pit to fight, as cocks or dogs; match one against another.
pit'a-pat' (pĭt'ȧ-păt'), *adv.* In a flutter. — *n.* A light, repeated sound; a pattering.
pitch (pĭch), *n.* **1.** A black or dark sticky substance got as a residue in distilling tar, etc., and occurring naturally as asphalt. **2.** The resin from certain pines. — *v. t.* To smear or cover over with or as with pitch.
pitch, *v. t.* **1.** To place and set up or erect; as, to *pitch* a tent. **2.** To set in order or arrange, as for battle. *Archaic*, except in p. p.; as, a *pitched* battle. **3.** To fix at a certain pitch or level; as, to *pitch* a tune. **4.** To throw, fling, hurl, or toss. — *v. i.* **1.** To encamp. *Now Rare.* **2.** To fix one's choice; decide; — with *on* or *upon*. **3.** To plunge or fall, esp. forward; as, to *pitch* from a cliff; also, to slope. **4.** *Naut.* To plunge so that the bow and stern alternately rise and fall, as a ship. **5.** *Baseball.* To serve the ball to the batsman; act as pitcher. — *n.* **1.** Act or manner of pitching, or throwing; a cast, as of something from the hand. **2.** Act of plunging downward; esp., the pitching of a vessel in a head sea. **3.** A point or peak; the extreme point of elevation, depression, or projection. **4.** A slope; declivity; as, the *pitch* of a roof. **5.** *Mechanics.* Distance apart of two things, esp. in a series, as from center to center of adjacent gear teeth. **6.** Highness or lowness of sound or of a tone.
pitch'blende' (pĭch'blĕnd'), *n.* A brown to black mineral with pitchlike luster. It is a source of radium and uranium.
pitch'er (-ẽr), *n.* A vessel for holding and pouring liquids, usually with a handle.
pitch'er, *n.* One who pitches.
pitcher plant. Any plant with leaves wholly or partially modified into cuplike appendages.
pitch'fork' (pĭch'fôrk'), *n.* A fork used in pitching hay, grain, etc.
pitch'y (-ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Resembling pitch. **2.** Abounding in, or smeared with, pitch. **3.** Dark as pitch; as, *pitchy* night. — **-i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* [8].
pit'e-ous (pĭt'ē-ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Evincing pity; tender. **2.** Fitted to excite pity or sympathy; miserable; lamentable. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8]. **Syn.** PITEOUS, PITIABLE, PITIFUL. Piteous commonly applies to that which moves to compassion or sympathy; that is pitiable which excites pity or (often) contempt; pitiful applies to that which is pathetic or oftener paltry or mean; as, a *piteous* face; *pitiable* distress; a *pitiful* smile; *pitiful* ignorance.
pit'fall' (pĭt'fôl'), *n.* A trap for birds, beasts, or men; esp., a pit with the opening masked.
pith (pĭth), *n.* **1.** The loose spongy tissue occupying the center of the stem in certain plants. **2.** The soft interior of a bone, feather, etc. **3.** That which contains the strength or life; concentrated force; vigor; as, the speech lacked *pith*.
pith'y (pĭth'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Of or abounding in pith. **2.** Having nervous energy; forceful; as, *pithy* remarks. — **pith'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [8] — **-i-ness**, *n.*
pit'i-a-ble (pĭt'ĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] **1.** Deserving or exciting pity. **2.** Arousing pitying contempt; as, a *pitiable* display. — **Syn.** See PITEOUS. — **-bly**, *adv.*
pit'i-ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* [4] **1.** Full of pity; compassionate. **2.** Piteous; lamentable; as, a *pitiful* cry. **3.** Paltry; as, a *pitiful* ambition. — **Syn.** See CONTEMPTIBLE, PITEOUS. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
pit'i-less, *a.* [4] Destitute of pity; merciless. — **pit'i-less-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **pit'i-less-ness**, *n.* [8].
pit'tance (pĭt'ăns), *n.* A small portion, quantity, or allowance, esp. of money.
pit'y (pĭt'ĭ), *n.; pl.* PITIES (-ĭz). **1.** A feeling for the sufferings of others; compassion. **2.** A reason or cause of pity, grief, or regret.
Syn. Pity is feeling for another's suffering or distress, and sometimes regards its object as weak or inferior; sympathy is fellow feeling with others, esp. in their grief or affliction; the word implies a certain degree of equality; compassion is deep tenderness for another, esp. under severe or inevitable suffering or misfortune. Commiseration implies profound pity or sorrow, esp. as it finds expression, for another's misfortune; condolence suggests the expression (often formal) of sympathy.
— *v. t.* [2] To feel pity for; sympathize with.
piv'ot (pĭv'ŭt), *n.* A point, fixed pin, etc., on the end of which something turns; — often fig. — *v. t. & i.* To furnish with, or turn on, a pivot or pivots.

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pix'y } (pĭk'sĭ), *n.; pl.* PIXIES (-sĭz). *Folklore.* A
pix'ie } fairy.

pla'ca-bil'i-ty (plā'kȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being placable.

pla'ca-ble (plā'kȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Capable of being pacified; willing to forgive. — **pla'ca-ble-ness**, *n.* [8] — **pla'ca-bly**, *adv.* [8].

placard' (plăk'ärd; plȧ-kärd'), *n.* A notice to be posted in a public place; a poster; bill.

pla-card' (plȧ-kärd'; plăk'ärd), *v. t.* **1.** To post placards on or in. **2.** To announce by placards. **3.** To post as a placard; as, to *placard* a bill.

pla'cate (plā'kāt; plăk'āt), *v. t.* [1] To appease; pacify; conciliate.

place (plās), *n.* **1.** An open space, or square, in a city or town. **2.** Space: **a** Room; as, make *place* for the ladies. **b** Region; locality. **3.** A portion of space occupied by, reserved for, or vacated by, a body; as, a *place* in a theater. **4.** A building set apart for a special purpose; as, a *place* of worship. **5.** *Arith.* The position of a figure, or a figure in position, relatively to others of a series; as, a number of five *places*. **6.** Order of priority, advancement, dignity, etc.; esp., social position; high rank; grade; status; also, function; as, it is my *place* to advise. **7.** Ordinal relation; position in the order of proceeding; as, in the first *place*. — **Syn.** Situation, position, location, site, spot; stead. See OFFICE. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To put in a certain place; as, to *place* a book on a shelf. **2.** To identify by connecting with some place, time, circumstance, etc.; as, I cannot *place* him.

pla-cen'ta (plȧ-sĕn'tȧ), *n.; pl. L.* -TÆ (-tē), E. -TAS (-tȧs). In the higher mammals, the vascular structure by which the fetus is nourished.

place'er (plăs'ẽr), *n.* *Mining.* A place where gold is got by washing; an alluvial or glacial deposit containing particles of valuable mineral.

placid (plăs'ĭd), *a.* [3] Calm; peaceful; quiet. — Syn. See CALM. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

pla-cid'i-ty (plȧ-sĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being placid; calmness; serenity.

placket (plăk'ĕt), *n.* The opening or slit in a petticoat or skirt for convenience in putting it on; — called also **placket hole**

pla'gi-a-rism (plā'jĭ-ȧ-rĭz'm; plā'jȧ-), *n.* Act of plagiarizing; also, plagiarized matter.

pla'gi-a-rist (-rĭst), *n.* One who plagiarizes.

pla'gi-a-rize (-rĭz), *v. t. & i.* [1] To steal and use as one's own (the ideas, words, etc., of another).

pla'gi-a-ry (-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A plagiarist. **2.** Plagiarism.

plague (plāg), *n.* **1.** Any afflictive evil. **2.** A nuisance. *Colloq.* **3.** Any malignant, esp. infectious, disease, esp., an acute infectious fever, of several forms, as bubonic plague. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To smite or afflict with disease or evil; as, *plagued* with famine. **2.** To vex; harass; as, the boys *plagued* him. — **Syn.** See HARASS.

plaice (plās), *n.* In Europe, a large flounder; in America, any of various flatfishes.

plaid (plăd; *Scot.* plād), *n.* **1.** A rectangular cloth, usually of tartan, worn by both sexes in Scotland in place of a cloak. **2.** Any goods of the pattern of a plaid; a checkered cloth or pattern.

plain (plān), *a.* [3] **1.** Flat; plane (which see). **2.** Open; clear. *Obs.*, exc. in *in plain sight, view*, etc. **3.** Open to the mind; manifest; also, candid; as, *plain* speech. **4.** Not intricate; simple, as a pattern. **5.** Void of embellishment; as, *plain* food. **6.** Not highly born, or gifted; homely; as, *plain* people. **7.** Without beauty; homely; as, a *plain* woman. — **Syn.** Unaffected, undisguised; downright, blunt; distinct, obvious, apparent. See FRANK. — *adv.* In a plain manner; clearly. — *n.* **1.** Level land. **2.** *pl.* Broad tracts of almost treeless level country; prairie. — **plain'ly**, *adv.* [8] — **plain'ness**, *n.* [8].

plains'man (plānz'mȧn), *n.; pl.* -MEN. A man who lives on the plains.

plaint (plānt), *n.* **1.** Lamentation; a lament. *Archaic or Rhetorical.* **2.** A complaint.

plain'tiff (plān'tĭf), *n.* *Law.* One who commences a personal suit for an injury to his rights.

plain'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [4] Expressive of sorrow or melancholy. — **Syn.** Complaining, sorrowful, mournful, sad. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

plait (plāt; plĕt; *in sense 2 of n. & v. commonly* plăt), *n.* **1.** A doubling back, as of cloth on itself; a pleat. **2.** A braid, as of hair. — *v. t.* **1.** To fold, esp. in plaits; as, to *plait* a ruffle. **2.** To interweave the strands of; braid; as, to *plait* hair.

plan (plăn), *n.* **1.** A draft or form, properly one drawn on a plane, as a map; esp., a top view or a view of a horizontal section; a diagram. **2.** A method of procedure or arrangement; a scheme. **Syn.** PLAN, DESIGN, PROJECT, SCHEME. *Plan* is the general word for a proposed method of action or procedure; *design* implies a settled plan, and heightens the suggestion of purpose; *design* is sometimes used in a bad sense; as, to mature one's *plans;* to carry out a *design*. A *project* is something proposed for execution, and is often impracticable; a *scheme* is a speculative project; as, a benevolent *project;* a business *scheme*. — *v. t. & i.;* PLANNED (plănd); PLAN'NING. **1.** To form a plan of; draft. **2.** To scheme; devise.

plane (plān), *n.*, *or* **plane tree.** Any of several trees with large palmately lobed leaves, and flowers in round heads.

plane, *a.* Without elevations or depressions; level; flat; *Math.*, involving only planes.

☞ In science, *plane* (instead of *plain*) is generally used to designate a flat or level surface.

plane geometry, that part of geometry which treats of plane figures.

— *n.* **1.** A surface in which, if any two points are taken, the straight line that joins them lies wholly in that surface. **2.** A flat or level material surface. **3.** Level; stage of development or existence; grade; as, to live on a low *plane*.

plane, *n.* **1.** *Joinery.* A tool for smoothing wood, forming moldings, etc. See TOOLS, *Illust.* — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To make smooth or even, esp. with a plane; as, to *plane* a board. **2.** To efface; remove. — *v. i.* To work with a plane.

plan'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that planes, esp. a machine.

plan'et (plăn'ĕt), *n.* *Astron.* Any body, except a comet or a meteoroid, that revolves about the sun.

plan'et-a-ry (-ĕ-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a planet or the planets. **2.** Erratic; wandering.

plank (plăngk), *n.* **1.** A heavy thick board. **2.** Timber in planks. **3.** That which supports, as a plank does a swimmer. **4.** *Politics.* An article in a party platform; as, a tariff *plank*. — *v. t.* **1.** To cover, floor, or lay with planks. **2.** To lay down; pay; — with *down* or *out*. *Colloq., U. S.*

plank'ing, *n.* Act of laying planks; also, planks.

plan'ner (plăn'ẽr), *n.* One who plans; a projector.

plant (plănt), *n.* **1.** Any member of the lower of the two groups of living organisms; a vegetable. **2.** **a** The machinery, apparatus, fixtures, etc., sometimes also the real estate, used in carrying on a trade or industrial business. **b** Equipment of any institution, as a college. — *v. t.* **1.** To put or set in the ground for growth, as a seed or a young tree. **2.** To set firmly, as in or on the ground; fix; as, to *plant* a standard. **3.** To implant, as a passion, idea, etc.; introduce and establish; as, to *plant* Christianity among heathen. **4.** To stock with something, esp. plants; as, to *plant* a garden.

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Plan-tag'e-net (plăn-tăj'ē-nĕt), *n.* A member of the English royal house reigning from 1154 to 1485.

plan'tain (plăn'tĭn; -tĭn), *n.* Any of a genus of common dooryard or roadside weeds.

plan'tain, *n.* A species of banana.

plan-ta'tion (plăn-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A group, usually large, of plants or trees under cultivation. **2.** A place planted; esp., in the southern U. S., West Indies, etc., an estate cultivated by resident laborers.

plant'er (plăn'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One that plants. **2.** One who owns or cultivates a plantation.

plan'ti-grade (plăn'tĭ-grād), *a. Zoöl.* Walking on the sole with the heel touching the ground, as do bears and man. — *n.* A plantigrade animal.

plant louse. Any of certain small insects that live on plants and suck their juices; an aphid.

plaque (plăk), *n.* Any flat, thin piece, as of metal, used, as on a wall, for ornament.

plash (plăsh), *v. i. & t.* To splash. — *n.* A splash.

plash, *n.* A pool; puddle.

plash'y (-ĭ), *a.* [3] Plashing; splashing.

plash'y, *a.* [3] Abounding with puddles.

plas'ma (plăz'mȧ), *n.* The watery part of blood, lymph, or milk; also, the juice that can be expressed from muscle.

plas'ter (plăs'tẽr), *n.* **1.** *Med.* An application harder than ointment, spread on linen, silk, or the like, and applied to the body. **2.** *Building.* A pasty composition, as of lime, water, and sand, hardening on drying, used for coating walls, etc. **3.** Short for **plaster of Paris,** a white powdery substance formed by calcining gypsum. It forms with water a paste which soon sets, and is used for casts, moldings, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To cover or smear with plaster. **2.** To conceal, as with plaster; as, to *plaster* a wall with bills. — **plas'ter-er,** *n.* [8].

plas'ter-ing, *vb. n.* **1.** Act of applying plaster. **2.** a A covering of plaster. b = PLASTER, *n.*, 2.

plas'tic (plăs'tĭk), *a.* [4] **1.** Giving form; as, a *plastic* artist; *plastic* chisel. **2.** Pertaining to, characteristic of, or produced by, molding or modeling; — said of sculpture, ceramics, etc.; as, *plastic* beauty. **3.** Capable of being molded or modeled, as clay; impressionable; as, a *plastic* mind.

plas-tic'i-ty (plăs-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Plastic quality.

plat (plăt), *v. t.;* PLAT'TED; -TING. To braid; plait.

plat, *n.* **1.** A plot of ground. **2.** A diagram or map. *U. S.* — *v. t.* To make a plat of; plot.

plate (plāt), *n.* **1.** A flat thin piece, esp. of uniform thickness. **2.** A flat, smooth piece of metal on which anything is engraved or etched, as for printing; hence, an impression from an engraving; as, a book with *plates;* a fashion *plate.* **3.** a *Photog.* A sensitized sheet of glass, metal, etc. b That part of an artificial set of teeth which fits to the mouth. **4.** Domestic vessels, utensils, etc., esp. such as platters, etc., of gold or silver. **5.** Metallic ware which is plated. **6.** A shallow, usually circular, vessel from which food is eaten hence, a plateful. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To cover or overlay with gold, silver, or other metal. **2.** To overlay with metal plates or armor plate; as, to *plate* a ship. **3.** *Print.* To make a stereotype or electrotype plate of.

pla-teau' (plȧ-tō'), *n.; pl.* E. -TEAUS (-tōz'), F. -TEAUX (*F.* -tō'; *E.* -tōz'). A broad, relatively elevated tract of land; a table-land.

plate'ful (plāt'fo͝ol), *n.; pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). Enough to fill a plate; contents of a filled plate.

plate glass. A fine kind of glass cast in thick plates and flattened by rollers.

plat'en (plăt'ĕn), *n.* The part of a printing press which presses the paper against the type.

plat'form' (-fôrm') *n.* **1.** A level, usually raised, surface; a flooring, for speakers, etc. **2.** A declaration of principles on which a party stands.

plat'i-na (plăt'ĭ-nȧ; plȧ-tē'nȧ), *n.* Platinum.

plat'ing (plāt'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Art or process of covering anything with a plate, plates, or a coating of metal. **2.** A coating of metal or of metal plates.

plat'i-num (plăt'ĭ-nŭm), *n.* A precious metal; a heavy, silver-white element, ductile, malleable, very infusible, and able to resist most chemicals.

plat'i-tude (-tūd), *n.* **1.** Quality of being flat, dull, or commonplace. **2.** A commonplace.

Pla-ton'ic (plȧ-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Plato (427–347 B. C.), or his philosophy. — **Platonic love,** spiritual love.

pla-toon' (plȧ-to͞on'), *n.* A subdivision of a company, troop, etc., commanded by a lieutenant.

plat'ter (plăt'ẽr), *n.* One that plats, or braids.

plat'ter, *n.* A large dish for serving meat, etc.

plat'y-pus (-ĭ-pŭs), *n.* The duckbill.

plau'dit (plô'dĭt), *n.* Act of applauding; a round of applause. — **Syn.** Acclamation, encomium.

plau'si-bil'i-ty (plô'zĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being plausible; also, something plausible.

plau'si-ble (plô'zĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] **1.** Superficially fair, reasonable, or valuable; specious; as, a *plausible* excuse. **2.** Fair-spoken; as, a *plausible* man. — **Syn.** See SPECIOUS. — **plau'si-bly,** *adv.* [8].

play (plā), *v. i.* **1.** To move, operate, or have or give effect in a lively or brisk and irregular, or alternating manner (as do wind, flame, or waves), or in a jet or stream; as, the fountain *plays.* **2.** To busy or exercise one's self for diversion; sport; frolic. **3.** To dally; toy; as, to *play* with one's food. **4.** To take part in a game; as, to *play* at cards. **5.** To act; behave; as, to *play* fair. **6.** To perform on an instrument of music; to operate so as to give music; as, the band will *play* to-night. **7.** To act on or as on the stage; perform. — **to play off,** to feign; to make pretense. — **to p. upon,** to practice or work upon; to impose upon; as, the lawyer *played upon* the confidence of his client. *v. t.* **1.** To operate; work; as, to *play* a hose. **2.** To make to play; cause to ripple, vibrate, change rapidly, etc. **3.** To do; perform; execute; as, to *play* tricks. **4.** To engage in (a game, etc.); as, to *play* golf. **5.** To treat, practice, or deal with, in sport, jest, etc.; as, to *play* school keeping. **6.** To contend against in a game; also, to use, as a contestant, in a game; as, the winners *played* several pitchers. **7.** To perform or execute (music). **8.** To perform music upon; as, to *play* the flute. **9.** To act or perform (a play, or in or as in a play). — **to play out,** to bring to an end; to cause to be worn out; as, the popular resentment soon *played* itself *out.* — **to p. truant,** to stray away; to idle; esp., to stay away from school without permission. — *n.* **1.** Brisk and vigorous physical action or exercise. **2.** Brisk handling, using, or plying; as, sword *play.* **3.** Brisk motion or change of movement, action, or effect; as, a *play* of light. **4.** Action; activity; as, *play* of wit; to be in full *play.* **5.** Freedom, room, or scope for motion or action; as, an inch of *play.* **6.** Amusement; sport; frolic. **7.** Fun; jest; as, he said it in *play.* **8.** Dealing; conduct. *Obs.*, exc. in *fair play, foul play.* **9.** Conduct of a game; also, a point in play; turn to play. **10.** Gambling. **11.** Performance of a dramatic piece; as, he attends every *play.* **12.** A drama. **Syn.** PLAY, GAME, SPORT, RECREATION. **Play** is the general term for exercise, physical or mental, for the sake of amusement; a **game** is play under the form of a contest, usually with fixed rules; **sport** applies to outdoor games or pastimes; **recreation** is diversion for refreshment or relaxation.

play upon words, the use of a word or words in a double meaning; the use of words similar in sound but different in meaning; punning.

‖ **pla'ya** (plī'yȧ), *n.* [Sp.] A beach; shore; in Texas,

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New Mexico, and Arizona, a broad, level spot, where water temporarily accumulates after rains.

play'er (plā'ĕr), *n.* One that plays.

play'fel'low (-fĕl'ō), *n.* A playmate.

play'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* [4] Full of play; sportive; merry. — **play'ful-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

play'house' (-hous'), *n.* A theater.

play'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of PLAY. — **playing card**, any of the cards composing a pack divided into four suits (hearts, diamonds, clubs, spades).

play'mate' (-māt'), *n.* A companion in play.

play'thing' (-thĭng'), *n.* Thing to play with; toy.

play'wright' (-rīt'), *n.* A writer of plays.

pla'za (plä'zä), *n.* A public square.

plea (plē), *n.* **1.** That which is alleged in defense or excuse; hence, excuse; apology. **2.** An entreaty; as, a *plea* for mercy. — **Syn.** See PRETENSE.

plead (plēd), *v. i.; pret. & p. p.* PLEAD'ED (-ĕd), *Colloq.* PLEAD (plĕd) or PLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLEAD'ING (plēd'ĭng). **1.** *Law.* To make a plea, or conduct a cause, in court. **2.** To argue for or against a thing, as the claim of another. **3.** To entreat or appeal earnestly; as, to *plead* with a judge. — *v. t.* **1.** To discuss and defend or excuse by arguments or reasons; argue at the bar. **2.** To allege or cite in, or by way of, a defense, answer, or excuse; as, to *plead* guilty. — **-er** (-ĕr), *n.* [8].

plead'ing, *n.* *Law.* The successive statements by which the plaintiff sets forth his cause, and the defendant his defense; — usually in *pl.*

pleas'ance (plĕz'ăns), *n.* A pleasure ground.

plea'sant (-ănt), *a.* [3] **1.** Pleasing; agreeable; as, *pleasant* weather. **2.** Having pleasing manners, behavior, or appearance; agreeable; as, a *pleasant* fellow. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

Syn. PLEASANT, PLEASING. *Pleasant* suggests a quality of an object; *pleasing*, the effect of the object upon us; as, a *pleasant* day; a *pleasing* prospect; or, similarly, a *pleasant* face, a *pleasing* face.

pleas'ant-ry (plĕz'ănt-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). **1.** An agreeable playfulness in conversation; fun. **2.** A humorous act or speech; a joke; jest.

please (plēz), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To afford or give pleasure; be agreeable; as, he tried to *please*. **2.** To be pleased or willing; like; choose; as, do as you *please*. — *v. t.* **1.** To give pleasure to; gratify; as, the gift *pleased* him. **2.** To be the will or pleasure of; — used impersonally; as, *please* God.

pleas'ing, *p. a.* [4] Giving pleasure; agreeable. — **Syn.** See PLEASANT. — **pleas'ing-ly**, *adv.*

pleas'ur-a-ble (plĕzh'ûr-ă-b'l), *a.* [4] Pleasant; gratifying. — **pleas'ur-a-bly**, *adv.* [8].

pleas'ure (-ûr), *n.* **1.** State of gratification; delight; joy. **2.** Amusement; sport; frivolous or dissipating enjoyment; hence, gratification of the senses. **3.** Will; choice; wish; as, what is your *pleasure?* **4.** A delight; joy.

pleat (plēt), *n.* A fold (of cloth, etc.). = PLAIT, *n.*, 1. — *v. t.* To fold (cloth, etc.). = PLAIT, *v. t.*, 1.

plebe (plēb), *n.* A member of the lowest class in the military academy at West Point. *Cant, U. S.*

ple-be'ian (plē-bē'yăn; -ăn), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to the common people; vulgar; common. — *n.* One of the plebs; a plebeian person.

pleb'i-scite (plĕb'ĭ-sīt), *n.* A vote or decree of the people.

plebs (plĕbz), *n. pl.* The common people.

plec'trum (plĕk'trŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. **-TRA** (-trä), E. **TRUMS** (-trŭmz). A small instrument, as of ivory, used in playing the lyre, mandolin, etc.

pledge (plĕj), *n.* **1.** A security for the performance of an act; a guarantee. **2.** An assurance of good will or favor given by drinking one's health; a toast; a health. **3.** A promise or agreement to do or forbear something; as, to sign the *pledge*. **4.** State of being given or held as a security or guarantee; pawn; as, in *pledge*. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To give as a pledge; pawn. **2.** To bind by or as by a pledge; plight; as, to *pledge* one's life. **3.** To give evidence of good will, etc., to (anyone) by or in drinking; toast. — **pledg'er**, *n.* [8].

Ple'ĭad (plē'yăd), *n.* Any of the Pleiades.

Ple'ĭ-a-des (plē'yă-dēz; plī'ă-; plī'ă-), *n. pl.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* The seven daughters of Atlas, transformed into the group of stars so named. **2.** *Astron.* A conspicuous loose cluster of stars in the constellation Taurus.

Pleĭ'o-cene (plī'ō-sēn). Var. of PLIOCENE.

Pleis'to-cene (plīs'tō-sēn), *a. Geol.* Of or designating the period after the Tertiary. — *n.* The Pleistocene, or Glacial, period or formation.

ple'na-ry (plē'nă-rĭ; plĕn'ă-), *a.* Full; complete; as, *plenary* authority.

plen'i-po-ten'ti-a-ry (plĕn'ĭ-pō-tĕn'shĭ-ĕ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). One, esp. a diplomatic agent, invested with full power to transact business. — *a.* Containing or conferring full power; unlimited.

plen'i-tude (plĕn'ĭ-tūd), *n.* Fullness.

plen'te-ous (-tē-ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Plentiful; copious. **2.** Yielding abundance; fruitful. — **-te-ous-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

plen'ti-ful (-tĭ-fo͝ol), *a.* [4] **1.** Yielding or containing plenty; opulent. **2.** Constituting, marked by, or existing in, plenty; copious; as, a *plentiful* harvest. — **-ful-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

Syn. Full, lavish, profuse, abundant, bountiful, rich, overflowing. — PLENTIFUL, ABUNDANT, COPIOUS. That is plentiful of which there is great or sufficient supply; that is abundant which is very plentiful, or of which there is more than enough; that is copious which exists in great abundance.

plen'ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). **1.** Full supply; an abundance. **2.** Abundance; copiousness.

ple'o-nasm (plē'ō-năz'm), *n.* Redundancy of language; a case of it, or the redundant expression.

ple'o-nas'tic (-năs'tĭk), *a.* [4] Of, pertaining to, or marked by, pleonasm; redundant.

pleth'o-ra (plĕth'ō-rä), *n.* State of being overfull; excess; as, a *plethora* of wit.

ple-thor'ic (plē-thŏr'ĭk; plĕth'ō-rĭk), *a.* [4] Marked by plethora; hence, bloated; bombastic.

pleu'ra (plo͞o'rä), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-RÆ** (-rē). The delicate serous membrane lining each half of the thorax and folded back over the surface of the lung of the same side. — **pleu'ral** (-răl), *a.*

pleu'ri-sy (-rĭ-sĭ), *n.* Inflammation of the pleura.

pleu'ro-pneu-mo'ni-a (plo͞o'rō-nū-mō'nĭ-ă), *n.* Pleurisy and pneumonia together.

plex'us (plĕk'sŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* **PLEXUS.** A network, esp. of blood vessels or nerves.

pli'a-bil'i-ty (plī'ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Pliable quality.

pli'a-ble (plī'ă-b'l), *a.* [4] **1.** Flexible; pliant. **2.** Easily influenced; as, a *pliable* youth. — **Syn.** See FLEXIBLE. — **-ness**, *n.* [8] — **-a-bly**, *adv.* [8].

pli'an-cy (plī'ăn-sĭ), *n.* Quality of being pliant.

pli'ant (-ănt), *a.* [4] **1.** Flexible; pliable; as, a *pliant* rod. **2.** Easily influenced; compliant; as, a *pliant* will. — **Syn.** See FLEXIBLE. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

pli'er (plī'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One that plies. **2.** [*pl.*, sometimes construed as *sing.*] Small pincers with long jaws. See TOOLS, *Illust.*

plight (plīt), *n.* Condition; state; — now usually qualified as bad. — **Syn.** See PREDICAMENT.

plight, *v. t.* **1.** To put in danger of forfeiture; pledge; as, to *plight* faith or troth; — never applied to property or goods. **2.** To bind by a pledge; betroth; — often in the passive; as, a *plighted* bride.

plinth (plĭnth), *n.* **1.** *Arch.* The lowest member of a base; a sub-base, as of a column. **2.** A block serving as a base for a statue, vase, etc.

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Pli'o-cene (plī'ō-sēn), *a. Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, the latest period of the Tertiary.

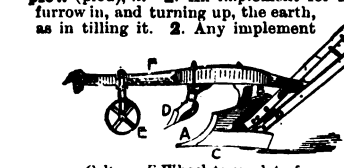
plod (plŏd), *v. i.*; PLOD'DED; -DING. **1.** To walk heavily; trudge. **2.** To toil monotonously; drudge; as, to *plod* on with one's work. — *v. t.* To walk slowly or heavily along; to make (one's way) by so doing. — **plod'der** (plŏd'ẽr), *n.* [8].

plot (plŏt), *n.* **1.** A small area of ground; a plat. **2.** A ground plan; a diagram. *Chiefly U. S.* **3.** The plan or main story of a literary composition. **4.** Any secret scheme; a conspiracy; intrigue. — **Syn.** See CONSPIRACY. — *v. t.*; PLOT'TED; -TING. **1.** To make a plot, map, or plan, of (something). **2.** To locate (a point or curve), as on plotting paper. **3.** To scheme; contrive, esp. secretly; as, to *plot* treason. — *v. i.* To form a plot; conspire. — **plot'ter**, *n.* [8].

plough (plou), **-share'**, etc. Vars. of PLOW, etc.

plov'er (plŭv'ẽr), *n.* (See PLURAL, *n.*, *Note*). Any of certain shore birds which differ from the sandpipers in having a stouter build and a short bill. See BIRDS, *Illust.*

plow (plou), *n.* **1.** An implement for making a furrow in, and turning up, the earth, as in tilling it. **2.** Any implement



Plow. *A* Share; *B* Moldboard; *C* Landside; *D* Colter; *E* Wheel to regulate furrow; *F* Beam.

suggestive of a plow. — *v. t.* To turn up, with or as with a plow. — *v. i.* **1.** To use a plow; till with a plow; to admit of plowing. **2.** To move or cut as a plow does; as, the ship *plowed* on.

plow'boy' (-boi'), *n.* A boy that leads or guides a team in plowing; a young rustic.

plow'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** One who plows; a husbandman. **2.** A rustic.

plow'share' (-shâr'), *n.* The share of a plow.

pluck (plŭk), *v. t.* **1.** To pull or pick off or out; pick; as, to *pluck* grapes. **2.** To pull; drag; — with *out*, *off*, *from*, *down*, *up*, *asunder*, etc.; as, he *plucked* off his shoe. **3.** To jerk; twitch; hence, to twang. **4.** To pull off the feathers, hair, etc., of; as, to *pluck* a fowl. — *v. i.* To twitch sharply; tug;—usually with *at;* as, to *pluck* at one's gown. — *n.* **1.** Act of plucking; a pull; twitch; tug. **2.** State of being plucked. **3.** That which is plucked. **4.** The heart, liver, and lungs, properly of an animal killed for food. **5.** Spirit; courage; resolution; as, a man of *pluck*. *Colloq.*

pluck'y (plŭk'Ĭ), *a.* [3] Having pluck; resolute. — **pluck'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [8]. *Both Colloq.*

plug (plŭg), *n.* **1.** Any piece used to stop or fill a hole; stopple. **2.** **a** A piece of conducting material for insertion between conductors to make an electrical connection. **b** A cake of pressed tobacco. — *v. t.*; PLUGGED (plŭgd); PLUG'GING (-Ing). To make tight or secure by a plug.

plum (plŭm), *n.* **1.** The well-known fruit of any of various species of a tree allied to the almond, peach, and cherry; also, the tree. **2.** A raisin, esp. one used in cooking. **3.** Something like a plum, as in shape or sweetness; as, a sugar*plum*. **4.** A good or choice thing of its kind.

plum'age (plōōm'ĕj), *n.* The entire clothing of feathers of a bird.

plumb (plŭm), *n.* A weight, as of lead, attached to a line, and used to indicate a vertical direction; a plummet; a plumb bob or plumb line. — **out of plumb,** *or* **off p.,** out of the vertical; fig., out of true. — *v. t.* To sound, adjust, or test with a plumb; fig., test; sound; as, to *plumb* one's motives.

plumb (plŭm), *a.* Conforming to the direction of a line attached to a plumb; vertical; as, the wall is *plumb*. — **Syn.** See VERTICAL. — *adv.* Vertically.

plum-ba'go (plŭm-bā'gō), *n.* Graphite.

plumb bob. The bob, or weight, of a plumb line.

plumb'er (plŭm'ẽr), *n.* An artisan who works in lead, zinc, tin, etc.; esp., one who furnishes, fits, or repairs water pipes, water-closets, etc.

plumb'ing (plŭm'Ing), *n.* **1.** Act of using a plumb. **2.** Art of working in lead, now, esp. as a plumber. **3.** Plumber's work; system of pipes for water, sewage, etc., in a building.

plumb line. **1.** Line suspending a weight (plumb bob), to determine verticality. **2.** Sounding line.

plumb rule. A narrow board with a plumb line, used to determine verticality, as of a wall.

Plumb Rule.

plume (plōōm), *n.* **1.** A feather; also, an ornamental tuft of feathers. **2.** A feather, group of feathers, tuft of hair, etc., worn as an ornament, as on a helmet. **3.** Something likened to a feather, as in shape or lightness. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To provide or adorn with plumes or plumage. **2.** **a** To dress the feathers of (itself); — said of a bird. **b** To dress (one's self) with or as with plumes; hence, to pride; congratulate; as, he *plumes* himself on his skill. — **Syn.** See PRIDE.

plum'met (plŭm'ĕt), *n.* A plumb; also, a plumb rule; hence, a test or criterion.

plu'mose (plōō'mōs), *a.* Feathery; plume-like.

plump (plŭmp), *a.* [3] **1.** Well rounded or filled out; esp., chubby; fat; as, *plump* cheeks. **2.** Done or made suddenly without reservation; blunt; direct; as, *plump* assurance. — **plump'ness**, *n.* [8].

plump, *v. i. & t.* To drop, fall, sink, or come in contact, suddenly or heavily. — *n.* A sudden or heavy fall; also, the sound made by such a fall. *Colloq.* — *adv.* **1.** With a sudden or heavy drop. **2.** Straight down; vertically. **3.** Directly; bluntly.

plu'mule (plōō'mūl), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* The primary bud of an embryo or of a germinating seed plant. **2.** *Zoöl.* A down feather.

Seedling Morning-glory. *a* Plumule.

plun'der (plŭn'dẽr), *v. t.* **1.** To pillage; spoil; rob; as, to *plunder* travelers. **2.** To take or appropriate by force or wrongfully; as, the enemy *plundered* all the goods they found. — *v. i.* To commit robbery or spoliation. — *n.* **1.** Act of plundering, as in war; pillaging. **2.** Pillage; spoil. — **plun'der-er**, *n.* [8].

plunge (plŭnj), *v. t.* [1] To thrust or force, as into liquid or a cavity; immerse; submerge. — *v. i.* **1.** To thrust or cast one's self, as into water; penetrate, sink, or enter, suddenly, as into a forest; as, to *plunge* into debt. **2.** To throw one's self headlong; as, the ship *plunged*. — *n.* **1.** A place for plunging or diving. **2.** Act of plunging.

plung'er (plŭn'jẽr), *n.* **1.** One that plunges; a diver. **2.** *Mach.* A piston, as in a force pump.

plu'per'fect (plōō'pûr'fĕkt; plōō'pûr'fĕkt), *a. Gram.* Past perfect;— applied to the tense expressing an action or event as completed at or before a given past time. — *n.* The pluperfect tense; also, a verb or verb form denoting it.

plu'ral (plōō'răl), *a.* Relating to or containing more than one; designating two or more; as, a *plural* word; — opposed to *singular*. — *n. Gram.* The plural number or form; a word in that form. ☞ Some nouns, as *trout*, *carp*, *plover*, etc., are used without change of form to denote more than

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one individual, but take the plural *-s* to denote more than one species or in some cases to emphasize the presence of the several component individuals; thus, a dozen *trout*, a flock of *plover*; but, the *trouts* of Wisconsin, the *plovers* of North America; a barrel of *fish*; but, "five loaves and two *fishes*." Many names of tribes, races, etc., are more or less commonly used either without change for the plural or with the form in *-s*.

plu-ral'i-ty (plōō-răl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). **1.** State of being plural; also, state of being numerous; a multitude. **2.** The majority. **3.** *U. S. Politics.* Excess of votes over those for any other (esp. the next) candidate for an office.

plus (plŭs), *a.* *Math.* More; to be added; positive, in distinction from negative; — opposed to *minus*. — **plus sign**, *Math.*, the sign +, denoting addition, or a positive quantity. — *n.* **1.** The plus sign; — opposed to *minus*. **2.** An added quantity.

plush (plŭsh), *n.* A textile fabric with a nap longer and softer than that of velvet.

Plu'to (plōō'tō), *n.* *Class. Myth.* The god of the lower world.

plu-toc'ra-cy (-tŏk'rȧ-sĭ), *n.* Rule or dominion of wealth or the rich; also, a body of plutocrats.

plu'to-crat (plōō'tō-krăt), *n.* One who has power or influence due to his wealth.

plu'to-crat'ic (-krăt'ĭk), *a.* [4] Of, pertaining to, or marked by, plutocrats or plutocracy.

Plu-to'ni-an (plōō-tō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, Pluto or the lower world.

Plu-ton'ic (-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*Also l. c.*] Igneous.

plu'vi-al (plōō'vĭ-ăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Of or pertaining to rain. *Rare.* **2.** *Geol.* Caused by rain.

plu'vi-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [4] Rainy.

ply (plī), *n.* A fold; plait; a turn or twist, as of yarn; as, two-*ply*, i. e., a fold of two thicknesses.

ply, *v. t.* [2] **1.** To use or wield diligently; as, to *ply* an oar. **2.** To work at steadily; urge importunately; as, to *ply* one with questions or drink. — *v. i.* **1.** To apply one's self. **2.** To go back and forth; as, the steamer *plies* between two cities.

pneu-mat'ic (nū-măt'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or using, air or wind; pertaining to pneumatics. **2.** a Moved or worked, as a tool, by pressure of air. b Adapted for holding compressed air; inflated with air. **3.** Fitted with pneumatic tires.

pneu-mat'ics (-ĭks), *n.* The branch of physics treating of the mechanical properties of air and other gases, as of their weight, pressure, etc.

pneu-mo'ni-a (nū-mō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* *Med.* Inflammation of the lungs.

poach (pōch), *v. t.* **1.** To cook (an egg) by breaking it into boiling water. **2.** To trespass on, esp. for game or fish; steal (game). — *v. i.* To trespass; take illegally game or fish. — **-ER**, *n.* [8].

pock (pŏk), *n.* A pustule in smallpox or a similar disease; a spot like, or left by, such a pustule.

pock'et (pŏk'ĕt), *n.* **1.** A bag or pouch carried by a person; esp., a small bag inserted in a garment; hence, purse; money; as, he considers his *pocket*. **2.** A cavity or receptacle; as, a coal *pocket*. — *v. t.* **1.** To put in or as in a pocket; as, to *pocket* cash. **2.** To take (money, etc.), esp. secretly or fraudulently. **3.** To receive (an affront, rebuff, etc.) without open resentment; as, to *pocket* one's pride.

Pod.

pock'et-book' (-bo͝ok'), *n.* A small case for carrying papers, money, etc., in the pocket.

pock'et-knife' (-nīf'), *n.* Knife with folding blades for carrying in the pocket.

pock'mark' (-märk'), *n.* A mark due to smallpox.

pod (pŏd), *n.* *Bot.* A seed vessel; esp., a legume, as of the pea or bean. — *v. i.*; **POD'DED**; **POD'DING**. To produce pods.

po'em (pō'ĕm), *n.* A composition in verse, marked by imagination and poetic diction; a piece of poetry; — opposed to *prose*.

po'e-sy (pō'ĕ-sĭ), *n.* Poetry. *Archaic or Poetic.*

po'et (pō'ĕt), *n.* An author of, or one skilled in making, poetry; also, an imaginative thinker or writer. — **po'et-ess**, *n. fem.* [8].

po'et-as'ter (-ăs'tẽr; pō'ĕt-ăs'tẽr), *n.* An inferior or petty rimer or writer of verses.

po-et'ic (pō-ĕt'ĭk) } *a.* [4] Of, pertaining to, or
po-et'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } proper to, poets or poetry; imaginative or rhythmical. — **poetic**, *or* **poetical**, **justice**, ideal distribution of reward and punishment once thought proper to poetry. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

po'et-ry (pō'ĕt-rĭ), *n.* Embodiment in rhythmical language, usually metrical, of beautiful thought, imagination, or emotion; also, poems collectively.

poign'an-cy (poin'ăn-sĭ; -yăn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being poignant.

poign'ant (-ănt; -yănt), *a.* [4] **1.** Keen; piercing, as a glance; also, pungent, as a scent. **2.** Severe; keen; as, *poignant* grief. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

‖ **poi'lu'** (pwȧ'lü'), *n.* A French soldier. *Slang.*

poin-set'ti-a (poin-sĕt'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* Any of a genus (*Poinsettia*) of herbs of the spurge family, mostly with brightly colored involucral leaves.

point (point), *n.* **1.** Tapering sharp end, as of a needle, finger, etc. **2.** Something having a tapering end, as a promontory or cape, etc.; also, one of the 32 points marked on a compass. See **POINTS OF THE COMPASS**, below. **3.** The chief feature, as of an argument, etc.; also, a distinct quality or feature; as, his remarks have *point*. **4.** The hole or mark made by a point, as of a needle; a spot; speck. **5.** A mark used in punctuation; punctuation mark. **6.** A mere spot indicated or supposed; *Math.*, that which has neither parts nor extent, but position only. **7.** A place considered as to position only; spot; locality; as, a starting *point*. **8.** A particular; item; detail; as, the *point* to emphasize. **9.** *Music.* A short strain, phrase, or tune. **10.** A unit, as in scoring, in quoting prices of stocks, etc., of size of types (see **TYPE**), etc. **11.** A position or condition attained; a step; stage; as, freezing *point*. **12.** An end aimed at; object; esp., a proposition to be established; as, to carry one's *point*. Also, aim; course. **13.** Fine lace, properly that wrought with the needle on a paper pattern. — **in point**, pertinent; as, this is a case *in point*. — **p. of honor**, a matter seriously affecting one's honor; hence, the obligation to demand satisfaction for a wrong or insult. — **p. of order**, in parliamentary practice, a question of order or propriety under the rules. — **p. of view**, the relative position from which anything is seen or any subject is considered. — **points of the compass**, the 32 divisions in a compass card, being the four marking east, west, north, and south, called *cardinal points*, and the rest named from their respective directions, as N. by E., N. N. E., N. E. by N., N. E., N. E. by E., E. N. E., E. by N., E. by S., etc. — **to the point**, appropriate; pertinent; apt; as, his address was short and *to the point*. — *v. t.* **1.** To punctuate; as, to *point* a composition. **2.** To furnish with a point or points; as, to *point* a dart; also, to give point or force to, as to a remark; as, to *point* a moral. **3.** To fill up joints of (a wall). **4.** To indicate the position or direction of, as with the finger; indicate; — esp. with *out*. **5.** To indicate (game) by a fixed look and position; — said of certain dogs. **6.** To direct (at, to, or upon); aim; as, to *point* a gun. — *v. i.* **1.** To direct something, as a finger, at an object; also, to hint (at); allude (to); — with *at* or *to*. **2.** To point game. **3.** To face; look; aim; as, his action *pointed* toward revolt.

point'-blank' (point'blăngk'), *adv.* In a point-blank manner. — *a.* **1.** Aimed directly toward

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the mark; as, a *point-blank* shot. **2.** Direct; unqualified; as, a *point-blank* denial.

point'ed (poin'tĕd), *a.* [4] **1.** Having a point or points. **2.** Sharp, direct, or pithy; terse; as, *pointed* wit. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

point'er (-tẽr), *n.* **1.** One that points or points out; as: **a** The hand of a timepiece, etc. **b** An item of private information; a hint. *Colloq.*

Pointer.

2. One of a breed of hunting dogs that point game. **3.** *pl.* [*cap.*] Two stars in the Great Bear, the line between which points nearly to the North Star.

point'less (point'lĕs), *a.* [4] Without a point. — Syn. Blunt, dull, witless, inane. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

poise (poiz), *n.* **1.** State of being balanced; balance. **2.** The bearing or carriage of the body or head. **3.** Suspension of motion due to exact balance. — *v. t.* [1] To make steady or stable; balance. — *v. i.* To hang or be held in equilibrium.

poi'son (poi'z'n), *n.* **1.** Any agent which, introduced into the animal organism, may produce a morbid, noxious, or deadly effect. **2.** That which taints or destroys moral purity or character. — Syn. Venom, virus. — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To infect or impregnate with poison; as, to *poison* an arrow. **2.** To injure or kill by poison; as, to *poison* a person or a wound. **3.** To corrupt; vitiate; pervert; as, slander *poisoned* his mind. — **-er**, *n.* [8].

Poison Ivy.

poison ivy. Any of several American sumacs with trifoliolate leaves, greenish flowers, and white berries, the herbage being poisonous to the touch.

poison oak. **1.** Poison sumac. **2.** Poison ivy.

poi'son-ous (poi'z'n-ŭs), *a.* [4] Having the qualities or effects of poison; venomous. — **-ly**, *adv.*

poison sumac *or* **sumach.** A poisonous shrub growing in swamps, with greenish flowers succeeded by greenish white berries.

Poison Sumac.

poke (pōk), *n.* A coarse American herb with white flowers and purple poisonous berries.

poke, *v. t.* [1] **1.** To prod with something pointed; hence, to push or thrust, or to make thus; as, to *poke* holes in cloth. **2.** To thrust forward, esp. obtrusively. — *v. i.* **1.** To thrust or push; as, to *poke* with a stick. **2.** To go prying; grope; also, to idle; dawdle; as, to *poke* about. — *n.* **1.** A poking; thrust; nudge. **2.** A yoke with a pole pointing forward, to keep an animal from leaping, or breaking through, fences.

poke, *n.* A projecting brim or front of a woman's bonnet; a bonnet (**poke bonnet**) with such a brim.

pok'er (pōk'ẽr), *n.* That which pokes or is used in poking, as a metal rod used in stirring a fire.

pok'er, *n.* A gambling game at cards.

poke'weed' (pōk'wēd'), *n.* The poke.

pok'y (-ĭ), *a.* [3] Slow; dull; petty.

Po'land-er (pō'lăn-dẽr), *n.* A Pole.

po'lar (-lăr), *a.* Of or pertaining to a pole, as of the earth or of a magnet; lying near, or proceeding from, one of the poles; as, *polar* regions; *polar* winds; as: **a** Likened to a pole of the earth in position, or to the polestar as a guide. **b** Likened to the poles of a magnet; opposite in action. — **polar bear,** a large white bear of arctic regions.

Po-la'ris (pō-lā'rĭs), *n.* The North Star.

po-lar'i-ty (pō-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** That quality or condition in virtue of which a body exhibits opposite, or contrasted, properties or powers, in opposite, or contrasted, parts or directions; polarization. **2.** Particular state (positive or negative) with reference to the two poles or to polarization.

po'lar-i-za'tion (pō'lăr-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of polarizing; state of being polarized, or of having poles. **2.** *Elec.* An effect produced on the electrodes of a cell by the deposition on them of the gases liberated by the current.

po'lar-ize (pō'lăr-īz), *v. t.* [1] To give polarity to; bring into a state of polarization.

pole (pōl), *n.* **1.** Either extremity of an axis of a sphere, esp. of the earth's axis. See POLE, in *Proper Names in Appendix.* **2.** *Physics.* One of the opposite or contrasted parts in which certain forces are manifested, as in a magnet or battery.

pole, *n.* **1.** A long, slender piece of wood. **2.** A measure of length or surface; a rod. — *v. t.* [1] To act on with a pole, as in pushing a boat.

Pole, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Poland.

pole'cat' (-kăt'), *n.* **1.** A European carnivore of which the ferret is a variety. **2.** A skunk. *U. S.*

po-lem'ic (pō-lĕm'ĭk), *a.* [4] Of, pertaining to, or involving, controversy; controversial; as, *polemic* theology. — *n.* **1.** A controversialist; disputant. **2.** A polemic argument or controversy.

po-lem'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] Polemic.

po-lem'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Art or practice of disputation or controversy, esp. of religious controversy.

pole'star' (pōl'stär'), *n.* **1.** The North Star. **2.** A guide; a controlling principle; also, a lodestar.

po-lice' (pō-lēs'), *n.* **1.** The department of government charged with enforcement of the laws and maintenance of public order, etc. **2.** [*Commonly a collective pl.*] The body of civil officials and officers in this department. — *v. t.* [1] To protect or keep in order by or as by police.

po-lice'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN** (-mĕn). A member of a body of police; a constable.

pol'i-cy (pŏl'ĭ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-CIES** (-sĭz). **1.** Wisdom in managing affairs; shrewdness; as, the *policy* of such a course is doubtful. **2.** Procedure based on material interest; worldly wisdom; as, he allowed *policy* to outweigh honor. **3.** A settled or definite course or principle of procedure or conduct; as, the *policy* of the government.

pol'i-cy, *n.* **1.** A certificate of insurance. **2.** A method of gambling by betting on a lottery.

pol'i-o-my'e-li'tis (pŏl'ĭ-ō-mī'ē-lī'tĭs), *n. Med.* Inflammation of the gray matter of the spinal cord, esp. an infectious form chiefly attacking children, and causing motor paralysis.

Pol'ish (pō'lĭsh), *a.* Of or pert. to Poland or its inhabitants. — *n.* The language of the Poles.

pol'ish (pŏl'ĭsh), *v. t.* **1.** To make smooth and glossy, usually by friction; as, to *polish* glass. **2.** To make elegant, cultured, or polite; refine; as, to *polish* manners. — **pol'ish-er**, *n.* [8].

Syn. POLISH, BURNISH, FURBISH. To polish is to make smooth or glossy by friction; fig., the word implies refinement, esp. by the removal of social roughness or crudeness; to burnish is to polish (esp. metal), commonly with something hard and smooth; to furbish is to rub or brush (something) until it looks bright or new; as, a *polished* mirror, manner, gentleman; *burnished* steel; to *furbish* up one's weapons; to *furbish* up one's Greek. — *v. i.* To become polished. — *n.* **1.** Act or proc-

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ess of polishing. **2.** A smooth, glossy surface; a luster. **3.** Refinement; elegance; as, a man or *polish*. **4.** Anything used to produce a gloss.

po-lite' (pŏ-līt'), *a.* [3] Marked by refinement or culture; courteous; civil. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

Syn. Polite, as here compared (see CIVIL), applies to that which is characterized by culture or refinement; gentle suggests good or honorable birth; as, *polite* society; *gentle* breeding. Genteel now commonly implies affectation of fineness or gentility; as, a *genteel* air.

po-lite'ness, *n.* Quality of being polite. — **Syn.** Courtesy, good breeding, refinement, civility.

pol'i-tic (pŏl'ĭ-tĭk), *a.* [4] **1.** Political. *Now Rare*, except in *body politic*. **2.** Sagacious in promoting a policy; hence, wise; prudent; in a bad sense, artful; cunning. **3.** Pertaining to or promoting a policy; as, a *politic* reply.

po-lit'i-cal (pŏ-lĭt'ĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to polity, or politics, or the conduct of government; as, *political* theories. **2.** Having, or conforming to, a polity, or system of government; as, a *political* body. **3.** Having to do with control of the appointment or action of those who govern; as, a *political* party. **4.** Of or pertaining to those who make a business or profession of politics; as, his motives were *political*. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

political economy, economics. — **p. economist**, one versed in, or a student of, political economy.

pol'i-ti'cian (pŏl'ĭ-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* One devoted to politics.

Syn. Politician now commonly implies activity in party politics, esp. with a suggestion of artifice or intrigue; statesman suggests broad-minded and far-seeing sagacity in affairs of state.

pol'i-tic-ly (pŏl'ĭ-tĭk-lĭ), *adv.* With policy.

pol'i-tics (-tĭks), *n.* **1.** The science and art of government. **2.** Direction of the affairs of public policy or of political parties; hence, political affairs, principles, or the like.

pol'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). **1.** Form or constitution of the government of a state, church, etc. **2.** A politically organized community; a state.

pol'ka (pōl'kä), *n.* A round dance of Polish origin, in two-part time; also, the music for it.

poll (pōl), *n.* **1.** The head; skull; esp., the back or back and top of the head, as covered by hair. **2.** A number or aggregate of heads; a list of individuals, as for taxing or voting. **3.** The casting or recording of votes, as of the registered electors; also, the number of such votes cast. **4.** A place for voting; — usually in *pl.* **5.** A poll tax. — *v. t.* **1.** To cut off or cut short the hair, wool, or the like, of; shear; clip; as, to *poll* sheep. **2.** To cut off the top of, as a tree. **3.** To cut off or short the horns of (cattle). **4.** To enroll; receive and register the votes of; as, to *poll* a jury. **5.** To register or deposit, as a vote; also, to call forth, as votes; as, he *polled* a hundred votes.

pol'lack (pŏl'ăk), *n.* Any of several marine fishes of the cod family, valued as food.

pol'lard (-ärd), *n.* **1.** A hornless animal (sheep, cow, etc.). **2.** A tree cut back to the trunk to promote the growth of a dense head of foliage. — *v. t.* To convert into a pollard.

polled (pōld), *a.* **1.** Without horns; as, *polled* cattle. **2.** Pollarded; — said of trees.

pol'len (pŏl'ĕn), *n.* The powdery fertilizing substance formed in the anther of seed plants.

pol'li-na'tion (-ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* *Bot.* The transfer of pollen from the stamens to the pistils.

pol'li-wog (pŏl'ĭ-wŏg), *n.* A tadpole.

pol'lock (pŏl'ŭk). Var. of POLLACK.

poll tax (pōl). A tax of so much per head or person.

pol-lute' (pŏ-lūt'), *v. t.* [1] To make impure; defile; profane. — **pol-lut'er** (-lūt'ẽr), *n.* [8].

pol-lu'tion (pŏ-lū'shŭn), *n.* Act of polluting, or state of being polluted; defilement.

Pol'lux (pŏl'ŭks), *n.* **1.** See DIOSCURI. **2.** A first-magnitude star in the constellation Gemini.

po'lo (pō'lō), *n.* **1.** A game resembling hockey, with the players on horseback. **2.** A similar game played by skaters.

po'lo-naise' (pō'lō-nāz'; pŏl'ō-), *n.* **1.** An article of dress for women, consisting of a waist and drapery in one piece worn over a separate skirt. **2.** A certain Polish dance, or the music for it.

pol-troon' (pŏl-trōōn'), *n.* An arrant coward; craven. — **Syn.** See COWARDLY.

pol-troon'er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Cowardice.

pol'y-an'drous (pŏl'ĭ-ăn'drŭs), *a.* Practicing, or pertaining to, polyandry.

pol'y-an'dry (pŏl'ĭ-ăn'drĭ; pŏl'ĭ-ăn'drĭ), *n.* The possession by a woman of more than one husband at the same time.

Pol'y-deu'ces (-dū'sēz), *n.* See DIOSCURI.

po-lyg'a-la (pŏ-lĭg'ä-lä), *n.* Any of many plants (genus *Polygala*), often having showy flowers.

po-lyg'a-mist (pŏ-lĭg'ä-mĭst), *n.* One who practices polygamy.

po-lyg'a-mous (-mŭs), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or marked by, polygamy. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

po-lyg'a-my (-mĭ), *n.* State, habit, or fact of having plurality of wives or (rarely) husbands at the same time.

pol'y-glot (pŏl'ĭ-glŏt), *a.* **1.** Containing, or made up of, several tongues, or languages; as, a *polyglot* lexicon. **2.** Versed in several languages. — *n.* **1.** One who speaks or writes several languages. **2.** A book, esp. the Scriptures, in several languages.

pol'y-gon (-gŏn), *n.* *Geom.* A figure, generally plane and closed, having many angles, and hence many sides, esp. one of more than four angles.

po-lyg'o-nal (pŏ-lĭg'ŏ-năl), *a.* Having the form of a polygon.

pol'y-he'dral (pŏl'ĭ-hē'drăl), *a.* Having many faces, as a solid; relating to a polyhedron.

pol'y-he'dron (pŏl'ĭ-hē'drŏn), *n.*; *pl.* E. **-DRONS** (-drŏnz), L. **-DRA** (-drä). *Geom.* A figure or solid formed by many faces or planes.

Pol'y-hym'ni-a (-hĭm'nĭ-ä), *n.* *Gr. Myth.* The Muse of oratory and the sacred lyric.

Pol'y-ne'sian (-nē'shăn; -shăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Polynesia or the Polynesians. — *n.* A member of any of several brown races of mankind widespread throughout Oceania.

Pol'y-ni'ces (-nī'sēz), *n.* See ANTIGONE.

pol'y-no'mi-al (-nō'mĭ-ăl), *n.* *Algebra.* An expression of two or more terms, as $a^3 - 2ab + b^3$. — *a.* *Chiefly Math.* Containing many terms.

pol'yp (pŏl'ĭp), *n.* *Zoöl.* An invertebrate having typically a hollow cylindrical body, closed and attached at one end, and opening at the other by a central mouth surrounded by tentacles, as the sea anemone, the coral, etc. See CORAL, *Illust.*

pol'y-pet'al-ous (pŏl'ĭ-pĕt'ăl-ŭs), *a.* *Bot.* Having the petals separate or not united.

Pol'y-phe'mus (-fē'mŭs), *n.* *Gr. Myth.* A Cyclops who imprisoned Ulysses and his companions in a cave and devoured two of the company daily, until Ulysses made him drunk and blinded him.

pol'y-pus (pŏl'ĭ-pŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-PI** (-pī). A kind of tumor of the mucous membrane, as in the nose.

pol'y-syl-lab'ic (-sĭ-lăb'ĭk) } *a.* Having, or
pol'y-syl-lab'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } marked by, polysyllables; esp., having more than three syllables.

pol'y-syl'la-ble (-sĭl'ä-b'l), *n.* A polysyllabic word.

pol'y-tech'nic (-tĕk'nĭk), *a.* Pertaining to many arts and sciences; — applied esp. to schools.

pol'y-the-ism (pŏl'ĭ-thē-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine of, or belief in, a plurality of gods.

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pol'y-the-ist (-ĭst), *n.* A believer in polytheism.
pol'y-the-is'tic, *a.* Of or pertaining to polytheism.
pol'y-zo'an (-zō'ăn), *n.* One of a class of aquatic animals which usually form attached colonies.
pom'ace (pŭm'ĭs), *n.* Substance of apples crushed in cider making; anything crushed to a pulp.
po-ma'ceous (pō-mā'shŭs), *a.* **1.** Of the nature of a pome. **2.** Of or pertaining to apples.
po-made' (pō-mād'; -mäd'), *n.* Scented ointment.
po-ma'tum (pō-mā'tŭm), *n.* Pomade.
pome (pōm), *n. Bot.* The characteristic fruit of the apple family.
pome-gran'ate (pŏm-grăn'ăt), *n.* The fruit of a certain tropical Asiatic tree, resembling the orange, but having a crimson pulp; also, the tree.
Pom'er-a'ni-an (pŏm'ĕr-ā'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Pomerania, a province of Prussia. — *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Pomerania. **2.** One of a breed of small dogs, with long silky hair.
pom'mel (pŭm'ĕl), *n.* **1.** A knob, as on the hilt of a sword or the like. **2.** The knoblike protuberance at the front and top of a saddlebow. — *v. t.* [7] To beat soundly, as with the pommel of a sword; hence, to beat with the fists.
po'me-log'i-cal (pō'mĕ-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to pomology.
po-mol'o-gist (pō-mŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* An expert in pomology; a grower of fruits.
po-mol'o-gy (pō-mŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Science and practice of fruit growing.
pomp (pŏmp), *n.* **1.** A show of magnificence; sometimes, esp. in the *pl.*, vain display. **2.** A procession marked by magnificent display. — **Syn.** Pageantry, splendor, state. See PARADE.
pom'pa-dour (pŭm'pa-dōor; *colloq.* -dŏr), *n.* A mode of dressing the hair.
Pom-pe'ian (pŏm-pē'yăn; -ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Pompeii, a town of Campania, Italy, buried by ashes from Mt. Vesuvius, A. D. 79.
pom'pon (pŏm'pŏn), *n.* An ornamental ball, as of ribbon or feathers, for women's costume; also, the round tuft on a soldier's or a sailor's cap, etc.
pom-pos'i-ty (pŏm-pŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Pompous quality.
pom'pous (pŏm'pŭs), *a.* [4] Marked by excessive self-importance; pretentious; inflated. — **Syn.** See OSTENTATIOUS. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
pon'cho (pŏn'chō), *n.; pl.* -CHOS (-chōz). A kind of cloak like a blanket with a slit for the head.
pond (pŏnd), *n.* A small body of still water.
pon'der (pŏn'dĕr), *v. t. & i.* To weigh in the mind; deliberate; meditate. — **pon'der-er**, *n.* [8].
pon'der-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* [4] Capable of being weighed; having weight.
pon'der-os'i-ty (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being ponderous.
pon'der-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Heavy; weighty; massive. **2.** Heavy in spirit; dull; as, a *ponderous* style. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
pone (pōn), *n.* A kind of johnnycake. *U. S.*
pon-gee' (pŏn-jē'; pŏn'jē'), *n.* A thin soft fabric of undyed silk from India or China; also, a dyed silk fabric of similar weave and texture.
pon'iard (pŏn'yărd), *n.* A kind of dagger.
pon'ti-fex (pŏn'tĭ-fĕks), *n.; pl.* PONTIFICES (pŏn-tĭf'ĭ-sēz). A high priest; pontiff.
pon'tiff (-tĭf), *n.* **1.** A high priest. **2.** A bishop; esp., the Pope.
pon-tif'i-cal (pŏn-tĭf'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a pontiff; esp., papal. — *n. pl.* The vestments and other insignia of a pontiff. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].
pon-tif'i-cate (-kāt), *n.* State, office, or term of office of a pontiff.
Pon'ti-us Pi'late (pŏn'shĭ-ŭs; -shŭs; pī'lāt). Roman procurator under whom Jesus was crucified.
pon-toon' (pŏn-tōōn'), *n.* A pontoon.
pon-toon' (pŏn-tōōn'), *n.* A flat-bottomed boat; esp., *Mil.*, a boat or float used as one of the supports of a temporary bridge (**pontoon bridge**).
po'ny (pō'nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). A small horse; esp., a horse of any of certain small stocky breeds.
poo'dle (pōō'd'l), *n.* One of a breed of very intelligent medium-sized dogs with thick, curly hair.
pooh (pōō; pōōh), *interj.* Pshaw! nonsense!
pooh'-pooh' (-pōō'), *v. t.* To make light of.
pool (pōōl), *n.* **1.** A small body of (usually) fresh water; also, a reservoir. **2.** A puddle.
pool, *n.* **1.** The stake played for in certain games. **2.** A kind of billiards. **3.** In a joint gambling venture, the total amount staked; also, sometimes, the combination of persons in such a venture. **4.** A combination of the interests or property of different persons made to further a joint undertaking; also, the persons. — *v. t.* To contribute to a common fund, on the basis of a mutual division of profits or losses; as, the companies *pooled* their traffic. — *v. i.* To combine with others in a pool.
poop (pōōp), *n. Naut.* **a** The stern of a vessel. *Now Rare.* **b** A deck above the spar, or open, deck abaft the mizzen, sometimes over a cabin.
poor (pōor), *a.* [3] **1.** Wanting in money or goods; needy. **2.** Destitute of some normal or desirable quality; as: **a** Scanty; inadequate; as, a *poor crop.* **b** Lean; emaciated; as, a *poor* horse. **c** Feeble; as, *poor* health. Also, mean-spirited; as, a *poor* creature without pride. **d** Not good, as in quality; inferior; as, *poor* cloth; *poor* work. **e** Barren; — said of land. **f** Unfavorable; unfortunate; as, a *poor* business. **g** Wanting in elegance; as, *poor* surroundings. **3.** Worthy of pity or sympathy. *Colloq.* — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
poor'house' (pōor'hous'), *n.* A dwelling house for paupers kept at public expense; an almshouse.
pop (pŏp), *n.* **1.** A small sharp explosive report; as, to go off with a *pop.* **2.** A shot from a firearm. **3.** An effervescing beverage, usually not intoxicating; as, ginger *pop.* — *v. i.;* POPPED (pŏpt); POP'PING. **1.** To make a pop, or sharp, quick sound; as, the muskets *popped* away. **2.** To go, enter, or issue forth, with a quick, sudden movement; — with *in, out, upon, off*, etc. **3.** To burst open with a pop, esp. when heated; as, this corn *pops* well. **4.** To shoot with a firearm; as, *popping* at birds. — *v. t.* **1.** To thrust, push, or put, suddenly; as, he *popped* out his head. **2.** To cause to pop, or burst open, by heat; as, to *pop* corn. — *adv.* Like a pop; suddenly.
pop corn. Corn, or maize, of a kind that pops readily; also, the corn when popped.
popo (pŏp), *n.* [*Often cap., esp. when used of a particular pope.*] The (or a) bishop of Rome, the head of the Roman Catholic Church.
pope'dom (-dŭm), *n.* Papacy.
pope'ry (pōp'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* Papal doctrines and practices; — used opprobriously.
pop'gun' (pŏp'gŭn'), *n.* A toy gun which shoots, with a popping noise, by compression of air.
pop'in-jay (-ĭn-jā), *n.* A person likened to a parrot, as a talkative coxcomb.
pop'ish (pōp'ĭsh), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Roman Catholic Church; — used opprobriously.
pop'lar (pŏp'lăr), *n.* Any of certain quick-growing trees with handsome foliage. See TREES, *Illust.*
pop'lin (-lĭn), *n.* A corded fabric, usually of silk and worsted, used esp. for women's dresses.
pop'per (pŏp'ĕr), *n.* One that pops.
pop'py (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -PIES (-ĭz). Any of various species of bristly-hairy herbs with showy flowers.
pop'u-lace (pŏp'ū-lās), *n.* The common people.
pop'u-lar (pŏp'ū-lăr), *a.* [4] **1.** Of or pertaining to the common people; as, *popular* government.

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2. Suitable to the public in general; as: **a** Easy to understand; plain; as, a *popular* lecture. **b** Adapted to the means of the common people; hence, cheap; as, *popular* prices. **3.** Beloved or approved by the people; as, a *popular* leader.

pop'u-lar'i-ty (pŏp'ū-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being popular, esp. with the people at large.

pop'u-lar-i-za'tion (-lär-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of making popular.

pop'u-lar-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.* [1] To make popular.

pop'u-lar-ly, *adv.* In a popular manner.

pop'u-late (pŏp'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [1] To inhabit or furnish with inhabitants; to people.

pop'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The number of people of a country or section. **2.** Act or process of populating.

Pop'u-list (pŏp'ū-lĭst), *n. U. S. Politics.* A member of the "People's party."

Pop'u-lis'tic (-lĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, an American political party, "People's Party," formed in 1891.

pop'u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [4] Abounding in people; thickly inhabited. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

por'ce-lain (pôr'sĕ-lĭn; pôrs'lĭn), *n.* A fine, white, earthenware; — called also *china*, or *chinaware*.

porch (pôrch), *n.* **1.** A covered entrance to a building, commonly projecting from the main wall with a separate roof. **2.** A veranda. *Local, U. S.*

por'cine (pôr'sĭn; -sīn), *a.* [4] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, swine.

por'cu-pine (-kū-pin), *n.* Any of certain rodents having sharp, erectile spines or quills.

pore (pōr), *v. i.* [1] To look or gaze intently, esp. in reading; also, to meditate or ponder intently; — usually with *over*; as, to *pore* over a book.

pore, *n.* A minute opening, as in the skin.

por'gy (pôr'gĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-gĭz). The scup, or any of several other marine food fishes.

pork (pōrk), *n.* The flesh of swine, used for food.

pork'er (pōr'kĕr), *n.* A swine, esp. if fattened.

pork'y, *a.* [3] Of, pertaining to, or like, pork.

po-ros'i-ty (pō-rŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being porous. **2.** A pore.

po'rous (pō'rŭs), *a.* [4] Full of pores; having minute spaces through which fluids may pass; as, *porous* earthenware. — **po'rous-ness**, *n.* [8].

por'phy-ry (pôr'fĭ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). An igneous rock, dark red or purple in color, variegated by white crystals, as of feldspar.

por'poise (pôr'pŭs), *n.* **1.** Any of various small gregarious cetaceans, five to eight feet long. **2.** Popularly, either of two kinds of dolphin.

por'ridge (pŏr'ĭj), *n.* A broth or thin pudding made by boiling meal or legumes in water or milk.

por'rin-ger (-ĭn-jĕr), *n.* A dish, as a bowl or cup, from which porridge, broth, etc., may be eaten.

port (pōrt), *n.* A strong wine, usually dark red, originally from Portugal.

port, *n.* **1.** A harbor; haven. **2.** In commerce, a place to which vessels may resort to discharge or receive cargo. — **port of entry**, any place where foreign goods may be introduced for import.

port, *n.* **1.** A gate; portal. *Archaic.* **2.** *Naut.* A porthole, esp., one through which cannon may be discharged; also, the cover for a porthole. **3.** *Mechanics.* An opening for inlet or outlet of a fluid.

port, *n.* Carriage; bearing; demeanor.

port, *n.* *Naut.* The left side of a vessel (looking from the stern toward the bow). Also used adjectively. — *v. t.* *Naut.* To turn or put to the port side of a vessel; — used mainly of the helm.

port'a-bil'i-ty (pôr'tă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being portable.

port'a-ble (pôr'tă-b'l), *a.* [4] Capable of being borne; easily transported.

por'tage (pōr'tĭj), *n.* Act or process of carrying, esp. boats, goods, etc., overland between navigable waters; also, the route traversed.

por'tal (-tăl), *n.* A door, gate, or entrance.

port-cul'lis (pôrt-kŭl'ĭs), *n.* A grating at the gateway of a fortress, to be let down to prevent entrance.

Porte (pōrt), *n.* The Ottoman court; the government of the Turkish empire.

‖ **porte'-co'chère'** (pôrt'kō'shâr'), *n.* [F.] **1.** A large gateway allowing vehicles to drive into a court. **2.** Erroneously, a carriage porch. *U. S.*

‖ **porte'mon'naie'** (pôrt'mō'nĕ'; *Anglicized* pôrt'mŭn'ĭ), *n.* [F.] A small pocketbook or purse.

por-tend' (pôr-tĕnd'), *v. t.* To indicate (events, etc.) as in the future; foretoken; — now esp. of unfavorable signs. — **Syn.** See FORETELL.

por'tent (pôr'tĕnt), *n.* That which portends; esp., that which portends evil; omen.

por-ten'tous (pôr-tĕn'tŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Of or pertaining to a portent. **2.** Prodigious; as, a *portentous* effort. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

por'ter (pōr'tĕr), *n.* **1.** A doorkeeper. **2.** An attendant on a sleeping car or parlor car. *U. S.*

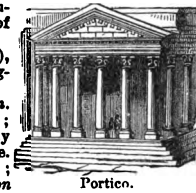
por'ter, *n.* **1.** A carrier; one who carries luggage, etc., for hire. **2.** A kind of dark heavy beer.

por'ter-age (-ĕj), *n.* Work or charge of a porter.

port-fo'li-o (pôrt-fō'lĭ-ō; -fōl'yō), *n.* **1.** A portable case for holding loose papers, prints, etc. **2.** The office and functions of a minister of state.

port'hole' (pōrt'hōl'), *n.* *Naut.* **1.** An opening in a vessel's side; a port. **2.** An opening in a wall or the like; esp., a loophole through which to shoot.

por'ti-co (pôr'tĭ-kō), *n.*; *pl.* -COES or COS (-kōz). *Arch.* A colonnade, usually at an entrance of a building.



Portico.

‖ **por'tière'** (pôr'tyâr'), *n.* [F.] A curtain hanging at a doorway.

por'tion (pôr'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A part of anything; an amount or quantity less than the whole. **2.** An allotted part; share; as, man's *portion* is to die. — **Syn.** See PART. — *v. t.* **1.** To divide into portions. **2.** To endow with a portion; as, he *portioned* his daughter. — **-less** (-lĕs), *a.* [8].

port'li-ness (pôrt'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* [8] Quality or state of being portly.

port'ly (pôrt'lĭ), *a.* [3] Having a dignified port or bearing; imposing; stout. — **Syn.** See STOUT.

port-man'teau (pôrt-măn'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TEAUS (-tōz), -TEAUX (-tōz). An oblong traveling bag or case, hinged so that it opens like a book. *Chiefly Brit.*

por'trait (pōr'trăt), *n.* A pictorial representation of a person, esp. of the face; a likeness, esp. one from life; — often fig.; as, a *portrait* in words.

por'trai-ture (-trā-tūr), *n.* Act, practice, or art of making portraits; portraying; portrayal.

por-tray' (pôr-trā'), *v. t.* **1.** To represent by drawing, painting, etc.; delineate; depict. **2.** To describe in words; represent dramatically. — **-er**, *n.*

por-tray'al (-ăl), *n.* Act, process, or result of portraying; esp., verbal or graphic description.

por'tress (pôr'trĕs), *n.* A female doorkeeper.

Por'tu-guese (pôr'tū-gēz; -gēs), *a.* Of or pertaining to Portugal or its inhabitants. — *n.* **1.** *sing. & pl.* One of the people, or the people, of Portugal. **2.** The Portuguese language.

por'tu-la'ca (pôr'tū-lā'kă; -lăk'ă), *n.* *Bot.* Any of a genus of succulent herbs including purslane.

pose (pōz), *v. t.* [1] To puzzle; nonplus.

pose, *v. t.* **1.** To lay down; propound; as, to *pose* a claim. **2.** To place in a fixed position; arrange

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posture and drapery of; as, to *pose* a model.—*v. t.* To assume a studied attitude; affect a certain character. — *n.* Attitude of a person, esp. as assumed for effect. — Syn. See POSITION.

Po-sei'don (pō-sī'dŭn), *n. Gr. Myth.* God of the sea, a son of Cronus and Rhea. He is also god of horses. His attributes include the dolphin, the horse, and the trident. See NEPTUNE.

pos'er (pōz'ẽr), *n.* That which poses, or puzzles.

pos'er, *n.* One who poses for effect.

po-si'tion (pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Manner or place in which anything is placed or disposed. Hence: a Manner of viewing something; mental attitude; as, to define one's *position*. b Station; hence, proper place; as, the *position* of a post. c Relative place or standing; as, a man of *position;* hence, employment; place; as, to lose one's *position*.

Syn. POSITION, POSTURE, ATTITUDE, POSE. Position denotes the way in which a thing is placed or disposed, esp. as to other things; posture emphasizes the disposition of the parts of the body as to each other; attitude is *posture* esp. as unconsciously expressive or intentionally assumed; a pose is an attitude, esp. as assumed for effect; as, his stooping *position;* an undignified *posture;* an *attitude* of defense; the *pose* of an artist's model.

pos'i-tive (pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [4] **1.** Definitely or formally laid down or imposed; hence, explicit; definite; also, *Colloq.*, downright; absolute; as, a *positive* promise. **2.** Confident; certain; sometimes, overconfident; as, he is too *positive*. **3.** Having reality; real; actual; concrete; — opposed to *negative;* as, a *positive* voice in legislation. **4.** *Math.* Numerically greater than zero; plus; not negative. **5.** Designating, or pertaining to, the electricity (positive electricity) induced in glass when rubbed with silk, as distinguished from the (so-called *negative*) electricity of the silk. **6.** *Photog.* Corresponding with the original in position of lights and shades; — opposed to *negative*. **7.** *Gram.* Designating, or pertaining to, the degree denoted by an adjective or adverb in its simple form. — Syn. See SURE. — *n.* That which is positive; as: a *Gram.* The positive degree, or a form denoting it. b A positive quantity, electrode, picture, etc. — **pos'i-tive-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **pos'i-tive-ness**, *n.* [8].

pos'se (pŏs'ē), *n.* A company; force; esp., a body (called in full posse comitatus) of inhabitants summoned by the sheriff to his aid.

pos-sess' (pō-zĕs'), *v. t.* **1.** To have and hold as property; own. **2.** To have as a property, attribute, etc.; have; as, to *possess* information. **3.** To gain; seize; win; as, the invaders *possessed* the fortress. **4.** To keep in control; — said of one's self, one's feelings, etc.; as, *possess* yourself under all trials. **5.** To enter into and influence powerfully; as, he was *possessed* with rage. **6.** To put in possession; make the owner or holder of; as, he is *possessed* of wealth. — Syn. See HAVE.

pos-ses'sion (pō-zĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or state of possessing; fact or state of being possessed. **2.** Thing possessed; *pl.*, property; wealth.

pos-ses'sive (-zĕs'ĭv), *a. Gram.* Designating, or pertaining to, the case (possessive case), denoting ownership, origin, etc., or a pronoun or construction, as with *of*, having the same force; designating the relation so denoted. — *n.* The possessive case, or a word in that case, as, *Homer's, his*, etc.

pos-ses'sor (-ẽr), *n.* One who possesses; owner.

pos'set (pŏs'ĕt), *n.* A beverage of hot milk curdled as by ale, wine, etc., often with spices, etc.

pos'si-bil'i-ty (pŏs'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being possible. **2.** That which is possible.

pos'si-ble (pŏs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being or becoming; potential; as, a bud is a *possible* flower; — contrasted with *actual*. **2.** Not contrary to the nature of things; free to happen or not; as, it is *possible* that the card turned will be black; — contrasted with *necessary* and *impossible*. **3.** That may be true; as, it is *possible* that he will consent; — contrasted with *certain*. — **-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.* [8].

Syn. POSSIBLE, PRACTICABLE, FEASIBLE. That is possible which may, given the proper conditions, exist or occur; that is practicable which may be accomplished by available means; feasible applies to plans or designs that may be readily carried out; but *practicable* and *feasible* are often interchanged; as, wireless telegraphy has been shown to be not only *possible*, but *practicable;* wireless telephony is not so *feasible*.

post (pōst), *n.* **1.** *Mil.* The station or patrol of a soldier or sentry. **2.** A station; position, place, or office, esp. one assigned; as, a *post* of duty. **3.** The place at which a body of troops is stationed, or the troops there. **4.** A trading station or settlement. — Syn. See OFFICE. — *v. t.* To station; place.

post, *n.* A mail or the mail. *Chiefly British.* — *v. i.* To travel with post horses; hence, to hasten. — *v. t.* **1.** To dispatch by the post; mail. **2.** *Bookkeeping.* To transfer (an entry or item), as from journal or daybook to ledger; also, to enter (an item) in a book. **3.** To inform; as, he is well *posted*. *Colloq.* — *adv.* With post horses; hence, at full speed.

post, *n.* A piece of timber, metal, or the like, fixed firmly upright, esp. as a support; pillar. — *v. t.* **1.** To affix to a post, wall, etc.; placard; as, to *post* a notice. **2.** To publish or advertise by or as by the use of a placard; as, to *post* one for cowardice. **3.** To enter (a name) on a posted list; as, to *post* an overdue ship. **4.** To placard, as a wall.

post'age (pōs'tĭj), *n.* Charge for conveyance of anything by public post.

postage stamp. A government stamp to be put on articles sent by mail, in payment of postage.

post'al (pōs'tăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the post office or mail service. — **postal card.** a A card, with postage stamp printed on it. b = POST CARD, 2.

post card, *or* **post'card'**, *n.* **1.** A postal card. *British.* **2.** A private card admitted to the mails when bearing an adhesive postage stamp.

post chaise. A carriage for traveling post.

post'date' (pōst'dāt'), *v. t.* [1] To date after the real time, or time of making, as a check.

post'er (pōs'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who posts bills. **2.** A bill or placard often decorative.

pos-te'ri-or (pŏs-tē'rĭ-ẽr), *a.* **1.** Coming after another; later; as, Milton was *posterior* to Chaucer; — opposed to *prior*. **2.** Situated behind or toward the hinder end; hinder; as, the *posterior* legs of an insect; — opposed to *anterior*.

Syn. POSTERIOR, REAR, HIND, HINDER, BACK. Posterior is the formal or technical term for that which is either later in time (opposed to *prior*) or situated behind (opposed to *anterior*). Rear belongs esp. to military usage, or refers esp. to structures, vehicles, etc.; as, the *rear* guard, *rear* wall. Hind (opposed to *front, fore*) designates the member or pair in the rear; as, the *hind* wheels; the *hind* legs of a horse. Hinder is equivalent to *hind* or (in nontechnical use) *posterior;* as, the *hinder* part of the brain. Back applies to that which is thought of as behind, remote, or interior or subsidiary; as, *back* stairs.

— *n. pl.* The buttocks.

pos-te'ri-or'i-ty (-ŏr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being later or subsequent; — opposed to *priority*.

pos-ter'i-ty (-tĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Descendants; — contrasted with *ancestry*. **2.** Future generations.

pos'tern (pōs'tẽrn), *n.* A back door or gate; a private entrance or way. *Obsolescent.*

post-grad'u-ate (pōst-grăd'ū-ĕt), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, studies pursued after graduation. — *n.* A student pursuing such studies.

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post'haste' (pōst'hāst'), *adv. & a.* With great speed; very hastily; speedy.

post'hu-mous (pŏs'tŭ-mŭs; pŏst'hū-mŭs), *a.* **1.** Born after the death of the father, as a son. **2.** Published after the death of the author, as a book. **3.** Being, arising, or continuing after one's death; as, *posthumous* fame.

pos-til'lion (pŏs-tĭl'yŭn), *n.* One who rides the near horse of the first pair, or of a pair, drawing a coach or chaise, to act as a guide or driver.

pos-til'lion. Var. of POSTILION.

post'lude (pōst'lūd), *n. Music.* A voluntary (esp. an organ voluntary) at the end of a service.

post'man (pōst'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN. One who carries letters, etc.; a letter carrier.

post'mark' (-märk'), *n.* Any mark officially put on mail, as the date or the cancellation. — *v. t.* To put a postmark on.

post'mas'ter (-más'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One in charge of a post office. **2.** One who supplies post horses.

post'me-rid'i-an (-mẽ-rĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Coming after the sun has passed the meridian; of the afternoon.

‖ **post me-ri'di-em** (mẽ-rĭd'ĭ-ĕm). [L.] After noon. Abbr. *P. M.* or *p. m.*

post'mis'tress, *n.* Mistress of a post office.

‖ **post mor'tem** (môr'tĕm). [L.] After death.

post'-mor'tem, *a.* **1.** Occurring or made after death, as an examination of a body. **2.** Of or pertaining to a post-mortem examination. — *n.* A post-mortem examination.

post-na'tal (-nā'tăl), *a.* Subsequent to birth.

post office. **1.** A government system or department for forwarding mail matter. **2.** An office under governmental superintendence where mail is received and distributed.

post'paid' (pōst'pād'), *a.* With postage prepaid.

post-pone' (pōst-pōn'), *v. t.* [1] To defer to a future or later time; put off. — **Syn.** See DEFER.

post-pone'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of postponing.

post'script (pōst'skrĭpt), *n.* A paragraph added to a letter after it is concluded; an addition appended to a completed book or composition.

pos'tu-late (pŏs'tŭ-lāt), *n.* **1.** Something assumed as a basis of reasoning. A condition; an essential preliminary. —(-lāt), *v. t.* [1] To affirm without proof; assume.

Syn. POSTULATE, ASSUME. To **assume** is to take for granted as the basis of argument; to **postulate** is formally to state an assumption without proof.

pos'ture (pŏs'tŭr), *n.* **1.** Relative arrangement of the parts of anything, esp. the body; bearing; *Fine Arts*, attitude; pose. **2.** State or situation; as, the *posture* of affairs. — **Syn.** See POSITION. — *v. t.* [1] To put into, or cause to assume, a posture. — *v. i.* To pose. — **pos'tur-er** (-tŭr-ẽr), *n.* [8].

po'sy (pō'zĭ), *n.; pl.* -SIES (-zĭz). **1.** A brief sentiment or motto. *Archaic.* **2.** A flower; bouquet; nosegay. *Archaic or Colloq.*

pot (pŏt), *n.* **1.** A metallic or earthen vessel of rounded form, variously used. **2.** A pot (vessel) with its contents; hence, the quantity contained in a pot. — *v. t.;* POT'TED; -TING. **1.** To place in or as in a pot or pots; as, to *pot* plants. **2.** To shoot for the pot, that is, for cooking. Cf. POT-HUNTER. **3.** To secure; win; bag. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* To take a pot shot or shots; shoot. *Colloq.*

po'ta-ble (pō'tà-b'l), *a.* [4] Drinkable. — *n.* In *pl.:* Something drinkable.

pot'ash' (pŏt'ăsh'), *n.* Potassium carbonate. Crude potash purified is *pearlash.*

po-tas'si-um (pŏ-tăs'ĭ-ŭm), *n. Chem.* A soft, light, silver-white metal of the alkali group, abundant but always occurring combined.

potassium carbonate. *Chem.* A white salt, forming an alkaline solution, made from wood ashes, etc., and used in making soap, glass, etc.

po-ta'tion (pō-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A drinking; draft. **2.** A drink; beverage.

po-ta'to (-tō), *n.; pl.* -TOES (-tōz). **1.** The sweet potato. **2.** The edible starchy tuber of an American plant of the nightshade family; also, the plant.

potato beetle. The potato bug.

potato bug. A black-and-yellow striped beetle which feeds on the leaves of the potato.

po'tence (pō'tĕns), *n.* Potency.

po'ten-cy (pō'tĕn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Quality or state of being potent; power; efficiency; capability.

po'tent (pō'tĕnt), *a.* [4] Having great power; mighty; powerful. — **Syn.** Strong, able, forcible, efficacious.

po'ten-tate (-tĕn-tāt), *n.* One who possesses great power or sway, as a monarch.

po-ten'tial (pō-tĕn'shăl), *a.* **1.** Existing in possibility only; latent; as, a *potential* hero. **2.** *Gram.* Expressive of possibility; as, the *potential* mood. **potential mood,** *Gram.*, a verbal form or phrase used to express possibility, liberty, power, by the use of *may, can, might, could, would,* or *should;* as, I *may go;* he *can write.* — *n.* **1.** A possibility; potentiality. **2.** *Gram.* The potential mood. **3.** *Elec.* The degree of electrification as referred to some standard.

po-ten'ti-al'i-ty (-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Potential quality or state: **a** Potency. **b** Possibility, not actuality; also, an instance of this.

po-ten'tial-ly, *adv.* In a potential manner.

po'tent-ly, *adv.* In a potent manner.

poth'er (pŏth'ẽr), *n.* Bustle; bother. — *v. t.* To harass and perplex; fuss; worry.

pot'herb' (pŏt'ûrb'; -hûrb'), *n.* Any plant whose leaves or stems are boiled for food, as spinach.

pot'hook' (-hŏŏk'), *n.* **1.** An **S**-shaped hook for hanging pots and kettles over an open fire. **2.** A written character curved like a pothook.

pot'house' (pŏt'hous'), *n.* An alehouse.

pot'hunt'er (-hŭn'tẽr), *n.* A hunter who shoots anything that will help to fill his bag, without regard to the rules of sport. — **-hunt'ing,** *n. & a.*

po'tion (pō'shŭn), *n.* A draft; dose.

Pot'i-phar (pŏt'ĭ-fär), *n. Bible.* Joseph's master.

pot'luck' (-lŭk'), *n.* Whatever may chance to be in the pot, or may be provided for a meal.

pot'pie' (pŏt'pī'), *n.* A meat pie boiled in a pot.

pot'pour'ri' (pō'pōō-rē'), *n.* A medley or mixture.

pot'sherd' (pŏt'shûrd'), *n.* A piece or fragment of a broken earthen pot.

pot shot. A shot fired simply to fill the pot; a shot taken under conditions suggesting such a shot.

pot'tage (pŏt'ăj), *n.* A dish of vegetables, or vegetables and meat; a thick soup.

pot'ter (-ẽr), *n.* One who makes earthen vessels.

pot'ter, *v. i.* Also, and in U. S., usually, **put'ter** (pŭt'ẽr). To trifle; dawdle. — *n.* Act or habit of pottering. — **-er,** *n.* [8].

pot'ter-y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). **1.** A place where earthen vessels are made. **2.** Art of the potter. **3.** Ware made from clay, etc., molded and hardened by heat; esp., the coarser ware so made.

pot'tle (-'l), *n.* **1.** An old measure equal to two quarts. **2.** A pot or tankard of about this capacity.

pouch (pouch), *n.* **1.** A small bag or sack. **2.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* A sac or bag, esp. one for carrying the young; a marsupium.

poul'ter-er (pōl'tẽr-ẽr), *n.* A dealer in poultry.

poul'tice (-tĭs), *n.* A soft composition applied to sores, etc. — *v. t.* [1] To apply a poultice to.

poul'try (pōl'trĭ), *n.* Domestic fowls.

pounce (pouns), *n.* A powder formerly used to keep ink from spreading on paper. — *v. t.* [1].

pounce, *n.* The claw, or talon, of a bird of prey.

pounce, *v. i.* **1.** To swoop down; come down suddenly and seize; — with *on, upon,* or *at.* **2.** To

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spring or come suddenly; as, to *pounce* in front of a person. — *n.* A pouncing; sudden swoop or spring.

pound (pound), *n.* An inclosure for confining stray animals. — *v. t.* To confine in or as in a pound.

pound, *n.*; *pl.* POUNDS (poundz), collectively POUND or POUNDS. **1.** A unit of weight; esp., the *avoirdupois pound* of 7,000 grains (divided into 16 OZ.), or the *troy pound* of 5,760 grains (divided into 12 oz.). Abbr. *lb.*; in plural, *lbs.* **2.** The gold monetary unit of Great Britain, equal to 20 shillings, or $4.8665 U. S. money. Symbol, £.

pound, *v. t.* **1.** To reduce to powder or pulp by beating, as with a pestle. **2.** To strike heavily or repeatedly; beat; pommel. — *v. i.* **1.** To beat; also, to make a sound of heavy blows. **2.** To walk, dance, etc., with heavy steps; as, they *pounded* along the road. — *n.* Act of pounding.

pound'er (-dẽr), *n.* **1.** A thing weighing a pound. **2.** A thing having, or having to do with, a (specified) weight in pounds; as, a twelve-*pounder*, i. e., a cannon firing a twelve-pound shell.

pound'er, *n.* One that pounds.

pour (pōr), *v. t. & i.* To send or issue in or as in a stream or flood; emit, discharge, or escape, freely. — *n.* A pouring; heavy downpour. — **-er**, *n.* [8].

pout (pout), *v. i.* To thrust out the lips, as in sullenness. — *v. t.* To protrude (the lips). — *n.* A pouting protrusion of the lips; *pl.*, a fit of sullenness.

pout'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that pouts. **2.** One of a breed of pigeons having a crop which they dilate.

pov'er-ty (pŏv'ẽr-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being poor or indigent; need; destitution. **2.** Any deficiency in what constitutes richness; dearth; poorness; as, *poverty* of soil; *poverty* of ideas.

Syn. POVERTY, WANT, DESTITUTION, INDIGENCE, PENURY. **Poverty** (stronger than *poor*) is the state of being in need; **want** is extreme poverty; **destitution**, absolute want. **Indigence** suggests severely straitened circumstances; **penury** is extreme indigence.

pov'er-ty-strick'en, *a.* Very poor or destitute.

pow'der (pou'dẽr), *n.* **1.** Substance in fine dry particles; dust. **2.** Any of various solid explosives, as gunpowder. — *v. t.* **1.** To sprinkle with or as with powder; as, to *powder* the hair. **2.** To sprinkle like powder. **3.** To pulverize. — *v. i.* **1.** To be reduced to powder; as, some salts *powder* easily. **2.** To use cosmetic powder.

pow'der-y (-dẽr-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Resembling powder; as, *powdery* snow. **2.** Sprinkled with powder; dusty.

pow'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** Ability to act; faculty of doing or performing something; as, vital *power*. **2.** Exerted energy; vigor; force; as, he felt the *power* of my arm. **3.** Control; authority; influence; as, the pomp of *power*. **4.** *Law.* Authority, capacity, or right; esp., delegated authority; as, a *power* of attorney. **5.** One that possesses power or influence; a government exercising control or possessing international influence; as, the great *powers* of Europe. **6.** *Math.* The product arising from the continued multiplication of a number into itself; as, 9 is the second *power* of 3. **7.** *Mechanics.* The rate at which mechanical energy is exerted or mechanical work performed; as, sixty horse *power*. **8.** *Optics.* The degree to which a lens, mirror, or any optical instrument magnifies.

pow'er-ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* [4] Full of or having power; potent; influential. — **Syn.** Efficient, effectual, efficacious, mighty, strong. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

pow'er-less, *a.* [4] Destitute of power; unable to produce effect. — **pow'er-less-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **pow'er-less-ness**, *n.* [8].

pow'wow' (pou'wou'), *n.* **1.** Among North American Indians, a ceremony for the cure of diseases, etc.; also, a conference of Indians. **2.** Any assembly likened to an Indian powwow. *U. S.*

pox (pŏks), *n.* *Med.* Any of various diseases marked by pustules or eruptions; as, small*pox*.

prac'ti-ca-bil'i-ty (prăk'tĭ-ka-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being practicable.

prac'ti-ca-ble (prăk'tĭ-ka-b'l), *a.* [4] **1.** Capable of being put into practice, done, or accomplished; as, a *practicable* method. **2.** Usable; passable; as, a *practicable* weapon. — **-ca-bly**, *adv.* [8].

Syn. That is **practicable** which can be accomplished; that is **practical** (opposed to *theoretical*, etc.) which can be actually turned to account; as, aërial navigation is *practicable*, but is not yet a *practical* means of ordinary travel. See POSSIBLE.

prac'ti-cal (-kăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Of or pert. to practice or action; as, *practical* chemistry; — opp. to *theoretical*, *ideal*, *speculative*. **2.** Available or valuable in practice or action; as, a *practical* acquaintance with Latin. **3.** Given or disposed to action, as opposed to speculation, etc. **4.** That is such in practice or effect; virtual; as, a *practical* atheist. — **Syn.** See PRACTICABLE. — **practical joke**, a prank or trick played on a person, the fun consisting in what is done rather than in what is said. — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

prac'ti-cal'i-ty (-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being practical; practicalness.

prac'ti-cal-ly (prăk'tĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* In a practical way; as: **a** Not theoretically; really; as, *practically* worthless. **b** By means of practice; by experience; as, *practically* acquainted with a subject. **c** In actual use; as, a medicine *practically* safe.

prac'tice, prac'tise (-tĭs), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To do, carry on, act, or exercise; to do or perform often or habitually; as, to *practice* gaming. **2.** To follow or work at, as a profession, etc.; as, to *practice* law. **3.** To perform repeatedly, for proficiency; as, to *practice* music. **4.** To teach by practice; train; as, to *practice* a regiment in firing. — *v. i.* **1.** To act; operate. **2.** To act or do something habitually; as, to *practice* rather than to preach. **3.** To exercise a profession, esp. medicine or law. **4.** To perform certain acts often, for proficiency.

prac'tice, *n.* **1.** Actual performance or application of knowledge; as, naval *practice*; — distinguished from *theory*, *profession*, etc. **2.** Repeated or customary action; habit; custom; as, the *practice* of early rising. **3.** *Law.* The established method of conducting proceedings. **4.** Systematic exercise for instruction or discipline; also, proficiency, etc., so acquired; as, *practice* in music. **5.** The exercise of any vocation; as, the *practice* of medicine. — **Syn.** See HABIT. — **in practice.** **a** In action; practically; as, simple in theory, but not *in practice*. **b** In such a condition through exercise as to maintain full or high skill; as, always *in practice*. — **out of p.**, not in practice. See IN PRACTICE, **b**.

prac-ti'tion-er (-tĭsh'ŭn-ẽr), *n.* One engaged in the practice of a profession, esp. law or medicine.

prætor, pre'tor (prē'tŏr), *n.* *Roman Hist.* A magistrate next to the consul in rank.

præ-to'ri-an, pre-to'ri-an (prē-tō'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to a Roman prætor.

prag-mat'ic, prag-mat'i-cal (prăg-măt'ĭk) (-ĭ-kăl) } *a.* [4] **1.** Pertaining to municipal or state affairs; — only in *pragmatic sanction*. **2.** Busy; esp., meddling; as, a *pragmatic* lawyer. **3.** Conceited; dogmatic. **4.** Practical; matter-of-fact; *Philos.*, dealing with practical values or consequences. — **prag-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [4] — **prag-mat'i-cal-ness**, *n.* [8].

prag'ma-tism (prăg'mȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Pragmatic quality or state. **2.** *Philos.* The doctrine that the whole meaning of a conception lies in its practical consequences, esp. in its bearing upon conduct.

prag'ma-tist (-tĭst), *n.* One who is pragmatic; as: **a** A busybody. **b** An adherent of pragmatism.

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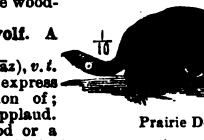
prai'rie (prā'rĭ; prâr'ĭ), *n.* A meadow tract; esp., an extensive tract of level or rolling land in the Mississippi Valley, with a deep fertile soil covered, except as cultivated, with coarse grass without trees.

Prairie Chicken.

prairie chicken. A grouse of the Mississippi Valley.

prairie grouse. A prairie chicken.

prairie dog. An American burrowing rodent allied to the woodchucks.


Prairie Dog.

prairie wolf. A coyote.

praise (prāz), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To express approbation of; laud; applaud. **2.** Of God or a god, to glorify by homage, esp. in worship or song. — **Syn.** Commend, eulogize, glorify. — *n.* Act of praising; state of being praised. — **Syn.** Encomium, eulogy, panegyric, commendation, laudation.

praise'wor'thy (-wûr'thĭ), *a.* [4] Worthy of praise. — **-wor'thi-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8]

prance (prâns), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To spring from the hind legs, or move by so doing, as a horse. **2.** To ride on a prancing horse. **3.** To swagger. — *n.* Act of prancing; a prancing movement. — **pranc'er** (prân'sẽr), *n.* [8].

prank (prăŋk), *v. t.* To dress showily; adorn; deck. — *v. i.* To make ostentatious show.

prank, *n.* A gay or sportive action or trick; a frolic.

prate (prāt), *v. i. & t.* [1] To talk, esp. much and idly; chatter; babble. — *n.* Act of prating; chatter. — **prat'er** (prāt'ẽr), *n.* [8].

prat'tle (prăt''l), *v. i. & t.* [1] To prate; esp., to talk or say artlessly, like a child. — *n.* Trifling talk or chatter; babble. — **prat'tler** (-lẽr), *n.* [8].

prawn (prôn), *n.* Any of numerous edible, shrimp-like, decapod crustaceans. See CRUSTACEANS, *Illust.*

pray (prā), *v. t.* **1.** To entreat; implore; as, "I will *pray* the Father." *Archaic.* **2.** To ask earnestly for; supplicate for; as, he *prayed* permission to return. **3.** To effect, put, or bring, by praying; as, to *pray* a soul out of purgatory. — **Syn.** Beg, invoke, beseech, petition. — *v. i.* To make earnest request or entreaty; offer prayer to a deity as a religious act. — **pray'er** (prā'ẽr), *n.* [8].

prayer (prâr), *n.* **1.** Act or practice of praying; supplication. **2.** The offering of adoration, confession, supplication, thanksgiving, etc., to the Supreme Being. **3.** The form of words used in praying; as, the Lord's *prayer*. **4.** [*Often in pl.*] A form of religious service consisting largely of prayers; as, Morning *Prayer*. **5.** That prayed for. **Syn.** PRAYER, PETITION, SUIT. A **prayer** is an earnest entreaty or supplication addressed (esp.) to God, or to one invested with authority; **petition** is often synonymous with *prayer;* the word also denotes a single clause of a prayer, or a formal (often joint) request addressed to some authority; a **suit** is a rather humble or deferential petition.

prayer book. A book of devotional prayers.

prayer'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* [4] Given to prayer.

preach (prēch), *v. i.* **1.** To proclaim, esp. the gospel; deliver a sermon. **2.** To give serious advice, as on morals. — *v. t.* **1.** To proclaim or urge in or as in a sermon. **2.** To deliver or pronounce, as a sermon. — **preach'er**, *n.* [8].

preach'ing, *n.* Act or art of a preacher; a sermon.

preach'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of preaching, or that which is preached; esp., a tedious discourse.

pre'am'ble (prē'ăm'b'l), *n.* Prefatory statement.

pre-ca'ri-ous (prē-kā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Depending on the will of another; uncertain; as, *precarious* privileges. **2.** Taken for granted; unfounded; as, a *precarious* conclusion. **3.** Insecure; dubious; as, *precarious* fortunes. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.* [8]. **Syn.** Precarious is much stronger than uncertain; the word implies such dependence on future contingencies as involves great insecurity or instability; as, *precarious* health; his coming is *uncertain*. The use of *precarious* for *dangerous* or *hazardous* is contrary to good usage.

pre-cau'tion (prē-kô'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Previous caution or care. **2.** A measure taken beforehand to ward off evil or secure good or success.

pre-cau'tion-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *a.* Of or of the nature of a precaution; as, *precautionary* signals.

pre-cede' (-sēd'), *v. t. & i.* [1] To be or go before in rank, importance, order, etc.

pre-ced'ence (-ĕns), *n.* Act or state of preceding.

pre-ced'en-cy (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Precedence.

prec'e-dent (prĕs'ē-dĕnt), *n.* Something done or said that may serve as an example or rule to authorize or justify a subsequent act of like kind.

pre-ced'ing (prē-sēd'ĭng), *p. a.* That precedes; foregoing. — **Syn.** See ANTECEDENT.

pre-cen'tor (-sĕn'tŏr), *n.* A leader of the singing of a choir or congregation; a directing singer.

pre'cept (prē'sĕpt), *n.* Any commandment, instruction, or order for conduct, esp. moral conduct; a working rule or direction. — **Syn.** Injunction, mandate, law, principle, maxim.

pre-cep'tor (-tẽr), *n.* One who gives precepts; esp., the master of a school; a teacher.

pre'cep-to'ri-al (prē'sĕp-tō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a preceptor.

pre-cep'tress (-sĕp'trĕs), *n.* A female preceptor.

pre-ces'sion (-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of preceding.

pre-ces'sion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to precession.

pre'cinct (prē'sĭŋkt), *n.* **1.** An inclosure bounded by walls or other limits or by an imaginary line; esp., *pl.*, environs. **2.** A boundary or limit. **3.** A district within certain boundaries, esp. one for governmental purposes, as for police control.

pre'cious (prĕsh'ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Of great price or value; costly; as, a *precious* stone. **2.** Of great worth morally or spiritually; dear; as, *precious* recollections. **3.** Flagrant; arrant; — an intensive; as, a *precious* fool. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** See VALUABLE. — **precious metals**, gold, silver, and platinum. — **pre'cious-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

prec'i-pice (prĕs'ĭ-pĭs), *n.* A very steep or overhanging place, as the face of a cliff; a cliff.

pre-cip'i-tance (prē-sĭp'ĭ-tăns), *n.* Precipitancy.

pre-cip'i-tan-cy (-tăn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being precipitant, or precipitate; rashness.

pre-cip'i-tant (-tănt), *a.* [4] **1.** Falling or rushing headlong; falling or descending perpendicularly or nearly so; as, *precipitant* flight. **2.** Unexpectedly or rashly brought on or hastened; abrupt; hasty; as, *precipitant* rebellion. — *n. Chem.* Anything that causes a precipitation. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

pre-cip'i-tate (-tāt), *a.* [4] **1.** Acting with unwise haste; overhasty; as, *precipitate* in declaring war. **2.** Done without due deliberation or care; hurried; as, a *precipitate* measure. **3.** Falling or rushing with steep descent. **4.** Very sudden or abrupt; as, a *precipitate* illness. — **Syn.** See PRECIPITOUS. — (-tāt), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To throw or dash headlong, as from a precipice. **2.** To cause to move, act, etc., very rapidly; as, to *precipitate* a conflict,

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2. To separate as a precipitate. — *n.* A substance, usually a solid, separated from a solution by chemical action, or by heat or cold. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

pre-cip'i-ta'tion (prē-sĭp'ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* A precipitating; state of being precipitated; that which is precipitated, as rain or snow.

pre-cip'i-tous (-tŭs), *a.* **1.** Steep like a precipice; consisting of, or marked by, precipices; as, *precipitous* cliffs. **2.** Falling very quickly; as, a *precipitous* stream. — **-ly**, *adv.* [3] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

Syn. PRECIPITOUS, PRECIPITATE. **Precipitous**, in ordinary usage, denotes a physical quality only (see ABRUPT); **precipitate** applies to impulses or actions, which it characterizes as headlong or overhasty.

‖pre'cis' (prā'sē'; prā'sē), *n. sing. & pl.* [F.] A concise statement; abstract; summary.

pre-cise' (prē-sīs'), *a.* [3] **1.** Definite; exact; distinct; as, *precise* rules. **2.** Strictly conforming to rule or usage; punctilious; scrupulous; nice; sometimes, overnice. — **Syn.** See CORRECT, *a.* — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8] — **Syn.** See PRECISION.

pre-ci'sian (-sĭzh'ăn), *n.* One rigidly or ceremoniously exact in observing rules or forms.

pre-ci'sion (-ŭn), *n.* Quality or state of being precise; exactness; accuracy; definiteness.

Syn. Precision is commonly used in a good sense; as, *precision* of thought. **Preciseness** is often used disparagingly, with a suggestion of primness or overniceness; as, Puritanical *preciseness*.

pre-clude' (-klōōd'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To put a barrier before; close; hinder; stop; as, to *preclude* escape. **2.** To prevent or obviate by anticipation; as, to *preclude* misunderstanding. — **Syn.** See PREVENT.

pre-clu'sion (-klōō'zhŭn), *n.* Act of precluding.

pre-clu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [4] Preventive.

pre-co'cious (-kō'shŭs), *a.* [4] Prematurely developed; pertaining to, or indicative of, premature development. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

pre-coc'i-ty (-kŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being precocious; also, one that is precocious.

pre'con-ceive' (prē'kŏn-sēv'), *v. t.* [1] To conceive, or form an opinion of, beforehand.

pre'con-cep'tion (-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* Act of preconceiving; a conception or opinion previously formed.

pre'con-cert' (-sûrt'), *v. t.* To arrange beforehand.

pre-cur'sor (prē-kûr'sēr), *n.* One that precedes and indicates approach.

pre-cur'so-ry (-sō-rĭ), *a.* Of the nature of a precursor; preceding or presaging; preliminary.

pre-da'cious (prē-dā'shŭs), *a.* [4] Living by preying on other animals; predatory.

pred'a-to-ry (prĕd'ā-tō-rĭ), *a.* [4] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or marked by, plundering; as, a *predatory* war. **2.** Predacious; as, a *predatory* animal.

pred'e-ces'sor (prĕd'ē-sĕs'ēr; prē'dē-), *n.* **1.** One that has preceded another in any state, position, office, etc. **2.** An ancestor; progenitor.

pre-des'ti-na'ri-an (prē-dĕs'tĭ-nā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to predestination. — *n.* One who supports the doctrine of predestination.

pre-des'ti-nate (-dĕs'tĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [1] To foreordain; predestine; preordain.

pre-des'ti-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A predestinating; state of being predestined; fate; destiny. **2.** In theology, the decree of God from eternity respecting all events; esp., the foreordaining of men to everlasting happiness or misery.

pre-des'tine (-dĕs'tĭn), *v. t.* [1] To predestinate.

pre'de-ter'mine (prē'dē-tûr'mĭn), *v. t. & i.* To determine beforehand; predestine.

pred'i-ca-ble (prĕd'ĭ-kă-b'l), *a.* That may be predicated; affirmable.

pre-dic'a-ment (prē-dĭk'ă-mĕnt), *n.* Condition; situation; esp., an unfortunate or trying position.

Syn. PREDICAMENT, PLIGHT, QUANDARY, DILEMMA. **Predicament** applies esp. to situations or positions (usually bad or evil), **plight**, to similar states or conditions; as, he is placed in an awkward *predicament;* the unhappy *plight* of a man with no friends. A **quandary** is a state of perplexity; a **dilemma** is a perplexing alternative or choice; as, his question put me in a *quandary;* the *dilemma* of capitulating or starving.

pred'i-cate (prĕd'ĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To proclaim; declare. **2.** **a** To assert to be a quality, attribute, or property (of); affirm (one thing of another); as, to *predicate* goodness or badness of motives. **b** To imply; connote; as, snow *predicates* whiteness. — *v. i.* To affirm something of another thing; assert. — (-kăt), *a.* **1.** Predicated. **2.** *Gram.* Belonging to the predicate; predicated by a verb; as, a *predicate* adjective. — *n.* **1.** That which is affirmed or denied of a subject. **2.** *Gram.* The word or words in a proposition or sentence which express what is said of the subject.

pred'i-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of predicating; affirmation; assertion.

pred'i-ca-tive (prĕd'ĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Expressing affirmation; predicating. — **pred'i-ca-tive-ly**, *adv.*

pre-dict' (prē-dĭkt'), *v. t. & i.* To tell or declare beforehand; foretell; prophesy; presage. — **Syn.** See FORETELL. — **pre-dic'tor** (-tēr), *n.* [8].

pre-dic'tion (-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* Act of predicting; that which is foretold; a prophecy. — **Syn.** Prognostication, foreboding, augury, soothsaying.

pre'di-lec'tion (prē'dĭ-lĕk'shŭn; prĕd'ĭ-), *n.* A previous liking; prepossession in favor of something. — **Syn.** Predisposition, preference.

pre'dis-pose' (prē'dĭs-pōz'), *v. t.* [1] To dispose or incline beforehand; give a tendency to; as, debility *predisposes* the body to disease.

pre-dis'po-si'tion (prē-dĭs'pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of predisposing; state of being predisposed.

pre-dom'i-nance (prē-dŏm'ĭ-năns), *n.* Quality or state of being predominant.

pre-dom'i-nant (-nănt), *a.* Having ascendancy over others; prevailing; prevalent. — **Syn.** Ascendant, ruling. See DOMINANT. — **ly**, *adv.* [8].

pre-dom'i-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* [1] To be superior in number, strength, influence, or authority.

pre-ĕm'i-nence (-ĕm'ĭ-nĕns), *n.* Quality or state of being preëminent; distinction above others.

pre-ĕm'i-nent (-nĕnt), *a.* Eminent above others; superior, as in excellence. — **-nent-ly**, *adv.* [8].

pre-ĕmpt' (-ĕmpt'), *v. t. & i.* To settle on (public land) with a right of preëmption; to take by preemption. — **pre-ĕmp'tor** (-ĕmp'tŏr), *n.* [8].

pre-ĕmp'tion (-ĕmp'shŭn), *n.* Act or right of purchasing before others.

preen (prēn), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To trim or dress with the beak, as the feathers; — chiefly of birds. **2.** To trim, dress, or smooth (one's self) up.

pre'ĕx-ist' (prē'ĕg-zĭst'), *v. i.* To exist before.

pre'ĕx-ist'ence (-zĭs'tĕns), *n.* Previous existence.

pre'ĕx-ist'ent (-zĭs'tĕnt), *a.* Existing previously.

pref'ace (prĕf'ĭs), *n.* Something spoken or written as preliminary or introductory to a discourse, a book, or the like, as by way of explanation; a foreword. — *v. i.* [1] To make, speak, write, etc., a preface. — *v. t.* **1.** To introduce by a preface; as, to *preface* a discourse. **2.** To be preliminary to; as, a sigh *prefaced* his words.

pref'a-to-ry (-ā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a preface; introductory; preliminary.

pre'fect (prē'fĕkt), *n.* **1.** In ancient Rome, any of various high officials or magistrates. **2.** A president or chief magistrate or official.

pre'fec-ture (prē'fĕk-tūr), *n.* Office, jurisdiction, period of office, or official residence, of a prefect.

pre-fer' (prē-fûr'), *v. t.*; **-FERRED'** (-fûrd'); **-FER'RING.** **1.** To exalt; promote. *Now Rare.* **2.** To bring, put, or set forward or before one; present;

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proffer; as, to *prefer* a claim against a person. **3.** To set above or before something else in estimation, favor, honor, etc.; hence, to choose rather; as, to *prefer* French to Latin.

pref'er-a-ble (prĕf'ẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Worthy to be preferred; more desirable.—**pref'er-a-ble-ness**, *n.* [8] — **pref'er-a-bly**, *adv.* [8].

pref'er-ence (-ĕns), *n.* **1.** Act of preferring; state of being preferred. **2.** That which is preferred.

pref'er-en'tial (-ĕn'shăl), *a.* Of, or of the nature of, preference; giving or having a preference.

pre-fer'ment (prē-fûr'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of preferring; state of being advanced; promotion. **2.** A position, appointment, or office of honor or profit.

pre-fig'ure (-fĭg'ûr), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To show, suggest, or announce beforehand by a type or figure. **2.** To figure to one's self, or imagine, beforehand. — **pre-fig'u-ra'tion**, *n.*

pre-fix' (prē-fĭks'), *v. t.* To put or fix before, or at the beginning of, another thing; as, to *prefix* a title to a book, a syllable to a word.

pre'fix (prē'fĭks), *n.* That which is prefixed; esp., one or more letters or syllables added at the beginning of a word to modify its meaning, as *pre-* in *prefix*, *con-* in *conjure*.

preg'nan-cy (prĕg'nȧn-sĭ), *n.* State of being pregnant; of the mind, fertility; inventiveness.

preg'nant (-nănt), *a.* [4] **1.** Being with young. **2.** Full of ideas; fertile; inventive; as, a *pregnant* mind. *Archaic.* **3.** Heavy with significance or issue; weighty; suggestive; as, *pregnant* replies.

pre-hen'sile (prē-hĕn'sĭl), *a.* [4] Adapted for grasping; as, the *prehensile* tail of a monkey.

pre-hen'sion (-hĕn'shŭn), *n.* A grasping.

pre'his-tor'ic (prē'hĭs-tŏr'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the period before written history begins.

pre-judge' (prē-jŭj'), *v. t.* To judge before full and sufficient examination; judge beforehand.

pre-judg'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of prejudging.

prej'u-dice (prĕj'ŏŏ-dĭs), *n.* **1.** Injury due to some judgment or action of another, as in disregard of a person's right; — now chiefly in *in*, or *to*, *the prejudice of; without prejudice*, etc. **2.** Preconceived judgment or opinion; esp., an opinion adverse to anything without just or sufficient grounds. — **Syn.** Prejudgment, prepossession, bias. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To injure or damage by some judgment or action; hence, to hurt; damage; as, to *prejudice* a good cause. *Chiefly Legal.* **2.** To cause to have prejudice; bias; as, to *prejudice* a juryman.

prej'u-di'cial (-dĭsh'ăl), *a.* [4] Injurious; hurtful; damaging; detrimental. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

prel'a-cy (prĕl'ȧ-sĭ), *n.; pl.* **-CIES** (-sĭz). **1.** Office or dignity of a prelate. **2.** Prelates collectively.

prel'ate (-ăt), *n.* An ecclesiastic of superior rank and authority, as a bishop.

pre-lat'ic (prē-lăt'ĭk) } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or
pre-lat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } like, a prelate; adhering to prelacy; — often used hostilely for *episcopal*.

pre-lim'i-na-ry (prē-lĭm'ĭ-nă-rĭ), *a.* Introductory; preceding the main discourse, business, or subject; prefatory. — *n.; pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). That which is introductory or preparatory.

prel'ude (prĕl'ūd; prē'lūd), *n.* An introductory performance, action, event, etc., preparing for a more important matter; preface; esp., *Music*, a strain, section, or movement introducing the theme or chief subject, as of a fugue, etc.

Syn. PRELUDE, OVERTURE. Prelude suggests that which is preliminary or introductory to a larger or more important work or movement; overture suggests more grandiose or orchestral effect; as, the *prelude* to a play; an *overture* to an opera.

pre-lude' (prē-lūd' *or, esp. in rej.* [illegible]sĭc, prĕl'-ūd, prē'lūd), *v. i.* [1] To give or serve as a [illegible]el-

ude; be introductory; *Music*, to play a prelude. — *v. t.* **1.** To serve as a prelude to; introduce. **2.** To play as a prelude; play a prelude to; as, "my harp would *prelude* woe." — **-lud'er**, *n.* [8].

pre'ma-ture' (prē'mȧ-tūr'; prē'mȧ-tûr), *a.* [4] Happening, arriving, existing, or performed before the proper or usual time; too early; untimely. See MATURE. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

pre'ma-tu'ri-ty (prē'mȧ-tū'rĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being premature.

pre-med'i-tate (prē-mĕd'ĭ-tāt), *v. t. & i.* [1] To revolve in the mind, or deliberate, beforehand.

pre-med'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of premeditating; forethought; planning.

pre'mi-er (prē'mĭ-ẽr; prĕm'yẽr), *a.* **1.** First in position, rank, or importance; chief; as, the *premier* place. **2.** First in time; earliest; as, *premier* actions; *premier* report. — *n.* A prime minister; more generally, a chief officer.

pre'mi-er-ship', *n.* Office of a premier.

prem'ise (prĕm'ĭs), *n.* **1.** *Logic.* A proposition stated or assumed as leading to a conclusion; either of the first two propositions of a syllogism. **2.** *pl. Law.* The property conveyed in a deed; real estate; a piece of land or a building.

pre-mise' (prē-mīz'), *v. t.* [1] To set forth beforehand, or as introductory; offer previously, as in explanation. — *v. i.* To make a premise.

pre'mi-um (prē'mĭ-ŭm), *n.* **1.** A reward or recompense; a prize to be won in a competition; as, a *premium* for excellence. **2.** Something offered or given for the loan of money; bonus. **3.** The consideration given for a contract of insurance. **4.** A sum above the nominal or par value of anything. **5.** The excess in purchasing power of one form of money over another of the same nominal value, as of gold dollars over paper. — **at a premium**, above par; hence, in high esteem; hard to get.

pre'mo-ni'tion (prē'mō-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Previous warning; as, a *premonition* of winter. **2.** Presentiment; as, a *premonition* of danger.

pre-mon'i-to-ry (prē-mŏn'ĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Giving previous warning or notice.

pre-oc'cu-pa'tion (prē-ŏk'ŭ-pā'shŭn), *n.* Act of preoccupying; state of being preoccupied.

pre-oc'cu-pied (-ŏk'ŭ-pid), *a.* [4] Engrossed; absorbed; lost in thought.

pre-oc'cu-py (-pī), *v. t.* [2] **1.** To occupy before another, as a country. **2.** To engage, occupy, or engross the attention of, beforehand.

pre'or-dain' (prē'ôr-dān'), *v. t.* To foreordain.

prep'a-ra'tion (prĕp'ȧ-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of preparing; equipment; manufacture. **2.** State of being prepared; readiness. **3.** That which makes ready or prepares the way; as, marriage *preparations*. **4.** That which is prepared, as an ointment.

pre-par'a-tive (prē-păr'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [4] Tending or serving to prepare, or make ready; preparatory. — *n.* A preparation. — **-tive-ly**, *adv.* [8].

pre-par'a-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* [4] **1.** Preparing, or serving to prepare, the way for something; as, a *preparatory* school. **2.** Being prepared, as by training or instruction; as, a *preparatory* student.

pre-pare' (-pâr'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To fit or adapt for a particular purpose; make ready; as, to *prepare* ground for seed. **2.** To make; compound; as, to *prepare* food. — *v. i.* **1.** To make ready; as, to *prepare* for war. **2.** To get ready; as, to *prepare* for death. — **pre-par'er** (-pâr'ẽr), *n.* [8].

pre-pared' (-pârd'), *p. a.* Ready; equipped; made. — **pre-par'ed-ly** (-pâr'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* [8] — **pre-par'ed-ness**, *n.* [8].

pre-pay' (prē-pā'), *v. t.* To pay, or to pay the charge on, in advance.

pre-pay'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Payment in advance.

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pre-pense' (prē-pĕns'), *a.* Premeditated; — usually placed after the qualified word; as, *malice prepense.*

pre-pon'der-ance (-pŏn'dĕr-ăns), *n.* Quality or state of being preponderant; an outweighing.

pre-pon'der-ant (-ănt), *a.* Superior in influence, force, etc.; predominant. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

pre-pon'der-ate (-āt), *v. i.* [1] To exceed in weight; fig., to exceed in influence, power, etc.

prep'o-si'tion (prĕp'ŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n. Gram.* A word generally having a fundamental meaning of position, direction, time, means, or other abstract relation, used to connect a noun or a pronoun (which it usually precedes), in an adjectival or adverbial sense, with some other word; as, a bridge *of* iron.

prep'o-si'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of, or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a preposition.

pre'pos-sess' (prē'pŏ-zĕs'), *v. t.* To preoccupy, as the mind, so as to shut out other things; hence, to induce to a favorable opinion beforehand.

pre'pos-sess'ing, *p. a.* [4] Tending to invite favor; attractive; as, a *prepossessing* manner.

pre'pos-ses'sion (-pŏ-zĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Preoccupation of the mind, as by an opinion already formed; bias.

pre-pos'ter-ous (prē-pŏs'tĕr-ŭs), *a.* [4] Contrary to nature, reason, or common sense; utterly foolish; absurd. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

pre'puce (prē'pūs), *n.* Foreskin.

pre-req'ui-site (prē-rĕk'wĭ-zĭt), *a.* Previously required; necessary to a proposed end. — *n.* Something prerequisite.

pre-rog'a-tive (prē-rŏg'ă-tĭv), *n.* A prior or exclusive right or privilege, esp. as attached to an office or rank. — *a.* Belonging to a prerogative.

pres'age (prĕs'ĭj; prē-sāj'), *n.* **1.** An omen. **2.** A presentiment; foreboding. **3.** Foreknowledge.

pre-sage' (prē-sāj'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To portend; foreshow; as, my dreams *presage* good news. **2.** To foretell; predict; as, to *presage* success. — *v. i.* To utter or make a prediction; to have a presentiment.

pres'by-ter (prĕz'bĭ-tĕr; prĕs'-), *n.* **1.** An elder in the early church. **2.** A priest. **3.** A member of a presbytery.

pres'by-te'ri-al (-tē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Presbyterian.

pres'by-te'ri-an (-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to a presbyter or presbyters; esp., [*cap.*] designating, or pertaining to, a church or churches governed by presbyters. — *n.* [*cap.*] A supporter of Presbyterianism; a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Pres'by-te'ri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* That form of church government which invests presbyters with all spiritual power, and admits no prelates over them; also, the faith and polity of the Presbyterian churches collectively.

pres'by-ter-y (prĕz'bĭ-tĕr-ĭ; prĕs'-), *n.*; *pl.* **-TERIES** (-ĭz). **1.** In Presbyterian churches, a judicatory consisting of ministers and laymen. **2.** The jurisdiction of a presbyter or of a presbytery. **3.** Part of a church reserved for officiating priests.

pre'sci-ence (prē'shĭ-ĕns; prĕsh'ĭ-), *n.* Foreknowledge; foresight.

pre'sci-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [4] Foreknowing; foreseeing.

pre-scribe' (prē-skrīb'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To lay down authoritatively as a guide, direction, or rule of action; dictate; ordain. **2.** *Med.* To designate or order the use of as a remedy; as, the doctor *prescribed* quinine. — *v. i.* **1.** To give directions; as, he *prescribes*, and all obey. **2.** *Med.* To write or give prescriptions. — **-scrib'er** (-ĕr), *n.* [8].

pre'script (prē'skrĭpt), *n.* Thing prescribed; direction; rule.

pre-scrip'tion (prē-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A prescribing; thing prescribed; direction. **2.** *Med.* A written direction for the preparation and use of a medicine; also, the medicine. **3.** *Law.* Establishment of a claim of title by long use and enjoyment; right or title so acquired.

pre-scrip'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Consisting in, acquired by, pertaining to, or arising from, prescription.

pres'ence (prĕz'ĕns), *n.* **1.** Act, fact, or state of being present; as, the *presence* of troops saved the city. **2.** The immediate vicinity of a person; proximity; as, to remove the hat in the *presence* of ladies. **3.** The whole of one's personal qualities; personality; esp., the person of a superior, as a sovereign. **4.** Mien; bearing; as, dignity of *presence.* — **presence of mind**, control or alertness of the mental faculties, esp. in emergency.

pres'ent (-ĕnt), *a.* **1.** Being before, in view, or at hand; being in a certain place and not elsewhere; — opp. to *absent.* **2.** Now existing, or in process; not past or future; as, the *present* Congress. **3.** Immediate; instant; as, *present* help is needed. **4.** *Gram.* Denoting, or pertaining to, time that now is; as, the *present* tense. — **present perfect.** See PERFECT TENSE. — **p. tense**, the tense of a verb which expresses action or being in the present time; as, *I am writing* or *I write.* — *n.* **1.** Present time. **2.** Present occasion or affair. **3.** *pl. Law.* Present letters or instrument, as a deed, a lease, or other writing; as in "Know all men by these *presents.*" **4.** *Gram.* A present tense, or a verb form denoting it. — **at present**, at the present time. — **for the p.**, for the time being; temporarily.

pre-sent' (prē-zĕnt'), *v. t.* **1.** To bring or introduce into the presence of some one, esp. a superior; introduce (a person) to another. **2.** To exhibit or offer to view or notice; as, to *present* a new aspect. **3.** To offer as a gift; as, to *present* a book to a person. **4.** To make a gift to; as, he *presented* me with a book. **5.** To hand or pass over; deliver; as, to *present* a petition. — **Syn.** See GIVE.

pres'ent (prĕz'ĕnt), *n.* Anything presented or given; a gift.

Syn. GIFT, PRESENT, DONATION, GRATUITY, BOON. *Gift*, the general term, applies to anything given; a *present* is always intended as a compliment or expression of good will; as, the book was a *gift;* a Christmas *present.* *Donation* now suggests esp. a gift to some public institution; a *gratuity* is a gift (usually of money) to an inferior, commonly for some service; as, a *donation* to a hospital; a *gratuity* to a porter. *Boon* (properly denoting a gift asked) is now esp. applied to any benefit regarded as freely bestowed; as, I ask justice, not a *boon.*

pre-sen'ta-bil'i-ty (prē-zĕn'tă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being presentable.

pre-sent'a-ble (prē-zĕn'tă-b'l), *a.* [4] Capable of being presented; hence, suitable to appear.

pres'en-ta'tion (prĕz'ĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of presenting; that which is presented.

pre-sent'er (prē-zĕn'tĕr), *n.* One who presents.

pre-sen'ti-ment (-sĕn'tĭ-mĕnt; -zĕn'-), *n.* A feeling or expectation as to what will occur; foreboding.

pres'ent-ly (prĕz'ĕnt-lĭ), *adv.* **1.** At once. *Now Dial.* **2.** Soon; shortly; before long.

pre-sent'ment (prē-zĕnt'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Presentation. **2.** A setting forth to view; representation. **3.** *Law.* The notice taken, or statement made, by a grand jury of any offense from their own knowledge, without an indictment laid before them.

pre-serv'a-ble (-zûr'vă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being preserved.

pres'er-va'tion (prĕz'ĕr-vā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of preserving; state of being preserved.

pre-serv'a-tive (prē-zûr'vă-tĭv), *a.* [4] Tending to preserve. — *n.* A preservative agent.

pre-serve' (-zûrv'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To defend from injury or evil; protect; save; as, to *preserve* life. **2.** To save from decay, as by the use of sugar, salt,

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etc.; as, to *preserve* fruit. **3.** To maintain; as, to *preserve* silence. — **Syn.** Keep, secure; uphold, sustain; guard, shield. See DEFEND. — *v. i.* To make preserves. — *n.* **1.** That which is preserved. *Obs.*, except of fruit, etc.; esp., fruit cooked with sugar; — usually in *pl.* **2.** A place in which game, fish, etc., are preserved. — **pre-serv'er**, *n.* [8].

pre-side' (prē-zīd'), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To occupy the place of authority or control, as of president or chairman. **2.** To exercise superintendence, guidance, or control; as, God *presides* over man's destiny.

pres'i-den-cy (prĕz'ĭ-dĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DENCIES (-sĭz). **1.** Function or action of one who presides. **2.** Office, or term of office, of president; esp. [*often cap.*], the office of president of the United States. **3.** One of three great divisions of British India.

pres'i-dent (-dĕnt), *n.* One who presides; a head; as: **a** A presiding officer. **b** [*Often cap.*] The chief executive officer of a modern republic.

pres'i-den'tial (-dĕn'shăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a president or presidency; as, a *presidential* election.

pre-sid'er (prē-zīd'ẽr), *n.* One who presides.

press (prĕs), *v. t.* To force into service; impress.

press, *v. t.* **1.** To act on, with a continuous force, as by weight; compress; as, to *press* one's hand. **2.** To squeeze out the juice or contents of; as, to *press* grapes; also, to squeeze out, or express; as, to *press* oil from olives. **3.** To constrain; force; compel; as, business *pressed* them to return. **4.** To entreat earnestly; urge; as, *to press* a person to come. **5.** To seek or solicit strongly; as, to *press* the payment of a bill. **6.** To emphasize; as, to *press* the moral of a tale. **7.** To hasten; ply hard; urge on; as, to *press* a horse. — *v. i.* **1.** To push or crowd with steady force; as, a solid *presses* downward. **2.** To move on with urging and crowding; hurry; crowd; encroach; as, to *press* forward. **3.** To urge with vehemence; as, to *press* for an answer. — *n.* **1.** Act of pressing forward; a crowding. **2.** A crowd; throng. **3.** Urgent demands of business or affairs. **4.** A machine by which any substance is pressed or stamped; hence, a printing press. Also, the place containing a press or presses. **5.** The art, business, act, or process of printing; hence, printed publications collectively, esp. newspapers and periodicals; as, a free *press*. **6.** An upright closet or cupboard; as, a clothes*press*. — **press'er**, *n.* [8].

press gang, *or* **press'gang'**, *n.* A detachment to force men into military, or esp. naval, service.

press'ing, *a.* [4] Urgent; exacting. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

press'man (prĕs'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who manages a press, esp. a printing press.

pres'sure (prĕsh'ûr), *n.* **1.** A pressing; compression; a squeezing; as, *pressure* of the hand. **2.** A constraining force or impulse; as, the *pressure* of poverty. **3.** Affliction; distress; burden; as, a *pressure* of grief. **4.** Urgency; as, *pressure* of business. **5.** Action of a force against some opposing force.

pres'ti-dig'i-ta'tion (-tĭ-dĭj'ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* Sleight of hand; legerdemain; juggling. — **pres'ti-dig'i-ta'tor** (-dĭj'ĭ-tā'tẽr), *n.* [8].

pres-tige' (prĕs-tēzh'; prĕs'tĭj), *n.* Weight, influence, or force derived from past success, etc.

pres'to (prĕs'tō), *adv.* Quickly; suddenly.

pre-sum'a-ble (prē-zūm'ă-b'l), *a.* [4] Such as may be presumed to be true. — **-a-bly**, *adv.* [8].

pre-sume' (-zūm'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To take upon one's self; esp. to do without authority; venture. **2.** To take for granted; infer; suppose. **3.** To raise a presumption of or that; as, a receipt *presumes* payment. — *v. i.* To venture, go, or act, by assuming leave or authority; take liberties; as, to *presume* upon friendship. — **-sum'er**, *n.* [8].

pre-sump'tion (-zŭmp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of venturing beyond due bounds; arrogance; effrontery. **2.** Act of taking for granted; belief on incomplete proof. **3.** Ground for presuming; probable evidence. **4.** That which is presumed.

pre-sump'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [4] Based on presumption or probability; probable. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

pre-sump'tu-ous (-tŭ-ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Full of presumption; overbold; arrogant; as, *presumptuous* conduct. **2.** Founded on presumption; as, a *presumptuous* idea. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

pre'sup-pose' (prē'sŭ-pōz'), *v. t.* To suppose or assume beforehand.

pre-sup'po-si'tion (prē-sŭp'ŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of presupposing; that which is presupposed.

pre-tend' (prē-tĕnd'), *v. t.* **1.** To hold out, or represent, esp. falsely; feign; as, to *pretend* friendship. **2.** To put forward as a reason, pretext, or excuse; as, to *pretend* unfitness for an office. — *v. i.* **1.** To lay claim to something; — usually with *to*; as, to *pretend* to wisdom. **2.** To make believe; feign.

pre-tend'ed, *p. a.* Unreal; false. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

pre-tend'er, *n.* One who pretends; one who claims a title (to something); a dissembler.

pre-tense', **pre-tence'** (prē-tĕns'), *n.* **1.** A claiming; claim made; pretension. **2.** A holding out to others something false or feigned; deception; as, *pretense* of illness. **3.** False or hypocritical show, etc.; pretext; as, it is all a *pretense*.

Syn. Appearance, assumption, affectation, subterfuge. — PRETENSE, PRETEXT, PRETENSION, PLEA. *Pretense* applies to that which is falsely or deceitfully held out as real or true; a *pretext* is more an ostensible reason or motive assumed to conceal the true one; as, he made a *pretense* of being sick; his *pretext* for going was a promise to visit a sick friend. *Pretension* implies the assertion of a claim (whether true or false) to the possession of a certain character or of certain qualities; as, his version makes no *pretension* to verbal accuracy. *Plea* suggests an (often feigned) apology or excuse.

pre-ten'sion (prē-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of pretending; also, quality of being pretentious. **2.** A claim made (true or false); as, *pretensions* to scholarship. — **Syn.** See PRETENSE.

pre-ten'tious (-shŭs), *a.* [4] Full of pretension; making a show, as of excellence. — **Syn.** See OSTENTATIOUS. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

pret'er-it (prĕt'ẽr-ĭt), *a.* *Gram.* Past; — applied esp. to a tense or form denoting an action or state as bygone, without reference to duration. — *n.* The preterit tense, or a preterit word or form.

pret'er-ite (-ĭt). Var. of PRETERIT.

pre'ter-mit' (prē'tẽr-mĭt'), *v. t.*; -MIT'TED, -TING. To pass by; omit; disregard.

pre'ter-nat'u-ral (prē'tẽr-năt'ū-răl), *a.* [4] Beyond, or different from, what is natural: irregular; abnormal. — **-nat'u-ral-ly**, *adv.* [8].

pre'text (prē'tĕkst; prē-tĕkst'), *n.* That which is assumed to conceal a purpose or condition; pretense; disguise. — **Syn.** See PRETENSE.

pre'tor, **pre-to'ri-an**. Vars. of PRÆTOR, PRÆTORIAN.

pret'ti-ly (prĭt'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a pretty manner.

pret'ti-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being pretty.

pret'ty (prĭt'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Pleasing by delicacy or grace; pleasing, but not grand; as, a *pretty* face. **2.** Pleasing to the mind; entertaining. **3.** Good; fine; — often ironical; as, a *pretty* trick. **4.** Moderately large; as, a *pretty* fortune. — *adv.* In some degree; rather; as, I am *pretty* sure of it.

pret'zel (prĕt'sĕl), *n.* A kind of salted biscuit.

pre-vail' (prē-vāl'), *v. i.* **1.** To gain the victory; triumph; as, to *prevail* over enemies. **2.** To have effect, power, or influence; as, the practice *prevails* to this day. **3.** To persuade; induce; — with *on*, *upon*, or *with*; as, I *prevailed* on him to wait.

pre-vail'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Having superior force or

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influence; efficacious; as, the *prevailing* team. **2.** Prevalent; as, the *prevailing* discontent.
Syn. PREVAILING, PREVALENT, RIFE, CURRENT. Prevailing applies esp. to that which is predominant, or which generally or commonly obtains; prevalent suggests esp. that which is widespread or which, esp. at a given time, prevails extensively; as, the *prevailing* opinion, a *prevalent* error. Rife suggests great or active prevalence, sometimes with the suggestion of abundance; as, rumor was *rife* that he had fled. Current applies to that which is of general use, knowledge, acceptance, or circulation; as, a *current* report; *current* coin.

prev'a-lence (prĕv'ȧ-lĕns), *n.* Quality or condition of being prevalent.

prev'a-len-cy (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.* Prevalence. *Now Rare.*

prev'a-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* **1.** Prevailing; predominant; as, the *prevalent* arms. *Now Rare.* **2.** Most generally received, current, adopted or practiced; also, widespread; prevailing; as, a *prevalent* disease. — **Syn.** See PREVAILING. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

pre-var'i-cate (prē-văr'ĭ-kāt), *v. i.* [1] To deviate from the truth; quibble. — **Syn.** See EQUIVOCATE. — **pre-var'i-ca'tor** (-văr'ĭ-kā'tẽr), *n.* [8].

pre-var'i-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of prevaricating; quibbling.

pre-vent' (-vĕnt'), *v. t.* To intercept; hinder; frustrate. — **pre-vent'er** (prē-vĕn'tẽr), *n.* [8].
Syn. PREVENT, PRECLUDE, AVERT. Prevent is the general term for hindering, checking, or stopping; to preclude is to hinder by excluding, or (esp.) to prevent by anticipative action; as, the storm *prevented* their coming; he *precluded* any argument by resigning. To avert is to prevent or turn aside (esp.) some threatened evil; as, to *avert* woe.

pre-vent'a-ble (-vĕn'tȧ-b'l), **pre-vent'i-ble** (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* [8] Capable of prevention.

pre-ven'tion (prē-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* Act of preventing; also, that which prevents; preventive.

pre-ven'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [4] Tending or serving to prevent. — *n.* That which prevents; *Med.*, something to prevent disease. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

pre'vi-ous (prē'vĭ-ŭs), *a.* Going before in time; prior. — **Syn.** Preceding, former. See ANTECEDENT. — **previous question**, in parliamentary practice, the question whether the main issue shall be voted on without further debate. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

pre-vi'sion (prē-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* Foresight.

prey (prā), *n.* Any animal seized by another to be devoured; hence, a person given up or seized as a victim. — *v. i.* To pillage; plunder; of a carnivorous animal or bird, to take food by violence; to affect injuriously; — often with *on* or *upon;* as, the trouble *preyed* upon his mind.

Pri'am (prī'ăm), *n.* *Gr. Myth.* The last king of Troy, husband of Hecuba. Hector, Paris, and Cassandra were among his children.

price (prīs), *n.* **1.** Value; worth. **2.** The quantity of one thing, usually money, that is exchanged or demanded in barter or sale for another. **3.** Reward; recompense; as, the *price* of industry.
Syn. PRICE, CHARGE, COST, EXPENSE, VALUE, WORTH. Price is what is asked or demanded, esp. for goods or commodities; charge is what is asked or demanded, esp. for services. Cost and expense denote what is given for something, *cost* designating the price paid, *expense* implying outlay in general. Value and worth denote that by virtue of which a thing is useful or desirable, *worth* suggesting esp. intrinsic excellence, or personal or moral value.

price, *v. t.* [1] To set a price on; value.

price'less, *a.* Of inestimable worth; invaluable.

prick (prĭk), *n.* **1.** A sharp thing; a pointed instrument. **2.** A pricking, or sensation of being pricked; a stinging pain; remorse; as, the *pricks* of conscience. **3.** A puncture; point; dot; a minute wound; as, a pin *prick*. — *v. t.* **1.** To pierce slightly with something pointed. **2.** To ride or guide with spurs; spur; urge; as, he *pricked* his horse on. **3.** To pain or sting, as with remorse; as, his conscience *pricks* him. **4.** To mark or outline by pricking, as a pattern. **5.** To denote by a puncture; hence, to choose; mark; as, to *prick* a man for sheriff. **6.** To raise or erect, as the ears of an animal in listening. — *v. i.* **1.** To be prickly; as, briers *prick*. **2.** To feel a sharp pain, as by puncture; tingle. **3.** To spur onward; esp., to ride fast. *Archaic.* **4.** To point upward; be erect; as, the dog's ears *pricked* up.

prick'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that pricks; prickle.

prick'le (-'l), *n.* A small, sharp point; a spine, thorn, or the like. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To prick slightly, as with prickles. **2.** To cover with pricks or dots.

prick'ly (prĭk'lĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Full of prickles; armed or covered with prickles. **2.** Pricking; stinging; as, a *prickly* sensation. — **prickly heat**, an inflammatory disease of the sweat glands, characterized by small red pimples attended with itching and tingling. — **p. pear**, a kind of flat-jointed prickly cactus, often used as food for cattle; also, its pear-shaped edible fruit. — **-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* [8].

pride (prīd), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being proud; as: **a** Excessive self-esteem; conceit. **b** Lofty self-respect; a reasonable or justifiable feeling of elation. **2.** Proud behavior; arrogance; disdain. **3.** That of which one is proud, as beauty, children, etc. **4.** Highest pitch; prime; as, in the *pride* of one's life. *Archaic.* **5.** Show; ostentation; glory; as, the *pride* and pomp of war.
Syn. Self-conceit, egotism, superciliousness, haughtiness. — PRIDE, VANITY, CONCEIT. Pride is a high esteem of one's self for real or imagined merit or superiority; vanity is an excessive desire for the notice or praise of others; as, "*pride* goeth before destruction"; an overweening *vanity*. Conceit, or self-conceit, is overweening pride.
— *v. t.* [1] To indulge in pride; — reflexive.
Syn. PRIDE, PLUME. To pride one's self (*upon, on*) is to indulge one's pride, to plume one's self (*upon, on*), to display one's vanity; as, to *pride* one's self upon one's attainments, to *plume* one's self on a petty triumph.

priest (prēst), *n.* **1.** One set apart or authorized to perform religious or sacred functions. **2.** A person ordained to the Christian ministry; minister.

priest'ess, *n.* A female priest.

priest'hood (prēst'hŏŏd), *n.* **1.** Office or character of a priest. **2.** Priests collectively.

priest'ly, *a.* Of or pertaining to a priest or priests.

prig (prĭg), *n.* One narrowly and self-consciously engrossed in his own attainments. — **prig'gish** (-ĭsh), *a.* [8] — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

prim (prĭm), *a.* [3] Formally neat or precise; stiffly decorous or nice. — **Syn.** See NEAT.

pri'ma-cy (prī'mȧ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** State of being first, as in time, rank, etc.; preëminence. **2.** Office, rank, or character of a primate.

pri'ma don'na (prē'mȧ dŏn'ȧ). A principal female singer in an opera or concert organization.

‖ **pri'ma fa'ci-e** (prī'mȧ fā'shĭ-ē). [L.] At first view; on the first appearance; so far as openly appears.

pri'mage (prī'mĭj), *n.* A small charge for use of ropes, etc., in unloading goods from a vessel.

pri'mal (prī'mȧl), *a.* **1.** Primary; original; as, the *primal* blessing. **2.** Principal; chief; as, the *primal* duties. — **Syn.** See PRIMARY.

pri'ma-ri-ly (-mȧ-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a primary manner; in the first place.

pri'ma-ry (-rĭ), *a.* **1.** First in order; primitive; original. **2.** First in dignity or importance; chief; principal; as, *primary* planets. **3.** First, as preparatory to something higher; as, *primary* assemblies. **4.** *Zoöl.* Designating, or pertaining to, the principal quills of a bird's wing. **5.** *Elec.* In an

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induction coil or transformer, pertaining to or designating the inducing current or its circuit in distinction from the induced (or secondary) current. **Syn.** PRIMARY, PRIME, PRIMITIVE, PRIMAL, PRISTINE, PRIMEVAL, PRIMORDIAL. That is primary which comes first in the order of development, or which is first in importance: prime applies to that which is first, esp. in rank, degree, or dignity; that is primitive which is associated with origins or beginnings, esp. those more or less remote; the word often suggests antiquated qualities; primal is poetical or elevated for *primary* or *primitive*; as, *primary* schools, the *primary* object of education; health is his *prime* care, a *prime* minister; *primitive* implements; the *primal* curse. That is primeval which belongs to the first ages; that is primordial which is of earliest origin or formation; as, "the forest *primeval*"; *primordial* atoms. That is pristine (esp. of qualities) which belongs to an early or the original state; as, her *pristine* beauty.

primary colors. **a** The principal colors of the spectrum, from which any other color can be produced: red, green, and blue (or violet); — formerly, red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. **b** *Painting.* Red (crimson), yellow, and blue.

pri'ma-ry (prī'mȧ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** That which stands first in order, rank, or importance. **2.** A meeting of voters at which the first steps are taken toward nominating candidates. *U. S.* **3.** One of the feathers or quills on the distal segment of a bird's wing. **4.** *Elec.* A primary coil.

pri'mate (prī'mĕt), *n.* **1.** A bishop of a see which ranks first in a province or provinces. **2.** One of the Primates.

Pri-ma'tes (prī-mā'tēz), *n. pl.* The highest order of mammals, including man and the apes, monkeys, marmosets, and lemurs.

pri'mate-ship, *n.* The office of a primate.

prime (prim), *a.* **1.** Primary; original; as, the *prime* cause. **2.** First in rank, dignity, etc.; chief; as, *prime* minister. **3.** First in excellence; as, *prime* wheat. **4.** *Math.* **a** Divisible by no number except itself and unity; as, 7 is a *prime* number. **b** Having no common divisor but 1; — used with *to*; as, 4 is *prime* to 9. — **Syn.** See PRIMARY. —**prime minister**, responsible head of a ministry or executive government, esp. of a monarchical government. — **p. mover.** **a** A natural agency applied by man to the production of power. **b** An engine, or machine, to receive and modify force and motion from a natural source, and apply them to drive other machinery, as a water wheel, steam engine, etc. — *n.* **1.** The first part; earliest stage; hence, dawn; spring; as, in the *prime* of the world. **2.** a Spring of life; youth. **b** The period, in human life, of highest or full health, strength, or beauty; as, in their *prime*. **3.** That which is first in quality; best part; as, give him of the *prime*. **4.** *Arith.* A prime number. **5.** Any of the first set of equal parts (generally 60) into which a unit, esp. a degree, is divided; a minute. **6.** The accent [′] used to denote a prime (sense 5). — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To prepare for firing, as a firearm, by supplying with a firing charge. **2.** Hence: **a** *Chiefly Mechanics.* To put into a working condition by performing a necessary preliminary operation on; as, to *prime* a pump by pouring water into the barrel. **b** To prepare; post; coach; as, to *prime* a witness. — **prim'er** (prim'ẽr), *n.* [8].

prim'er (prĭm'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A small book for teaching children to read; hence, any small book of elementary principles. **2.** *Print.* See TYPE.

pri-me'val (prī-mē'vȧl), *a.* Belonging to the first ages; primitive; primal. — **Syn.** See PRIMARY.

prim'ing (prim'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one that primes something. **2.** **a** The powder or other material used to fire a charge. **b** *Paint.* The first coating of color, size, or the like, laid on a surface.

prim'i-tive (prĭm'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* [4] **1.** Pertaining to the beginning or origin, or to early times; original; first; as, *primitive* ages. **2.** Characterized by the style, rudeness, etc., of early times; old-fashioned; as, *primitive* tools. **3.** Original as opposed to derivative; primary; radical; as, a *primitive* verb in grammar. — **Syn.** See PRIMARY. — *n.* An original or primary word; — opposed to *derivative*. — **prim'i-tive-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

prim'ly, *adv.* In a prim or precise manner.

prim'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being prim.

pri'mo-gen'i-ture (prī'mō-jĕn'ĭ-tūr), *n.* **1.** State of being a first-born child. **2.** *Law.* An exclusive right of inheritance belonging to the first-born.

pri-mor'di-al (prī-môr'dĭ-ȧl), *a.* First in order; earliest. — **Syn.** See PRIMARY. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

prim'rose/ (prĭm'rōz'), *n.* Any of a genus of well-known plants with showy flowers. — *a.* Of or pertaining to the primrose; hence, flowery; gay.

prince (prĭns), *n.* **1.** The one of highest rank; a sovereign. **2.** The son of a sovereign, or other member of a royal family. **3.** The English equivalent of a title in certain countries, ranking in some cases above, in others below, that of duke. **4.** One very eminent in a class or profession; as, a merchant *prince*. — **Prince Albert coat**, a double-breasted frock coat. *Colloq.* — **P. of Peace**, Jesus Christ. *Isaiah* ix. 6. — **P. of Wales**, a title conferred on the eldest son of the British sovereign.

prince'dom (prĭns'dŭm), *n.* The jurisdiction, sovereignty, rank, or estate of a prince.

prince'ly (prĭns'lĭ), *a.* [4] **1.** Of or relating to a prince; as, *princely* birth. **2.** Befitting or characteristic of a prince; as, a *princely* fortune.

prin'cess (prĭn'sĕs), *n.* **1.** A female having the rank of a prince. **2.** The daughter or granddaughter of a sovereign; loosely, a female member of a royal family. **3.** The consort of a prince.

prin'ci-pal (-sĭ-pȧl), *a.* Highest in rank, authority, importance, degree, etc.; chief; main. — **principal clause.** *Gram.* See CLAUSE. — **p. part**, *Gram.*, one of the inflectional forms of a verb (in English, the present tense, past tense, and past participle) from which the rest can be derived, or which show its different stems; thus, *sing*, *sang*, *sung*. — *n.* **1.** A leader, chief, or head. **2.** A capital sum placed at interest; — distinguished from *interest* or *profit*. **3.** A chief officer, as of a school.

prin'ci-pal'i-ty (-pălʹĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Supreme station or power; sovereignty. **2.** Territory or jurisdiction of a prince, or that gives title to a prince; as, the *principality* of Wales.

prin'ci-pal-ly (prĭn'sĭ-pȧl-lĭ), *adv.* In a principal manner; primarily; chiefly; mainly.

prin'ci-pal-ship', *n.* Office of a principal.

prin'ci-ple (-p'l), *n.* **1.** A source; origin; ultimate element, or cause; as, the soul is an active *principle*. **2.** An original faculty or endowment; as, the *principle* of habit. **3.** A fundamental or general truth; as, the *principles* of religion. **4.** A general or settled rule or ground of action; a law of conduct; as, a man of no *principle*.

prink (prĭnk), *v. i.* To dress or arrange one's self for show or affectedly. — *v. t.* To dress up.

print (prĭnt), *v. t.* **1.** To fix or impress, as a mark, character, idea, etc., into or on something. **2.** To stamp something in or on. **3.** To stamp or impress with characters, patterns, or the like, transferred by pressure from plates, types, etc.; as, to *print* a newspaper; also, to publish in print; as, to *print* a story. **4.** To form in characters like those of type (other than script); as, to *print* a letter. **5.** *Photog.* To take (a copy, a positive picture, etc.) from a negative, a drawing on transparent paper, etc. — *v. i.* **1.** To take impressions of type, electrotypes, engravings, etc. **2.** To publish a book, article, music, or the like. **3.** To

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make characters like those used in type (other than script); as, to *print* with a pen. — *n.* **1.** A line, character, figure, or indentation, made by pressure; as, the *print* of a seal in wax. **2.** A stamp or die for molding; as, a butter *print*. **3.** That which receives an impression, as from a mold; as, a *print* of butter. **4.** Printed letters; impression from type; as, small *print*; clear *print*. **5.** Hence, printed matter; esp., a printed publication. **6.** An impression, as from an engraved plate. **7.** A cloth, esp. calico, figured by stamping. **8.** A photographic copy made on a sensitized surface.

print'er (prĭn'tẽr), *n.* One who prints or works at printing; a typesetter or a pressman.

print'ing, *n.* Act, art, or business of a printer.

pri'or (prī'ẽr), *a.* Preceding in time or order; antecedent; as, a *prior* discovery. — **Syn.** See ANTECEDENT. — *n.* The superior or ruler of a priory; also, the coadjutor of an abbot, ranking next him.

pri'or-ess, *n.* A woman superior of a priory of nuns. She ranks next in dignity to an abbess.

pri-or'i-ty (prī-ŏr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being prior, or of preceding something.

pri'o-ry (prī'ō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A religious house next below an abbey. — **Syn.** See CLOISTER.

prism (prĭz'm), *n.* **1.** *Geom.* A solid whose bases or ends are similar, equal, and parallel polygons, the faces being parallelograms. **2.** *Optics.* A transparent body in the form of a 3-faced prism (def. 1).

Prism.

pris-mat'ic (prĭz-măt'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like, a prism. **2.** Formed by a prism; resembling the colors of light refracted by a prism; as, *prismatic* spectrum colors.

pris'on (prĭz'n), *n.* **1.** A place or state of confinement. **2.** A place for the confinement of criminals or others legally committed.

priz'on-er (prĭz'n-ẽr), *n.* A person under arrest, or in custody; a captive.

pris'tine (prĭs'tĭn; -tīn), *a.* Belonging to the earliest period or state. — **Syn.** See PRIMARY.

prith'ee (prĭth'ē), *interj.* Corruption of *pray thee*.

pri'va-cy (prī'vȧ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** State of being in retirement; seclusion. **2.** A place of seclusion; retreat. **3.** Secrecy.

pri'vate (prī'vĭt), *a.* [4] **1.** Of or concerning an individual person, company, or interest; personal; not public; as, *private* property; a *private* secretary. **2.** Sequestered; secret; secluded; solitary; as, a *private* room; I wish to be *private*. **3.** Not invested with public office; as, a *private* citizen. **4.** Not publicly known; as, a *private* understanding. — *n.* **1.** Privacy; retirement. *Obs.*, exc. in *in private*. **2.** *Mil.* A soldier below the grade of a noncommissioned officer.

pri'va-teer' (-vȧ-tēr'), *n.* **1.** An armed private vessel commissioned to war against an enemy. **2.** The commander, or one of the crew, of a privateer. — *v. i.* To cruise in or as a privateer. — **pri'va-teers'man** (-tērz'măn), *n.*

pri'vate-ly (prī'vĭt-lĭ), *adv.* In a private manner.

pri-va'tion (prī-vā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A depriving; deprivation, esp. of rank or office. **2.** State of being without something required or desired; need. **3.** Loss or absence of a quality; negation.

priv'a-tive (prĭv'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [4] **1.** Causing privation; depriving. **2.** Consisting in the absence of something; not positive; negative. **3.** *Gram.* Denoting privation or negation; as, a *privative* word; giving a negative force to a word; as, a *privative* particle. — *n.* That which is privative; *Gram.*, a privative prefix or suffix.

priv'et (prĭv'ĕt), *n.* An ornamental European shrub of the olive family, much planted for hedges.

priv'i-lege (-I-lĕj), *n.* A right or immunity granted as a peculiar advantage or favor. — *v. t.* [1] To grant some particular right or exemption to; as, to *privilege* Congressmen from arrest.

priv'i-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* In a privy manner; secretly.

priv'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Privacy; secrecy. **2.** Joint knowledge of a private concern.

priv'y (-ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Not public; private; as, the *privy* purse. **2.** Private; secluded; as, *privy* chambers. **3.** Secretly aware; as, his wife was *privy* to it. — *n.*; *pl.* PRIVIES (-ĭz). A small building, usually back of the main building, for defecation.

prize (prīz), *n.* **1.** Something captured. **2.** Anything striven for or worth striving for. **3.** Something striven for in competition or in contests of chance.

prize, *v. t.* [1] **1.** To value highly; esteem. **2.** To make a prize of; seize as a prize, as a vessel.

pro (prō), *adv.* For, on, or in behalf of, the affirmative side; — in contrast with *con.* — **pro and con**, for and against. — *n.* A person, argument, etc., on the affirmative side; esp. in: **pros and cons** (prōz, kŏnz), the persons, etc., on the respective sides.

prob'a-bil'i-ty (prŏb'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being probable; likelihood. **2.** Something probable.

prob'a-ble (prŏb'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] **1.** Supported by evidence inclining the mind to believe, but leaving some room for doubt; likely; as, the story is *probable*. **2.** Supporting, or giving ground for, belief, but not proving; as, *probable* evidence. — **Syn.** See LIKELY. — **prob'a-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.* [8].

pro'bate (prō'bāt), *n.* *Law.* Official proof, esp. of an instrument offered as a will.

pro-ba'tion (prō-bā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of proving; also, proof. **2.** Any proceeding designed to ascertain truth, determine character, qualification, etc.; trial; as, to engage a person on *probation*.

pro-ba'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Probationary.

pro-ba'tion-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to probation; serving for trial.

pro-ba'tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* One under probation.

pro'ba-tive (prō'bȧ-tĭv), *a.* [4] Serving for, or pertaining to, trial or proof.

probe (prōb), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To examine with a probe. **2.** To examine thoroughly; as, to *probe* official conduct. — *n.* *Surgery.* A slender instrument for examining a cavity, as a wound or ulcer.

prob'i-ty (prŏb'ĭ-tĭ; prō'bĭ-), *n.* Tried virtue or integrity; uprightness. — **Syn.** See HONESTY.

prob'lem (prŏb'lĕm), *n.* **1.** A matter difficult of solution or settlement; a doubtful case or question. **2.** *Math.* Anything required to be done.

prob'lem-at'ic (-ăt'ĭk) } *a.* Of the nature of a
prob'lem-at'i-cal (-I-kăl) } problem; uncertain.

pro-bos'cis (prō-bŏs'ĭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -BOSCIDES (-I-dēz). **1.** The trunk of an elephant; also, a long and flexible snout in other animals, as in a tapir. **2.** *Zoöl.* Any of various tubular processes of the head of animals, as of the mosquito.

pro-ce'dure (prō-sē'jūr), *n.* **1.** *Law.* The mode of conducting litigation. **2.** An action in a course of conduct; a proceeding. — **Syn.** See PROCESS.

pro-ceed' (prō-sēd'), *v. i.* **1.** To go forward or onward; advance; continue. **2.** To issue or come forth as from a source; come (from); as, light *proceeds* from the sun. **3.** To go on in an orderly or regulated manner; prosecute a design; as, to *proceed* on sound principles. **4.** *Law.* To carry on a legal proceeding. — **Syn.** See ADVANCE. — (prō'sēd), *n.* [*Now only in pl.*] That which results or accrues from some possession or transaction; esp., the amount realized from a sale.

pro-ceed'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one who proceeds; a measure or step in a course of business; a trans-

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action. **2.** *Law.* a *pl.* Course of procedure in an action at law. b Any step in litigation. **3.** *pl.* The published record of the action taken, or of things done, addresses read, etc., at the meetings of a society or association. — **Syn.** See PROCESS.

proc'ess (prŏs'ĕs *or, esp. in British usage,* prō'sĕs), *n.* **1.** Act of proceeding; progress; advance; as, in *process* of construction; of time, passing; lapse. **2.** A series of actions, motions, or events; a continuous operation or treatment, or series of operations leading to some result; as, a *process* of manufacture. **3.** *Law.* Any writ or other writing by which a court exercises its jurisdiction. **4.** *Anat.* Any marked prominence or projecting part.

Syn. PROCESS, PROCEDURE, PROCEEDING. Process denotes a progressive action or a series of acts or steps, esp. in a regular course of performing or making; procedure denotes the method of conducting an operation or process; proceeding applies esp. to measures or transactions; as, a chemical *process;* correct *procedure;* a harsh *proceeding.*

pro-ces'sion (prō-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Regular, orderly, or ceremonial progress. **2.** Action of issuing forth. **3.** That which is moving onward in an orderly manner, esp. a train of persons, as of mourners.

pro-ces'sion-al (-ăl), *a.* Pert. to a procession. — *n.* A hymn sung during a church procession.

pro-claim' (-klām'), *v. t.* To make known by public announcement; publish abroad; announce. — **Syn.** See DECLARE. — **pro-claim'er**, *n.* [8].

proc'la-ma'tion (prŏk'lă-mā'shŭn), *n.* Act of proclaiming; publication; also, the thing proclaimed.

pro-cliv'i-ty (prō-klĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Inclination; propensity.

pro-con'sul (prō-kŏn'sŭl), *n. Roman Antiq.* An officer who discharged the duties of a consul; a governor of, or military commander in, a province.

pro-con'sul-ship, *n.* Office of proconsul.

pro-cras'ti-nate (prō-krăs'tĭ-nāt), *v. t. & i.* [1] To put off from day to day; defer; postpone. — **Syn.** See DEFER. — **-na'tor** (-nā'tĕr), *n.* [8].

pro-cras'ti-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act or habit of procrastinating; delay.

pro'cre-ate (prō'krē-āt), *v. t.* [1] To generate and produce; beget. — **pro'cre-a'tor** (-ā'tĕr), *n.* [8].

pro'cre-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of procreating.

pro'cre-a'tive (prō'krē-ā'tĭv), *a.* Having power to beget; generative. — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

Pro-crus'te-an (prō-krŭs'tē-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Procrustes or his mode of torture.

Pro-crus'tes (prō-krŭs'tēz), *n. Gr. Antiq.* A legendary highwayman of Attica, who tied his victims on an iron bed, and stretched them or cut off their legs to fit them to its length. See THESEUS.

proc'tor (prŏk'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One employed to manage the affairs of another. **2.** An officer in a university, etc., who enforces order. — **-ship**, *n.*

pro-cur'a-ble (prō-kūr'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being procured.

proc'u-ra'tion (prŏk'ū-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A power of attorney; a proxy. **2.** A procuring.

proc'u-ra'tor (prŏk'ū-rā'tĕr), *n.* **1.** *Law.* An agent; proctor. **2.** *Roman Antiq.* Any of various imperial fiscal agents or administrators.

pro-cure' (prō-kūr'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To bring into possession; get; — often with indirect object; as, he *procured* me employment. **2.** To contrive; as, they *procured* his arrest. — **Syn.** See OBTAIN.

pro-cure'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of procuring.

Pro'cy-on (prō'sĭ-ŏn), *n. Astron.* A first-magnitude star in Canis Minor.

prod (prŏd), *n.* **1.** A pointed thing for pricking or puncturing, as a goad. **2.** A prick, punch, or poke; as, to give one's memory a *prod.* — *v. t.;* PROD'DED; PROD'DING. To thrust a prod into; hence, to goad or incite, as to activity. — **prod'der**, *n.* [8].

prod'i-gal (prŏd'ĭ-găl), *a.* [4] Given to prodigality; recklessly profuse; extravagant; lavish; wasteful. — **Syn.** See PROFUSE. — *n.* A spendthrift.

prod'i-gal'i-ty (-găl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Extravagance, or an extravagant act, in expenditure, esp. of money; waste; loosely, profuse liberality.

prod'i-gal-ly, *adv.* In a prodigal manner.

pro-di'gious (prō-dĭj'ŭs), *a.* [4] Extraordinary in bulk, extent, quantity, or degree; vast; immense. — **Syn.** Huge, enormous. See MONSTROUS. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

prod'i-gy (prŏd'ĭ-jĭ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). Anything so extraordinary as to excite astonishment; a marvel; as, a *prodigy* of learning.

pro-duce' (prō-dūs'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To bring forward; exhibit; show; as, to *produce* a witness in court. **2.** To bring forth, as young or a natural product; bear; yield. **3.** To give rise to; bring about; as, vice *produces* misery. **4.** To manufacture; make; as, he *produces* excellent pottery. — *v. i.* To yield appropriate offspring, crops, effects, etc.

prod'uce (prŏd'ūs), *n.* That which is produced; yield; esp., farm products. — **Syn.** See PRODUCT.

pro-duc'er (prō-dūs'ĕr), *n.* One who produces, esp. an agriculturist or a manufacturer.

pro-duc'i-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being produced.

prod'uct (prŏd'ŭkt), *n.* **1.** Anything produced, as by generation, growth, labor, or thought, chemical reaction, etc. **2.** *Math.* The number or magnitude resulting from the multiplication together of two or more numbers or magnitudes.

Syn. PRODUCT, PRODUCTION, PRODUCE. Product is the general word; production may denote the act or process of producing; when used concretely, it usually applies to the products of intellectual or artistic labor; produce (ordinarily collective) denotes esp. agricultural products, as distinguished from manufactured goods.

pro-duc'tion (prō-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of producing. **2.** That which is produced. — **Syn.** Produce, fruit, work, performance. See PRODUCT.

pro-duc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [4] **1.** Having the quality or power of producing; also, fertile; as, *productive* soil. **2.** Producing; causing to exist; as, an age *productive* of poets. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

pro'em (prō'ĕm), *n.* Preface or introduction.

prof'a-na'tion (prŏf'ă-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of profaning, esp. the profaning of sacred things.

pro-fane' (prō-fān'), *a.* [4] **1.** Not sacred or holy; as: a Not possessing peculiar sanctity; hence, secular; as, *profane* history or art. b Unholy; unhallowed. **2.** Treating sacred things irreverently; irreverent. Hence, irreverent in language; blasphemous. **3.** Uninitiated, as into rites or mysteries. — **Syn.** Temporal, worldly; unsanctified, ungodly. See IRRELIGIOUS. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To treat with abuse, irreverence, or contempt (something regarded as sacred); desecrate; as, to *profane* God's name. **2.** To put to a wrong or unworthy use; debase. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8] — **pro-fan'er** (-fān'ĕr), *n.* [8].

pro-fan'i-ty (-făn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being profane; irreverence; esp., blasphemy. **2.** Profane language or acts. — **Syn.** See BLASPHEMY.

pro-fess' (prō-fĕs'), *v. t.* **1.** To declare openly, as one's belief, action, etc.; avow; acknowledge. **2.** To set up a claim of; pretend; hence, to present a show of; as, to *profess* one's self a physician. **3.** To pretend to knowledge of; set up as an authority in; as, he *professes* surgery. — *v. i.* To avow; make a public declaration. — **-ed-ly** (-ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* [8].

pro-fes'sion (-fĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** A professing; open declaration; avowal; as, a *profession* of faith. **2.** That which one professes; an avowal; as, his

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professions are sincere; esp., religious faith openly avowed. **3.** That of which one professes knowledge; vocation, if not commercial, mechanical, agricultural, or the like; calling; as, the *profession* of medicine. **The three professions,** *or* **learned professions,** are, esp., theology, law, and medicine. **4.** Those engaged in a calling, collectively. — **Syn.** See TRADE.

pro-fes'sion-al (-ăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Of or pertaining to a profession or calling. **2.** a Engaged in by professionals; as, a *professional* race. b Engaging in a profession for gain; as, a *professional* player. — *n.* One who engages in anything professionally; — opposed to *amateur*. — **-ly,** *adv.* [8].

pro-fes'sion-al-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* The following of a profession, sport, etc., for livelihood or gain; the standards, methods, etc., of professionals.

pro-fes'sor (prō-fĕs'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who professes, or avows, his sentiments or opinions, esp. in religion. **2.** One who professes, or publicly teaches, any branch of learning; esp., a lecturing or teaching officer in a university, college, or seminary.

pro'fes-so'ri-al (prō'fĕ-sō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to a professor. — **-so'ri-al-ly,** *adv.* [8].

pro-fes'sor-ship (prō-fĕs'ẽr-shĭp), *n.* Office, duties, or position of an academic professor.

prof'fer (prŏf'ẽr), *v. t.* To offer for acceptance. — *n.* An offer; tender. — **prof'fer-er,** *n.* [8].

pro-fi'cien-cy (prō-fĭsh'ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being proficient; expertness.

pro-fi'cient (-ĕnt), *n.* One well advanced in any business or branch of knowledge or skill; expert. — *a.* [4] Well-skilled; versed. — **-ly,** *adv.* [8].

pro'file (prō'fĭl; -fīl), *n.* **1.** An outline or contour. **2.** A human head seen or represented sidewise, or in a side view. — **Syn.** See FORM.

prof'it (prŏf'ĭt, *n.* **1.** Accession of good; valuable results; benefit; gain; as, an office of *profit*. **2.** Excess of returns or income over expenditure in a given transaction, business, or the like. — *v. i.* **1.** To gain advantage; improve; gain; advance. **2.** To be of use; do or bring good. — *v. t.* To be of service to; benefit.

prof'it-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* [4] Yielding profit; lucrative. — **-ness,** *n.* [8] — **prof'it-a-bly,** *adv.* [8].

prof'it-eer' (prŏf'ĭ-tēr'), *n.* One who makes what is considered an unreasonable profit, as by taking advantage of a public need in time of war. — **prof'it-eer',** *v. i.* — **prof'it-eer'ing,** *n.*

prof'it-less, *a.* Without profit. — **-ly,** *adv.* [8].

prof'li-ga-cy (prŏf'lĭ-gă-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being profligate; dissoluteness.

prof'li-gate (-gāt), *a.* [4] Broken down in rectitude, principle, virtue, or decency; dissolute. — *n.* A profligate person. — **prof'li-gate-ly,** *adv.* [8].

pro-found' (prō-found'), *a.* [3] **1.** Opening or reaching to a great depth; deep; as, a *profound* gulf. **2.** Intellectually deep; thorough; as, a *profound* scholar. **3.** Deeply felt; intense. **4.** Bending low, as showing deep respect, etc. **5.** Coming from a depth; deeply drawn, as, a *profound* sigh. — **Syn.** See DEEP. — **-ly,** *adv.* [8] — **-ness,** *n.* [8].

pro-fun'di-ty (-fŭn'dĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being profound; depth. **2.** That which is profound or deep.

pro-fuse' (-fūs'), *a.* [3] **1.** Pouring forth liberally, as esp. money or gifts; prodigal. **2.** Done, given, etc., with great liberality; very abundant or copious. — **-ly,** *adv.* [8] — **-ness,** *n.* [8].

Syn. Bountiful, liberal; extravagant, wasteful, lavish, prodigal. — PROFUSE, LAVISH, PRODIGAL. *Profuse* implies a pouring forth fully or freely; *lavish*, an expending or bestowing without stint or measure; *prodigal* implies extravagant or reckless profusion or lavishness; as, *profuse* thanks, apologies; *lavish* hospitality; the *prodigal* son.

pro-fu'sion (-fū'zhŭn), *n.* **1.** Lavish expenditure. **2.** Quality or state of being profuse. **3.** Abundance; copious supply.

pro-gen'i-tor (prō-jĕn'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* A lineal ancestor.

prog'e-ny (prŏj'ē-nĭ), *n.* Offspring.

prog-nos'is (prŏg-nō'sĭs), *n. Med.* Forecast of the course and termination of a disease.

prog-nos'tic (-nŏs'tĭk), *a.* Indicating something future by signs or symptoms; foreshowing. — *n.* **1.** A sign indicating a future event; omen. **2.** A prediction; forecast. **3.** *Med.* A symptom helpful in prognosis. — **Syn.** Sign, presage, token.

prog-nos'ti-cate (-tĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [1] To foretell from signs or symptoms; predict.

prog-nos'ti-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of prognosticating. **2.** That which foreshows; sign.

prog-nos'ti-ca'tor (-kā'tẽr), *n.* One who prognosticates.

pro'gram, pro'gramme (prō'grăm), *n.* **1.** A brief outline of the order for, or of the subjects of, any public exercise, performance, etc. **2.** Hence, the selections or features of a performance or entertainment collectively; as, a brilliant *program*. **3.** A plan of future procedure.

prog'ress (prŏg'rĕs *or, esp. British,* prō'grĕs), *n.* **1.** A moving or going forward; advance; as, the *progress* of a ship; *progress* at school. **2.** Growth, development, or course; as, the *progress* of a war.

pro-gress' (prō-grĕs'), *v. i.* To make progress; continue; proceed. — **Syn.** See ADVANCE.

pro-gres'sion (prō-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of progressing. **2.** Course; passage; also, lapse or process of time. **3.** *Math.* A series that has a first but no last element, esp. one in which any intermediate element is related by a uniform law to the other elements.

pro-gres'sive (-grĕs'ĭv), *a.* [4] **1.** a Moving forward; advancing; increasing; as, *progressive* motion. b Advancing by successive stages or degrees; as, a *progressive* series. **2.** Tending to progress; favoring progress; as, a *progressive* policy. — **Progressive party,** *U. S. Politics,* the party organized in 1912 under the leadership of Theodore Roosevelt. — *n.* **1.** One who is progressive, esp. in political policy. **2.** [*cap.*] A member of the Progressive party. *U. S.* — **-ly,** *adv.* — **-ness,** *n.* [8].

pro-hib'it (-hĭb'ĭt), *v. t.* **1.** To hinder; prevent. **2.** To forbid by authority; interdict; as, the law *prohibits* stealing. — **Syn.** See FORBID.

pro'hi-bi'tion (prō'hĭ-bĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of prohibiting; interdict. **2.** The forbidding by law of the sale and, sometimes, the manufacture of alcoholic liquors as beverages.

pro'hi-bi'tion-ist, *n.* One who favors prohibition (in sense 2). — **pro'hi-bi'tion-ism** (-Iz'm), *n.*

pro-hib'i-tive (prō-hĭb'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Prohibitory.

pro-hib'i-to-ry (-ĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Serving or tending to prohibit; as, a *prohibitory* price.

pro-ject' (prō-jĕkt'), *v. t.* **1.** To throw or cast forward; shoot forth; as, to *project* a body into space. **2.** To contrive; scheme; as, to *project* a plan. **3.** *Geom., Perspective, etc.* a To throw forward (as a point, line, area, etc.) so as to depict on a given surface. b To depict (one figure or extent) on another, according to any fixed correspondence. — *v. i.* To extend forward; jut.

proj'ect (prŏj'ĕkt), *n.* That which is projected or designed; a scheme; plan. — **Syn.** See PLAN.

pro-jec'tile (prō-jĕk'tĭl), *a.* **1.** Projecting or impelling forward; as, a *projectile* force. **2.** Caused by impulse or projection; impelled forward; as, *projectile* motion. — *n.* A body projected by exterior force; a missile, as for a firearm.

pro-jec'tion (-shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of projecting. **2.** A jutting out; also, a part that projects. **3.** A schem-

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ing or planning; as, the *projection* of a new railroad. **4.** *Geom., Perspective, etc.* Act or process of projecting on a surface; the picture so formed. **Syn.** PROJECTION, PROTUBERANCE, BULGE. A projection juts out at an (often sharp) angle; a protuberance swells or pushes out, often in rounded rather than angular form; a bulge is a protuberance, esp. as caused by pressure; as, the *projection* of a roof; *protuberances* of a potato; a *bulge* in a wall.

pro-jec'tor (prō-jĕk'tĕr), *n.* One who forms projects.

pro'lē-ta'ri-an (prō'lē-tā'rĭ-ăn; prōl'ē-), *a.* Of or pertaining to the proletarians. — *n.* **1.** One of the poorest and lowest class in a community or state. **2.** One of the wage-earning class.

pro'le-ta'ri-at (-ăt), *n.* Proletarians collectively.

pro-lif'ic (prō-lĭf'ĭk), *a.* [4] **1.** Producing young or fruit abundantly; as, a *prolific* tree. **2.** Serving to produce, esp. abundantly; as, a *prolific* brain. — **Syn.** See FERTILE. — **-lif'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

pro'lix (prō'lĭks; prō-lĭks'), *a.* [4] **1.** Unduly prolonged or drawn out, esp. by diffuseness; verbose; as, a *prolix* oration. **2.** Indulging in unduly protracted discourse; verbose; as, a *prolix* orator.

pro-lix'i-ty (prō-lĭk'sĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). Quality or state of being prolix.

pro'logue (prō'lŏg; prōl'ŏg), *n.* A preface, as to a drama, poem, etc.

pro-long' (prō-lŏng'), *v. t.* **1.** To extend in space or length; as, to *prolong* a line. **2.** To lengthen in time; draw out; as, to *prolong* one's days.

pro'lon-ga'tion (prō'lŏn-gā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of prolonging. **2.** A part added by prolonging.

prom'e-nade' (prŏm'ĕ-nād'), *n.* **1.** A walk, esp. in a public place, for pleasure, display, or exercise. **2.** A public walk. **3.** A large ball or dance — *v. i.* [1] To take a promenade.

Pro-me'the-a moth (prō-mē'thē-ă), *n.* A large American silkworm moth.

Pro-me'theus (prō-mē'thūs; -thĭ-ŭs), *n.* *Gr. Myth.* A Titan who stole fire from heaven and gave it to man. Zeus doomed him to be bound to Mount Caucasus and to have a vulture daily consume his liver, which grew again at night, until an immortal should consent to renounce immortality in his favor. This Chiron did.

prom'i-nence (prŏm'ĭ-nĕns), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being prominent; conspicuousness. **2.** That which is prominent; a protuberance.

prom'i-nen-cy (-nĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-CIES** (-sĭz). Prominence.

prom'i-nent (-nĕnt), *a.* [4] **1.** Projecting beyond the surface of something; as, a *prominent* figure on a vase. **2.** Distinctly manifest; as, a *prominent* feature. **3.** Standing out from the crowd; eminent; as, *prominent* names. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8]. **Syn.** PROMINENT, CONSPICUOUS, SALIENT, SIGNAL. That is prominent which stands out (lit. or fig.) so as to attract attention; that is conspicuous which is so clearly exhibited that the eye (or the mental vision) cannot miss it; as, a *prominent* building; *conspicuous* in a crowd. That is salient which catches the attention at once; that is signal which is memorably prominent or conspicuous; as, a *salient* trait; a *signal* defeat.

pro'mis-cu'i-ty (prō'mĭs-kū'ĭ-tĭ; prŏm'ĭs-), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). Mixture of kinds or classes.

pro-mis'cu-ous (prō-mĭs'kū-ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Mingled; confused; as, a *promiscuous* crowd. **2.** Distributed or applied indiscriminately; as, *promiscuous* praise. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

prom'ise (prŏm'ĭs), *n.* **1.** A declaration which gives an assurance of something to be done or forborne; an engagement. **2.** A cause or ground for hope, expectation, or assurance, esp. of success or distinction; as, a youth of *promise*. **3.** That which is promised. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To engage to do or forbear something; covenant. **2.** To afford reason to expect; foretoken; as, the clouds *promise* rain. — *v. i.* **1.** To give assurance by or as by a promise. **2.** To give ground for expectations; as, the day *promises* well. — **prom'is-er** (prŏm'ĭs-ẽr), **prom'i-sor** (prŏm'ĭ-sôr), *n.* [8].

prom'is-ee' (prŏm'ĭs-ē'), *n.* One to whom a promise is made.

prom'is-ing, *p. a.* [4] Giving promise; affording hope or assurance. — **prom'is-ing-ly**, *adv.* [8].

prom'is-so-ry (-sō-rĭ), *a.* Containing a promise. **promissory note**, *Law*, a written promise to pay on demand or at a fixed time a certain sum of money to, or to order of, a specified person or to bearer.

prom'on-to-ry (prŏm'ŭn-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TORIES** (-rĭz). A high point of land or rock projecting into the sea; a headland.

pro-mote' (prō-mōt'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To contribute to the growth or prosperity of; further; encourage; as, to *promote* learning. **2.** To exalt in station or rank; advance; as, to *promote* an officer.

pro-mot'er (-mōt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that promotes; encourager. **2.** One who initiates the organization of a company, the sale of bonds, stock, etc.

pro-mo'tion (-mō'shŭn), *n.* Act of promoting; state of being promoted, as in rank; preferment.

pro-mo'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [4] Tending to promote.

prompt (prŏmpt), *a.* [3] **1.** Ready and quick to act; as, *prompt* to go. **2.** Done or rendered readily or immediately; as, *prompt* assistance. **Syn.** Quick, speedy, swift. — PROMPT, READY, PUNCTUAL, EXPEDITIOUS. Prompt implies quick or instant action (often with alacrity); ready adds to *prompt* the suggestion of dexterity or facility; punctual implies exact adherence to a regular or appointed time; as, *prompt* obedience; a *ready* hand; *punctual* attendance. That is expeditious which is characterized by, or leads to, prompt performance; as, an *expeditious* messenger, way. — *v. t.* **1.** To assist or induce the action of; instigate; incite; as, pride *prompted* them to go. **2.** To suggest; dictate; as, her goodness *prompted* the action. **3.** To remind; esp., to remind (an actor, speaker, etc.) of words or topics forgotten. — **Syn.** See MOVE. — **prompt'er** (prŏmp'tẽr), *n.* [8] — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

promp'ti-tude (prŏmp'tĭ-tūd), *n.* Quality of being prompt.

pro-mul'gate (prō-mŭl'gāt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To make known by open declaration. **2.** To publish abroad with intent to gain adherents to; as, to *promulgate* socialism. — **pro'mul-ga'tor** (prō'mŭl-gā'tẽr; prŏm'ŭl-), *n.* [8].

pro'mul-ga'tion (prō'mŭl-gā'shŭn; prŏm'ŭl-), *n.* A promulgating; publication.

prone (prōn), *a.* [3] **1.** Bending forward; inclined; hence, humble. **2.** Lying on the belly, or face downwards. **3.** Inclined; disposed; — of the mind or affections, usually in an ill sense; as, *prone* to mischief. — **prone'ness**, *n.* [8].

prong (prŏng), *n.* A sharp point or sharp-pointed instrument, as the tine of a fork.

prong'horn' (-hôrn'), *n.* An antelope-like ruminant of the treeless parts of the western United States and Mexico. See HOOFED ANIMALS, *Illust.*

pro-nom'i-nal (prō-nŏm'ĭ-năl), *a.* Belonging to, or of the nature of, a pronoun.

pro'noun (prō'noun), *n.* *Gram.* Lit., a word used instead of a noun, or name; one of a small group of words used to stand in place of, or to refer to, words or expressions denoting persons or things, as, *he, she, it, you*, etc.

pro-nounce' (prō-nouns'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To utter articulately; speak with the proper sound and accent. **2.** To utter officially or solemnly; deliver; as, to *pronounce* sentence of death. **3.** To speak or utter rhetorically; as, to *pronounce* an oration.

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4. To declare: as, to *pronounce* a tale false.—*v. i.* To give a pronunciation; articulate. — **-a-ble,** *a.* [8] — **-nounc'er** (-nouns'ẽr), *n.* [8].

pre-nounced' (prē-nounst'), *p. a.* [4] Strongly marked; decided.

pro-nounce'ment (-nouns'mĕnt), *n.* A pronouncing; a declaration; formal announcement.

pro-nun'ci-a'tion (prō-nŭn'sĭ-ā'shŭn; -shĭ-ā'-shŭn), *n.* Act or mode of pronouncing.

proof (prōōf), *n.* **1.** Any effort or process designed to establish or discover a fact or truth; test; trial; check; as, to put to *proof*. **2.** Quality or state of having been proved or tried; as, armor of *proof*. **3.** Convincing evidence; demonstration. Properly, *proof* is the effect or result of *evidence; evidence* is the medium of *proof*. **4.** *Print.* A trial impression, as from type. **5.** Proof strength, that is, the minimum strength of proof spirit. — *a.* **1.** Firm or successful in resisting; as, *proof* against harm. **2.** Used in proving or testing, or serving as a proof; as, *proof* stress; *proof* (i.e. pure) gold. **3.** Being of a certain standard; as, *proof* spirit.

proof reader. *Print.* One who reads, and marks corrections in, proofs. Hence, **proof reading.**

prop (prŏp), *v. t.;* PROPPED (prŏpt); PROP'PING. To support by placing something under or against or by being placed under or against; sustain. — *n.* That which props; a support; a stay.

prop'a-gan'da (prŏp'ā-găn'dā), *n.* **1.** Any organization for spreading a particular doctrine. **2.** The doctrine or principles thus propagated. **3.** The scheme or plan for propagating a doctrine.

prop'a-gan'dism (-dĭz'm), *n.* Art, practice, or system of propagating tenets or principles.

prop'a-gan'dist (-dĭst), *n.* One devoted to any system of propagandism.

prop'a-gate (prŏp'ā-gāt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To cause to continue or multiply by generation; as, to *propagate* a breed of horses. **2.** To extend the action of; diffuse; transmit; as, to *propagate* sound or light. **3.** To spread from person to person; disseminate; as, to *propagate* a report. — *v. i.* To reproduce by generation, or, in plants, by seeds, cuttings, etc. — **-ga'tor** (-gā'tẽr), *n.* [1].

prop'a-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* Act of propagating.

pro-pel' (prō-pĕl'), *v. t.;* -PELLED' (-pĕld'); -PEL'LING. To impel forward or onward; drive; push.

pro-pel'ler (-ẽr), *n.* One that propels; esp., a screw propeller.

pro-pen'si-ty (-pĕn'sĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Natural inclination; bias; bent.

prop'er (prŏp'ẽr), *a.* [4] **1.** Belonging to the natural or essential constitution; peculiar; as, every animal has its *proper* instincts. **2.** Befitting one's nature; appropriate; as, water is the *proper* element for fish. **3.** Conforming to the best usage; correct; as, a *proper* expression. **4.** Pertaining to or designating one individual only; as, a *proper* noun. **5.** Rightly called or considered; as, Greece *proper*. — **Syn.** See FIT. — **proper fraction,** *Arith.*, a fraction in which the numerator is less than the denominator. — **p. noun** *or* **name,** *Gram.*, a name distinguishing an individual from others of the same class; — opp. to *common noun*; as, *John, Boston*.

prop'er-ly, *adv.* Suitably; fitly; strictly; rightly.

prop'er-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** A quality or attribute belonging to a thing; a distinctive quality; peculiarity; as, sweetness is a *property* of sugar. **2.** The exclusive right to possess, enjoy, and dispose of, a thing; ownership. **3.** Thing owned; estate; as, a man of large *property*. — **Syn.** See QUALITY.

proph'e-cy (prŏf'ĕ-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** Function or declaration of a prophet. **2.** *Bible.* A book of prophecies; as, the *prophecy* of Isaiah.

proph'e-sy (-sī), *v. t.* [2] **1.** To utter with or as with divine inspiration. **2.** To foretell; predict; foreshow. — **Syn.** See FORETELL. — *v. i.* To declare or foretell as a prophet. — **proph'e-si'er,** *n.* [8].

proph'et (-ĕt), *n.* **1.** In theology, one inspired by God to speak in His name, announcing future events. **2.** One who prophesies, or foretells events. **3.** [*cap.*] *pl.:* with *the.* Certain, chiefly prophetic, books of the Old Testament. — **proph'et-ess,** *n. fem.* [8] — **the Prophet,** Mohammed.

pro-phet'ic (prō-fĕt'ĭk) } *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to
pro-phet'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } a prophet or prophecy; predictive; — with *of*. — **pro-phet'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* [8].

pro'phy-lac'tic (prō'fĭ-lăk'tĭk; prŏf'ĭ-), *a.* [4] *Med.* Defending or preserving from disease. — *n.* A prophylactic medicine.

pro-pin'qui-ty (prō-pĭŋ'kwĭ-tĭ), *n.* Nearness in place, time, or blood. — **Syn.** See PROXIMITY.

pro-pi'ti-ate (-pĭsh'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* [1] To appease and render favorable; conciliate.

pro-pi'ti-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of propitiating. **Syn. Propitiation** and **reconciliation** refer primarily to the person offended; **expiation** and **satisfaction,** to the offense; **atonement** may have either reference.

pro-pi'ti-a-to-ry (prō-pĭsh'ĭ-ā-tō-rĭ), *a.* [4] Having the power to make propitious; expiatory.

pro-pi'tious (prō-pĭsh'ŭs), *a.* **1.** Favorably disposed; gracious; helpful; as, the fates are *propitious*. **2.** Favorable; fortunate; as, a *propitious* season. — **-ly,** *adv.* [8] — **-ness,** *n.* [8].

Syn. Favorable, prosperous, promising, auspicious, opportune, happy, lucky. — PROPITIOUS, AUSPICIOUS. That is **propitious** which in general makes for success; that is **auspicious** which is of happy omen; as, a *propitious* breeze; an *auspicious* event.

pro-por'tion (-pōr'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The relation in magnitude, quantity, or degree of one to another; ratio. Loosely: Size; *pl.*, dimensions. **2.** Harmonic relation of one part to another; symmetry; as, to be out of *proportion*. **3.** One's share of a whole distributed by rule; lot. **4.** *Math.* Equality of ratios, as $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{6}$, or 1 : 2 = 3 : 6; also, the method (the *rule of three*) of finding the fourth term of such a proportion when three terms are known. — *v. t.* **1.** To adjust in a suitable proportion or relation; as, to *proportion* expenditure to income. **2.** To form with symmetry or suitableness of parts.

pro-por'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* **1.** Having a due proportion; being in suitable proportion. **2.** *Math.* Having the same or a constant ratio. — **-ly,** *adv.*

Syn. PROPORTIONAL, PROPORTIONATE. **Proportional** is the more general term, applying to that which has, or is in, due proportion; **proportionate** often suggests conformity to some proportion assumed or expected; as, a *proportional* allotment; a punishment *proportionate* to the crime.

— *n. Math.* Any term in a proportion.

pro-por'tion-ate (-ĭt), *a.* Proportioned; proportional. — **Syn.** See PROPORTIONAL. — (-āt), *v. t.* [1] To make proportional. — **-ly,** *adv.* [8].

pro-pos'al (-pōz'ăl), *n.* **1.** Act of proposing; presentation. **2.** That which is proposed; offer.

pro-pose' (-pōz'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To offer for consideration or adoption; as, to *propose* peace. **2.** To purpose; intend; as, he *proposed* to go. — *v. i.* **1.** To scheme; design; as, "man *proposes*, but God disposes." **2.** To offer; esp., to offer one's self in marriage. — **-pos'er** (-pōz'ẽr), *n.* [8].

prop'o-si'tion (prŏp'ō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** That which is proposed; proposal; as, *propositions* of peace. **2.** Any expression in which some quality, state, or relation is asserted of some being or fact. **3.** *Math.* A formal statement of a truth to be demonstrated (a *theorem*), or of an operation to be performed (a *problem*).

Syn. Proposal commonly suggests the act of pro-

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posing; **proposition** denotes esp. the **thing** proposed; as, a *proposal* of marriage; a business *proposition*.

pro-pound' (prō-pound'), *v. t.* To offer for consideration; set forth; put. — **pro-pound'er**, *n.* [8].

pro-pri'e-ta-ry (-prī'ĕ-tā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A proprietor; owner. **2.** A body of proprietors.—*a.* Belonging or pertaining to a proprietor.

pro-pri'e-tor (-tĕr), *n.* Owner. — **-tress**, *n. fem.*

pro-pri'e-ty (prō-prī'ĕ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being proper; fitness. — **the proprieties**, the customs and manners of good society.

pro-pul'sion (-pŭl'shŭn), *n.* Act of propelling.

pro-pul'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [4] Tending, or having power, to propel; urging.

‖**pro ra'ta** (prō rā'tȧ). [L.] In proportion; according to share, interest, or liability of each.

pro'ro-ga'tion (prō'rō-gā'shŭn), *n.* A proroguing.

pro-rogue' (prō-rōg'), *v. t.* [1] *Brit. Parliamentary Practice.* To end the session of (a parliament) by order of the crown. — **Syn.** See ADJOURN.

pro-sa'ic (prō-zā'ĭk), *a.* [4] Dull; commonplace; prosy. — **-sa'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **-i-cal-ness**, *n.* [8].

Syn. Matter-of-fact, uninteresting, humdrum, insipid, flat.—PROSAIC, PROSY. That is **prosaic** which is plain and matter-of-fact like prose, or which is commonplace or unexciting; that is **prosy** which is (often habitually) dull, esp. in talk or manner of writing; as, a *prosaic* life; a *prosy* speaker.

pro-sce'ni-um (-sē'nĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -NIA (-ȧ). *Theater.* The stage in front of the curtain; sometimes, the curtain and its framework.

pro-scribe' (prō-skrīb'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To outlaw. **2.** To denounce and condemn; prohibit; as, the Puritans *proscribed* theaters. — **-scrib'er**, *n.* [8].

pro-scrip'tion (-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of proscribing; outlawry. **2.** State of being proscribed.

pro-scrip'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting in, proscription. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

prose (prōz), *n.* **1.** Ordinary language, as in speaking or writing; — opposed to *verse*. **2.** Dull discourse.—*a.* Pert. to, or composed of, prose.—*v. t. & i.* [1] To write or talk in prose or prosily.

pros'e-cute (prŏs'ĕ-kūt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To follow or pursue with a view to reach, execute, or accomplish; carry on; as, to *prosecute* a scheme. **2.** *Law.* **a** To seek to get or enforce by legal process. **b** To proceed against judicially, esp. for a crime or breach of law.— *v. i.* To institute and carry on a legal suit; sue. — **-cu'tor** (-kū'tĕr), *n.* [8].

pros'e-cu'tion (-kū'shŭn), *n.* A prosecuting.

pros'e-lyte (prŏs'ĕ-līt), *n.* A new convert, esp. to some religion, sect, or party. — *v. t. & i.* [1] To convert or win over from one opinion, belief, or party to another.

pros'e-ly-tism (-lĭ-tĭz'm), *n.* The making of proselytes, or converts.

pros'e-ly-tize (-lĭ-tīz), *v. t. & i.* [1] To proselyte.

Pro-ser'pi-na (prō-sûr'pĭ-nȧ), **Pros'er-pine** (prŏs'ĕr-pĭn; -pēn), *n.* Persephone.

pros'i-ly (prōz'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a prosy manner.

pros'i-ness (-nĕs), *n.* Prosy quality; dullness.

pro-slav'er-y (prō-slāv'ĕr-ĭ), *a.* Favoring slavery.

pros'o-dist (prŏs'ō-dĭst), *n.* An expert in prosody.

pros'o-dy (-dĭ), *n.* That part of grammar treating of the quantity of syllables, of accent, and of the laws of versification or metrical composition.

pros'pect (prŏs'pĕkt), *n.* **1.** That which is seen; view; outlook; scene. **2.** Relative aspect; outlook. **3.** Act of looking forward; anticipation; as, a *prospect* of the future state. **4.** That which is hoped for; expectation; as, a *prospect* of success. — *v. t. & i.* To explore or test for something, as gold. — **pro-spec'tor** (prō-spĕk'tĕr), **pros'pector** (prŏs'pĕk-tĕr), *n.* [8].

pro-spec'tive (prō-spĕk'tĭv), *a.* **1.** Looking forward in time; acting with foresight;— opposed to *retrospective*. **2.** That is in prospect; expected; as, a *prospective* benefit.— **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

pro-spec'tus (-tŭs), *n.* A preliminary statement of a plan or scheme, affording a view of its nature.

pros'per (prŏs'pĕr), *v. t.* To render successful. — *v. i.* To succeed; thrive.

pros-per'i-ty (prŏs-pĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being prosperous; good fortune; success; — opposed to *adversity*. — **Syn.** Thrift, welfare, well-being.

pros'per-ous (prŏs'pĕr-ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Favorable; as, a *prosperous* wind. **2.** Making gain, or increase; successful; as, a *prosperous* voyage. — **Syn.** Fortunate, flourishing, auspicious. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

pros'ti-tute (prŏs'tĭ-tūt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To offer, as a woman, to a lewd use. **2.** To devote to base or unworthy purposes; as, to *prostitute* talents.— *n.* A harlot. — **pros'ti-tu'tor** (-tū'tĕr), *n.* [8].

pros'ti-tu'tion (-tū'shŭn), *n.* Act of prostituting, or state of being prostituted.

pros'trate (-trāt), *a.* **1.** Lying with the body extended; stretched out; as, to sleep *prostrate*. **2.** Lying at another's mercy; powerless; as, a *prostrate* enemy. **3.** Lying in a lowly or suppliant posture; as, a *prostrate* worshiper.—*v. t.* [1] **1.** To lay flat; level; fell. **2.** To overthrow; destroy; ruin; as, to *prostrate* a city. **3.** To throw (one's self) down in humility or adoration. **4.** To deprive of strength; as, *prostrated* by fever.— **-tra-tor** (-trā-tĕr),*n.* [8].

pros-tra'tion (prŏs-trā'shŭn), *n.* Act of prostrating; state of being prostrate; great depression.

pros'y (prōz'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Of or pertaining to prose; like prose. **2.** Dull; tedious.—**Syn.** See PROSAIC.

pro'te-an (prō'tē-ăn; prō-tē'ăn), *a.* **1.** [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, Proteus. **2.** Readily assuming different shapes or forms.

pro-tect' (prō-tĕkt'), *v. t.* **1.** To shield from danger or injury; defend; guard. **2.** *Econ.* To foster by a protective tariff. — **Syn.** See DEFEND.

pro-tec'tion (-tĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of protecting; state of being protected; as, *protection* from loss. **2.** That which protects; a defense; refuge. **3.** A safe conduct; passport. **4.** *Economics.* The freeing of the producers of a country from foreign competition at home by imposition of duties on foreign goods; also, the theory or policy favoring this; — opposed to *free trade*.

pro-tec'tion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine or policy of protection (def. 4).

pro-tec'tion-ist, *n. Econ.* One who favors protection.

pro-tec'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [4] **1.** Affording protection; as, a *protective* Providence. **2.** Of or pertaining to protection (def. 4); as, a *protective* tariff.

pro-tec'tor (-tĕr), *n.* One that protects; defender; guardian; patron. — **pro-tec'tress**, *n. fem.* [8].

pro-tec'tor-ate (-tŏr-āt), *n.* **1.** Government by a protector; also, the rank or office of a protector. **2.** The relation of one state to another, which it protects and partly controls; also, the authority exercised, or the country so protected.

‖**pro'té'gé'** (prō'tā'zhā'), *n. masc.*; *pl.* PROTÉGÉS (-zhāz'). [F.] One under the care and protection of another. — ‖**pro'té'gée'** (-zhā'), *n. fem.*; *pl.* -GÉES (-zhāz').

pro'te-id (prō'tē-ĭd), *n.* Any of a class of complex substances present in all living cells and necessary in animal diet. All contain carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen, and, usually, a little sulphur.

pro'te-in (-ĭn), *n.* Proteid.

pro-test' (prō-tĕst'), *v. t.* **1.** To declare solemnly; assert; affirm; as, to *protest* one's loyalty. **2.** To make a certain formal written declaration to protect the holder of a dishonored bill of exchange or note; — said of a notary public; also, to cause such a

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protest to be made;— said of the party in interest. — *v. i.* To make a solemn declaration, esp. a written one, expressive of opposition or condemnation.

pro'test (prō'tĕst), *n.* A protesting; that which is protested; solemn declaration of disapproval.

prot'es-tant (prŏt'ĕs-tănt), *n.* One who protests; esp. [*cap.*], any Christian not of the Roman Catholic Church or the Eastern Church. — *a.* **1.** Making a protest. **2.** [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to Protestants or their faith and practice.

prot'es-tant-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being protestant. **2.** [*cap.*] State of being a Protestant; Protestant religion.

prot'es-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of protesting; public avowal; solemn declaration, esp. of dissent.

pro-test'er (prō-tĕs'tĕr), *n.* One who protests.

Pro'teus (prō'tūs; -tē-ŭs), *n. Class. Myth.* A sea god in the service of Poseidon (Neptune). When seized, he would assume different shapes.

pro-tho'rax (prō-thō'răks), *n. Zoöl.* The anterior segment of the thorax of insects.

pro'to-col (prō'tō-kŏl), *n.* An original copy, draft, minute, or record; esp., *Diplomacy*, a preliminary memorandum, often a basis for a final treaty.

pro'to-mar'tyr (-mär'tĕr), *n.* The first martyr in any cause, esp. Stephen, the first Christian martyr.

pro'to-plasm (prō'tō-plăz'm), *n. Biol.* The essential substance of the cell body and nucleus of cells of animals and plants, regarded as the only form of matter in which life is manifested. — **pro'to-plas'mic** (-plăz'mĭk), *a.*

pro'to-type (-tīp), *n.* An original or model after which something is copied; pattern; archetype.

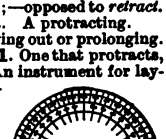
pro'to-zo'an (-zō'ăn), *n. Zoöl.* Any of a phylum (*Protozoa*) of animals in which the body consists (usually) of only a single cell, and reproduction is by fission. — **pro'to-zo'an** (-ăn), *a.*

pro-tract' (prō-trăkt'), *v. t.* **1.** To draw out, usually in time; continue; prolong; as, to *protract* a debate. **2.** To draw with scale and protractor; plot. **3.** *Zoöl.* To protrude; — opposed to *retract*.

pro-trac'tion (-trăk'shŭn), *n.* A protracting.

pro-trac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Drawing out or prolonging.

pro-trac'tor (-trăk'tĕr), *n.* **1.** One that protracts, or causes protraction. **2.** An instrument for laying down and measuring angles on paper. See *Illust.*



Common Protractor.

pro-trude' (-trōōd'), *v. t. & i.* [1] To thrust out; project.

pro-tru'sile (-sĭl), *a.* Capable of being protruded.

pro-tru'sion (-trōō'zhŭn), *n.* A protruding; state of being protruded; that which protrudes.

pro-tru'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [4] Tending to thrust forward; thrusting or impelling forward.

pro-tu'ber-ance (-tū'bĕr-ăns), *n.* That which is protuberant; a prominence; fact or state of being protuberant. — **Syn.** See PROJECTION.

pro-tu'ber-ant (-ănt), *a.* [4] Prominent, or excessively prominent; bulging; swelling.

proud (proud), *a.* [3] **1.** Feeling or manifesting pride; as: **a** Having too great self-esteem; hence, arrogant; haughty; presumptuous; as, *proud* as a peacock. **b** Having proper self-respect or self-esteem; as, too *proud* to beg. **c** Exulting (in); elated; — often with *of*; as, *proud* of one's country. **2.** Arising from, or produced by, pride; as, *proud* contempt. **3.** Giving reason for pride; worthy of admiration; splendid; admirable; as, *proud* titles. — **proud flesh**, a growth of fungous granulations in a wound or ulcer. — **proud'ly**, *adv.* [8].

prov'a-ble (prōōv'ă-b'l), *a.* That may be proved.

prove (prōōv), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To try, as by experiment or by a standard; test; as, to *prove* a gun. **2.** To establish or ascertain by argument or evidence; demonstrate; as, to *prove* one's point. **3.** To establish the genuineness or validity of; verify; as, to *prove* a will. **4.** To know by trial; experience; as, to *prove* God's mercy. — **Syn.** Justify, confirm, manifest. — *v. i.* To be found by experience, trial, or result; as, the report *proves* false.

prov'en (prōōv'n), *p. p. or p. a.* Proved.

Pro'ven'gal' (prō'vĕn-săl'; *Anglicized pron.* prō'vĕn-săl', -săl'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Provence, in France, its inhabitants, or their language. — *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Provence. **2.** The Provençal language.

prov'en-der (prŏv'ĕn-dĕr), *n.* Dry food for domestic animals, as hay, oats, etc.; feed.

prov'er (prōōv'ĕr), *n.* One that proves.

prov'erb (-ĕrb), *n.* **1.** An old and common saying; a maxim; saw: adage. **2.** *pl.* [*cap.*] The Book of Proverbs. — **Book of Proverbs**, a book of the Old Testament, containing wise maxims.

pro-ver'bi-al (prō-vûr'bĭ-ăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Mentioned or comprised in, used as, or of the nature of, a proverb; hence, well-known; as, his generosity is *proverbial*. **2.** Of or pertaining to proverbs; as, *proverbial* wisdom. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

pro-vide' (-vīd'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To look out for in advance; procure beforehand; prepare; as, "*provide* us all things necessary." **2.** To supply; afford; as, the garden *provides* food. **3.** To furnish; supply; — now with *with*; as, *provided* with corn. **4.** To stipulate; as, a contract *provides* conditions. — *v. i.* To procure means in advance; — with *against* or *for*; as, to *provide* for old age.

pro-vid'ed (-vīd'ĕd), *conj.* On condition; if, — usually followed by *that*.

prov'i-dence (prŏv'ĭ-dĕns), *n.* **1.** Foresight; care; esp., divine foresight, care, or guidance; hence [*cap.*], God. **2.** A manifestation of God's care over his creatures. **3.** Prudence; economy.

prov'i-dent (-dĕnt), *a.* [4] Providing for the future; foreseeing; frugal; thrifty. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

prov'i-den'tial (-dĕn'shăl), *a.* [4] Effected by, or referable to, divine direction; opportune; fortunate. — **prov'i-den'tial-ly**, *adv.* [8].

pro-vid'er (prō-vīd'ĕr), *n.* One who provides.

prov'ince (prŏv'ĭns), *n.* **1.** A country or region dependent on a distant authority. **2.** A portion of a country, esp. one outside the capital or largest city. **3.** A region; district; hence, a department of knowledge or activity; as, the *province* of science. **4.** Office; sphere; as, woman's *province*.

pro-vin'cial (prō-vĭn'shăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Of or pertaining to a province; as, *provincial* speech. **2.** Characteristic of a province; hence, rude; also, narrow; as, a *provincial* spirit. — *n.* One who is provincial or is from a province. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

pro-vin'cial-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Provincial quality or characteristic; as: **a** Attachment to local ideas, etc.; hence, narrowness. **b** A word or mannerism peculiar to a province or remote district.

pro-vi'sion (-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of providing, or preparing; preparation. **2.** That which is provided; esp., a stock of food; food; — often in *pl.* **3.** A stipulation; proviso; as, the *provisions* of a contract. — *v. t.* To supply with provisions.

pro-vi'sion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of the nature of a provision, esp. for the time being; temporary. — **pro-vi'sion-al-ly**, *adv.* [8].

pro-vi'so (-vī'zō), *n.*; *pl.* **-sos** (-zōz). A conditioning clause, as in a statute; a conditional stipulation.

pro-vi'so-ry (-zō-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Of the nature of, or containing, a proviso; conditional. **2.** Provisional.

prov'o-ca'tion (prŏv'ō-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of provoking to anger; that which provokes; cause of resentment; annoyance; incitement.

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pro-voo'a-tive (prō-vŏk'ā-tĭv ; -vō'kā-tĭv), *a.* [4] Serving to provoke or stimulate. — *n.* That which provokes. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

pro-voke' (prō-vōk'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To move; arouse; as, to *provoke* one to action. **2.** To cause; instigate; excite; as, to *provoke* an argument. **3.** To incite or incense to action (a faculty or passion); hence, to irritate; offend; as, he was greatly *provoked*. — **Syn.** See IRRITATE. — **pro-vok'er**, *n.* [8].

pro-vok'ing (-vōk'ĭng), *p. a.* [4] That provokes; tending to irritate or provoke. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

prov'ost (prŏv'ŭst ; *also, esp. in mil. terms*, prō'vō, prō-vō'), *n.* A superintendent; as: **a** The head of any of various colleges. **b** The head of certain churches or of some cathedral chapters.

provost marshal. A military or naval officer appointed as a head of the police.

prow (prou), *n.* The bow of a vessel.

prow'ess (prou'ĕs), *n.* **1.** Distinguished bravery; valor. **2.** A brave or valorous act or feat.

prowl (proul), *v. t. & i.* To rove about stealthily, esp. for prey or booty. — **Syn.** See RAMBLE. — *n.* Act of prowling; as, on the *prowl*. — **-er**, *n.* [8].

prox'i-mal (prŏk'sĭ-măl), *a.* Nearest, as to a point of origin, a body, center of motion, etc.

prox'i-mate (-māt), *a.* Nearest; next immediately preceding or following. — **-mate-ly**, *adv.* [8].

prox-im'i-ty (prŏk-sĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being next; immediate nearness.

Syn. PROXIMITY, PROPINQUITY. **Proximity** denotes simple nearness; **propinquity** suggests close neighborhood, and refers esp. to personal vicinity.

prox'i-mo (prŏk'sĭ-mō), *adv.* In or of the next month after the present; as, on the 3d *proximo*. Abbr. *prox.* Cf. INSTANT, *a.*; ULTIMO.

prox'y (prŏk'sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PROXIES (-sĭz). **1.** Authority to act for another; agency. **2.** A person authorized to act for another. **3.** A writing authorizing another to act in the signer's stead.

prude (prōōd), *n.* A woman of excessive, esp. affected, modesty or propriety.

pru'dence (prōō'dĕns), *n.* Quality or state of being prudent; discretion; carefulness; policy; also, economy; frugality. — **Syn.** Foresight, forethought.

pru'dent (-dĕnt), *a.* [4] **1.** Sagacious in adapting means to ends; discreet; sensible; — opposed to *rash;* as, a *prudent* man; dictated by prudence; as, *prudent* behavior. **2.** Provident; as, *prudent* expenditure. — **pru'dent-ly**, *adv.* [8].

Syn. Cautious, wary, circumspect, considerate, economical, frugal. — **Prudential** often differs from **prudent** in suggesting more strongly considerations of expediency, often pecuniary or selfish.

pru-den'tial (prōō-dĕn'shăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Proceeding from, or marked by, prudence; discreet; as, *prudential* habits. **2.** Exercising prudence; discretionary; advisory; as, a *prudential* committee. — **Syn.** See PRUDENT. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

prud'er-y (prōōd'ĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-ERIES** (-ĭz). Quality of being prudish; extreme or affected modesty.

prud'ish (prōōd'ĭsh), *a.* [4] Like a prude.

prune (prōōn), *v. t. & i.* [1] **1.** To cut off the superfluous parts, branches, or shoots of; trim; as, to *prune* trees. **2.** To cut off or out, as useless parts. — **prun'er** (prōōn'ĕr), *n.* [8].

prune, *n.* A plum; now, any plum that may be, or has been, dried without fermentation.

pru'ri-ence (prōō'rĭ-ĕns) } *n.* Quality or state of
pru'ri-en-cy (-ĕn-sĭ) } being prurient.

pru'ri-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [4] Itching; impure in thought or desire; lustful. — **pru'ri-ent-ly**, *adv.* [8].

Prus'sian (prŭsh'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Prussia or its people. — **Prussian blue**, *Chem.*, any of several cyanogen compounds, esp. a certain dark blue pigment. — *n.* One of the people of Prussia.

prus'sic (prŭs'ĭk), *a.* Hydrocyanic (which see).

pry (prī), *n.* A lever for prying. — *v. t.* [2] To raise or move, or pull (apart), or attempt to do so, with a pry or lever.

pry, *v. i.* To look closely; inspect impertinently; peep; peer; — often implying reproach.

pry'ing, *p. a.* [4] Inspecting impertinently; peeping; peering; inquisitive. — **Syn.** See CURIOUS.

psalm (säm), *n.* A sacred song or poem. Hence: [*Often cap.*] One of the hymns comprising a certain book (**the Psalms**) of the Old Testament.

psalm'ist (säm'ĭst), *n.* An author of a psalm or psalms; — chiefly used [*cap.*], with *the*, of David.

psalm'o-dist (säm'ō-dĭst ; săl'mō-), *n.* One who sings or composes psalms.

psalm'o-dy (-dĭ), *n.* Act or art of singing psalms; also, psalms collectively, or a collection of psalms.

Psal'ter (sôl'tĕr), *n.* The Book of Psalms; often, a book of the Psalms separately printed.

psal'ter-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TERIES** (-ĭz). *Music.* An ancient instrument of the zither type.

pseu'do (sū'dō), *a.* False; counterfeit; — often used as a prefix, **pseudo-**.

pseu'do-nym (sū'dō-nĭm), *n.* A fictitious name.

pseu-don'y-mous (sū-dŏn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* Bearing or using a fictitious name, as a work or an author.

pshaw (shô ; pshô), *interj. & n.* An exclamation expressive of contempt, disdain, dislike, etc.

Psy'che (sī'kē ; psī'-), *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* A lovely maiden, personifying the soul, usually figured with the wings of a butterfly, emblematic of immortality. In one legend she is a nymph beloved by Cupid (Eros), and is immortalized. **2.** [*l. c.*] The human soul.

psy'chic (sī'kĭk) } *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to
psy'chi-cal (-kĭ-kăl) } the soul. **2.** Of or pertaining to the mind; mental; — contrasted with *physical;* as, *psychic* phenomena. — **-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

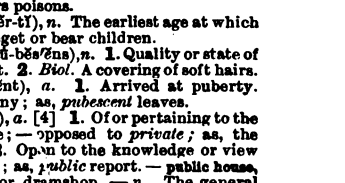
psy'cho-log'ic (sī'kō-lŏj'ĭk) } *a.* Of or pertaining
psy'cho-log'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } to psychology. —
psy'cho-log'i-cal-ly, *adv.* [8].

psy-chol'o-gist (sī-kŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in, or devoted to, psychology.

psy-chol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* Science of mind, its nature, and functions; also, a treatise on this science.

psy-chop'a-thy (sī-kŏp'ā-thĭ), *n.* Mental disease. — **psy'cho-path'ic** (sī'kō-păth'ĭk), *a.*

ptar'mi-gan (tär'mĭ-găn), *n.* Any of various species of grouse of northern and mountainous regions.



Ptarmigan.

p to'dac'ty-l (tŏr'ō-dăk'tĭl; p'tŏr'-), *n.* Any of certain extinct flying reptiles.

p to'ma-ine (tō'mā-ĭn ; -ēn ; *colloq.* tō'măn), *n.* Also **pto'ma-in.** Any of a class of alkaloids formed by action of putrefactive bacteria on nitrogenous matter. Some are harmless, others poisons.

pu'ber-ty (pū'bĕr-tĭ), *n.* The earliest age at which a person can beget or bear children.

pu-bes'cence (pū-bĕs'ĕns), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being pubescent. **2.** *Biol.* A covering of soft hairs.

pu-bes'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* **1.** Arrived at puberty. **2.** Hairy; downy; as, *pubescent* leaves.

pub'lic (pŭb'lĭk), *a.* [4] **1.** Of or pertaining to the people at large; — opposed to *private;* as, the *public* good. **2.** Open to the knowledge or view of all; common; as, *public* report. — **public house**, an inn, hotel, or dramshop. — *n.* The general body of mankind; a nation, etc.; the people.

pub'li-can (-lĭ-kăn), *n.* **1.** *Roman Antiq.* A farmer of public revenues. **2.** An innkeeper. *Brit.*

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pub'li-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of publishing; state of being published; proclamation. **2.** That which is published, esp. a book, pamphlet, etc.

pub'li-cist (pŭb'lĭ-sĭst), *n.* One versed in the laws of nations; also, a writer on politics.

pub-lic'i-ty (pŭb-lĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being public, or open to common knowledge.

pub'lic-ly (pŭb'lĭk-lĭ), *adv.* **1.** Without concealment; openly; as, property *publicly* sold. **2.** In respect of the community; as, *publicly* beneficial.

pub'lic-spir'it-ed, *a.* [4] Having or showing a disposition to advance the interest of the community.

pub'lish (-lĭsh), *v. t.* **1.** To make public; divulge; promulgate; proclaim; as, to *publish* a law. **2.** To expose for sale, distribution, etc.; esp., to print and to issue from the press, as a book. — **-er**, *n.* [8].

puck (pŭk), *n.* A fairy; esp. [*cap.*], a mischievous fairy, called also *Robin Goodfellow*, *Hobgoblin*.

puck'er (pŭk'ẽr), *v. t. & i.* To gather into small folds or wrinkles; — often with *up*. — *n.* A fold; wrinkle; a collection of folds.

pud'ding (pōōd'ĭng), *n.* **1.** A piece of intestine stuffed with seasoned chopped meat or the like. **2.** A soft kind of food, variously made, as of flour, milk, eggs, etc., commonly served as a dessert.

pud'dle (pŭd''l), *n.* **1.** A small pool of dirty water. **2.** Puddled clay, or loam, etc. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To muddy. **2.** To work water into (clay, loam, etc.) so as to make a mixture impervious to water. **3.** To render impervious to water with puddle; as, to *puddle* the sides of a well. — **pud'dler**, *n.* [8].

pud'dling (-lĭng), *n.* Process of converting cast iron into wrought iron by intense heat and frequent stirring in the presence of oxidizing agents.

pudg'y (pŭj'ĭ), *a.* [3] Short and stout. — **pudg'i-ness**, *n.* [8].

pue'blo (pwĕb'lō), *n.*; *pl.* **-los** (-lōz). **1.** An Indian village of Arizona and adjacent regions, built of stone or adobe in the form of a communal house. **2.** [*cap.*] An Indian of a pueblo. **3.** Any Indian village of the southwestern United States.

pu'er-ile (pū'ẽr-ĭl), *a.* [4] **1.** Juvenile. *Rare.* **2.** Childish. — **Syn.** See YOUTHFUL.

pu'er-il'i-ty (-ĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-ties** (-tĭz). **1.** Quality of being puerile. **2.** That which is puerile.

pu-er'per-al (pū-ûr'pẽr-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to childbirth.

puff (pŭf), *n.* **1.** A sudden and single emission of breath; a slight gust; whiff; as, a *puff* of smoke. **2.** Any of various light objects; as: **a** A kind of pastry. **b** A soft ball or pad for applying powder to the skin or hair. **c** A soft, loose roll of hair. **d** In dressmaking, a fold of material gathered at the edges and left loose in the center. **3.** Exaggerated praise, esp. in a public journal. *Colloq.* — *v. t.* **1.** To blow in, or to emit, a puff or puffs; as, to *puff* at a pipe. **2.** To breathe quick and hard, as a runner. **3.** To be inflated; — usually with *up*; as, a blister *puffs* up. — *v. t.* **1.** To blow, emit, drive, or inflate with or as with a puff or puffs; also, to puff at; as, to *puff* one's pipe. **2.** To swell, as with pride; — often with *up*. **3.** To praise exaggeratedly; as, to *puff* up a book. **4.** To arrange in puffs, as the coiffure, etc.

Puffin. ($\frac{1}{3}$)

puff'ball' (pŭf'bôl'), *n.* Any of various ball-shaped fungi that emit ripe spores in a smokelike cloud.

puf'fin (-fĭn), *n.* Any of several sea birds of the auk family.

puff'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being puffy.

puff'y (pŭf'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Swollen with air, or any soft matter. **2.** Inflated; bombastic. **3.** Blowing in puffs; gusty.

pug (pŭg), *n.* One of a breed of small, pet dogs somewhat resembling a dwarf bulldog.

pu'gil-ism (pū'jĭ-lĭz'm), *n.* The practice of boxing, or fighting with the fists.

pu'gil-ist (-lĭst), *n.* A prize fighter; boxer.

pu'gil-is'tic (-lĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to pugilism.

pug-na'cious (pŭg-nā'shŭs), *a.* [4] Disposed to fight; fighting. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

pug-nac'i-ty (-năs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Inclination to fight.

pug nose. A nose turning upward at the tip, usually short and thick. — **pug'-nosed'** (-nōzd'), *a.*

pu'is-sance (pū'ĭ-săns; pū-ĭs'-), *n.* Power; force.

pu'is-sant (-sănt), *a.* [4] Powerful; strong.

pule (pūl), *v. i.* [1] To whimper; whine.

pull (pōōl), *v. t.* **1.** To exert force on so as to cause, or tend to cause, motion toward the force; draw; move or operate in this way; as, to *pull* an oar. **2.** To gather with the hand; pluck; as, to *pull* fruit. — **to pull a long, wry,** *or the like,* **face**, to assume an expression of seriousness, gloom, disgust, or the like. — **to p. one's self together**, to regain one's self-possession; to collect one's faculties. — **to p.** (one) **through**, to help (one) through a danger or difficulty. — *v. i.* To exert one's self in an act or motion of drawing or hauling; tug. — **to p. through**, to come successfully to the end of a difficulty, illness, or the like. — *n.* **1.** Act of pulling; also, the force so exerted; a tug; as, a *pull* of a ton. **2.** A knob, cord, etc., for pulling or operating something by pulling; as, a bell *pull*. **3.** Influence; advantage; as, he got the office through *pull*. *Colloq. or Slang.* — **-er**, *n.* [8].

pul'let (pōōl'ĕt), *n.* A young hen.

pul'ley (pōōl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-leys** (-ĭz). **1.** A small wheel with a grooved rim, used to change the direction of a pulling force or to increase an applied force, esp. in lifting. **2.** Any wheel used to transmit power by means of a band, belt, etc.

Pull'man car *or* **Pull'man** (pōōl'măn), *n.* A sleeping car or day car of superior equipment, made or run by the Pullman Co.

pul'mo-na-ry (pŭl'mō-nĕ-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the lungs. **2.** Having lungs.

pul-mon'ic (pŭl-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to or affecting the lungs.

pul'mo'tor (pŭl'mō'tẽr), *n.* An apparatus for producing artificial respiration by pumping oxygen or air, or these mixed, into and out of the lungs.

pulp (pŭlp), *n.* The fleshy or pithy part of a vegetable or animal body, organ, or part, as the flesh of a fruit, the pith of a plant stem, etc.; hence, any moist soft mass of undissolved matter.

pul'pit (pōōl'pĭt), *n.* A place, usually elevated, in a church, where the clergyman stands while preaching or conducting the service.

pulp'y (pŭl'pĭ), *a.* [3] Like pulp; consisting of pulp; esp., fleshy, succulent. — **pulp'i-ness**, *n.*

pul'que (pōōl'kā), *n.* A fermented drink made in Mexico from the juice of the agave.

pul'sate (pŭl'sāt), *v. i.* [1] To throb, as a pulse; beat, as the heart.

pul-sa'tion (pŭl-sā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of pulsating. **2.** A single beat, throb, or impulse.

pulse (pŭls), *n.* The edible seeds of various leguminous plants, as peas, beans, etc., or any plant yielding these seeds.

pulse, *n.* **1.** The throbbing in the arteries due to the contractions of the heart. **2.** A beat or stroke; esp., any measured or regular beat; vibration; as, the *pulse* of an engine. — *v. i.* [1] To beat, as the arteries; pulsate; throb. — **pulse'less**, *a.* [8].

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pul'ver-i-sa'tion (pŭl'vĕr-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of pulverizing.

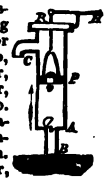
pul'ver-ize (pŭl'vĕr-iz), *v. t. & i.* [1] To reduce, or be reduced, to powder or dust, as by grinding, etc. — **pul'ver-iz'er** (-iz'ĕr), *n.* [8].

pu'ma (pū'mȧ), *n.* The cougar.

pum'ice (pŭm'ĭs), *n.* A highly spongy or porous volcanic glass, used, esp. powdered, as an abrasive.

pump (pŭmp), *n.* A low shoe with plain upper, a thin sole, and, in those for men, a low heel.

pump, *n.* Any of numerous devices or machines for raising, transferring, or compressing liquids or gases, or for rarefying gases, esp. by suction or pressure, or both. — *v. t.* **1.** To raise with a pump, as water, etc. **2.** To draw water, air, or the like, from; free from water, etc., with a pump; as, to *pump* a ship. **3.** *Fig.*: To draw out, as information or secrets, by persistent questioning or plying; as, to *pump* a person. **4.** To operate by a handle or lever, as if by a pump handle. — *v. i.* To work, raise water, etc., with a pump. — **pump'er** (pŭm'pĕr), *n.* [8].



Suction Pump, viewed in section. *A C* Cylinder or Barrel; *A B* Pipe; *H* Handle; *P* Bucket or Piston; *R* Rod or Spear; *v v* Valves.

pump'kin (pŭmp'kĭn; *colloq. and commonly* pŭn'kĭn), *n.* A certain gourdlike fruit widely cultivated; also, the vine producing it.

pun (pŭn), *n.* A play on words of the same sound but different meanings or on different applications of a word. — *v. i.* To make puns, or a pun.

punch (pŭnch), *n.* A beverage of wine or distilled liquor and water, milk, tea, or the like.

Punch, *n.* The principal character in **Punch and Judy**, a puppet show in which a little humpback, Punch, quarrels ludicrously with his wife, Judy.

punch, *v. t.* To thrust or strike, esp. with the fist. — *n.* A quick thrust or blow, as with the fist.

punch, *n.* A tool for perforating, indenting, etc.; a die. — *v. t.* To perforate, stamp, drive, or make with an instrument by pressure or by a blow.

punch'eon (pŭn'chŭn), *n.* **1.** *Carp.* A short, upright framing timber. **2.** A large cask of varying capacity; also, its volume.

punc-til'i-o (pŭngk-tĭl'ĭ-ō), *n.; pl.* -IOS (-ĭ-ōz). A nice point of exactness in conduct, form, etc.

punc-til'i-ous (-ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [4] Exact in forms of conduct, etiquette, or duty. — Syn. See SCRUPULOUS. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

punc'tu-al (pŭngk'tū-ăl), *a.* [4] Appearing or done at, or adhering exactly to, an appointed time; prompt; as, a *punctual* man; *punctual* payment. — Syn. See PROMPT. — **punc'tu-al-ly**, *adv.* [8].

punc'tu-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being punctual.

punc'tu-ate (-tū-āt), *v. t.* To separate (written matter) into sentences, clauses, etc., by punctuation marks. Also fig.; as, to *punctuate* a speech with cheers. — *v. i.* To use punctuation marks.

punc'tu-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of punctuating. — **punctuation marks**, the period, colon, semicolon, comma, interrogation mark, exclamation mark, parentheses, dash, and brackets.

punc'ture (pŭngk'tūr), *n.* **1.** Act of puncturing. **2.** A hole made by a point, as of a pin, nail, or lancet. — *v. t.* [1] To prick; make a puncture in.

pun'gen-cy (pŭn'jĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being pungent.

pun'gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [4] **1.** Causing a sharp sensation; pricking; biting; as, a *pungent* spice. **2.** Sharply painful; poignant; as, *pungent* grief. **3.** Caustic; stinging; — said of speech, etc. — **-ly**, *adv.* — Syn. Acrid, sharp, keen, penetrating.

Pu'nic (pū'nĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the ancient Carthaginians; hence, from the Roman opinion of them, faithless; treacherous.

pun'ish (pŭn'ĭsh), *v. t.* **1.** To impose punishment on; chasten; as to *punish* a child for disobedience. **2.** To inflict a penalty for (an offense) on the offender; as, to *punish* murder with death. **3.** To deal with roughly or harshly; as, our troops *punished* the enemy. *Colloq. or Slang.* — *v. i.* To inflict punishment. — **pun'ish-er**, *n.* [8].

Syn. Correct, discipline, castigate. — PUNISH, CHASTISE, CHASTEN. To punish is to inflict penalty for violation of law, disobedience, or intentional wrongdoing; to chastise is to inflict (esp. corporal) punishment, often with a view to reformation; to chasten is to afflict or trouble in order to discipline or work a change for the better; as, he was *punished* for his crime; to *chastise* with a whip; "Whom the Lord loveth he *chasteneth*."

pun'ish-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being punished.

pun'ish-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of punishing; pain, suffering, or loss inflicted on, or suffered by, a person because of doing wrong. **2.** Severe or rough treatment. *Colloq. or Slang.*

pu'ni-tive (pū'nĭ-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to punishment; involving or inflicting punishment.

pu'ni-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Punitive.

punk (puŋk), *n.* **1.** Wood so decayed as to serve for tinder; touchwood. **2.** Artificial tinder.

pun'kah (pŭn'kȧ), *n.* Also **pun'ka**. A device for fanning a room, usually a frame covered with canvas or matting, suspended from the ceiling. *India.*

punk'ie (pŭng'kĭ), *n.* A minute biting fly, often found in swarms in the woods and mountains.

pun'ster (pŭn'stĕr), *n.* One addicted to punning.

punt (pŭnt), *n.* **1.** A narrow, flat-bottomed boat with square ends, usually propelled with a pole. **2.** *Football.* Act of punting the ball. — *v. t.* **1.** To propel, as a punt, by pushing with a pole. **2.** *Football.* To kick (the ball) before it touches the ground, when let fall from the hands. — *v. i.* **1.** To propel a punt. **2.** To punt a football.

punt'er (pŭn'tĕr), *n.* One who punts.

pu'ny (pū'nĭ), *a.* [3] Imperfectly developed; insignificant; petty. — **pu'ni-ness** (-nĭ-nĕs), *n.*

pup (pŭp), *n.* A young dog or seal.

pu'pa (pū'pȧ), *n.; L. pl.* PUPÆ (-pē). *Zoöl.* The intermediate form assumed by certain insects between the larval stage and the beginning of the adult stage, as of a butterfly. See CUTWORM, *Illust.*

pu'pal (-păl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a pupa.

pu'pil (-pĭl), *n.* The contractile aperture in the iris of the eye.

pu'pil, *n.* A youth of either sex under an instructor or tutor; a scholar. — Syn. See DISCIPLE.

pu'pil-age (-ĭj), *n.* State or period of being a pupil.

pu'pil-la'ry (pū'pĭ-lā'rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to a pupil (scholar) or the pupil of the eye.

pup'pet (pŭp'ĕt), *n.* **1.** A small image in human form; doll. **2.** A similar figure, often jointed, moved by the hand or by strings or wires; marionette. **3.** One acting as another wills; a tool.

pup'py (pŭp'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -PIES (-ĭz). **1.** A young dog. **2.** A silly fop. *Contemptuous.* — **-ish**, *a.* [8].

pur, purr (pûr), *v. i.; pp.* PURRED (pûrd); PUR'RING. To utter a low, murmuring sound, as a cat does when pleased. — *n.* Sound made by one that purs.

pur'blind' (pûr'blind'), *a.* [4] Almost blind; dim-sighted. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

pur'chas-a-ble (-chăs-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Capable of being purchased; hence, venal; corrupt.

pur'chase (-chās), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To get by paying money or its equivalent; buy; as, to *purchase* land. **2.** To get by outlay, as of labor, etc.; obtain or acquire; as, to *purchase* experience. — *n.* **1.** Acquisition for a price; buying. **2.** That which is

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acquired; now, specif., that obtained for a price. **3.** Value or worth (in yield or return); — chiefly in phrases; as, a year's *purchase*. **4.** Any mechanical hold or advantage applied to the raising of heavy bodies, as by a lever or tackle; also, the apparatus or device used. — **pur'chas-er**, *n.* [8].

pure (pūr), *a.* [3] **1.** Separate from all foreign matter; clear; unmixed; as, *pure* air. **2.** Free from defilement; innocent; chaste; as, keep thyself *pure*. **3.** Genuine; perfect; as, he spoke *pure* French. **4.** Of a single, simple sound; — of vowel sounds. **5.** Abstract; theoretic; as, *pure* mathematics; — distinguished from *applied*.

Syn. Pure is often equivalent to *mere*; sheer is equivalent to *utter* or *downright*; that is absolute which is strictly what it is declared to be; as, *pure* folly; a *sheer* impossibility; *absolute* honesty.

‖ **pu'rée'** (pū'rā'), *n.* [F.] A dish made by reducing boiled food to a pulp; esp., a soup with thickening so treated.

pure'ly (pūr'lĭ), *adv.* In a pure manner.

pure'ness, *n.* State or quality of being pure.

pur-ga'tion (pûr-gā'shŭn), *n.* Act of purging.

pur'ga-tive (pûr'gȧ-tĭv), *a.* [4] That purges. — *n. Med.* A purging medicine; cathartic.

pur'ga-to'ri-al (-tō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to purgatory.

pur'ga-to-ry (-tŭ-rĭ), *n.* [*Often cap.*] According to Roman Catholics, a state or place of purification after death where certain offenses may be expiated. Often fig. — *a.* Cleansing; expiatory.

purge (pûrj), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To cleanse; purify. **2.** To clear of guilt, or moral defilement. **3.** To remove in cleansing; wash away; as, *purge* away our sins. **4.** To act on as a purgative or cathartic. — *v. i.* **1.** To become pure, as by clarification. **2.** To have or produce frequent stools. — *n.* **1.** A purging; purgation. **2.** That which purges; esp., a purgative. — **purg'er** (pûr'jĕr), *n.* [8].

pu'ri-fi-ca'tion (pū'rĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of purifying; cleansing.

pu'ri-fy (pū'rĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.* [2] To make or become pure; as: **a** To free from foreign matter, esp. from whatever contaminates or debases. **b** To free from guilt or defilement. — **pu'ri-fi'er** (-fī'ĕr), *n.* [8].

pur'ism (pūr'ĭz'm), *n.* Rigid purity or nicety, esp. in language; also, an instance of this.

pur'ist, *n.* A stickler for purity, esp. in language.

pu'ri-tan (pū'rĭ-tăn), *n.* **1.** One who is extremely scrupulous in his religious life; — sometimes derogatory. **2.** [*cap.*] In church history, one who, in the 16th and 17th centuries, advocated simpler forms of faith and worship than those established by law; — originally, a term of reproach. — *a.* [*cap.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Puritans.

pu'ri-tan'ic (-tăn'ĭk) } *a.* [4] **1.** [*cap.*] Of or
pu'ri-tan'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } pertaining to the Puritans, or their doctrines. **2.** Precise and very scrupulous in observance of religious requirements and in the manner of living; strict. — **pu'ri-tan'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-cal-ness**, *n.* [8].

Pu'ri-tan-ism (pū'rĭ-tăn-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrines or practice of, or like those of, Puritans; strictness in religion or conduct.

pu'ri-ty (-tĭ), *n.* Condition or quality of being pure; freedom from foreign or contaminating matter; innocence.

purl (pûrl), *v. i.* To eddy; swirl; murmur, as, a brook. — *n.* **1.** A circle made by a fluid in motion; eddy. **2.** A gentle murmur, as of purling water.

pur'lieu (pûr'lū), *n.* Environs; outskirts of a city or town; neighborhood; now, esp., a poor, mean, or squalid section or quarter.

pur'lin (-lĭn), *n.* In roofs, a horizontal beam supporting the common rafters. See ROOF, *Illust.*

pur'line. Var. of PURLIN.

pur-loin' (pûr-loin'), *v. t. & i.* To steal; filch. — **Syn.** See STEAL. — **pur-loin'er**, *n.* [8].

pur'ple (pûr'p'l), *n.* **1.** A color formed by a combination of red and blue. **2.** Cloth dyed purple; a purple robe emblematic of rank or authority. **3.** Imperial or regal rank or power; also, *Colloq.*, exalted station; great wealth; as, born to the *purple*. — *v. t. & i.* [1] To make or become purple. — *a.* Showing the color purple.

pur'plish (-plĭsh), *a.* Somewhat purple.

pur'port (pûr'pōrt; pûr-pōrt'), *v. t.* To mean or seem to mean or intend. — (pûr'pōrt), *n.* Meaning. — **Syn.** See MEANING.

pur'pose (-pŭs), *v. t. & i.* [1] To propose, as an aim, to one's self; intend; design; resolve. — *n.* **1.** Aim; design; intention; as, it will answer our *purpose*. **2.** The object, effect, or result aimed at, intended, or attained; as, energy applied to little *purpose*. — **Syn.** See INTENTION. — **on purpose**, by design; intentionally; as, he did it *on purpose*. — **pur'pose-less**, *a.* [8].

pur'pose-ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* [4] **1.** Having an aim in view; as, a *purposeful* man. **2.** Serving a purpose; not aimless; as, *purposeful* activities.

pur'pose-ly, *adv.* With purpose; intentionally.

purr (pûr), *v. i. & n.* Variant of PUR.

purse (pûrs), *n.* **1.** A small bag or pouch, esp. to carry money in; a pocketbook. **2.** A treasury; finances; money; as, the public *purse*. **3.** A sum offered as a prize, or collected as a present; as, a *purse* for a shipwrecked crew. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To put into a purse. **2.** To contract into folds or wrinkles; pucker; as, to *purse* the lips.

purse'-proud', *a.* [4] Proud because of wealth.

purs'er (pûr'sĕr), *n.* A clerk on a passenger vessel who keeps the accounts.

purs'lane (pûrs'lān), *n.* A species of portulaca used as a potherb, etc.

pur-su'ance (pŭr-sū'ăns), *n.* **1.** Act of pursuing. **2.** State of being pursuant; consequence.

pur-su'ant (-sū'ănt), *a.* Done in consequence (of anything); hence, according; — with *to*. — *adv.* Agreeably; conformably.

pur-su'ant-ly, *adv.* Pursuant.

pur-sue' (-sū'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To follow with a view to overtake; chase. **2.** To seek; use or adopt measures to obtain; as, to *pursue* pleasure. **3.** To proceed along, for some end or object; follow; as, to *pursue* a peace policy. **4.** To prosecute; be engaged in; as, to *pursue* war. — **Syn.** See FOLLOW. — *v. i.* To go in pursuit; follow. — **pur-su'er** (-ĕr), *n.* [8].

pur-suit' (-sūt'), *n.* **1.** Act of pursuing; as, the *pursuit* of game. **2.** That which one engages in as a business or occupation; as, mercantile *pursuits*. — **Syn.** See OCCUPATION.

pur'sui-vant (pûr'swĭ-vănt), *n.* **1.** An officer ranking below a herald (sense 2). **2.** A state messenger. **3.** A follower; attendant.

pur'sy (pûr'sĭ), *a.* [3] Short-breathed and, usually, fat; hence, fat and, often, short.

pu'ru-lence (pū'rō͝o-lĕns), **-len-cy** (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being purulent; also, pus.

pu'ru-lent (pū'rō͝o-lĕnt), *a.* [4] Consisting of pus; attended with suppuration.

pur-vey' (pûr-vā'), *v. t. & i.* To furnish or provide, as provisions.

pur-vey'ance (-ăns), *n.* Act of providing.

pur-vey'or (-ĕr), *n.* One who purveys; caterer.

pur'view (pûr'vū), *n.* **1.** The body, or the scope, of a statute. **2.** Limits; scope; as, the *purview* of a book. **3.** Range of vision; outlook.

pus (pŭs), *n.* The opaque creamy matter produced in suppuration.

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push (pŏŏsh), *v. t.* **1.** To press against in order to impel; move or endeavor to move by pressure. **2.** To press or urge forward; prosecute; extend; as, *to push* the war into the interior. **3.** To bear hard on; put to straits; as, *pushed* for funds.
Syn. Push implies the application of force by a body already in contact with the object to be impelled; to **shove** is esp. to push continuously, or make something slide or move along the surface of another body; it also signifies to jostle; to **thrust** is to push or shove violently; as, to *push* a bowlder over a precipice; to *shove* a table across the floor; to *thrust* one's arm through a window.
— *v. i.* **1.** To press with steady force; as, while some *push*, others pull. **2.** To press forward, esp. with energy or haste; as, the rider *pushed* on.—*n.* **1.** A thrust; shove. **2.** Aggressive energy or enterprise. *Colloq.* — **push'er**, *n.* [8].— **-ing**, *p. a.*

pu'sil-la-nim'i-ty (pū'sĭ-lȧ-nĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being pusillanimous; cowardice.

pu'sil-lan'i-mous (-lăn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Weak or mean in spirit; cowardly. **2.** Evincing, due to, or marked by, weakness of spirit or cowardice; as, *pusillanimous* counsels.—**Syn.** Faint-hearted, timid. See COWARDLY. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

puss (pŏŏs), **puss'y** (-ĭ), *n.* A cat; — pet name.

pus'sy (pŭs'ĭ), *a.* [3] Full of, or like, pus.

pus'tu-lar (pŭs'tū-lȧr), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, pustules. **2.** Covered with pustulelike prominences.

pus'tule (-tūl), *n.* A small elevation of the cuticle with inflamed base, containing pus; pimple.

pus'tu-lous (-lŭs), *a.* Pustular.

put (pŏŏt), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* PUT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PUT'TING. **1.** To push; thrust; as, to *put* a knife into. **2.** To throw or cast, esp. with a certain pushing "overhand" motion; as, to *put* the shot. **3.** To drive or force; incite; urge; constrain. **4.** To bring to a (given) position, place, or condition; place; lay; cause to experience; — usually with *in*, *to*, *on*, etc.; as, to *put* to flight. **5.** To attribute; assign; as, to *put* a wrong construction on an act. **6.** To set before one for judgment, acceptance, or rejection; offer; state; as, to *put* a question. — **to put by.** **a** To turn, set, or thrust aside. **b** To lay aside; to stow away; as, *to put by* money. — **to p. in mind**, to remind. — **to p. off.** **a** To lay aside; discard. **b** To turn aside; baffle. **c** To delay; postpone. See DEFER, *Syn.* — **to p. out.** **a** To thrust out. **b** To blind (an eye). **c** To extinguish; as, *to put out* a fire or light. **d** To place at interest; as, *to put out* funds; also, to expend, as money. **e** To provoke or offend; as, he was *put out* by my reply. *Colloq.* — **to p. over.** **a** To put in authority over. **b** To postpone; as, *to put over* a case in court. — **to p. through**, to cause to go through to completion; as, he *put through* a legislative measure. *U. S.* — **to p. to it**, to press hard; force (one) to do one's utmost. — **to p. up.** **a** To send forth or upward; as, *to put up* a prayer. **b** To offer publicly; as, *to put up* goods for sale. **c** To preserve; pickle; as, *to put up* cherries or cucumbers. **d** To place out of sight; as, *put up* that letter. **e** To raise; erect; build; as, *to put up* a tent. **f** To nominate, as a candidate for office. **g** To lodge; as, *to put up* travelers. — **to p. upon**, to deceive; trick; as, she was too shrewd to be *put upon*. — **to p. up to**, to incite; instigate; as, he *put* the lad *up to* mischief.

put, *v. i.* **1.** To go; take one's course; — esp. hastily or in some manner or direction indicated by *for*, *back*, *in*, *to*, etc. **2.** Of plants, to sprout; shoot;—with *forth*. — **to put about**, *Naut.*, to change direction, as by tacking; fig., to reverse one's course. — **to p. forth**, to set out, esp. to sea. — **to p. in**, *Naut.*, to enter a harbor or haven. — **to p. off**, *Naut.*, to leave the land, as a ship; to leave a ship, as a boat. — **to p. up**, lodge; as, we *put up* at the inn. — **to p. up with**, to endure; tolerate; as, *to put up with* an insult.

put, *n.* Act of putting; a thrust; push; throw.

pu'ta-tive (pū'tȧ-tĭv), *a.* Reputed; supposed.

pu'tre-fac'tion (pū'trē-făk'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of putrefying; putrefied condition.

pu'tre-fac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or causing, putrefaction.

pu'tre-fy (pū'trē-fī), *v. t. & i.* [2] To render or become putrid; cause to rot.

pu-tres'cence (pū-trĕs'ĕns), *n.* State of being putrescent.

pu-tres'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* Becoming putrid; rotting; as, *putrescent* food.

pu'trid (pū'trĭd), *a.* [4] **1.** Decomposed; rotten; as, *putrid* flesh. **2.** Indicating, or proceeding from, decay; as, a *putrid* smell. — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

pu-trid'i-ty (pū-trĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being putrid; also, putrid matter.

putt (pŭt), *n. Golf.* A stroke made on a putting green to play the ball into the hole. — *v. t.* To make a putt.

put'ter (pŭt'ĕr). Var. of POTTER, *v.*

put'ter (pŏŏt'ĕr), *n.* One who puts something.

putt'ing green (pŭt'ĭng). *Golf.* The green, or plot of smooth turf, surrounding a hole.

put'ty (pŭt'ĭ), *n.; pl.* **-TIES** (-ĭz). A kind of gaiter wrapped round the leg.

put'ty, *n.* A common cement made, usually, of whiting and boiled linseed oil. — *v. t.* [2] To cement or stop with putty.

puz'zle (pŭz''l), *n.* **1.** A thing that perplexes; a difficult problem or question; esp., a toy, contrivance, etc., designed to test ingenuity. **2.** Perplexity; embarrassment; as, to be in a *puzzle*. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To perplex; confuse. **2.** To solve by thought or ingenuity; — with *out*; as, to *puzzle* out a mystery. — **puz'zler** (-lĕr), *n.* [8].
Syn. Nonplus, stagger, pose, disconcert. — PUZZLE, PERPLEX, MYSTIFY, BEWILDER. **Puzzle** implies baffling complication or intricacy; **perplex** adds to *puzzle* the suggestion of disturbing uncertainty; as, I was *puzzled* by his contradictions; a *perplexing* problem. To **mystify** is to puzzle or perplex, esp. by playing on one's credulity; as, the magician *mystified* us. **Bewilder** expresses utter perplexity and dull confusion; as, she stood *bewildered*.
— *v. i.* To work in the way the solution of a puzzle requires.

puz'zle-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Puzzled state; perplexity.

Pyg-ma'li-on (pĭg-mā'lĭ-ŭn), *n. Class. Myth.* See GALATEA **b**.

pyg'my (pĭg'mĭ), *n.; pl.* **-MIES** (-mĭz). Also **pig'my**. A dwarf; a short, insignificant person. — **Syn.** See DWARF. — *a.* Dwarfish; very small.

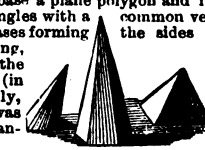
py-ja'mas (pĭ-jä'mȧz; pĭ-), *or, chiefly U. S.*, **pa-ja'mas** (pȧ-jä'mȧz), *n. pl.* A suit, consisting of loose trousers or drawers and a jacket, for wear in the dressing room and during sleep.

py'lon (pī'lŏn), *n.* **1.** In Egyptian archæology, a gateway. **2.** A tower, to mark a course in an aërodrome, support a long span of wire, etc.

py-lor'ic (pĭ-lŏr'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the pylorus.

py-lo'rus (pĭ-lō'rŭs; pī-), *n.; pl.* **-RI** (-rī). The opening from the stomach into the intestine.

pyr'a-mid (pĭr'ȧ-mĭd), *n.* **1.** In geometry, a figure having for its base a plane polygon and for its sides several *triangles* with a common vertex and with their bases forming the sides of the base. **2.** Anything, esp. an edifice, of the shape of a pyramid (in sense 1); specifically, such an edifice as was used for tombs in ancient Egypt.


Pyramids.

py-ram'i-dal (pĭ-răm'ĭ-dăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or in the form of, a pyramid.

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pyr'a-mid'ic (pĭr'ă-mĭd'ĭk), **pyr'a-mid'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pyramidal.

pyre (pīr), *n.* A funeral pile; a combustible heap on which the dead are burned.

py'rite (pī'rīt; pĭr'ĭt), *n. Min.* Iron pyrites, a yellow mineral with a brilliant metallic luster.

py-ri'tes (pĭ-rī'tēz), *n. Min.* Any of several metallic-looking sulphides, as pyrite.

py'ro-gal'lic (pī'rō-găl'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to or designating an acid called **py'ro-gal'lol** (-ōl; -ŏl), a poisonous white crystalline substance obtained chiefly by the action of heat on gallic acid.

py'ro-graph'ic (pī'rō-grăf'ĭk; pĭr'ŏ-), *a.* Of or pertaining to pyrography.

py-rog'ra-phy (pī-rŏg'ră-fĭ), *n.* The art or process of producing designs or pictures by burning or scorching; a design or picture so made. — **py-rog'ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.* [8].

pyr'o-la (pĭr'ō-lă), *n.* Any of a genus (*Pyrola*) of short-stemmed herbs with evergreen leaves and racemes of white, pink, or purple flowers.

py-rom'e-ter (pī-rŏm'ē-tẽr), *n. Physics.* An instrument for measuring degrees of heat above those indicated by the mercurial thermometer.

py'ro-tech'nic (pī'rō-tĕk'nĭk), **py'ro-tech'ni-cal** (-nĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to pyrotechnics.

py'ro-tech'nics (pī'rō-tĕk'nĭks; pĭr'ō-), *n.* Art of making fireworks; a display of fireworks.

py'ro-tech'nist (-nĭst), *n.* A maker of fireworks.

py'rox-ene (pī'rŏk-sēn; pĭr'ŏk-), *n.* A common crystalline mineral, varying in color from white to dark green and black and even blue.

Pyr'rha (pĭr'ă), *n.* See DEUCALION.

Py-thag'o-re'an (pĭ-thăg'ō-rē'ăn; pĭth'ă-gō-), *a.* Of or pertainiug to Pythagoras (a Greek philosopher, born about 582 B. C.), or his philosophy. — *n.* A follower of Pythagoras.

Pyth'i-as (pĭth'ĭ-ăs), *n.* See DAMON.

Py'thon (pī'thŏn), *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A monstrous serpent which arose from the mud left by the deluge which Deucalion survived. The serpent dwelt in caves near Delphi, where Apollo slew him. **2.** [*l. c.*] Any of various large non-venomous snakes, closely related to the boas; any large snake, as a boa.

Pyx.

pyth'o-ness (pĭth'ō-nĕs), *n.* A woman supposed to be possessed or inspired by a soothsaying spirit.

pyx (pĭks), *n. R. C. Ch.* The receptacle, as a box, case, or vase, in which the Host is reserved.

pyx'ie (pĭk'sĭ), *n.* A creeping shrub of the pine barrens of New Jersey and North Carolina. It has narrow leaves, and white or pink star-shaped flowers.

Q

quack (kwăk), *v. i.* **1.** Of a duck, to utter its characteristic cry. **2.** To utter a cry similar to a duck's. — *n.* The duck's cry, or a sound like it.

quack, *n.* **1.** A boastful pretender to medical skill. **2.** A charlatan. — *a.* Pertaining to quacks or quackery; pretending to cure diseases. — *v. i.* To play the quack; boast.

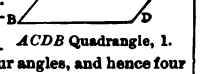
quack'er-y (kwăk'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Acts, arts, or pretensions, of a quack; charlatanry.

quack grass. Couch grass.

quad (kwŏd), *n. Print.* A quadrat.

Quad'ra-ges'i-ma (kwŏd'ră-jĕs'ĭ-mă), *n.* More fully **Quadragesima Sunday.** First Sunday in Lent.

quad'ran'gle (kwŏd'răn'g'l), *n.* **1.** *Geom.* A plane figure having four angles and four sides. **2.** A rectangular inclosure, esp. when surrounded by buildings.



ACDB Quadrangle, 1.

quad-ran'gu-lar (kwŏd-răn'gū-lẽr), *a.* Having four angles, and hence four sides.

quad'rant (kwŏd'rănt), *n.* **1.** *Geom.* The quarter of a circle, an arc of 90°; also, the area bounded by a quadrant and two radii. **2.** An instrument for measuring altitudes, commonly a graduated arc of 90°, with an index, sights, etc.

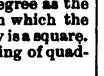
quad'rat (kwŏd'răt), *n. Print.* A block of type metal lower than the letters, — used in spacing.

quad-rat'ic (kwŏd-răt'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Square. **2.** *Algebra.* Marked by terms of second degree as the highest; as, a *quadratic* equation, in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is a square.

quad-rat'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Algebra treating of quadratic equations.

quad-ren'ni-al (-rĕn'ĭ-ăl), *a.* **1.** Comprising, or lasting through, 4 years; as, a *quadrennial* period. **2.** Occurring once in 4 years.

quad'ri-lat'er-al (kwŏd'rĭ-lăt'ẽr-ăl), *a.* Having four sides and four angles. — *n. Geom.* A plane figure of four sides and four angles; a quadrangle.



Quadrilateral.

qua-drille' (kwă-drĭl'), *n.* Square dance of five figures, in ⅝ and ⅔ time, for four couples; music for it.

quad-ril'lion (kwŏd-rĭl'yŭn), *n.* The number denoted by a unit with 15 zeros annexed in French and American notation, or 24 in English.

quad-roon' (-rōōn'), *n.* Offspring of a mulatto and a white person; person of ¼ negro blood.

quad-ru'ma-nous (kwŏd-rōō'mă-nŭs), *a.* Having four hands, as the monkeys.

quad'ru-ped (kwŏd'rōō-pĕd), *a.* Having four feet. — *n.* An animal having four feet. — **-ped'al**, *a.*

quad'ru-ple (-p'l), *a. & adv.* Fourfold. — *n.* A sum or amount four times as great as another. — *v. t. & i.* [1] To multiply or be multiplied by four; increase fourfold.

quad'ru-plet (-plĕt), *n.* A collection of four of one kind; esp., *pl.*, four children born at one birth.

quad'ru-plex (-plĕks), *a.* Fourfold.

quad-ru'pli-cate (kwŏd-rōō'plĭ-kăt), *v. t.* [1] To quadruple. — (-kăt), *a.* Fourfold; esp., *Math.*, raised to the 4th power. — **quad-ru'pli-ca'tion**, *n.*

quaff (kwăf), *v. t. & i.* To drink copiously.

quag'ga (kwăg'ă), *n.* **1.** A South African wild ass allied to the zebras, exterminated in the 19th century. **2.** Erroneously, a zebra.

quag'gy (-ĭ), *a.* [3] Like a quagmire; boggy.

quag'mire' (-mīr'), *n.* Soft, miry land, which yields under foot. — **Syn.** Marsh, bog, swamp.

quail (kwāl), *v. i.* To sink under trial or prospect of danger; lose heart; hence, to give way; shrink; cower. — **Syn.** Flinch, blench. See SHRINK.

quail, *n.; pl.* QUAIL or QUAILS (see PLURAL, *n.*). **1.** A migratory Old World game bird, allied to the pheasant. **2.** In America, any of several small game birds, most of which are called also *partridge*. In northern and eastern U. S., the bobwhite.

European Quail.

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quaint (kwānt), *a.* [3] **1.** Curious and fanciful; affected. **2.** Strange, esp. old-fashioned, but pleasing in character, appearance, etc. — **Syn.** See STRANGE. — **quaint'ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

quake (kwāk), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To shake, vibrate, or quiver, as soft, wet land. **2.** To shake with fear, cold, anger, or the like. — **Syn.** See SHIVER. — *n.* A shaking or trembling, esp. an earthquake.

Quak'er (kwāk'ĕr), *n.* One of a religious sect founded by George Fox about 1650; — originally so called in derision. The members call themselves *Friends*. — **-ess**, *n. fem.* [8] — **-ish**, *a.* [8].

Quaker gun. A dummy piece of artillery; — so called because the Quakers hold to the doctrine of non-resistance.

qual'i-fi-ca'tion (kwŏl'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of qualifying; state of being qualified. **2.** That which qualifies; requisite capacity or possession.

qual'i-fied (kwŏl'ĭ-fīd), *p. a.* **1.** Fitted; competent; fit; as, *qualified* for office. **2.** Limited or modified; as, a *qualified* statement.

qual'i-fi'er (-fī'ĕr), *n.* One that qualifies.

qual'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [2] **1.** To modify; limit. **2.** To soften; abate; diminish. **3.** To fit, as for office. **Syn.** MODIFY, QUALIFY. To **modify** is to change in form or qualities rather than materially or essentially; to **qualify** is to make less general, positive, strong, or severe; as, to *modify* a contract; to *qualify* a statement.

— *v. i.* To be or become fit or competent; as, to *qualify* for office.

qual'i-ta-tive (-tā-tĭv), *a.* Relating to quality; — often opposed to *quantitative*. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

qual'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). **1.** A property, characteristic, or attribute. **2.** Proper or essential being; character; nature; kind. **3.** Hence: Special or temporary character; assumed or asserted rank, part, or position. **4.** **a** Excellence of character. **b** An accomplishment. **c** Superior birth or station; high rank. **5.** *Acoustics.* Timbre.

Syn. QUALITY, PROPERTY, ATTRIBUTE. **Quality**, the most general term, denotes that which characterizes or identifies anything particularly; a **property** is a peculiar or special quality; an **attribute** is an essential, inherent, or necessary quality or characteristic; as, transparency is a *quality*, hardness a *property*, of the diamond; mercy is an *attribute* of God.

qualm (kwäm), *n.* **1.** A sudden attack of illness, faintness, or pain, esp. of nausea. **2.** A sudden misgiving. **3.** A scruple of conscience; compunction. — **qualm'ish**, *a.* [8].

quan'da-ry (kwŏn'dā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). A state of perplexity or doubt; a dilemma. — **Syn.** See PREDICAMENT.

quan'ti-ta-tive (-tĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Estimated or estimable by quantity. **2.** Of or pert. to quantity.

quan'ti-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). **1.** The being so much with reference to a possible more or less. **2.** Amount or portion; bulk; extent, etc. **3.** An indefinite, usually a considerable, amount. **4.** *Phon.* Length or brevity of sounds (chiefly vowels) or of syllables. **5.** *Math.* Anything to which mathematical processes are applicable; — disting. from a *magnitude*. — **Syn.** See SUM.

quar'an-tine (kwŏr'ăn-tēn), *n.* The term during which an arriving ship suspected of infection is restrained from intercourse with the shore; hence, such restraint, or the measures taken to enforce it; also, the place where prohibited vessels are stationed. Now, any forced stoppage of travel or intercourse on account of disease. — (kwŏr'ăn-tēn'; kwŏr'ăn-tēn'), *v. t.* [1] To subject to quarantine.

quar'rel (kwŏr'ĕl), *n.* A bolt or arrow, esp. a square-headed one.

quar'rel, *n.* **1.** A cause to be disputed or defended. **2.** A breach of concord; disagreement; esp., an angry dispute; altercation. — **Syn.** See DISPUTE. — *v. i.* [7] **1.** To find fault; cavil; as, to *quarrel* with one's lot. **2.** To have a difference or misunderstanding. **3.** To dispute angrily or violently; wrangle; contend. — **quar'rel-er**, *n.* [7].

quar'rel-some (-sŭm), *a.* [4] Apt or disposed to quarrel. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

quar'ry (kwŏr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). The object of the chase; game; esp., game hunted with hawks.

quar'ry, *n.* An excavation, esp. an open one, for obtaining stone. — *v. t.* [2] **1.** To dig or take from or as from a quarry. **2.** To make a quarry in.

quart (kwŏrt), *n.* A measure of capacity, both in dry and in liquid measure; one fourth of a gallon; one eighth of a peck; 2 pints. Abbr. *qt.*

quar'tan (kwŏr'tăn), *a.* Occurring every fourth day, inclusively; as, a *quartan* fever.

quar'ter (kwŏr'tĕr), *n.* **1.** A fourth part; as: **a** The fourth part of a hundredweight. **b** Eight bushels, ¼ of a ton; — as in measuring grain. **c** One fourth of a year. **d** A term of study in a college, etc.; — properly ¼ of the school year. **e** *Astron.* A fourth part of the moon's period. **f** A fourth of an hour; hence, the moment marking this. **g** Twenty-five cents, ¼ of a dollar; also, a silver coin of this value. *U. S. & Canada.* **2.** *Naut.* The after part of a vessel's side. **3.** One limb of a quadruped with the adjacent parts. **4.** One of the four parts into which the horizon is regarded as divided; also, a cardinal point or division; region; direction. **5.** A district or locality. **6.** **a** Proper station; assigned position. **b** [*Usually pl.*] Place of lodging or temporary residence; shelter. **7.** *Mil.* Clemency shown in sparing the life of an enemy. — *a.* Consisting of, or equal to, a quarter. — *v. t.* **1.** To divide into four equal parts. **2.** Hence, to divide into parts. **3.** To shelter; esp., to assign (soldiers) to a place of shelter. **4.** To quarter-saw.

quarter day. A day on which quarterly payments, as rent, become due.

quar'ter-deck', *n.* *Naut.* That part of the spar, or upper, deck abaft the mainmast.

quar'ter-ly (-tĕr-lĭ), *adv.* By quarters; once in a quarter of a year. — *a.* **1.** Containing, or consisting of, a quarter. **2.** Recurring during, or at the end of, each quarter. — *n.*; *pl.* **-LIES** (-lĭz). A periodical work published quarterly.

quar'ter-mas'ter (-mās'tĕr), *n.* **1.** *Mil.* A commissioned officer charged with providing quarters, clothing, etc., for troops. **2.** *Naut.* A petty officer who attends the helm, binnacle, etc.

quar'tern (-tĕrn), *n.* A fourth; quarter; as, a fourth of a pint; a gill.

quar'ter-saw', *v. t.* To saw (a log) into quarters and then into lumber, so as to show the grain to advantage, etc.

quar'ter-staff' (-tĕr-stăf'), *n.*; *pl.* **-STAVES** (-stāvz'; -stăvz'). A long staff formerly used as a weapon, wielded with one hand in the middle and the other between middle and end.

quar-tet' (kwŏr-tĕt'), *n.* **1.** *Music.* **a** A composition in four parts, each for a single performer. **b** The set of four performers of such music. **2.** A group of four.

quar-tette'. Var. of QUARTET.

quar'to (kwŏr'tō), *a.* Having four leaves (eight pages) to the sheet; of the form or size of a quarto. — *n.*; *pl.* **-TOS** (-tōz). Originally, a book of the size of 1-4th of a sheet of printing paper; now, a book of a square or nearly square form, commonly 9½ by 12 inches. Abbr. 4*to* or 4°.

quartz (kwŏrts), *n.* A form of silica occurring in hexagonal crystals, also in crystalline masses, etc., and in granite, sand, etc. It is the commonest of solid minerals.

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quartz'ite (kwôrt'sīt), *n.* A compact granular rock composed of quarts.

quash (kwŏsh), *v. t.* *Law.* To abate, annul, or make void.

quash, *v. t.* To suppress; crush out; quell.

qua'si (kwā'sī). As if; as though; as it were; in a manner; seemingly.

quas'si-a (kwŏsh'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* A bitter tonic drug from the wood of any of several tropical American trees.

qua-ter'na-ry (kwȧ-tûr'nȧ-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Consisting of four; by fours, or in sets of four. **2.** [*cap.*] *Geol.* Pert. to or designating the period from the end of the Tertiary to the present time. — *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). [*cap.*] *Geol.* The Quaternary period (called also the *Age of Man*); Quaternary system.

qua-ter'ni-on (-nĭ-ŭn), *n.* A set of four parts, things, or persons; a group of four.

quat'rain (kwŏt'rān), *n.* A stanza of four lines, usually riming alternately.

qua'ver (kwā'vĕr), *v. i.* To tremble; shake; esp., to cause the voice to vibrate; also, to trill on a musical instrument. — **Syn.** See QUIVER. — *v. t.* To utter with quavers; esp., to sing with trills or quavers. — *n.* **1.** A shake, or rapid and tremulous vibration, as of the voice. **2.** *Music.* a An eighth note. See NOTE. b A melodic shake or trill, esp. in singing.

quay (kē), *n.* A solid landing place, as of masonry, made at the side of a navigable body of water.

quea'sy (kwē'zĭ), *a.* [3] Inclined to nausea; qualmish; ill at ease.

queen (kwēn), *n.* **1.** A wife of a king. **2.** A female monarch. **3.** A woman eminent in power or attractions; — also used of cities, countries, etc. **4.** The fully developed female of social bees, ants, etc., whose function is reproduction; — distinguished from the workers, soldiers, etc. **5.** The most powerful piece in chess. **6.** A playing card bearing the picture of a queen.

queen'ly (kwēn'lĭ), *a.* [3] Like, becoming, or suitable to, a queen. — *adv.* In a queenly manner.

queen mother. A queen dowager who is mother of the reigning king or queen.

queer (kwēr), *a.* [3] **1.** Differing in some odd way from the ordinary; singular; peculiar. **2.** Suspicious; questionable. *Colloq.* **3.** Qualmish; faint. **4.** Spurious; counterfeit. *Slang.* — **Syn.** See STRANGE. — **queer'ly**, *adv.* [8] — **queer'ness**, *n.* [8].

quell (kwĕl), *v. t.* **1.** To overpower; subdue; suppress. **2.** To quiet; allay; calm. — **-er**, *n.* [8].

quench (kwĕnch), *v. t.* **1.** To extinguish; make an end of. **2.** To cool suddenly, as heated metal. — **-a-ble**, *a.* [8] — **-er**, *n.* [8] — **-less**, *a.* [8].

quer'ist (kwē'rĭst), *n.* One who queries.

quer'u-lous (kwĕr'ŭ-lŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Apt to find fault; habitually complaining. **2.** Fretful; whining; as, a *querulous* voice. — **Syn.** Bewailing, lamenting, murmuring, discontented, dissatisfied. — **quer'u-lous-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

que'ry (kwē'rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). **1.** A question; an inquiry. **2.** An interrogation point [?]. — *v. t.* [2] To inquire into; ask. — **Syn.** See INQUIRE. — *v. i.* To question.

quest (kwĕst), *n.* A seeking; search; adventure; in medieval romance, a knightly expedition, as that in search of the Holy Grail (see GRAIL); also, the knights engaged in the expedition. — *v. i.* To go on a quest. — **quest'er**, *n.* [8].

ques'tion (kwĕs'chŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of asking; interrogation; inquiry; as, to examine by *question*. **2.** Discussion; debate; hence, objection; doubt; as, true beyond *question*. **3.** Investigation, esp. a judicial one. **4.** That which is asked; query. **5.** Hence, a subject of or for investigation or debate. — **Syn.** Inquiry; topic, subject. — **in question**, under consideration or discussion. — **out of the q.**, foreign to the question; beyond consideration; not to be thought of. — *v. t.* To ask questions; inquire. — *v. t.* **1.** To examine by queries. **2.** To doubt. **3.** To call in question; dispute. — **Syn.** See INQUIRE. — **ques'tion-er**, *n.* [8].

ques'tion-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Liable to be called in question; doubtful; problematical. — **Syn.** Disputable, debatable, dubious. — **-a-bly**, *adv.* [8].

ques'tion-ing-ly, *adv.* Inquiringly.

ques'tion-naire' (-ãr'), *n.* A set of questions for submission to a number of persons, as in giving instruction to pupils, in investigations, etc.

queue (kū), *n.* A pigtail. = let CUE, *n.*, 1.

quib'ble (kwĭb'l), *n.* A shift or turn from the point in question; an evasion; equivocation. — *v. i.* [1] To evade the point in question, as by raising unimportant or irrelevant points, etc.; to equivocate. — **Syn.** Cavil, trifle. — **quib'bler** (-lẽr), *n.*

quick (kwĭk), *a.* [3] **1.** Living; animate. *Archaic.* **2.** Characterized by life or animation; as, a *quick* wit. **3.** Burning strongly or briskly; intense; as, a *quick* fire. **4.** Speedy; hasty; as, a *quick* reply. **5.** Impatient; passionate; as, a *quick* temper. **6.** Taking place rapidly or briefly; as, a *quick* look. **7.** Sensitive; ready; as, a *quick* ear. **8.** Sharp, as a curve. — **Syn.** Expeditious, swift, rapid, prompt, active, brisk, nimble, fleet, alert, agile, lively. See FAST. — *adv.* Quickly. — *n.* **1.** Couch grass; also, hawthorn; quickset. **2.** The life; a vital part; the sensitive living flesh; part of a finger or toe to which the nail is attached.

quick'en (-n), *v. t.* **1.** To make alive; revive; resuscitate; hence, to excite; stimulate. **2.** To hasten; accelerate. — **Syn.** Animate, revive, vivify; sharpen, incite. — *v. i.* **1.** To come to life; become enlivened. **2.** To move with increased rapidity. — **quick'en-er**, *n.* [8].

quick'lime' (-līm'), *n.* Unslaked lime. See LIME.

quick'ly, *adv.* In a quick manner; speedily.

quick'ness, *n.* State of being quick; as: **a** Rapidity; alertness; readiness; also, hastiness, as of temper. **b** Delicacy and acuteness of perception; sensitiveness. — **Syn.** Velocity, celerity, haste, expedition, promptness, dispatch, nimbleness, fleetness, agility, briskness.

quick'sand' (-sănd'), *n.* Sand easily yielding to pressure; esp., a mass of loose sand mixed with water into which a person or object readily sinks.

quick'set' (-sĕt'), *n.* **1.** A cutting, esp. when set for a hedge; hawthorn. **2.** A hedge or thicket.

quick'sil'ver (-sĭl'vẽr), *n.* Mercury, the metal.

quick'step' (-stĕp'), *n.* A spirited march, esp. one in military quick time.

quid (kwĭd), *n.* A piece suitable to be chewed; cud.

quid'di-ty (kwĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). **1.** The essence of a thing. **2.** A trifling nicety; quibble.

quid'nunc' (-nŭnk'), *n.* [L., what now?] One curious to know everything going on; a gossip.

qui-es'cence (kwĭ-ĕs'ĕns), *n.* State or quality of being quiescent.

qui-es'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [4] At rest; still; dormant. — **qui-es'cent-ly**, *adv.* [8].

qui'et (kwī'ĕt), *a.* [3] **1.** In a state of rest or calm; still; hushed. **2.** Not excited or anxious; calm; placid; as, a *quiet* conscience. **3.** Not turbulent; gentle; as, a *quiet* spirit. **4.** Not showy; modest; as, a *quiet* dress, color, etc. **5.** Enjoyed in peace and relaxation; as, *quiet* pleasures. — **Syn.** Tranquil, unruffled, smooth, unmolested, undisturbed. See STILL. — *n.* State or quality of being quiet, or in repose; stillness; peace. — *v. t.* To stop motion in; still; silence; calm. — *v. i.* To become still; — often with *down*. — **qui'et-er** (kwī'ĕt-ẽr), *n.* [8] — **qui'et-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **qui'et-ness**, *n.* [8].

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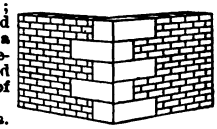
qui'e-tude (kwī'ē-tūd), *n.* Repose; tranquillity.
qui-e'tus (kwī-ē'tŭs), *n.* Final acquittance, as from debt or obligation; hence, death; also, that which quiets or calms.
quill (kwĭl), *n.* **1.** A large stiff feather; also, the hollow barrel or tube of a feather. **2.** Something made from, or like, the quill of a feather; as: **a** A pen for writing made from a quill. **b** A spine of the hedgehog or porcupine.
quilt (kwĭlt), *n.* **1.** A bed coverlet of two thicknesses of material with a filling of wool, cotton, etc. **2.** Anything quilted or like a quilt. — *v. t.* **1.** To fill or wad like a quilt. **2.** To stitch or sew in layers, usually with some soft, thick substance between. — *v. i.* To make quilted work. — **quilt'er**, *n.* [8].
quilt'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one that quilts something. **2.** Quilted material or work; material for quilts.
quince (kwĭns), *n.* The appielike fruit of a tree or shrub of the apple family; also, the tree.
qui'nine (kwī'nin; kwĭ-nēn'), *n.* A bitter alkaloid got from the bark of species of cinchona.
Quin'qua-ges'i-ma (kwĭn'kwȧ-jĕs'ĭ-mȧ), *n.* More fully **Quinquagesima Sunday**. The Sunday next before Lent; — called also *Shrove Sunday*.
quin-quen'ni-al (kwĭn-kwĕn'ĭ-ăl), *a.* Occurring once in five years, or at the end of every five years; also, lasting five years. — *n.* A quinquennial event.
quin'sy (kwĭn'zĭ), *n.* Suppurative tonsillitis.
quin'tal (-tăl), *n.* A hundredweight.
quin-tes'sence (kwĭn-tĕs'ĕns), *n.* Pure or concentrated essence; hence, the most perfect representative of certain things, persons, qualities, etc.
quin-tet' (kwĭn-tĕt'), *n.* **1.** *Music.* A composition for five voices or instruments; also, the set of five performers. **2.** Any set of five.
quin-tette'. Var. of QUINTET.
quin-til'lion (kwĭn-tĭl'yŭn), *n.* The number denoted by a unit with 18 zeros annexed (in French and American notation), or with 30 zeros annexed (in English notation).
quin'tu-ple (-tŭ-p'l), *a.* Multiplied by five. — *v. t. & i.* [1] To make, or to become, five times as much.
quip (kwĭp), *n.* **1.** A smart, sarcastic turn or jest; gibe; witty sally. **2.** A quibble. **3.** A droll or eccentric action; also, something odd or strange.
quire (kwīr), *n.* A collection of 24 (sometimes 25) sheets of paper of the same size and quality.
Quir'i-nal (kwĭr'ĭ-năl; kwĭ-rī'năl), *n.* One of the seven hills of Rome. On it is the residence of the ruling house of Italy. Hence, fig., the secular government of Italy, as distinguished from the "Vatican," or papal government. — **Quir'i-nal**, *a.*
quirk (kwûrk), *n.* **1.** A sudden turn, twist, or curve, as of the pen in writing; a flourish. **2.** A quibble; equivocation. **3.** A quip; a conceit.
quirt (kwûrt), *n.* A kind of riding whip.
quit (kwĭt), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* QUIT or QUIT'TED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUIT'TING. **1.** To discharge, as an obligation; requite; repay. **2.** To meet the claims upon; conduct; acquit; — used reflexively; as, *quit* yourselves like men. *Archaic.* **3.** To have done with; stop; hence, to leave; forsake; also, to let go; yield. — **Syn.** Relinquish, resign, abandon, surrender. See CEASE, LEAVE. — *v. i.* To go away; also, to stop. — *a.* Released from obligation, etc.; free.
quitch (kwĭch), *n.* Couch grass.
quit'claim' (kwĭt'klām'), *n.* *Law.* A release or relinquishment of a claim; a deed of release.
quite (kwīt), *adv.* **1.** Completely; wholly; entirely. **2.** Positively; really; also, loosely, to a considerable extent or degree; as, it is *quite* near.
quit'rent' (kwĭt'rĕnt'), *n.* *Law.* A fixed rent payable in commutation of certain feudal services.
quits (kwĭts), *a.* Even or equal (with another) by having returned or repaid something.
quit'tance (kwĭt'ăns), *n.* **1.** Discharge from a debt or an obligation. **2.** Recompense; requital.
quit'ter (-ẽr), *n.* One that quits, or shirks, or gives up tamely; hence, a coward.
quiv'er (kwĭv'ẽr), *v. i.* To shake or move with slight and tremulous motion; tremble; shiver.
Syn. QUIVER, QUAVER. To quiver is to vibrate with a slight and tremulous motion; quaver applies esp. to the voice; as, a *quivering* lip; a *quavering* voice. — *n.* Act, fact, or state of quivering; a tremor.
quiv'er, *n.* A sheath for arrows. — **-ered** (-ẽrd), *a.*
‖**qui vive'** (kē vēv'). [F.] The challenge of a French sentinel; — used like the English: "Who goes there?" — to be on the qui vive, to be on the alert.
quix-ot'ic (kwĭk-sŏt'ĭk), *a.* [4] Like Don Quixote; romantic to extravagance; absurdly chivalric. — **quix-ot'i-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kăl-ĭ), *adv.* [8].
quix'ot-ism (kwĭk'sŏt-ĭz'm), *n.* Quixotic action or thought; also, an example of such.
quiz (kwĭz), *n.; pl.* QUIZZES (-ĕz). **1.** One who quizzes others. **2.** A hoax; practical joke; jest. **3.** A quizzing. — *v. t.;* QUIZZED (kwĭzd); QUIZ'ZING. **1.** To ridicule; banter; chaff or mock with pretended seriousness; also, to question closely. **2.** To examine or coach (as a pupil or class) by questions. *U. S.* — **quiz'zer** (-ẽr), *n.* [8].
quiz'zi-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] Comical; odd; queer. — **quiz'zi-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].
quod (kwŏd), *n.* A quadrangle or court, as of a prison; hence, a prison. *Slang.*
quoin (koin; kwoin), *n.* **1.** *Arch.* Originally, a solid exterior angle; now, one of the selected pieces of material for a corner. **2.** A wedgelike piece, as one used in locking up a form of type.


Stone Quoins set in Brickwork.

quoit (kwoit; koit), *n.* **1.** A flattened ring-shaped piece of iron to be pitched at an object in play. **2.** *pl.* The game so played.
quon'dam (kwŏn'dăm), *a.* Having been formerly; former; sometime.
quo'rum (kwō'rŭm), *n.* Such a number of members of any body as is, when duly assembled, legally competent to transact business.
quo'ta (kwō'tȧ), *n.; pl.* -TAS (-tȧs). A (certain) proportional part or share; proportion assigned in a division.
quot'a-ble (kwŏt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Capable or worthy of being quoted.
quo-ta'tion (kwō-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of quoting, or citing. **2.** That which is quoted, or cited; a passage referred to, repeated, or adduced. **3.** *Commerce.* The naming of the current price of any security or commodity; also, the price named.
quotation mark. A mark used to indicate the beginning or end of a quotation. In general English usage two inverted commas (") are used at the beginning, and two apostrophes (") at the end, but a quotation within a quotation is generally set off by single marks, as, "The youth replies, 'I will!'"
quote (kwōt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To name, repeat, or adduce, as a passage from an author, by way of authority or illustration; cite. **2.** To cite a passage from; cite. **3.** *Commerce.* To name the current price of. — **quot'er** (-ẽr), *n.* [8].
quoth (kwōth), *v. t.* Said; spoke; uttered; — used in the first and third persons in the preterit, and always followed by its nominative. *Archaic.*
quo-tid'i-an (kwō-tĭd'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Daily. — *n.* Anything, esp. an intermittent fever, recurring daily.
quo'tient (kwō'shĕnt), *n.* *Arith.* The number resulting from the division of one number by another.

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R

rab'bet (răb'ĕt), *n.* A groove cut in the edge or face of a timber, etc., to receive another member, as a panel. — *v. t.* **1.** To cut a rabbet in. **2.** To unite the edges of, as boards, in a rabbet joint.

rab'bi (răb'ī; -Ī), *n.*; *pl.* -BIS or -BIES (-īz; -Iz). Master; — a Jewish title for a doctor of the law; a teacher; one authorized by ordination to deal with questions of the law and ritual, etc.

rab-bin'ic (răb-bĭn'Ĭk) } *a.* Pertaining to the rab-
rab-bin'i-cal (-Ĭ-kăl) } bis, their opinions, etc.

rab'bit (răb'Ĭt), *n.* A small burrowing rodent allied to the hare. — *v. i.* To hunt or kill rabbits.

rab'ble (răb'l), *n.* A tumultuous crowd of people; a mob. — **the rabble**, the lowest class of people.

rab'id (răb'Ĭd), *a.* [4] **1.** Furious; raging. **2.** Extreme in opinion; as, a *rabid* partisan. **3.** Affected with rabies; mad. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8]. — **-ness**, *n.*

ra'bi-es (rā'bĭ-ēz), *n.* Hydrophobia.

rac-coon' (rā-kōōn'), *n.* A nocturnal, largely arboreal, carnivore of North America. It is chiefly gray, with a bushy, ringed tail.

race (rās), *n.* **1.** Career; course of life. **2.** A contest of speed. **3.** A strong or rapid current of water, or its channel. — *v. i.* **1.** To go swiftly, esp. in competition. **2.** To run too fast under a diminished load, as an engine. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to contend in a race; drive at high speed. **2.** To run a race with.

race, *n.* **1.** The descendants of the same ancestor; a family, tribe, or people; breed; as, the human *race*. **2.** State of being one of a particular race; also, the qualities, features, etc., resulting from this.

race horse. A horse bred or kept for racing.

ra-ceme' (*rā*-sēm'; rā-), *n.* *Bot.* A flower cluster with flowers attached at intervals to an elongated axis by pedicels, as in the currant.

rac'e-mose (răs'ē-mōs), *a.* Resembling, or growing in the form of, a raceme.

rac'er (rās'ẽr), *n.* One that races; esp., a race horse.

Ra'chel (rā'chĕl), *n.* *Bible.* The younger daughter of Laban and mother of Joseph and Benjamin.

ra'cial (rā'shăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a race or family of men. — **ra'cial-ly**, *adv.* [8].

rac'i-ly (rās'Ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a racy manner or style.

rac'i-ness (-nĕs), *n.* Fact or quality of being racy.

rack (răk), *v. i.* To go with a rack; pace; — said of a horse. — *n.* A certain gait of a horse or other quadruped; as: **a** = PACE, *n.*, 4. **b** = SINGLE-FOOT. — **rack'er**, *n.* [8].

rack, *n.* Wreck. *Rare*, except in *rack and ruin*.

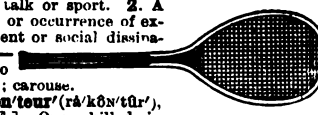
rack, *n.* Thin, flying, broken clouds.

rack, *n.* **1.** A framework to hold fodder for cattle, etc. **2.** A framework, or grating, on or in which articles are kept or displayed. **3.** A frame fitted to a wagon for carrying hay, straw, etc. **4.** A machine for torturing by stretching the body. **5.** A cause of anguish, or the suffering produced. **6.** A bar with teeth on one face for gearing with those of a pinion, worm, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To stretch or strain; stretch on the rack (sense 4). **2.** To torment; torture; as, *racked* with grief. — **Syn.** Rend, tear, wrench. — **to rack one's brains** *or* **wits**, to strain or task severely one's brains or wits.

Rack and Pinion.

rack'et (răk'ĕt), *n.* **1.** A kind of light bat having a netting stretched in a frame. See *Illust.* in next column. **2.** *pl.* A game played with ball and rackets in a four-walled court.

rack'et, *n.* **1.** Confused, clattering noise; din; noisy talk or sport. **2.** A scene or occurrence of excitement or social dissipation. — *v. i.* To frolic; carouse.



Racket for Tennis.

‖ **ra'coon'teur'** (rà'kôn'tûr'), *n.* [F.] One skilled in telling stories or anecdotes.

rac'quet (răk'ĕt). Var. of RACKET, a bat.

rac'y (rās'Ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Having a strong flavor indicating origin, as a wine; hence, fresh; rich; excellent. **2.** Vigorous or spirited; pungent; stimulating; fresh and lively; as, a *racy* narrative.

ra'di-al (rā'dĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a radius or ray; consisting of or like radii or rays. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

ra'di-ance (-ăns), *n.* State or quality of being radiant; brilliancy; vivid brightness.

ra'di-an-cy (-ăn-sĭ), *n.* Radiance.

ra'di-ant (-ănt), *a.* [4] **1.** Emitting rays of light; beaming; as, the *radiant* sun. **2.** Beaming with happiness, etc.; as, a *radiant* face. **3.** *Physics.* Emitted by radiation; as, *radiant* heat. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8]. **Syn.** That is radiant which shines brightly; the word often implies lively joy or satisfaction; beaming often suggests broader satisfaction; as, *radiant* with joy; a *beaming* smile.

ra'di-ate (-āt), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To emit rays; shine. **2.** To issue in or as in rays, or direct lines, as light or heat. — *v. t.* To emit in rays, as heat. — *a.* Having rays or radial parts; *Zoöl.*, having radial symmetry.

ra'di-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of radiating; state of being radiated. **2.** That which is radiated; radiant energy.

ra'di-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* One that radiates, as any device for heating the surrounding air or cooling a contained liquid by radiation.

rad'i-cal (răd'Ĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Of or pertaining to the root; hence, fundamental; thorough-going; extreme; as, a *radical* change. **2.** *Math.* Of or pertaining to a root. **3.** [*Often cap.*] Of or pertaining to radicals in politics. — **radical sign**, *Math.*, the sign $\surd$ (originally an *r*), put before an expression to denote that its root is to be extracted. — *n.* **1.** A root, or radical part; a fundamental. **2.** A primitive word; a root. **3.** [*Often cap.*] In politics, one who advocates radical changes, esp. for equalizing social conditions. **4.** *Alg.* A radical expression; the radical sign. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8]. — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

rad'i-cal-ism (-Ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrines or principles of radicals; also, the quality of being radical.

rad'i-cel (răd'Ĭ-sĕl), *n.* *Bot.* A rootlet.

rad'i-cle (-k'l), *n.* *Bot.* The lower portion of the stem of an embryo or seedling.

ra'di-i, *pl.* of RADIUS.

ra'di-o-ac'tive (rā'dĭ-ō-ăk'tĭv), *a.* [4] Spontaneously emitting rays consisting (at least in part) of material particles, as does radium. — **ra'di-o-ac-tiv'i-ty**, *n.*

Radiograph.

ra'di-o-graph (rā'dĭ-ō-grăf), *n.* An image or picture produced by Röntgen rays.

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gen rays. — *v. t.* To make a radiograph of. — **ra/di-og'ra-phy** (rā/dĭ-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* — **-og'ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.*

ra/di-o-tel'e-gram (rā/dĭ-ō-tĕl'ē-grăm), *n.* A message transmitted by radiotelegraph.

ra/di-o-tel'e-graph (-grăf), *n.* A wireless telegraph. — **-te-leg'ra-phy**, *n.* — **-tel'e-graph'ic**, *a.*

rad'ish (răd'ĭsh), *n.* The edible pungent root of a common garden plant; also, the plant.

ra/di-um (rā/dĭ-ŭm), *n.* An intensely radioactive metal found in minute quantities in pitchblende.

ra/di-us (rā/dĭ-ŭs), *n.; pl.* L. **-dii** (-ĭ), E. **-uses** (-ŭs-ĕz). 1. *Geom.* A right line extending from the center of a circle or sphere to the circumference or surface. 2. The anterior (thicker and shorter) bone of the forearm or fore limb.

raf'fi-a (răf'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* A kind of palm fiber.

raf'fle (răf'l), *n.* A kind of lottery. — *v. t.* [1] To engage in a raffle. — *v. i.* To dispose of by means of a raffle. — **raf'fler** (-lẽr), *n.* [8].

raft (răft), *n.* A float of logs, etc., fastened together. — *v. t.* To transport on or as a raft.

raft'er (răf'tẽr), *n.* A sloping timber of a roof.

rafts'man (răfts'măn), *n.; pl.* **-men** (-mĕn). A man engaged in rafting.

rag (răg), *n.* 1. A waste piece of cloth; shred; tatter. 2. [*Usually in pl.*] Mean or tattered attire.

rag'a-muf'fin (răg'ȧ-mŭf'ĭn), *n.* A fellow, esp. a disreputable fellow, who wears ragged clothing.

rage (rāj), *n.* 1. Violent passion or feeling; anger; fury; frenzy. 2. The subject of eager desire; esp., in *the rage*. 3. Enthusiasm, esp. at its height. — Syn. See **anger**. — *v. i.* 1. To be furious with anger. 2. To act with fury; as, the storm *raged*. 3. To prevail without restraint, as the plague.

rag'ged (răg'ĕd), *a.* [3] 1. Rough; jagged; as, a *ragged* mountain. 2. Unfinished; irregular. 3. Worn into tatters; as, *ragged* clothes. 4. Wearing ragged clothes. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

rag'lan (răg'lăn), *n.* A kind of loose overcoat.

rag'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* **-men** (-mĕn). A man who collects, or deals in, rags.

ra-gout' (rȧ-gōō'), *n.* A highly seasoned stew of meat with vegetables.

rag'time' (răg'tīm'), *n.* Syncopated time, as in negro melodies, or music in this time. *Colloq.*

rag'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* Any of certain coarse herbs.

raid (rād), *n.* 1. A predatory incursion; foray. 2. An attack or invasion, to make arrests, seize property, or plunder. *Colloq., U. S.* — *v. t.* To make a raid on or into. — **raid'er**, *n.* [8].

Water Rail. (½)

rail (rāl), *n.* Any of certain wading birds related to the cranes, but smaller, prized as game birds.

rail (rāl), *v. i.* To use insolent and reproachful language; scoff; — with *at* or *against*.

rail (rāl), *n.* 1. A bar of timber or metal extending from one support to another as a guard or barrier, or as a support. 2. A fence; a railing. 3. A bar, as of rolled steel, of various forms, forming a runway or track for wheeled vehicles, etc. — *v. t.* To provide with, or inclose within, rails or railing.

rail'ing, *n.* 1. A barrier consisting of a rail or rails and supports. 2. Rails in general.

rail'ler-y (rāl'ẽr-ĭ; rāl'-), *n.* Good-natured ridicule or teasing; banter.

rail'road' (rāl'rōd'), *n.* A permanent road or way having a line or lines of rails providing a track for cars; such a road or line together with the lands, buildings, rolling stock, etc., pertaining thereto. — *v. t.* 1. To transport by railroad. *U. S.* 2. To send or put through rapidly. *Colloq., U. S.*

rail'way' (-wā'), *n.* 1. A railroad. 2. Any line of rails providing a runway for wheels.

rai'ment (rā'mĕnt), *n.* Clothing; garments.

rain (rān), *n.* 1. Water falling in drops from the clouds; also, the descent of such drops. 2. A shower or continued fall of, or as of, rain; as, a *rain* of bullets. — *v. i.* 1. To fall as or like rain. 2. To send down rain. — *v. t.* 1. To pour down. 2. To yield or shed copiously; as, to *rain* favors.

rain'bow' (rān'bō'), *n.* A bow or arc exhibiting the several colors of the spectrum, and formed opposite the sun by refraction and reflection of the sun's rays in drops of rain, or in spray, mist, etc.

rain'fall' (-fôl'), *n.* A fall or descent of rain; amount of water falling in rain, snow, etc.

rain gauge. Instrument to measure rainfall.

rain'y (rān'ĭ), *a.* [3] Abounding with rain; wet; showery. — **rain'i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* [8].

raise (rāz), *v. t.* [1] 1. To cause to rise up. a To awaken; arouse; as, to *raise* the town. b Revivify; as, to *raise* the dead. 2. To cause to arise, grow up, or come into being; as: a To build up; erect; as, to *raise* a palace. b To bring or get together; collect; as, to *raise* money. c To breed; propagate; grow; as, to *raise* cattle, corn, etc. d To utter; as, to *raise* a cry. 3. To elevate; heighten; intensify; as, to *raise* a stone; *raise* a price; *raise* the voice. 4. To cause to rise or become light, as bread. 5. To end, as if by lifting away, as a siege. — **rais'er**, *n.* [8].

Syn. Raise, lift, elevate. As compared with *lift*, raise suggests the bringing of something to a vertical, or to an original higher, position; to lift is rather to bring up from the ground; as, to *raise* (set on end) a telegraph pole; to *lift* a pole and carry it. To elevate is esp. to raise above the usual position or state; as, to *elevate* a railroad; an *elevated* style (as in literature).

rai'sin (rā'z'n), *n.* A dried grape of a special type.

ra'jah, ra'ja (rä'jȧ), *n.* In India, originally, a prince or king; later, also, a chief or dignitary.

rake (rāk), *v. i.* [1] To incline from a perpendicular. — *n.* Inclination from the perpendicular.

rake, *n.* An implement, with projecting pegs or prongs, for gathering hay, spreading earth, etc. — *v. t.* 1. To collect, scrape, etc., with or as with a rake. 2. To collect; scrape together; as, to *rake* up strange tales. 3. To search through; ransack; as, he *raked* the records for evidence. 4. *Mil.* To sweep with shot; esp., to fire along the length of. — *v. i.* To scrape; search minutely; as, to *rake* in history. — **rak'er** (rāk'ẽr), *n.* [8].

rake, *n.* A dissolute man; debauchee; roué.

rak'ish (rāk'ĭsh), *a.* [4] Like a rake, or roué, in character, looks, or the like.

rak'ish, *a.* 1. *Naut.* Having a smart appearance indicative of speed. 2. Showy; dashing.

rak'ish-ly, *adv.* In a rakish manner.

rak'ish-ness, *n.* Quality of being rakish.

ral'ly (răl'ĭ), *v. t.* [2] 1. To collect and bring to order, as troops in confusion; reunite; also, to bring together for common action. 2. To revive; rouse. — *v. i.* 1. To assemble in order; unite in action; also, to renew order or united effort. 2. To collect one's vital forces; revive; recover strength. — *n.; pl.* **-lies** (-ĭz). 1. Act or process of rallying. 2. A mass meeting. *Colloq., U. S.*

ral'ly, *v. t.* To attack with raillery; banter.

ram (răm), *n.* 1. A male sheep. 2. An engine of war used for butting, or battering. 3. = **hy-**

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DRAULIC RAM. **4.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* = ARIES. — *v. t.*; RAMMED (răm'd); RAM'MING. **1.** To butt or strike against violently; as, to *ram* a ship. **2.** To fill or compact by pounding or driving.

ram'ble (răm'b'l), *n.* An excursion or stroll merely for recreation. — *v. i.* [1] **1.** To go from place to place without definite object. **2.** To talk or write discursively. **3.** To extend or grow at random. — **-bler**, *n.* [8] — **-bling**, *a. & n.*

Syn. RAMBLE, ROAM, ROVE, RANGE, PROWL agree in the idea of movement from place to place without definite object or goal. Ramble suggests careless wandering, often for pleasure; roam implies greater freedom and wider range than *ramble*; as, to *ramble* about the city; to *roam* round the world. To rove is to roam from point to point, often with particular zest; range emphasizes the idea of wide space covered; as, to *rove* about in quest of adventure; to *range* over a wide country. To prowl is to rove stealthily, esp. in search of prey or booty; as, wolves *prowl* around his camp fire.

ram'ie (răm'ē), *n.* An east Asiatic plant much cultivated for its bast fiber; also, the fiber.

ram'i-fi-ca'tion (-ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** *Act or process* of ramifying. **2.** A small branch or offshoot. **3.** A division; subordinate part.

ram'i-fy (răm'ĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.* [2] To divide or spread out into branches or ramifications.

ram'mer (răm'ẽr), *n.* One that rams or drives.

ra'mose (rā'mōs; *rā-mōs'*), *a.* Having branches.

ra'mous (rā'mŭs), *a.* **1.** Ramose. **2.** Pertaining to or like branches.

ramp (rămp), *v. i.* **1.** To stand or advance with forelegs or arms raised as if in menace; to rage. **2.** To rush about wildly. — *n.* Act of ramping.

ramp'age (răm'pāj; răm'pāj'), *n.* Violent or riotous behavior; a state of excitement or passion; — esp. in *on the rampage*.

ram-pa'geous (răm-pā'jŭs), *a.* Passionately violent; unruly; rampant.

ramp'an-cy (răm'păn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being rampant; exuberance; extravagance.

ram'pant (-pănt), *a.* [4] **1.** Ramping; rearing up with forelegs or paws extended. **2.** Threatening, extravagant, or unrestrained in action, etc. **3.** Exuberant; unchecked. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

ram'part (răm'pärt), *n.* **1.** *Fort.* A broad embankment round a place, on which the parapet is raised. **2.** A defense or bulwark.

ram'rod' (-rŏd'), *n.* The rod used in ramming home the charge in a muzzle-loading firearm.

ram'shack-le (-shăk-'l), *a.* [4] Rickety.

ran (răn), *pret. & obs. p. p.* of RUN.

ranch (rănch), *n.* **1.** An establishment, with its estate, for the grazing and rearing of horses, cattle, or sheep; esp., the houses, barns, etc.; also, the persons on the estate. **2.** A large farm.

ranch'er (răn'chẽr), **ran-che'ro** (rän-chā'rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (-rōz). A herdsman employed on a ranch; also, sometimes, the owner.

ranch'man (rănch'măn), *n.* A man who owns, occupies, or works on, a ranch.

ran'cho (răn'chō), *n.*; *pl.* -CHOS (-chōz). **1.** A rude hut or group of huts for herdsmen, laborers, or travelers. *Sp. Amer.* **2.** A ranch; disting. from *hacienda*. *Sp. Amer. & Southwestern U. S.*

ran'cid (răn'sĭd), *a.* [4] Having a rank smell or taste, as of old oil. — **ran'cid-ness**, *n.* [8].

ran-cid'i-ty (răn-sĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being rancid.

ran'cor (răn'kẽr), *n.* [5] Deep-seated enmity or malice. — **Syn.** See RESENTMENT.

ran'cor-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [4] Full of rancor.

ran'dom (răn'dŭm), *n.* A haphazard course or progress; — chiefly in: **at random**, without definite direction or method; aimlessly. — *a.* [4] Going by chance; left to chance; haphazard; aimless.

rang (răng), *pret.* of RING, *v. i. & t.*

range (rānj), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To set in a row or rows; as, an army *ranged* in files. **2.** To place (as one's self) among others in a line; hence, to espouse a cause, etc.; as, they *ranged* themselves with the king. **3.** To dispose or arrange systematically; classify. **4.** To rove over, through, or along; as, to *range* the hills. — *v. i.* **1.** To rove at large; wander; roam, as cattle. **2.** To move over a surface so as to explore it, esp. as a dog after game. **3.** To have, or extend in, a certain direction; trend; run; as, islands *ranging* along the coast. — **Syn.** See RAMBLE. — *n.* **1.** A series of things in a line; as, a *range* of mountains. **2.** A line of direction; as, in *range* with the fort. **3.** A region where cattle may pasture. **4.** Extent or space taken in or covered; reach; scope. **5.** A form of cooking stove. **6.** In the public land system, a row of townships. *U. S.* **7.** The region throughout which a plant or animal naturally lives. **8.** *a* The distance to which a projectile is, or may be, propelled. Also, distance of the target from the gun. *b* A place where shooting is practiced.

Syn. RANGE, COMPASS, SCOPE. Range emphasizes the idea of extent; compass, that of inclusiveness within limits; scope suggests amplitude of outlook or freedom of range; as, a vast *range* of knowledge; *compass* of a voice; his abilities had full *scope*.

rang'er (rān'jẽr), *n.* **1.** The keeper of a royal park or forest. *Eng.* **2.** One that ranges; as: *a* A rover; wanderer. *b* One of a body of mounted troops. *c* In America, a warden who patrols tracts of forest.

rang'y (rān'jĭ), *a.* [3] Adapted for ranging; long-limbed and long-bodied; — chiefly of animals.

rank (răŋk), *a.* [3] **1.** Luxuriant or coarse in growth; as, *rank* weeds. **2.** Producing luxuriantly; very (or too) rich; as, *rank* land. **3.** Strong-scented; rancid. **4.** Extreme; gross; — only in reprobation; as, *rank* treason. — **Syn.** See LUXURIOUS.

rank, *n.* **1.** A row; line; range; series; tier. **2.** *Mil.* *a* A line of soldiers ranged side by side; — opposed to *file*. *b pl.* An army; the forces. *c pl.* The privates as distinguished from officers; as, he rose from the *ranks*. **3.** A social class; an order; as, in all *ranks* of society. **4.** Grade of official standing; as, the *rank* of general. **5.** Degree of eminence or excellence; status; grade; as, a writer of the first *rank*. **6.** Eminence; distinction; as, a man of *rank*. — **rank and file**, the whole body of common soldiers; hence, those who constitute the bulk of a party, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To arrange in a line or row or in ranks; set in a regular formation. **2.** To classify. **3.** To outrank. *U. S.* — *v. i.* To be ranged; have a certain grade, etc.

ran'kle (răŋ'k'l), *v. i.* [1] To fester; also, to produce a festering or inflamed effect; — esp. fig.

rank'ly (răŋk'lĭ), *adv.* In a rank manner.

rank'ness, *n.* Quality of being rank.

ran'sack (răn'săk), *v. t.* To search thoroughly.

ran'som (-sŭm), *n.* Redemption of a captive or capture by paying a price; also, the price paid or demanded. — *v. t.* **1.** To redeem from captivity by paying a price. **2.** To deliver; redeem. — **ran'som-er** (-ẽr), *n.* [8] — **ran'som-less**, *a.* [8].

Syn. In ordinary usage, to ransom is esp. to release (a person), as from captivity; to redeem is to regain (an object), — in both cases by a payment.

rant (rănt), *v. i.* To be noisy and bombastic in talk or declamation. — *n.* Ranting speech; bombast. — **rant'er** (răn'tẽr), *n.* [8] — **rant'ing-ly**, *adv.* [8].

rap (răp), *n.* Any coin of trifling value.

rap, *v. t. & i.*; RAPPED (răpt); RAP'PING. **1.** To strike quickly and smartly. **2.** To utter sharply; — chiefly with *out*. — *n.* A quick, smart blow.

ra-pa'cious (rā-pā'shŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Given to plunder; seizing by force; predacious. **2.** Avaricious;

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grasping.— **Syn.** See GREEDY.— **ra-pa'cious-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, **ra-pac'i-ty** (rȧ-păs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

rape (rāp), *n.* A plant allied to the cabbage and turnip, grown for seeds and herbage.

rape, *n.* **1.** A seizing and carrying away by force; robbery. **2.** Violation by force.

rap'id (răp'ĭd), *a.* [3] **1.** Very swift. **2.** Advancing with speed; done or achieved quickly; as, *rapid* growth. **3.** Quick in execution; as, a *rapid* penman. — **Syn.** See FAST. — *n.* A part of a river where the current flows swiftly, but without waterfall; — usually in *pl.* — **rap'id-ly**, *adv.* [8].

ra-pid'i-ty (rȧ-pĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being rapid; swiftness. — **Syn.** Speed, quickness.

ra'pi-er (rā'pĭ-ẽr), *n.* A straight two-edged sword with narrow blade, chiefly for thrusting.

rap'ine (răp'ĭn), *n.* A plundering; spoliation.

rap-scal'lion (răp-skăl'yŭn), *n.* A rascal; good-for-nothing fellow.

rapt (răpt), *p. a.* [4] **1.** Seized and transported up or away. **2.** Transported with delight, etc.; enraptured. **3.** Deeply engrossed, as in meditation.

rap'ture (răp'tŭr), *n.* **1.** Act of transporting; fact of being transported; esp., mental transport; ecstasy. **2.** An expression of ecstasy; a rhapsody.

rap'tur-ous (-tŭr-ŭs), *a.* [4] Feeling or expressing rapture; ecstatic. — **rap'tur-ous-ly**, *adv.* [8].

rare (râr), *a.* [3] Not thoroughly cooked; underdone; — used of meat.

rare, *a.* [3] **1.** Not dense; thin; as, a *rare* atmosphere. **2.** Not frequent; unusual; as, a *rare* event. **3.** Uncommon in nature; unusually excellent; as, of *rare* beauty. — **rare earth.** See EARTH, 5.

Syn. — RARE, SCARCE. That is rare of which but few examples, or instances, are found; the word often implies unusual character; scarce commonly applies to that which is for the time being to be had only in diminished quantities; as, geniuses are *rare*; a bad harvest makes wheat *scarce*.

rare'bit (râr'bĭt), *n.* *Cookery.* A Welsh rabbit.

rar'e-fac'tion (răr'ẽ-făk'shŭn; râr'ẽ-), *n.* Act or process of rarefying; state of being rarefied.

rar'e-fy (răr'ẽ-fi; râr'-), *v. t. & i.* [2] To make or become rare, or less dense; — opposed to *condense*.

rare'ly (râr'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** Seldom; not often. **2.** Finely; with rare skill; as, *rarely* carved. **3.** In an exceptional degree; as, *rarely* beautiful.

rare'ness, *n.* State or quality of being rare.

rar'i-ty (râr'ĭ-tĭ; râr'-), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality, state, or fact of being rare; as: **a** Rareness; thinness. **b** Uncommonness; infrequency; hence, unusual excellence. **2.** That which is rare.

ras'cal (răs'kăl), *n.* A mean, trickish fellow; a rogue; knave; — often jocular.

ras-cal'i-ty (răs-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). The character or action of a rascal; knavery.

ras-cal'lion (răs-kăl'yŭn), *n.* A rapscallion.

ras'cal-ly (răs'kăl-ĭ), *a.* [4] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a rascal; mean; base.

rash (răsh), *n.* A fine eruption on the body.

rash, *a.* [3] **1.** Overhasty in counsel or action; precipitate; reckless; — opp. to *prudent*. **2.** Due to too much haste or too little reflection; as, a *rash* word.

Syn. RASH, ADVENTUROUS, VENTUROUS, VENTURESOME, DARING, RECKLESS, FOOLHARDY. One is adventurous who is inclined to adventure; as, an *adventurous* mountain climber. One is venturous who is inclined to take chances; venturesome (often interchangeable with *venturous*) frequently implies an excessive tendency in that direction. Daring heightens the suggestion of fearlessness; as, a *daring* aviator. Rash implies undue hastiness; reckless, utter heedlessness of consequences; as, *rash* in promises; *reckless* shooting. One is foolhardy who is foolishly daring or reckless.

rash'er, *n.* A thin slice of bacon or ham.

rash'ly, *adv.* In a rash manner.

rash'ness, *n.* Quality of being rash.

rasp (răsp), *v. t.* **1.** To rub or file with something rough, as a rasp. **2.** Fig.: To grate harshly on; irritate. — *v. i.* To grate or scrape. — *n.* A kind of coarse file with raised points instead of lines.

rasp'ber-ry (răz'bẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). The fruit of any of various brambles; also, the plant bearing it.

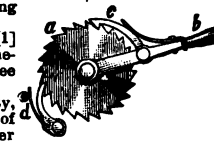
Raspberries.

rat (răt), *n.* **1.** Any of certain rodents allied to the mice, but larger. **2.** A pad for the hair. *U. S.* — *v. i.*; RAT'TED(-ĕd); -TING. To catch or hunt rats.

ra't'a-ble (rāt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being rated, or appraised. **2.** Proportional. — **rat'a-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

ratch'et (răch'ĕt), *n.* **1.** A pawl, click, or detent, to act on a ratchet wheel. **2.** A mechanism composed of ratchet wheel and pawl.

ratchet wheel. *Mech.* A wheel having teeth with which a reciprocating pawl engages.



a Ratchet Wheel; *b* Reciprocating Lever; *c* Click, Pawl, or Ratchet, for communicating motion; *d* Pawl, for preventing backward motion.

rate (rāt), *v. t. & i.* [1] To chide; scold vehemently. — **Syn.** See REPROVE.

rate, *n.* **1.** Quantity, amount, or degree of a thing measured per unit of something else; proportional amount or degree; as, *rate* per cent, the number of hundredths taken of a whole; *rate* of interest, the specified number of hundredths of the principal. **2.** A fixed ratio; proportion; also, a charge or price fixed by a ratio, scale, or standard: as, railroad *rates*. **3.** Relative condition or quality; rank; class; kind; as, first *rate*. **4.** A tax on property; esp., in England, a local tax; — usually in *pl.* — **at any rate**, at all events; in any case. — *v. t.* **1.** To appraise; value. **2.** To consider; regard. **3.** To settle the relative rank, position, class, or quality of. — *v. i.* To be classed; have rank.

rate'a-ble, *a.*, **-bly**, *adv.* Vars. of RATABLE, etc.

rath'er (răth'ẽr), *adv.* **1.** More properly, reasonably, or truly; as, *rather* from reason than imagination; hence, instead; as, he grew no better, but *rather* grew worse. **2.** More than not; somewhat; as, *rather* rainy. **3.** More readily or willingly; as, I would *rather* go than stay.

rat'i-fi-ca'tion (răt'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of ratifying; state of being ratified.

rat'i-fy (răt'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [2] To approve and sanction; confirm; establish. — **-fi'er** (-fī'ẽr), *n.* [8].

Syn. RATIFY, SANCTION, CONFIRM, AUTHORIZE. To ratify is to make valid, esp. by formal approval; sanction often adds the idea of countenance, furtherance, or support; as, his choice was *ratified* by the army; his measures were *sanctioned* by the king. To confirm is to ratify by formal assent; to authorise is to sanction by authority; as, to *confirm* a treaty; to *authorize* a translation.

rat'ing (rāt'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RATE. Hence: *n.* Classification according to grade; rank; class.

ra'ti-o (rā'shĭ-ō; rā'shō), *n.* **1.** Quotient of one magnitude divided by another of like kind. **2.** Hence: Fixed relation of number, quantity, or degree; rate; proportion; as, the *ratio* of representation in Congress; in the *ratio* of 2 to 3.

ra'ti-oc'i-nate (rāsh'ĭ-ŏs'ĭ-nāt), *n.* [1] To reason.

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ra'ti-oc'i-na'tion (răsh'ĭ-ŏs'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* Reasoning; process of exact thinking; a process of reason.
ra'tion (rā'shŭn; răsh'ŭn), *n.* An allowance of provisions, esp. daily to a soldier or a sailor.
ra'tion-al (răsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Having reason or understanding; reasoning. **2.** Of, pert. to, or characterized by, reason; as, the *rational* faculty. **3.** Agreeable to reason; intelligent; sensible; as, *rational* conduct. **4.** *Math.* Not involving a surd. **Syn.** RATIONAL, REASONABLE. Rational suggests esp. the possession of reason regarded as a faculty of the mind; reasonable implies particularly the exercise of reason, or conformity to reason; as, a *rational* being; a *reasonable* law or action.
ra'tion-a'le (-ā'lē), *n.* An exposition of the principles of some opinion, etc.; also, the principles.
ra'tion-al-ism (răsh'ŭn-ăl-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine or system of those who base their religious opinions on reason, rather than revelation. — **-al-ist**, *n.*
ra'tion-al-is'tic (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Characterized by, or inclined to, rationalism.
ra'tion-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). Quality or state of being rational; reasonableness.
ra'tion-al-ly, *adv.* In a rational manner.
rat'line (răt'lĭn), **rat'lin**, *n.* *Naut.* One of the small cross ropes attached to the shrouds to serve as steps.

Shrouds and Ratlines.

rats'bane' (răts'bān'), *n.* Rat poison; esp., white arsenic.
rat-tan' (ră-tăn'), *n.* **1.** **a** Any of certain climbing palms with remarkably long stems. **b** A portion of one of these stems. **2.** A rattan cane or switch.
rat'ter (răt'ĕr), *n.* One that catches rats, esp. a dog.
rat'tle (răt''l), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To make a quick succession of sharp noises, as by collision of hard bodies; clatter. **2.** To talk rapidly and idly. *Colloq.* **3.** To move or go with a rattling noise. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to make a rattling sound. **2.** To say, perform, affect, etc., in a brisk fashion; as, he *rattled* off his lesson. **3.** To disconcert. *Colloq.* — *n.* **1.** A rapid succession of sharp, clattering sounds. **2.** An instrument (as a toy, etc.) for making a rattling sound. **3.** Noise; racket; esp., noisy, rapid talk; chatter.
rat'tler (-lĕr), *n.* **1.** One that rattles. **2.** Rattlesnake.
rat'tle-snake' (-'l-snāk'), *n.* Any of certain venomous American snakes having horny joints at the end of the tail which rattle sharply when shaken. See REPTILES, *Illust.*
rat'tle-trap' (-trăp'), *n.* Anything loosely built or noisily shaky, esp. a vehicle.
rau'cous (rô'kŭs), *a.* [4] Hoarse; harsh; rough; as, a *raucous* voice. — **rau'cous-ly**, *adv.* [8].
rav'age (răv'ĭj), *n.* Desolation by violence; havoc; waste. — *v. t.* [1] To lay waste; plunder. — **rav'ag-er**, *n.* [8].
Syn. RAVAGE, DEVASTATE, SACK agree in the idea of despoiling or laying waste. Ravage emphasizes the idea of violence; devastate, that of waste or ruin; sack, that of plunder or pillage; as, to *ravage* or *devastate* a country; to *sack* a town.
rave (rāv), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To talk or act wildly; rage, **2.** To talk with excessive enthusiasm.
rav'el (răv''l), *v. t.* [7] **1.** To entangle; as, thread that is *raveled*. **2.** To unweave or unknit; as, to *ravel* a stocking. **3.** Fig., to disentangle; make plain; as, to *ravel* a meaning. — *v. i.* To become raveled.
rav'en (răv''n), *v. t.* To devour with great eagerness. — *v. i.* To prey with rapacity; to be greedy.
ra'ven (rā'v'n), *n.* A glossy black bird of the crow kind. — *a.* Black like the raven; jet black.

Raven.

rav'en-ing (răv''n-ĭng), *p. a.* Rapacious; voracious.
rav'en-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [4] Rapacious; voracious; eager for prey. — **Syn.** See GREEDY. — **-ly**, *adv.*
ra-vine' (rā-vēn'), *n.* A depression worn by running water; gorge.
rav'ing (rāv'ĭng), *p. a.* Talking wildly; delirious.
rav'ish (răv'ĭsh), *v. t.* **1.** To seize and carry away by violence. **2.** To transport with joy or delight. **3.** **a** To abduct (a woman). **b** To violate. — **Syn.** Entrance, enrapture. — **-ish-er**, *n.* [8].
rav'ish-ment, *n.* **1.** Rapture. **2.** Violation.
raw (rô), *a.* [3] **1.** Not cooked. **2.** In the natural state or nearly so; unrefined; as, *raw* materials. **3.** Crude; immature; unpracticed; as, *raw* judgment. **4.** Deprived of skin; galled; as, a *raw* spot. **5.** Disagreeably damp or cold. — **raw'ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
raw'boned' (rô'bōnd'), *a.* [4] Lean; gaunt.
raw'hide' (-hīd'), *n.* Untanned cattle skin; also, a whip of untanned hide.
ray (rā), *n.* Any of numerous fishes, having the body very flat up and down and expanded laterally.
ray (rā), *n.* **1.** A line of light; hence: Any line of radiant or radioactive energy. **2.** A thin line like a ray, esp., one of a number diverging from a center. **3.** Light of a ray or rays; radiance; as, the lantern's *ray*. **4.** *Bot.* A raylike part of a flower. **5.** *Zoöl.* **a** One of the rods which support the membrane in a fish's fin. **b** A radiating division, as an arm of a starfish. — *v. i.* To emit rays; radiate.
ray'less, *a.* Destitute of rays.
raze (rāz), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To cut or wound slightly; graze. **2.** To erase. **3.** To lay level with the ground; overthrow; destroy; as, to *raze* a city.
ra-zee' (rā-zē'), *n.* *Naut.* A ship which has had her upper deck cut away. *Obs. or Hist.* — *v. t.*; **-ZEED'** (-zēd'); **-ZEE'ING.** To cut down a ship thus; hence, to abridge by cutting off or out parts.
ra'zor (rā'zĕr), *n.* A keen-edged instrument used in shaving the face or head.
re (rā), *n.* *Music.* The syllable applied to the second tone of the diatonic scale in solmization.
re-. A prefix denoting: **1.** *Back*; as in *recline*, *refuge*, *recall*, etc. **2.** *Again* (indicating that the action or state expressed by the rest of the word is repeated or that it is a restoration to a former state). In this sense *re-* is so widely used and so well understood that definition of many of its formations is needless. Some of these words are:

re'ad-just'
re'ap-pear'
re'ap-point'
re'ar-range'
re'as-sem'ble
re'as-sert'
re'as-sume'
re-bind'
re-born'
re-build'
re-charge'
re-clothe'
re'com-mit'
re-con'quer
re'con-sid'er
re'con-sid'er-a'tion
re'con-struct'
re'con-vey'
re'ĕ-lect'
re-ĕ-lec'tion
re'ĕm-bark'
re'ĕn-act'
re'ĕn-act'ment
re'ĕn-gage'
re'ĕn-list'
re'ĕx-am'i-na'tion
re'ĕx-am'ine
re-fash'ion
re-fas'ten
re-gild'
re-kin'dle
re-lay'
re-lease'
re-live'
re-load'
re-make'
re-nom'i-nate
re-num'ber
re-oc'cu-py
re-or'der
re-paint'
re-peo'ple
re-phrase'
re-plant'
re'pos-sess'
re-pur'chase
re-read'
re-seat'
re-set'
re-shape'
re-spell'
re-state'
re-state'ment
re-take'
re-tell'
re-vis'it
re-write'

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reach (rēch), *v. t.* **1.** To stretch out, as a limb. **2.** To pass to another; hand; as, to *reach* one a cup. **3.** To touch or seize, esp. with the hand. **4.** To extend to; as, lands *reaching* the river. **5.** To arrive at; come to; attain; as, to *reach* a destination. **6.** To hit or touch with a missile. **7.** To influence; as, to *reach* one by kindness. —*v. i.* **1.** To stretch out the hand or arm, esp. as if to touch or grasp something. **2.** To strain after something; as, the mind *reaches* for knowledge. **3.** To extend; as, his domains *reached* to the sea. **4.** To get or make its way (to a place, etc.); also, of a gun, sound, or the like, to carry; of the eye, to see; as, as far as the eye can *reach*. —*n.* **1.** Act of reaching or stretching out; as, he made a *reach* for him. **2.** Power of reaching; hence, power of seizing, touching, etc., or, esp., extent of such power; as, within *reach* of the guns. **3.** Power of attainment; as, within the *reach* of everyone. **4.** A straight or level stretch; as, *reaches* of meadow. —**-er**, *n.* [8].

re-act' (rē-ăkt'), *v. t.* To perform a second time.

re-act' (rē-ăkt'), *v. i.* **1.** To return an impulse; resist action by an opposite force; as, every body *reacts* on the body that moves it. **2.** To respond to a stimulus; as, plants *react* to light. **3.** To act in a contrary direction or manner.

re-ac'tion (-ăk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** *Mechanics.* The force which a body opposes to a force acting upon it. **2.** Reciprocal or return action or influence; as, when one commits an injustice there is a *reaction* upon himself. **3.** Chemical change; a chemical process or its result. **4.** An action induced by vital resistance to some other action; as, the *reaction* to a cold bath. **5.** A counter tendency or contrary movement; as, a *reaction* of opinion.

re-ac'tion-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *a.* [4] Of, pertaining to, characterized by, or favoring, reaction. —*n.*; *pl.* **-ARIES** (-rĭz). One who favors reaction; esp., one who seeks to undo political progress.

read (rēd), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* READ (rĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* READ'ING (rēd'ĭng). **1.** To interpret (as a riddle, etc.); hence, to foresee; foretell; as, to *read* the future. **2.** To go over, esp. understandingly, as characters or words; peruse; as, to *read* a book. **3.** To learn of by perusal; as, to *read* the news. **4.** Hence, to discern by observation of signs; as, to *read* a face. **5.** To attribute (a meaning, explanation, etc.) to what is read. **6.** To register; indicate, as do a thermometer, etc. **7.** To make a special study of, as by perusing books; as, to *read* law. —*v. i.* **1.** To perform the act of reading. **2.** To learn by reading; — usually with *of*. **3.** To have import; admit of interpretation; as, the ticket *reads* to Boston. **4.** To study, esp. by reading. **5.** To appear in writing or print.

read (rĕd), *p. a.* Versed in books.

read'a-ble (rēd'ă-b'l), *a.* [4] **1.** Legible. **2.** Worth reading; interesting. —**read'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

read'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who reads. **2.** A book for instruction and practice in reading.

read'i-ly (rĕd'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* **1.** Without delay or objection; cheerfully. **2.** Quickly; easily.

read'i-ness, *n.* **1.** State or quality of being ready; preparation; willingness. **2.** Ease or facility of performance. — **Syn.** Quickness, expedition, promptness; aptitude, knack, skill, dexterity, ease.

read'ing (rēd'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one who reads; perusal; recital. **2.** A public recital; also, a lecture. **3.** Study of books; literary scholarship; as, "*reading* maketh a full man." **4.** Form in which anything is written; version. **5.** Written or printed matter to be read. **6.** Manner of rendering something written; also, interpretation; as, an actor's *reading* of his part. **7.** That which is indicated, as on the scale of a barometer.

read'y (rĕd'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Prepared for immediate action or use. **2.** Immediately liable; likely; as, *ready* to sink. **3.** Prepared in mind; willing; disposed; as, *ready* to die. **4.** Quick; dexterous; also, prompt; as, a *ready* wit. **5.** At hand; available; as, *ready* money. — **Syn.** Expeditious, apt, skillful; easy, opportune; free, cheerful. See PROMPT.

read'y-made' (rĕd'ĭ-mād'), *a.* Made beforehand, in anticipation of need; not made to order.

re-a'gent (rē-ā'jĕnt), *n. Chem.* Any substance which, from its capacity for certain reactions, is used in detecting or examining other substances.

re'al (rē'ăl; *Sp.* rā-ăl'), *n.* A small Spanish silver coin and money of account.

re'al (rē'ăl), *a.* [4] **1.** *Law.* Of or pertaining to things themselves; pertaining to, or consisting of, immovable property (*real estate* or *real property*), as lands or tenements; — opposed to *personal*. **2.** Actual, as distinguished from *fictitious* or *imaginary*; also, existing inherently, as distinguished from *seeming* or *apparent*. **3.** Genuine; — often opposed to *ostensible*.

Syn. REAL, ACTUAL, TRUE. **Real** implies primarily an objective existence—what *is*; **actual**, emergence in the sphere of action or fact—what has *become*; **true**, conformity to what is actual or real. *Real* is opposed to *imaginary* (as, the *real* George Washington), to *artificial* (as, *real* gems), to *counterfeit* (as, a *real* ancient medal), to *fictitious* (as, one's *real* name), to *ostensible* or *apparent* (as, one's *real* reason), and to *nominal* (as, the *real* attendance). *Actual* is opposed to *potential* (as, the *actual* energy of heat), to *constructive* (as, *actual* fraud), to *virtual* (as, *actual* identity), and to *theoretical* or *hypothetical* (as, to illustrate by an *actual* case). It is also opposed, in the sense of "now existing, present, current," to *past* or *future*; as, not what has been, but the *actual* situation, confronts us. Both *real* and *actual* may be opposed to *ideal*; as, *ideal* conditions, contrasted with *actual*, *real* conditions. *True* is opposed to *false* (as, a *true* story), and to *erroneous* (as, the *true* version of a story).

re'al-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* In art and literature, fidelity to nature or to real life. — **re'al-ist**, *n.*

re'al-is'tic (-Is'tĭk), *a.* [4] Of or pert. to, or after the manner of, realism or realists. —**-ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

re-al'i-ty (rē-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). **1.** State or quality of being real. **2.** That which is real.

re'al-iz'a-ble (rē'ăl-īz'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being realized.

re'al-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A realizing; state of being realized. **2.** An instance or product of realizing.

re'al-ize (rē'ăl-īz), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To make real; hence, to accomplish; as, to *realize* an *ambition*. **2.** To cause to seem real; as, imagination *realizes* fiction. **3.** To conceive as real; apprehend clearly; as, he *realized* his danger. **4.** To convert into money; as, to *realize* assets. **5.** To obtain by plans and efforts; gain; as, to *realize* large profits. Of property, to bring, as by sale. — **Syn.** See CONCEIVE. —*v. i.* To convert property into money.

re'al-ly (rē'ăl-ĭ), *adv.* In a real manner.

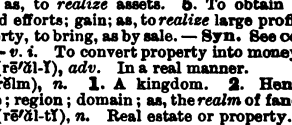
realm (rĕlm), *n.* **1.** A kingdom. **2.** Hence, province; region; domain; as, the *realm* of fancy.

re'al-ty (rē'ăl-tĭ), *n.* Real estate or property.

ream (rēm), *n.* A quantity of paper, 20 quires, or 480 sheets (now often 500 sheets).

ream, *v. t.* To enlarge or shape with a reamer.

ream'er (rēm'ẽr), *n.* Any of various cutting tools used with a revolving motion to enlarge or shape a hole.



Reamers. 1 Square; 2 Fluted.

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re-an'i-mate (rē-ăn'ĭ-māt), *v. t.* [1] To animate anew; revive.

reap (rēp), *v. t.* **1.** To cut (grain, etc.) with a sickle, scythe, or machine; gather, as a harvest, by cutting. **2.** To obtain or receive as a reward, or as the fruit of labor; as, to *reap* a benefit. **3.** To clear of a crop by reaping; as, to *reap* a field. — *v. i.* To reap something. — **reap'er**, *n.* [8].

rear (rēr), *n.* **1.** The part of an army, fleet, or force which is behind the rest. **2.** Back part; as, the *rear* of a house. **3.** Space or position behind, or at the back; as, at the *rear* of the house. — *a.* Being at the back; hindmost. — **Syn.** See POSTERIOR. — **rear admiral.** See NAVY, *n.*, 3. — **r. guard**, portion of an army detailed to guard the rear.

rear, *v. t.* **1.** To raise or set up; as, to *rear* a flagstaff. **2.** To erect by building; construct; as, to *rear* a palace. **3.** To elevate; raise; — often fig.; as, the city *rears* its towers. **4.** To breed and raise; also, to cause to grow, as plants. **5.** To bring up to maturity; foster; instruct; as, to *rear* children. — **Syn.** Lift, build, establish. — *v. i.* To rise up, esp. on the hind legs.

rear'most (rēr'mōst), *a.* Farthest in the rear.

rear'ward (-wĕrd), *a. & adv.* At or toward the rear.

rea'son (rē'z'n), *n.* **1.** A consideration or motive inducing or confirming a belief, or leading to an action or course of action; a rational ground; a cause; as, I have *reasons* for believing; there is a *reason* for everything. **2.** The power or faculty of comprehending and inferring; intellect. **3.** Sanity; sense; as, to lose one's *reason*; also, a sane or sound view or consideration. **4.** Right thinking; as, to bring one to *reason*.

Syn. REASON, UNDERSTANDING, SENSE. Reason commonly suggests esp. that guiding or directing faculty distinguishing men from the lower animals; understanding applies to the faculty of clear comprehension or sound judgment; sense adds to *understanding* the idea of native sagacity. See CAUSE.

— *v. i.* **1.** To hold discussion or argument; hence, to discourse; converse; as, to *reason* with one. **2.** To think in logical forms; as, he *reasons* well. — *v. t.* **1.** To consider; seek by reasoning; — with *what*, *why*, etc.; as, "Theirs not to *reason* why." **2.** To debate; discuss; as, to *reason* a point. **3.** To persuade, or affect by reasoning; as, to *reason* one into a belief. — **rea'son-er**, *n.* [8].

rea'son-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* [4] **1.** Having the faculty of reason; rational; as, a *reasonable* being. **2.** Governed by reason; just; rational; as, a *reasonable* cause. **3.** Not excessive; as, a *reasonable* price. — **Syn.** Equitable, fair, moderate. See RATIONAL. — **-ness**, *n.* [8] — **-a-bly**, *adv.* [8].

rea'son-ing (rē'z'n-ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or process of one who reasons; as, a little *reasoning* convinced them. **2.** Reasons arranged and developed; as, his *reasoning* was profound.

re'as-sur'ance (rē'ă-shōōr'ăns), *n.* Renewed assurance or confirmation.

re'as-sure' (rē'ă-shōōr'), *v. t.* [1] To assure anew; restore confidence to. — **-sur'ing-ly**, *adv.* [8].

re-bate' (rē-bāt'), *v. t.* [1] To deduct from; allow a discount to. — **re-bat'er**, *n.* [8].

re-bate' (rē-bāt'; rē'bāt), *n.* Deduction; abatement; remission or payment back.

re'bec, re'beck (rē'bĕk), *n.* The earliest known instrument of the viol class.

Re-bec'ca, Re-bek'ah (rē-bĕk'ă), *n.* In the Bible, sister of Laban, wife of Isaac, and mother of Esau and Jacob.

re-bel' (rē-bĕl'), *v. i.*; **-BELLED'** (-bĕld'); **-BEL'LING.** **1.** To renounce, and resist by force, the authority of one's ruler or government. **2.** To revolt.

reb'el (rĕb'ĕl), *a.* [4] Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, rebels or rebellion. — *n.* One who rebels or is in rebellion. — **Syn.** See INSURGENT.

re-bel'lion (rē-bĕl'yŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of rebelling; revolt; as, the *rebellion* of the nobles. **2.** Open resistance to, or defiance of, any authority.

Syn. REBELLION, REVOLUTION, REVOLT, INSURRECTION, MUTINY. Rebellion is open, organized, and armed resistance to constituted authority; revolution implies the overthrow of one government and the substitution of another; as, the Great *Rebellion* (1642-52); the American *Revolution*. The two words are often used of the same event, according to the point of view. Revolt and insurrection denote an armed uprising against authority, but one of less extent than a *rebellion*; mutiny commonly denotes an insurrection against military or naval authority; as, the Peasants' *Revolt*; the Whisky *Insurrection*; the Sepoy *Mutiny*.

re-bel'lious (-yŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Engaged in rebellion; disposed to rebel; insubordinate. **2.** Resisting treatment or operation; refractory; as, a *rebellious* disease. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

re-bound' (rē-bound'), *v. i.* To spring back on collision or impact. — *n.* Act of rebounding.

Syn. REBOUND, RECOIL. Rebound suggests a springing back, esp. after impact; recoil oftener implies reaction after strain or stretching; as, a ball *rebounds*; a spring *recoils*.

re-buff' (rē-bŭf'), *n.* **1.** A brusque refusal; snub. **2.** Any sharp check; repulse. — *v. t.* To administer a rebuff to.

re-buke' (-būk'), *v. t.* [1] To reprimand; chide severely; reprove; censure. — **Syn.** See REPROVE. — *n.* A sharp reproof; reprimand.

re'bus (rē'bŭs), *n.*; *pl.* **-BUSES** (-ĕz). Representation of words and phrases by pictures of objects the names of which resemble the words or their syllables; hence, a riddle made up of such pictures.

re-but' (rē-bŭt'), *v. t. & i.*; **-BUT'TED**; **-TING.** To contradict or oppose by argument, etc.; refute.

re-but'tal (rē-bŭt'ăl), *n.* Act of rebutting.

re-cal'ci-trant (rē-kăl'sĭ-trănt), *a.* [4] Showing opposition; refractory. — **-trance** (-trăns), *n.*

re-call' (rē-kôl'), *v. t.* **1.** To call or summon back; as, to *recall* troops. **2.** To call back to mind; recollect; as, to *recall* a face. **3.** To revoke; annul; retract; as, to *recall* a decree. — **Syn.** See REMEMBER. — *n.* **1.** Act of recalling, or a signal used to recall, or summon back. **2.** The right or procedure by which a public official may be removed from office by popular vote.

re-cant' (-kănt'), *v. t. & i.* To withdraw or repudiate formally (opinions formerly expressed); to retract. — **Syn.** See RENOUNCE. — **-er**, *n.* [8].

re'can-ta'tion (rē'kăn-tā'shŭn), *n.* A recanting.

re'ca-pit'u-late (rē'kă-pĭt'ū-lāt), *v. t. & i.* [1] To repeat or restate briefly; summarize.

re'ca-pit'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of recapitulating; a concise summary or repetition.

re'ca-pit'u-la-to-ry (-pĭt'ū-lă-tō-rĭ), *a.* [4] Of the nature of, or containing, recapitulation.

re-cap'ture (rē-kăp'tūr), *n.* **1.** Recovery by capture. **2.** That which is recaptured. — *v. t.* [1] To capture again.

re-cast' (rē-kăst'), *v. t.* To mold or cast anew.

re-cede' (rē-sēd'), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To move back or away; retreat; retire; as, the water *receded*. **2.** To withdraw a claim, pretension, or proposal.

re-cede' (rē-sēd'), *v. t.* To cede back.

re-ceipt' (rē-sēt'), *n.* **1.** A formula according to which things are to be taken or combined; a recipe; as, a *receipt* for cake. **2.** That which is received, in distinction from what is expended; — usually in *pl.*; as, gross *receipts*. **3.** Act of receiving; reception; as, the *receipt* of a letter. **4.** A writing acknowledging the receiving of goods or money.

Syn. Receipt (in sense 1) applies esp. to cookery; recipe, in strict usage, to medicine. See RECEPTION.

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re-ceipt' (rē-sēt'), *v. t.* To put a receipt on; as, to *receipt* a bill. — *v. i.* To give a receipt. *U. S.*

re-ceiv'a-ble (rē-sēv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being, or that must be, received. **2.** Such that payment should be had; as, bills *receivable*.

re-ceive' (-sēv'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To take, as something that is offered, sent, paid, or the like; accept; as, to *receive* a gift. **2.** To gain the knowledge of from some communication; as, to *receive* news. **3.** To permit to enter, as into one's house; hence, to greet. **4.** To admit; hence, to hold; as, a bucket to *receive* water. **5.** To get, acquire; hence, to experience; as, to *receive* a wound. **6.** To support; catch; bear; take; as, to *receive* a load. — **Syn.** See TAKE. — *v. i.* **1.** To be a recipient; get; accept; admit. **2.** To receive visitors.

re-ceiv'er (rē-sēv'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that receives. **2.** *Law.* A person appointed to receive, and hold in trust, property under litigation.

re-ceiv'er-ship, *n.* Office of receiver (in sense 2).

re'cent (rē'sĕnt), *a.* [4] Of late origin, existence, or occurrence. — **Syn.** See NEW. — **re'cent-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **re'cent-ness**, *n.* [8].

re-cep'ta-cle (rē-sĕp'tȧ-k'l), *n.* That which serves to receive and contain something; a repository.

re-cep'tion (rē-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of receiving; state of being received; receipt; admission; as, the *reception* of food into the stomach. **2.** Act or manner of receiving, esp. visitors; as, a warm *reception;* an occasion of receiving guests. **3.** Acceptance, as of an opinion.

Syn. Reception denotes the act, process, or fashion of receiving; receipt denotes esp. the fact of being received; as, his *reception* of your letter surprised me; to acknowledge *receipt* of a letter.

re-cep'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [4] Able or inclined to take in or contain. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

re'cep-tiv'i-ty (rē'sĕp-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ; rē'sĕp-), *n.* Quality or state of being receptive.

re-cess' (rē-sĕs'; rē'sĕs), *n.* **1.** Suspension of business for a brief time; a short intermission. **2.** A retired place; as, wooded *recesses*. **3.** An alcove, niche, or the like.

re-ces'sion (rē-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* A ceding back.

re-ces'sion (rē-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Act or fact of receding or retiring; withdrawal; retirement.

re-ces'sion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to recession. — *n.* A recessional hymn, a hymn sung during the recession of the clergy and choir from the chancel to the robing room.

re-ces'sive (-sĕs'ĭv), *a.* Tending to go back.

rec'i-pe (rĕs'ĭ-pē), *n.*; *pl.* **-PES** (-pēz). A formula for making some combination or preparation; a receipt. — **Syn.** See RECEIPT.

re-cip'i-ent (rē-sĭp'ĭ-ĕnt), *n.* A receiver; as, a *recipient* of honors. — *a.* [4] Receiving; receptive.

re-cip'ro-cal (-rō-kăl), *a.* **1.** Done or rendered by each to the other; mutual; as, *reciprocal* affection. **2.** Mutually interchangeable; also, complementary; as, organs with *reciprocal* functions. **3.** *Gram.* Expressive of mutual action or relation; as, a *reciprocal* pronoun (*each other, one another*). — *n.* **1.** That which is reciprocal to another thing. **2.** *Math.* The quotient of unity divided by any quantity. — **re-cip'ro-cal-ly**, *adv.*

re-cip'ro-cate (-kāt), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To move forward and backward alternately (*Obs., except Mechanics*); act interchangeably; alternate. **2.** To make a return for something done or given; as, I lent him a book, and he *reciprocated*. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to move back and forth. **2.** To give and receive in return mutually; also, to return; requite; as, to *reciprocate* a favor.

re-cip'ro-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act or state of reciprocating.

rec'i-proc'i-ty (rĕs'ĭ-prŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** State of being reciprocal; mutual action and **reaction**. **2.** *International Trade.* That relation or policy as to trade, etc., between countries under which each grants special advantages to the other.

re-cit'al (rē-sīt'ăl), *n.* **1.** Act of reciting; rehearsal; as, the *recital* of testimony. **2.** A telling in detail; narration; story. **3.** *Music.* A performance by one person. — **Syn.** See NARRATIVE.

rec'i-ta'tion (rĕs'ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of reciting. **2.** Delivery before an audience of something memorized; also, that which is delivered. **3.** A repeating of a lesson by pupils before a teacher.

rec'i-ta-tive' (-tȧ-tēv'), *n.* *Music.* A kind of musical recitation; also, music for such recitation. — *a.* Of or pert. to, or in the style of, recitative.

re-cite' (rē-sīt'), *v. t. & i.* [1] **1.** To repeat, as a lesson. **2.** To tell over; as, to *recite* experiences. — **Syn.** Narrate, recount. — **re-cit'er**, *n.* [8].

reck (rĕk), *v. i.* *Archaic or Poetic.* **1.** To take heed, care; mind; as, little he *recks*. **2.** To be of account; matter; as, what *recks* it? — *v. t.* **1.** To care for; heed; regard. **2.** To concern.

reck'less (rĕk'lĕs), *a.* [4] Rashly negligent; utterly heedless; careless. — **Syn.** See RASH. — **reck'less-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **reck'less-ness**, *n.* [8].

reck'on (rĕk'n), *v. t.* **1.** To count; enumerate; also, to compute; calculate; as, to *reckon* the cost. **2.** To estimate by rank or quality; esteem; as, "*reckoned* among the transgressors" (*Luke* xxii. 37). **3.** To conclude; hence, to think; suppose; as, I *reckon* he will come. — **Syn.** Number, compute, estimate; value. — *v. i.* **1.** To make an enumeration or computation. **2.** To come to an accounting; settle. **3.** To depend; rely; — with *on;* as, we *reckon* on his support. **4.** To think; suppose. *Collog.* — **reck'on-er**, *n.* [8].

reck'on-ing, *n.* Act of one who reckons, counts, or computes; calculation; esp.: **a** Settlement of obligations, liabilities, etc. **b** *Navigation.* The calculation of a ship's position.

re-claim' (rē-klām'), *v. t.* **1.** To reduce from a wild to a tamed state; as, to *reclaim* a hawk. **2.** To rescue from being wild, waste, etc.; as, to *reclaim* a desert. **3.** To reform; as, to *reclaim* one from vice. **4.** To demand the return of as a right; as, to *reclaim* one's property. — **Syn.** Recover, restore, amend, correct. — **-a-ble**, *a.* [8] — **-er**, *n.* [8].

rec'la-ma'tion (rĕk'lȧ-mā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of reclaiming.

re-cline' (rē-klīn'), *v. t. & i.* [1] To lean; incline; place in, assume, or be in, a recumbent position.

re-cluse' (rē-klōōs'), *a.* [4] Secluded from society. — *n.* One who lives recluse. — **Syn.** See HERMIT.

re-clu'sion (-klōō'zhŭn), *n.* Act of becoming, or state of being, a recluse; also, imprisonment.

rec'og-ni'tion (rĕk'ŏg-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of recognizing; state of being recognized; formal acknowledgment or avowal.

re-cog'ni-zance (rē-kŏg'nĭ-zăns; rē-kŏn'ĭ-), *n.* *Law.* An obligation of record entered into before some court of record or magistrate, with condition to do some particular act. Also, the sum liable to forfeiture on such an obligation.

rec'og-nize (rĕk'ŏg-nīz), *v.t.* [1] **1.** To avow knowledge of; consent to admit, hold, etc.; admit with a formal acknowledgment; as, to *recognize* an ambassador. **2.** To acknowledge formally; esp., *U. S.*, to acknowledge as the one entitled to be heard; give the floor to. **3.** To know again; identify as previously known; as, to *recognize* a friend. **4.** To acknowledge acquaintance with, as by salutation. **5.** To show appreciation of (services, etc.). — **-niz'a-ble** (-nīz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [8] — **-niz'er**, *n.* [8].

re-coil' (rē-koil'), *v. i.* **1.** To retreat; draw back; as, the army *recoiled*. **2.** To draw back, as from

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anything repugnant, alarming, etc.; shrink. **3.** To rebound; spring back; as, a cannon *recoils*. **4.** To return to or as to the source or starting point; as, an evil deed *recoils* upon the doer. — **Syn.** See REBOUND. — *n.* **1.** A starting or falling back; rebound; shrinking. **2.** State of having recoiled.

re'col-lect' (rē'kŏ-lĕkt'), *v. t.* **1.** To collect again, as something scattered; also, to gather; rally; recover. **2.** To compose (one's self).

rec'ol-lect' (rĕk'ŏ-lĕkt'), *v. t.* **1.** To recall the knowledge of; call to mind; remember. **2.** Reflexively, to compose (one's self); recover command of (one's self). — **Syn.** See REMEMBER.

rec'ol-lec'tion (-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or power of recollecting, or calling to mind. **2.** That which is recollected. — **Syn.** See MEMORY.

rec'om-mend' (rĕk'ŏ-mĕnd'), *v. t.* **1.** To commit; consign; as, to *recommend* one's self to God. **2.** To commend to favorable notice; give favorable representations of; as, to *recommend* one for a place. **3.** To make acceptable; attract favor to; as, his manners *recommended* him. **4.** To advise; as, to *recommend* one to confess. — **-er**, *n.* [8].

rec'om-men-da'tion (-mĕn-dā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of recommending. **2.** That which commends to favor; as, a letter of *recommendation*.

rec'om-mend'a-to-ry (rĕk'ŏ-mĕn'dā-tō-rĭ), *a.* [4] Serving to recommend; also, advisory.

rec'om-pense (rĕk'ŏm-pĕns), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To render an equivalent to, for service, loss, etc.; compensate. **2.** To give compensation for; atone for. — *n.* An equivalent returned for anything done, suffered, or given; compensation; requital; reward.

rec'on-cil'a-ble (rĕk'ŏn-sīl'ā-b'l), *a.* [4] Capable of being reconciled. — **rec'on-cil'a-bly**, *adv.* [8].

rec'on-cile (-sīl), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To cause to be friendly again, as friends who have quarreled. **2.** To adjust, as a quarrel; settle; as, to *reconcile* differences. **3.** To bring to acquiescence or content; as, to *reconcile* one's self with adversity. **4.** To make consistent; as, to *reconcile* theory with facts. — **rec'on-cil'er** (-sīl'ĕr), *n.* [8].

rec'on-cile'ment (-sīl'mĕnt), *n.* Reconciliation.

rec'on-cil'i-a'tion (-sĭl'ĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of reconciling; state of being reconciled. — **Syn.** See PROPITIATION.

rec'on-dite (rĕk'ŏn-dīt), *a.* [4] **1.** Hidden from the mental view; abstruse; obscure; as, *recondite* causes of things. **2.** Dealing in things abstruse; profound; as, *recondite* learning. — **Syn.** Deep, abstract; secret, hidden, dark, mystic, mysterious. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

re-con'nois-sance, re-con'nois-sance (rē-kŏn'ĭ-săns), *n.* Act of reconnoitering; preliminary examination or survey.

rec'on-noi'ter (rĕk'ŏ-noi'tĕr), *v. t.* [1, 6] To examine with the eye; make a preliminary examination or survey of, esp. for military or engineering operations. — *v. i.* To make a reconnoissance.

re'con-struc'tion (rē'kŏn-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* Act of reconstructing; specifically: [*Usually cap.*] The process of reorganizing the governments of the Southern States after the Civil War.

re'con-struc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Reconstructing; tending to reconstruct; as, a *reconstructive* policy.

re-cord' (rē-kôrd'), *v. t.* To commit to writing, printing, inscription, or the like; to transcribe or enter, as in a book, in order to preserve evidence of, or on a cylinder, disk, etc., for reproduction, as by a phonograph; register; enroll.

rec'ord (rĕk'ôrd; -ĕrd), *n.* **1.** A recording or being recorded; reduction to writing as evidence; also, the writing; a register; as, a family *record*. **2.** Esp.: **a** An official writing recording public acts. **b** An authentic official copy of a document. **3.** Testimony; as, "John bare *record*, saying." *Archaic.* **4.** Something written or transcribed to perpetuate a knowledge of events; also, that on which such record is made, as a monument. **5. a** The cylinder or disk used to reproduce sounds in phonographs, etc. **b** The perforated paper roll of an automatic piano player, etc. **6.** The known facts in the course of anything, as in a man's career. **7.** That which has been recorded as publicly achieved in any kind of competitive sport; also, the best of such achievements.

Syn. Records are in general written accounts of facts or events; archives are public records.

re-cord'er (rē-kôr'dĕr), *n.* **1.** The chief judicial officer of some cities and boroughs. **2.** One who records, esp. officially. **3.** A recording apparatus.

re-count' (rē-kount'), *v. t.* To count again. — (rē-kount'; rē'kount), *n.* A counting again.

re-count' (rē-kount'), *v. t.* To tell over; relate in detail; rehearse; enumerate.

re-coup' (rē-kōōp'), *v. t.* **1.** To get compensation for; as, to *recoup* a loss. **2.** To reimburse; indemnify.

re-course' (rē-kōrs'), *n.* **1.** Resort or application for assistance; as, to have *recourse* to law. **2.** A source of aid; person or thing resorted to.

re-cov'er (rē-kŭv'ĕr), *v. t.* **1.** To get again; esp., to regain, as lost property. **2.** *Law.* To gain as a compensation, or return; as, to *recover* damages; obtain title to by a judicial decision. **3.** To make up for; retrieve; as, to *recover* lost time. **4.** To rescue; deliver; as, to *recover* one from danger. — *v. i.* **1.** To regain health after sickness; hence, to regain a former (good) state; as, to *recover* from fright. **2.** *Law.* To obtain judgment in one's favor in a suit for something. **3.** *Rowing, Fencing, etc.* To get into position for a new movement (as a stroke, attack, etc.) after completing another. — **-a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* [4]

re-cov'er-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-ERIES** (-ĭz). Act of recovering.

rec're-an-cy (-ăn-sĭ), *n.* Quality of being recreant.

rec're-ant (rĕk'rē-ănt), *a.* [4] **1.** Craven. **2.** Apostate; false; unfaithful. — *n.* **1.** A cowardly wretch. **2.** A deserter; apostate.

re'-cre-ate' (rē'krē-āt'), *v. t.* [1] To create anew.

rec're-ate (rĕk'rē-āt), *v. t.* [1] To give fresh life to; refresh; divert. — *v. i.* To take recreation.

re'-cre-a'tion (rē'krē-ā'shŭn), *n.* A creating anew.

rec're-a'tion (rĕk'rē-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of recreating; state or fact of being recreated; refreshment; diversion. — **Syn.** See PLAY.

rec're-a-tive (rĕk'rē-ā-tĭv), *a.* [4] Tending to recreate; amusing.

re-crim'i-nate (rē-krĭm'ĭ-nāt), *v. i. & t.* [1] To accuse in return.

re-crim'i-na'tion (rē-krĭm'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of recriminating; a counter accusation.

re-crim'i-na-tive (-nā-tĭv), *a.* Recriminatory.

re-crim'i-na-to-ry (-nā-tō-rĭ), *a.* [4] Having the quality of recrimination; retorting accusation.

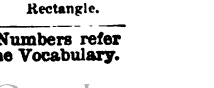
re'cru-des'cence (rē'krōō-dĕs'ĕns), *n.* State or fact of breaking out again, as of a disease.

re'cru-des'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* Breaking out again, as a disease or rebellion.

re-cruit' (rē-krōōt'), *v. t.* **1.** To supply with new men, as an army; fill up by enlistment; also, to muster; raise. **2.** To renew in strength or health; reinvigorate. — *v. i.* **1.** To enlist new soldiers. **2.** To gain new supplies of anything wasted; gain health. — *n.* *Mil.* A newly enlisted soldier.

re-cruit'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Reinforcement. **2.** Act or process of recruiting.

rec'tan'gle (rĕk'tăn'g'l), *n. Geom.* A right-angled parallelogram.



Rectangle.

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rec-tan'gu-lar (rĕk-tăn'gū-lär), *a.* Having one or more right angles.
rec'ti-fi-ca'tion (rĕk'tĭ-fĭ-kā'-shŭn), *n.* A rectifying.
rec'ti-fy (rĕk'tĭ-fi), *v. t.* [2] **1.** To make or set right; amend. **2.** To refine or purify, esp. by repeated distillation. — **Syn.** See CORRECT. — **-fi'er**, *n.* [8].
rec'ti-lin'e-al (-lĭn'ē-ăl), *a.* [4] = RECTILINEAR.
rec'ti-lin'e-ar (-lĭn'ē-ēr), *a.* **1.** Straight; as, a *rectilinear* course. **2.** Formed or bounded by straight lines; as, a *rectilinear* figure.
rec'ti-tude (rĕk'tĭ-tūd), *n.* Rightness of principle or practice; uprightness; integrity.
rec'tor (-tẽr), *n.* **1.** A clergyman in charge of a parish. **2.** The head of a university, school, etc.
rec'to-ry (rĕk'tŏ-rĭ), *n ; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A benefice held by a rector. *Eng.* **2.** A rector's house.
rec'tum (-tŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -TA (-tă). *Anat.* The terminal part of the intestine.
re-cum'ben-cy (rē-kŭm'bĕn-sĭ), *n.* State of being recumbent.
re-cum'bent (-bĕnt), *a.* [4] Leaning; reclining; lying. — **re-cum'bent-ly**, *adv.* [8].
re-cu'per-ate (-kū'pẽr-āt), *v. t.* [1] To recover; regain; also, to restore to health. — *v. i.* To recover health or strength; convalesce.
re-cu'per-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Recovery, esp. of health or strength.
re-cu'per-a-tive (-kū'pẽr-ā-tĭv), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to recuperation; tending to recovery.
re-cur' (rē-kûr'), *v. i.*; -CURRED' (-kûrd'); -CUR'RING. **1. a** To go or come back in thought or discourse; as, *recurring* to our former subject. **b** To come again to mind; as, the scene *recurred* to him; also, to come up again for consideration; as, the question *recurs*. **2.** To occur again, as a fever.
re-cur'rence (-kŭr'ĕns), *n.* A recurring; state of being recurrent; return; resort; recourse.
re-cur'rent (-ĕnt), *a.* [4] **1.** *Anat.* Running or turning back in direction, as a nerve. **2.** Returning from time to time; recurring, as fever.
re-curved' (-kûrvd'), *p. a.* Curved in a direction opposite to the usual one; as, *recurved* petals.
rec'u-san-cy (rĕk'ū-zăn-sĭ; rē-kū'-), *n.* State of being recusant or a recusant; nonconformity.
rec'u-sant (rĕk'ū-zănt), *a.* [4] Refusing, as to submit. — *n.* A dissenter; nonconformist.
red (rĕd), *a.*; RED'DER (-ẽr); RED'DEST. Having, or characterized by, the color of red.
red, *n.* **1** The color of blood; a tint or hue resembling that color. **2.** A red pigment or dye.
red'bird' (rĕd'bûrd'), *n.* Any of various red birds, as the cardinal bird, the scarlet tanager, etc.
red'breast' (rĕd'brĕst'), *n.* The robin.
red corpuscle. One of the colored corpuscles of the blood, which contain the hæmoglobin and carry oxygen to the tissues.
red cross. **1.** A red Greek cross on a white field, adopted by the Geneva Convention, 1864, as the badge of neutrality in war. Hence: **2.** [Written *Red Cross.*] Any of the national societies for alleviating sufferings in war or calamity.
red'den (rĕd'n), *v. t. & i.* [1] To make or become red or reddish; flush; blush.
red'dish (-ĭsh), *a.* [4] Somewhat red. — **red'dish-ness**, *n.* [8].
re-deem' (rē-dēm'), *v. t.* **1.** To buy back; hence, to recover, as pledged property; remove the obligation of, as a note. **2.** To ransom or liberate as from captivity or obligation. **3.** In theology, to deliver from the bondage of sin and its penalties, esp. by the atonement of Christ. **4.** To fulfill, as a promise. **5.** To make amends for; as, to *redeem* an error. — **re-deem'a-ble**, *a.* [8] — **Syn.** See RANSOM.
re-deem'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who redeems; specif. [*cap.*], Christ.
re-demp'tion (rē-dĕmp'shŭn), *n.* **A redeeming**; state of being redeemed; deliverance; salvation.
re-demp'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [4] Serving or tending to redeem.
re-demp'to-ry (-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to redemption; paid for ransom; serving to redeem.
red'-hot', *a.* Of red heat. Fig., excited; furious.
re-din'te-grate (rē-dĭn'tē-grāt), *v. t.* [1] To make whole again; renew; restore. — **-gra'tion** (-grā'-shŭn), *n.*
re'di-rect' (rē'dĭ-rĕkt'), *a.* *Law.* Designating, or pertaining to, the examination of a witness after cross-examination. *U. S.*
red'-let'ter day. A holy day marked in the calendar with red letters; hence, a day that is memorable, esp. for good fortune or happiness.
red'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being red.
red'o-lence (rĕd'ō-lĕns), *n.* Quality of being redolent; sweetness of scent; fragrance.
red'o-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [4] Diffusing odor or fragrance; odorous; — usually with *of*.
Syn. FRAGRANT, ODOROUS, REDOLENT, AROMATIC. Fragrant means emitting an agreeable odor; odorous suggests a pleasant smell; redolent (of, with) applies to that which is strongly impregnated with an odor, pleasant or unpleasant, and is chiefly fig.; as, a *fragrant* rose; *odorous* perfumes; *redolent* of joy. Aromatic adds to *fragrant* the suggestion of spiciness; as, *aromatic* vinegar.
re-dou'ble (rē-dŭb'l), *v. t. & i.* [1] To double again; — esp. in *to double and redouble.*
re-dou'ble (rē-), *v. t. & i.* [1] To double in size, amount, or degree.
re-doubt' (rē-dout'), *n. Fort.* **a** In permanent works, a work within an outwork. **b** A small inclosed work, commonly temporary.
re-doubt'a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* [4] Formidable; dread; also, worthy of respect or reverence; — often in irony or burlesque. — **re-doubt'a-ble-ness**, *n.* [8].
re-doubt'ed, *p. a.* [4] Formidable; dread.
re-dound' (rē-dound'), *v. i.* To flow back as an effect; hence, to conduce; contribute; result; as, to *redound* to one's credit, advantage, etc.
red pepper. Cayenne pepper (which see).
red'poll' (rĕd'pōl'), *n.* Any of several small finches. The males usually have a red crown.
re-dress' (rē-drĕs'), *v. t.* **1.** To set right, as a wrong, repair, as an injury; remedy; as, to *redress* a grievance. **2.** To make amends to; as, to *redress* a person for an injustice. — *n.* **1.** Reparation of wrong; amends; as, to obtain *redress.* **2.** A redressing; correction; — with *of*; as, the *redress* of grievances. — **re-dress'er**, *n.* [8].
red'skin' (rĕd'skĭn'), *n.* A North American Indian.
red'start' (rĕd'stärt'), *n.* **1.** A European singing bird allied to the nightingale. **2.** A flycatching warbler of North America.

American Redstart.

red tape. Tape used in public offices; hence, official formality and delay. — **red'-tape'**, *a.*
red'top' (rĕd'tŏp'). A kind of pasture grass.
re-duce' (rē-dūs'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** *Med.* To restore to its proper place or condition, as a displaced part. **2.** To bring into a certain order, or classification. **3.** *Arith.* To change the denominations of (a quantity) or the form of (an expression) without changing the value; as, to *reduce* hours to minutes or fractions to their lowest terms. **4.** To bring to a certain condition by grinding, etc.; as, to *reduce* to powder. **5.** *Chem.* To bring to the metallic state by removal of nonmetallic elements. **6.** To bring (to order, etc.), by compulsion;

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diminish; lower; degrade; as, to *reduce* expenses; *reduce* to poverty. **7.** To bring to terms; conquer; as, to *reduce* a fort. — **Syn.** Lessen, minimize, curtail; subject, subdue, subjugate. — **re-duc'er** (-dūs'ẽr), *n.* [8] — **re-duc'i-ble** (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* [4, 8].

re-duc'tion (rē-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* **A** reducing; state of being reduced.

re-dun'dance (-dŭn'dăns), *n.* Redundancy.

re-dun'dan-cy (-dăn-sĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being redundant; superfluity; excess. **2.** That which is redundant.

Syn. Redundancy is the generic term for the use of more words than are needed to express one's meaning. Tautology is needless repetition of the same idea in different words. See EXCESS.

re-dun'dant (-dănt), *a.* [4] **1.** Exceeding what is natural or necessary; superabundant; exuberant; as, a *redundant* quantity. **2.** Characterized by redundance; pleonastic; as, *redundant* language. — **Syn.** Superfluous, excessive. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

re-du'pli-cate (rē-dū'plĭ-kāt), *a.* Double; doubled. — (-kāt), *v. t.* [1] To redouble; repeat.

re-du'pli-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* A reduplicating.

re-du'pli-ca-tive (-kā-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to reduplication; reduplicate.

red'wing' (rĕd'wĭng'), *n.* A red-winged blackbird.

red'wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* **1.** Any of various trees having reddish wood. **2. a** A Californian timber tree of the pine family, attaining a height of from 200 to 300 feet. **b** The handsome brownish red wood of this tree. See TREES, *Illust.*

re-ĕch'o (rē-ĕk'ō), *v. t. & i.* To echo back; reverberate. — *n.* An echo of an echo; reverberation.

reed (rēd), *n.* **1.** Any of various bamboo-like grasses or their slender, often jointed, stems. **2.** A growth or mass of reeds. **3.** An arrow, as of a reed. **4.** A musical instrument made of the hollow joint of a plant. **5.** *Music.* A thin, elastic tongue, vibrated by an air current, as in a clarinet.

reed'bird' (-bûrd'), *n.* The bobolink. *Local, U.S.*

reed organ. An organ with free metal reeds, as the melodeon.

reed'y (rēd'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Abounding in reeds; made of or like a reed or reeds. **2.** Of the quality of a reed instrument in tone. — **reed'i-ness**, *n.*

reef (rēf), *n.* A ridge of rocks or sand at or near the surface of the water.

reef, *n. Naut.* That part of a sail taken in or let out to regulate the size. — *v. t. & i. Naut.* To reduce (a sail) by rolling or folding up part of it.

reef'er (rēf'ẽr), *n.* **A** heavy close-fitting, usually double-breasted, jacket.

reek (rēk), *n.* **1.** Smoke. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **2.** Vapor; steam; an exhalation; a disagreeable fume or smell. — *v. i.* To emit vapor; to fume.

reek'y (-ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Emitting reek. **2.** Smoky.

reel (rēl), *n.* **a** A lively dance of the Scottish Highlanders. **b** Music suited for this dance.

reel, *n.* A revolvable device on which yarn, cordage, or the like, is wound. — *v. t.* **1.** To wind on a reel. **2.** To draw by reeling; as, to *reel* a fish in.

reel, *v. i.* **1.** To turn round and round; whirl; esp., of the mind, head, or the like, to be giddy; be in a whirl. **2.** To give way; waver, as a line in battle. **3.** To walk, sway, or move unsteadily. — *n.* Act or motion of reeling or staggering.

re'ĕn-force' (rē'ĕn-fōrs'), *v. t.* [1] To strengthen with new force; esp., to strengthen with additional troops or ships. — **reënforced concrete**, concrete having within its mass iron or steel supports.

re'ĕn-force'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of reënforcing; state of being reënforced. **2.** That which reënforces; esp., *pl.*, additional troops or ships.

re-ĕn'ter (-ĕn'tẽr), *v. t. & i.* To enter again.

re-ĕn'trant (rē-ĕn'trănt), *a.* Directed inward, as an angle.

re-ĕn'try (-trĭ), *n.* **A** second or new entry.

re'ĕs-tab'lish (rē'ĕs-tăb'lĭsh), *v. t.* To establish again. — **re'ĕs-tab'lish-ment**, *n.*

reeve (rēv), *n.* Female of the ruff (sandpiper).

reeve, *v.t.; pret. & p. p.* ROVE (rōv), REEVED (rēvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REEV'ING. *Naut.* **a** To pass, as the end of a rope, through a hole in a block, cleat, etc. **b** To fasten by passing through or around something. **c** To pass a rope through.

reeve, *n. O. Eng. Hist.* An administrative official, who was in part a steward, bailiff, or overseer.

re'ĕx-port' (rē'ĕks-pōrt'), *v. t.* To export again, as what has been imported.

re-ĕx'port (rē-ĕks'pōrt), *n.* Something reëxported; reëxportation.

re-ĕx'por-ta'tion (-pōr-tā'shŭn), *n.* The act of reexporting.

re-fec'tion (rē-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* Refreshment, esp. after hunger or fatigue; repast; lunch.

re-fec'to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A room for refreshment; orig., a dining hall in a convent.

re-fer' (-fûr'), *v. t.*; -FERRED' (-fûrd'); -FER'RING. **1.** To assign, as to a class, cause, source, motive. **2.** To send or direct elsewhere, as for aid, information, decision, etc.; submit to another; as, to *refer* a student to a book, a bill to a committee.

Syn. REFER, ASCRIBE, ATTRIBUTE, IMPUTE, CHARGE. To refer (*to*) (see ALLUDE), is to bring (a thing) into relation with, or under, its proper class or category; as, the robin is *referred* to the thrush family. To ascribe (*to*) is to refer (a thing, esp. a quality) to that which is regarded as its source or possessor; attribute is stronger; as, to *ascribe* all events to God; *attributing* to selfishness what was due to neglect. Impute is commonly applied to what is bad; charge is stronger than *impute*; as, "We usually *ascribe* good, but *impute* evil"; *charge* the crime on cupidity.

— *v. i.* **1. a** To have relation or reference; relate; point; as, a figure *refers* to a footnote. **b** To direct attention; make reference; as, the speaker *referred* to a recent event. **2. a** To have recourse; apply; as, to *refer* to a dictionary. **b** To direct inquiry for information, as in respect of one's integrity, etc.; as, to *refer* to a former employer.

ref'er-a-ble (rĕf'ẽr-*ā*-b'l), *a.* That may be referred.

ref'er-ee' (-ē'), *n.* One to whom a thing is referred for settlement; esp., an attorney to whom a matter is referred by the court to be heard and determined upon, or reported to the court.

ref'er-ence (rĕf'ẽr-ĕns), *n.* **1.** A referring; state of being referred. **2.** Relation; respect; as, with *reference* to my promise. **3. a** That which alludes to something. **b** A specific direction of the attention, as to a passage or book; also, the passage or book referred to. **4.** One that is referred to; as: **a** One of whom inquiries can be made as to another. **b** A written statement of the qualifications of an employee given by the employer. *U. S.*

ref'er-en'dum (-ĕn'dŭm), *n.; pl.* -DA (-dȧ). The referring of measures already passed upon by the legislative body to the body of voters, or electorate, for approval or rejection; also, the right so to pass on laws, or the vote by which this is done.

re-fer'ri-ble (rē-fûr'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Referable.

re-fine' (rē-fīn'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To reduce to a fine or pure state; as, to *refine* gold, sugar, etc. **2.** To purify from what is coarse, vulgar, etc.; as, to *refine* the manners, language, etc. — *v. i.* **1.** To become pure. **2.** To affect nicety or subtlety, as in thought. **3.** To improve in fineness.

re-fined' (-fīnd'), *p. a.* [4] Freed from impurities, alloy, etc.; cultured; free from vulgarity.

re-fine'ment (-fīn'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act or result of refining; state of being refined. **2.** Elegance; polish; culture; as, a man of *refinement*.

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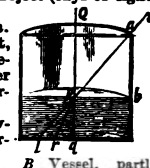
re-fin'er (rē-fīn'ẽr), *n.* One that refines.
re-fin'er-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-ER'IES** (-ĭz). A place for the refining of, esp., metals, oil, or sugar.
re-fit' (-fĭt'), *v. t.*; for prin. parts see FIT. To fit for use again; restore after damage. — *v. i.* To get refitted; obtain fresh supplies or equipment.
re-flect' (-flĕkt'), *v. t.* To bend or throw back, esp. after striking; as, a mirror *reflects* light. **2.** To give back an image. **3.** To bring or cast as a result: as, to *reflect* credit on one. — *v. i.* **1.** To throw or turn back the thoughts (upon anything); contemplate. **2.** To cast reproach, discredit, etc. **3.** To throw back light, heat, etc. — **Syn.** Cogitate, meditate, ponder. — **-er**, *n.* [8].
re-flect'ed (rē-flĕk'tĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Coming indirectly, or from another. **2.** Mirrored. **3.** Turned back upon itself; as, a *reflected* membrane.
re-flec'tion (-flĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of reflecting; state of being reflected; esp., return of light, heat, sound, etc., from surfaces. **2.** That which is produced by reflection, as: **a** Reflected light or heat. **b** A reflected image. **3.** Act of bending, turning, or folding back; esp., the bending back of a part on itself; also, a reflected part. **4.** Reproach cast; imputation; as, a *reflection* on one's honor. **5.** Mental consideration of some suggested idea; as, much given to *reflection*. **6.** A thought or opinion formed after contemplation; as, a wise *reflection*. — **Syn.** Meditation, contemplation, cogitation, consideration, thinking.
re-flec'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [4] **1.** Throwing back images, light, etc., as a mirror. **2.** Deliberative; thoughtful; as, a *reflective* mind. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].
re-flec'tor (-tẽr), *n.* One that reflects.
re'flex (rē'flĕks), *a.* [4] **1.** Bent, turned, or directed back; of light, etc., reflected. **2.** *Physiol.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by, stimulus or excitation without any necessary intervention of consciousness; as, *reflex* action. — *n.* **1.** Reflection; reflected light or color. **2.** A reflection, or image. **3.** *Physiol.* An involuntary movement due to reflex action.
re-flex' (rē-flĕks'), *v. t.* To bend back; reflect.
re-flexed' (-flĕkst'), *p. a.* [4] Turned back.
re-flex'ive (-flĕk'sĭv), *a. Gram.* **a** Denoting an action that is directed back on the agent or subject; as, *perjured* is a *reflexive* verb in "the witness *perjured* himself," *keep* is a *reflexive* verb in "he *keeps* aloof," etc. **b** Referring back to the subject; as, a *reflexive* pronoun (in English, those ending in *-self*). — *n.* A reflexive pronoun or verb. — **re-flex'ive-ly**, *adv.* [8].
ref'lu-ence (rĕf'lōō-ĕns), *n.* Reflux.
ref'lu-ent (rĕf'lōō-ĕnt), *a.* Flowing back; ebbing.
re'flux (rē'flŭks), *n.* A flowing back; ebb.
re-for'est (rē-fŏr'ĕst), *v. t. & i.* To replant with trees. — **re-for'est-a'tion** (-ĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.*
re-form' (rē-fôrm'), *v. t.* To amend or improve by change of form, by removal of faults or abuses, etc.; correct; improve. — **Syn.** Rectify, mend, repair, better, reclaim. — *v. i.* To amend or correct one's character or habits. — *n.* Amendment of what is defective, vicious, etc., or a case of it; as, *reforms* in government. — **Syn.** See REFORMATION.
ref'or-ma'tion (rĕf'ŏr-mā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of reforming; state of being reformed; change from worse to better. **2.** [*cap.*] The important religious movement in western Christendom beginning early in the 16th century and resulting in the formation of the Protestant churches.
Syn. REFORMATION, REFORM. *Reformation* denotes the act or state; *reform*, the fact or result. *Reformation* implies a more comprehensive change than *reform*, which commonly applies to the amendment of some particular condition or abuse; as, the *reformation* of a criminal; tariff *reform*.
re-form'a-tive (rē-fôr'mā-tĭv), *a.* [4] Tending to reform; reformatory.
re-form'a-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* [4] Tending to, or intended for, reformation; having a desire to reform (a person or thing). — *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). A penal institution for promoting the reformation of young offenders.
re-formed' (-fôrmd') *p. a.* Corrected; amended; — said specifically [*cap.*] of the whole body of Protestant churches originating in the Reformation or, more restrictedly, of various churches formed by Zwingli, Calvin, and others.
re-form'er (-fôr'mẽr), *n.* **1.** One who effects or urges a reform. **2.** A leader of the Reformation.
re-fract' (-frăkt'), *v. t.* To subject (rays of light, heat, etc.) to refraction.
re-frac'tion (-frăk'shŭn), *n.* Deflection of a ray of light, sound, etc., in passing obliquely from a medium into another in which its velocity is different, as from air into water.



B Vessel, partly filled with Water; *sl* Ray of Light in straight line; *spr* Ray of Light refracted; *Qq* Perpendicular; *sp Q* Angle of Incidence; *rpq* Angle of Refraction.

re-frac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [4] Serving or able to refract; pertaining or due to refraction.
re-frac'tor (-tẽr), *n.* Anything that refracts.
re-frac'to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* [4] **1.** Obstinate; unmanageable; as, a *refractory* horse. **2.** Resisting ordinary treatment; difficult to fuse, reduce, or the like; as, a *refractory* ore. — **-to-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **-to-ri-ness**, *n.* [8].
re-frain' (-frān'). *v. i.* To hold back or aloof; forbear; abstain. — **Syn.** See ABSTAIN.
re-frain', *n.* The burden of a song; a phrase or verse which recurs at the end of each stanza.
re-fran'gi-bil'i-ty (-frăn'gĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Property of being refrangible.
re-fran'gi-ble (-frăn'jĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] Capable of being refracted.
re-fresh' (-frĕsh'), *v. t.* **1.** To make fresh again; restore strength, spirit, etc., to. **2.** To renew (the memory). — **Syn.** Invigorate, revive, recreate.
re-fresh'ing, *a.* That refreshes. — **-ing-ly**, *adv.* [8].
re-fresh'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of refreshing; state of being refreshed; restoration of strength, spirit, vigor, etc. **2.** That which refreshes; esp. (chiefly in *pl.*), food or drink.
re-frig'er-ant (-frĭj'ẽr-ănt), *a.* [4] Cooling; allaying heat or fever. — *n.* That which makes cool; as: **a** A medicine to allay fever. **b** Any substance, as ice, ammonia, etc., used in reducing temperatures.
re-frig'er-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [1] To cool or freeze.
re-frig'er-a'tion (rē-frĭj'ẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* Action or process of refrigerating.
re-frig'er-a-tive (rē-frĭj'ẽr-ā-tĭv), *a.* [4] Tending to cool; cooling; refrigeratory.
re-frig'er-a'tor (-ā'tẽr), *n.* A box or room for keeping food, etc., cool, usually by means of ice.
re-frig'er-a-to-ry (-ā-tō-rĭ), *a.* [4] Refrigerative.
ref'uge (rĕf'ūj), *n.* **1.** Shelter or protection from danger or distress; as, to seek *refuge* in flight. **2.** One that protects from danger, distress, or calamity; an asylum. — **Syn.** Retreat, covert.
ref'u-gee' (-ū-jē'), *n.* One who flees for safety, esp. to a foreign power or country.
re-ful'gence (rē-fŭl'jĕns), *n.* Refulgent quality; radiance; splendor.
re-ful'gen-cy (-jĕn-sĭ), *n.* Refulgence.
re-ful'gent (-jĕnt), *a.* [4] Radiant; brilliant. — **re-ful'gent-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
re-fund' (rē-fŭnd'), *v. t.* To fund again or anew, as a public debt.

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re-fund' (rē-fŭnd'), *v. t. & i.* To give back; repay.
re-fus'al (-fūz'ăl), *n.* **1.** Act of refusing; denial of anything that is demanded or is offered for acceptance. **2.** The right to refuse or take before others; option; as, to have the *refusal* of a house.
re-fuse' (-fūz'), *v. t. & i.* [1] **1.** To decline to accept; reject. **2.** To decline to submit to; decline to do or give; deny; as, to *refuse* to help one. — **Syn.** See DECLINE. — **re-fus'er** (rē-fūz'ẽr), *n.* [8].
ref'use (rĕf'ūs), *a.* [4] Refused; rejected; worthless. — *n.* Worthless matter; rubbish.
ref'u-ta'tion (rĕf'ū-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of refuting.
re-fute' (rē-fūt'), *v. t.* [1] To disprove; prove to be false or erroneous. — **Syn.** See CONFUTE. — **re-fut'a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* [8].
re-gain' (-gān'), *v. t.* **1.** To gain anew; recover; as, to *regain* confidence. **2.** To get back to; reach again; as, to *regain* the shore.
re'gal (rē'găl), *a.* [4] Pertaining or suitable to a king; royal; hence, stately, splendid, etc. — **Syn.** See KINGLY. — **re'gal-ly**, *adv.* [8].
re-gale' (rē-gāl'), *v. t.* [1] To entertain or feast sumptuously; refresh. — *v. i.* To feast.
re-ga'li-a (rē-gā'lĭ-ă), *n. pl.* **1.** Emblems or insignia of royalty, as the crown, etc. **2.** Decorations or insignia of an office or order.
re-gal'i-ty (-găl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Royalty.
re-gard' (rē-gärd'), *v. t.* **1.** To keep in view; view; observe; gaze upon; as, he *regarded* his enemy with a smile. **2.** To take into account; consider; as, to *regard* the law. **3.** To esteem; care for; as, I *regard* him too much to quarrel with him. **4.** To heed; respect; as, to *regard* the wishes of one's parents. **5.** To look upon; hold; consider; as, he is *regarded* as an authority; also, to look upon with some feeling; as, to *regard* one with favor. **6.** To relate to; concern; as, I agree with you as *regards* this. — *v. i.* To look attentively; gaze; also, to heed. — *n.* **1.** A look; glance; gaze; as, a stern *regard*. **2.** Consideration; heed; care; as, *regard* for others. **3.** Respect; affection; as, to have a high *regard* for a person. — **in**, *or* **with, regard to**, in respect of; as to.
re-gard'ful (-gärd'fo͝ol), *a.* [4] Heedful; observant; respectful. — **Syn.** Mindful, attentive. — **re-gard'ful-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
re-gard'ing, *prep.* Concerning; respecting.
re-gard'less, *a.* Having no regard; heedless; careless. — **Syn.** Negligent, indifferent, inattentive.
re-gat'ta (-găt'ă), *n.; pl.* -TAS (-ăz). A rowing or sailing race or races.
re'gen-cy (rē'jĕn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** Office of ruler; dominion; government. **2.** Esp., office, jurisdiction, or dominion of a regent, or of a body of regents; deputed government. **3.** A body of regents. **4.** Period during which a regent governs.
re-gen'er-a-cy (rē-jĕn'ẽr-ă-sĭ), *n.* State of being regenerate.
re-gen'er-ate (-ĕt), *a.* [4] **1.** In theology, spiritually reborn; "born again"; regenerated; become Christian. **2.** Restored; reformed; redeemed; as, a *regenerate* race or nation. — (-āt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** In theology, to cause to be spiritually reborn. **2.** To generate or produce anew; give new life, strength, or vigor to. — **re-gen'er-a'tor** (-ā'tẽr), *n.*
re-gen'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of regenerating, or state of being regenerated.
re-gen'er-a-tive (-ă-tĭv), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to regeneration; tending to regenerate.
re'gent (rē'jĕnt), *a.* Acting as regent; as, queen *regent*. — *n.* **1.** One who rules during the minority, absence, or disability of the sovereign. **2.** One of a governing board, as of certain universities.
reg'i-cid'al (rĕj'ĭ-sid'ăl), *a.* [4] Pertaining to regicide or a regicide; disposed to regicide.
reg'i-cide (rĕj'ĭ-sid), *n.* **1.** One who kills a king, esp. his own king. **2.** The killing of a king.
‖**ré'gime'** (rā'shēm'), **re-gime'** (rā-), *n.* [F. *régime.*] Mode of rule or management; prevailing system.
reg'i-men (rĕj'ĭ-mĕn), *n.* **1.** A governing; administration. **2.** *Med.* A systematic course of diet, etc.
reg'i-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* *Mil.* An organized body of soldiers under a colonel.
reg'i-men'tal (-mĕn'tăl), *a.* Belonging to, or concerning, a regiment. — **-tals**, *n. pl.* Military dress.
re'gion (rē'jŭn), *n.* **1.** A large tract of land; an indefinite area; district; tract. **2.** A part or division of the body; as, in the *region* of the lungs.
re'gion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a region.
reg'is-ter (rĕj'ĭs-tẽr), *n.* A registrar.
reg'is-ter, *n.* **1.** A written account or record; a book containing regular entries of items or details, as of births, marriages, deaths, etc.; also, an entry therein; as, a parish *register*. **2.** a The compass of a voice or instrument. b The series of vocal tones produced by a particular adjustment of the vocal cords; as, the chest *register*; head *register*. **3.** A device to admit or exclude heated air, or to regulate ventilation. **4.** That which registers, or records. **5.** *Print.* Fact of registering; as, to be in, or out of, *register*. — **Syn.** See LIST. — *v. t.* **1.** To enter in a register; record formally; enroll; as, to *register* a name. **2.** To record; indicate; as, the thermometer *registers* 70°. — *v. i.* **1.** To enroll one's name in a register. **2.** To correspond exactly; *Print.*, to correspond in relative position, as two pages or columns on opposite sides of a sheet.
reg'is-trar (-trär), *n.* One who registers; an official recorder, or keeper of records.
reg'is-tra'tion (-trā'shŭn), *n.* Act or fact of registering; a registry; enrollment.
reg'is-try (rĕj'ĭs-trĭ), *n.; pl.* -TRIES. **1.** Registration. **2.** Place where a register is kept. **3.** Register.
reg'nant (rĕg'nănt), *a.* [4] **1.** Ruling; as, queen *regnant*. **2.** Prevalent; as, a *regnant* custom.
re'gress (rē'grĕs), *n.* A retrogression.
re-gress' (rē-grĕs'), *v. i.* To go back; return.
re-gres'sion (-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Return; retrogression.
re-gres'sive (-grĕs'ĭv), *a.* [4] Moving back.
re-gret' (-grĕt'), *v. t.;* **-GRET'TED**; **-TING.** To experience regret on account of; grieve at. — *n.* **1.** Pain or distress of mind on account of something past, with a wish that it had been different. **2.** An expression of regret; — usually in *pl.* — **Syn.** Grief, sorrow; repentance, penitence, contrition.
re-gret'ful (rē-grĕt'fo͝ol), *a.* [4] Full of regret; repining. — **re-gret'ful-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ful-ness**, *n.* [8] — **re-gret'ta-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* [8].
reg'u-lar (rĕg'ū-lẽr), *a.* [4] **1.** Belonging to a religious order subject to a religious rule; — opposed to *secular*; as, *regular* clergy. **2.** Conformed to some established rule, law, principle, or type; symmetrical; as, *regular* features. **3.** Governed by rule; uniform in course, practice, or occurrence; orderly; methodical; as, *regular* habits. **4.** In conformity with established usages, rules, or discipline; duly authorized or qualified; as, a *regular* nomination; specifically, *Gram.*, of a word or inflection, conforming to the usual manner of inflection. **5.** *Mil.* Designating, or pertaining to, the permanently organized body; as, the *regular* army. **Syn.** REGULAR, NORMAL, TYPICAL. That is **regular** which conforms to an established rule or standard; **normal** is more limited and exact in its application, and implies strict accordance with what is to be expected if regular processes are followed or proper functions performed; as, *regular* procedure; *normal* tastes, actions. That is **typical** which exhibits the regular or normal characteristics of a given type; as, a *typical* Greek. — *n.* One of the regular clergy or army.

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reg'u-lar'i-ty (rĕg'ū-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being regular.

reg'u-lar-ly, *adv.* In a regular manner.

reg'u-late (rĕg'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To adjust or control by rule, method, or governing principles or laws; as, to *regulate* prices. **2.** To put in good order; make regular; as, to *regulate* the bowels. **3.** To adjust, esp. so as to work accurately, as, a clock. — **Syn.** Direct, order, rule, govern.

reg'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A regulating; state of being regulated. **2.** A rule or governing direction or law. — **Syn.** Method, control, direction.

reg'u-la-tive (rĕg'ū-lā-tĭv), *a.* [4] Tending to regulate.

reg'u-la'tor (-lā'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One that regulates. **2.** A clock, or other timepiece, used as a standard.

re-gur'gi-tate (rē-gûr'jĭ-tāt), *v. t. & i.* [1] To pour, gush, or cast back or out again, esp. from the stomach; eructate; as, to *regurgitate* food.

re-gur'gi-ta'tion (rē-gûr'jĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* A regurgitating; eructation.

re'ha-bil'i-tate (rē'hă-bĭl'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* [1] To reinstate; to put or bring into good repute again.

re'ha-bil'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* A rehabilitating; reinstatement; reëstablishment; restoration.

re-hash' (rē-hăsh'), *v. t.* To hash over again; restate in a new form. — (rē'hăsh', rē'hăsh'), *n.* A rehashing; something served again in a new form.

re-hears'al (rē-hûr'săl), *n.* A rehearsing; recital.

re-hearse' (-hûrs'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To repeat, as a statement; recite aloud formally; tell over; enumerate; as, he *rehearsed* his grievances. **2.** To drill in private in preparation for a public performance. — *v. i.* To recite something for practice. — **-er**, *n.* [8].

Re'ho-bo'am (rē'hō-bō'ăm), *n.* *Bible.* The arrogant, incapable son and successor of Solomon.

reign (rān), *n.* Royal authority; sovereignty; also, time during which a sovereign rules. — **Reign of Terror**, a period (1793–4) in the French Revolution, during which the country was terrorized by the ferocious measures of its temporary rulers. — *v. i.* **1.** To rule with sovereign power or authority; hold sway. **2.** Hence, to prevail, as, fear, silence, a plague, etc.

re'im-burse' (rē'ĭm-bûrs'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To pay back; repay; as, to *reimburse* expenses. **2.** To restore, or to pay an equivalent, to (a person); as, I *reimbursed* him for it. — **Syn.** See PAY.

re'im-burse'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* A reimbursing.

rein (rān), *n.* **1.** The strap of a bridle, fastened to the bit, to govern a horse or other animal; — usually in *pl.* **2.** Hence, a means of guiding or controlling; curb; restraint; — usually in *pl.*; as, the *reins* of government. — *v. t.* To check, stop, or direct by the reins; to restrain; check; guide.

re'in-car'nate (rē'ĭn-kär'nāt), *v. t.* To incarnate, or embody in flesh, anew. — **re'in-car-na'tion** (-kär-nā'shŭn), *n.*

rein'deer' (rān'dēr'), *n.* Any of several species of deer of northern Europe, Asia, and America. See HOOFED ANIMALS, *Illust.*

re'in-force' (rē'ĭn-fōrs'). Var. of REËNFORCE.

reins (rānz), *n. pl.* *Archaic.* **1.** Kidneys; loins. **2.** Seat of the feelings or affections.

re'in-state' (rē'ĭn-stāt'), *v. t.* [1] To place again (in possession, or in a former state); reëstablish.

re'in-state'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* A reinstating.

re-is'sue (-ĭsh'ū), *v. t.* [1] To issue again. — *n.* A second or repeated issue.

re-it'er-ate (rē-ĭt'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* [1] To repeat; say or do over again or repeatedly. — **Syn.** See REPEAT.

re-it'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A reiterating.

re-ject' (rē-jĕkt'), *v. t.* **1.** To refuse to acknowledge, receive, etc.; decline to accept; as, to *reject* a belief; to *reject* a suitor. **2.** To cast off; throw away, as useless, etc.; discard; as, "The stone which the builders *rejected*." **3.** To refuse to grant or consider; as, to *reject* a proposal. — **Syn.** See DISCARD. — **re-ject'er**, **re-jec'tor** (-jĕk'tẽr), *n.* [8].

re-jec'tion (-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* A rejecting; state of being rejected.

re-joice' (-jois'), *v. t.* [1] To give joy to; gladden. — **Syn.** Delight, cheer. — *v. i.* To feel joy.

re-joic'ing (-ĭng), *n.* Act of one that rejoices; joy; an occasion or expression of joy or gladness.

re-join' (-join'), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To join again. **2.** To say as a rejoinder; as, "No," he *rejoined.*

re-join'der (-dẽr), *n.* An answer to a reply; in general, an answer; reply. — **Syn.** See REPLY.

re-ju've-nate (rē-jōō'vē-nāt), *v. t.* [1] To make young or vigorous again.

re-ju've-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* A rejuvenating.

re-ju've-nes'cence (-nĕs'ĕns), *n.* Renewal of youth.

re-ju've-nes'cent (-nĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [4] Rejuvenating.

re-lapse' (rē-lăps'), *v. i.* [1] To slip or fall back into a former state or practice, as from convalescence. — *n.* A relapsing; state of having relapsed.

re-late' (rē-lāt'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To recount; narrate. **2.** To connect; establish a relation between; as, to *relate* theory and practice. — **Syn.** Tell, recite, detail. — *v. i.* To pertain; refer; — with *to*. — **re-lat'ed** (-lāt'ĕd), *p. a.* [4] — **re-lat'er** (-ẽr), *n.* [8].

re-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of relating, or telling; that which is related; recital; narration. **2.** State of being related or of referring; connection; as, the *relation* of teacher to pupil. **3.** Reference; respect; — esp. in *in relation to*. **4.** Connection by blood or affinity; kinship; as, the *relation* of brother and sister. **5.** A relative; kinsman; kinswoman. **6.** State of mutual or reciprocal interest; also, *pl.*, dealings; affairs; as, the foreign *relations* of a country.

re-la'tion-ship, *n.* The state of being related; kinship. — **Syn.** See AFFINITY.

rel'a-tive (rĕl'ă-tĭv), *a.* [4] **1.** *Gram.* Referring to an antecedent, as a pronoun or adverb. **2.** Having relation; referring; pertaining; relevant; as, not *relative* to the subject. **3.** Comparative; not absolute; as, a matter of *relative* importance. **4.** Dependent for signification on relation to something else; — said of names, terms, etc.; as, east and west are *relative* terms. — *n.* **1.** One that relates to, or is considered in its relation to, something else; as: **a** *Gram.* A relative pronoun. **b** A person connected with another by blood or (loosely) by affinity; a relation. — **-tive-ly**, *adv* [8].

rel'a-tiv'i-ty (-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being relative.

re-la'tor (rē-lā'tẽr), *n.* One that relates; a relater.

re-lax' (-lăks'), *v. t.* **1.** To make lax; slacken; loosen; as, to *relax* the muscles. **2.** To make less severe, rigorous, or tense; abate; mitigate; as, to *relax* discipline. — *v. i.* **1.** To become lax, weak, or loose; abate; as, his grasp *relaxed*. **2.** To remit attention or effort; as, to *relax* from work.

re'lax-a'tion (rē'lăk-sā'shŭn; rĕl'ăk-), *n.* A relaxing; state of being relaxed; recreation.

re-lay' (rē-lā'; rē'lā), *n.* **1.** A supply (as of dogs, horses, men, etc.) arranged beforehand for successive relief. **2.** *Elec.* An electromagnetic device by which the opening or closing of one circuit opens or closes a more powerful one.

re-lease' (rē-lēs'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** *Law.* To remit; as, to *release* a debt. **2.** To set free; as, to *release* a prisoner. **3.** To relieve, as from pain, penalty, etc.; as, to *release* one from an obligation.

Syn. RELEASE, DELIVER, DISCHARGE, LIBERATE, FREE. To release is to set free from restraint; deliver implies esp. release from bondage or from impending evil; discharge suggests esp. legal release from custody; as, to *release* a convict, *release* the horses, "*deliver* us from evil," to *discharge* a prisoner. To liberate is to set at liberty (evil or peril not necessarily implied); free is less formal

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than *liberate;* as, to *liberate* captives, *free* slaves. — *n.* **1.** Deliverance or relief from care, pain, trouble, etc. **2.** Discharge from obligation or responsibility; quitclaim. **3.** Act of liberating or freeing; state of being liberated or freed.

rel'e-gate (rĕl'ē-gāt), *v. t.* [1] To exile; banish; hence, to remove, usually to a worse position.

rel'e-ga'tion (rĕl'ē-gā'shŭn), *n.* Act of relegating, or state of being relegated.

re-lent' (rē-lĕnt'), *v. i.* To become less hard, harsh, cruel, or the like; to become compassionate.

re-lent'less, *a.* [4] Unmoved by sympathy; unyielding; unpitying. — **-ly,** *adv.* [8] — **-ness,** *n.*

rel'e-vance (rĕl'ē-văns), *n.* Quality or state of being relevant; pertinency; applicability.

rel'e-van-cy (-văn-sĭ), *n.* Relevance.

rel'e-vant (-vănt), *a.* [4] Bearing upon, or applying to, the case in hand. — **-ly,** *adv.* [8].

re-li'a-bil'i-ty (rē-lī'ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being reliable.

re-li'a-ble (rē-lī'ă-b'l), *a.* [4] Fit to be relied on; trustworthy. — **-ness,** *n.* — **-bly,** *adv.* [8].

re-li'ance (-ăns), *n.* **1.** Act of relying; state of being reliant; confidence; as, *reliance* on a friend. **2.** Anything on which to rely; dependence; ground of trust; as, the boat was a poor *reliance.*

re-li'ant (-ănt), *a.* [4] Confident; trusting.

rel'ic (rĕl'ĭk), *n.* Remains; esp., sacred or venerated remains; memorial.

rel'ict (rĕl'ĭkt), *n.* A widow or widower.

re-lief' (rē-lēf'), *n.* **1.** Act of relieving; state of being relieved; removal, or partial removal, of any evil or burden. **2.** Release from duty; as, *relief* of a sentry. **3.** That which or one who gives aid or comfort. **4.** In sculpture, the projection of figures, ornament, etc., from a background; a work of art so produced. **5.** In a drawing, painting, etc., appearance of projection. **6.** *Phys. Geog.* The elevations or inequalities, collectively, of a land surface. — **Syn.** Aid, help; remedy, redress.

re-lieve' (-lēv'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To raise or remove, as anything that depresses; alleviate; mitigate; as, to *relieve* pain. **2.** To give ease, comfort, consolation, or succor to; as, to *relieve* the poor. **3.** To release from a post; station, or duty; as, to *relieve* a sentry. **4.** To ease of any burden, wrong, or oppression. **5.** To set off by contrast; as, a house *relieved* against the sky. **6.** To remove the monotony of, as by contrast; as, a somber dress *relieved* by a spot of color. — **Syn.** Assuage, ease; succor, aid, help; lighten, diminish. — **re-liev'a-ble,** *a.* [8].

re-li'gion (-lĭj'ŭn), *n.* The outward act or form by which men indicate recognition of a god or gods to whom obedience and honor are due; the feeling or expression of human love, fear, or awe of some superhuman or overruling power; a system of faith and worship.

re-li'gion-ist, *n.* One earnestly devoted or attached to a religion.

re-li'gious (-lĭj'ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Possessing, or conforming to, religion; pious; godly. **2.** Bound by monastic vows. **3.** Of or pertaining to religion; concerned with, or devoted to, religion; as a *religious* society. **4.** Scrupulous; strict; as, with *religious* care. — **-ly,** *adv.* [8].

re-lin'quish (-lĭŋ'kwĭsh), *v. t.* **1.** To withdraw from; desist from; abandon; as, to *relinquish* a position. **2.** To give up, as a right or claim.

Syn. RELINQUISH, RESIGN, WAIVE, FORGO, SURRENDER. **Relinquish** implies that the thing given up is desired or desirable; as, to *relinquish* one's command. **Resign** suggests more definitely a deliberate, sometimes a formal, act; as, to *resign* one's self to fate; to *resign* a position. **Waive** implies a refusal to insist on or claim a right; as, to *waive* one's right. **Forgo** implies abstention from something already enjoyed, or within reach; as, to *forgo* a pleasure. **Surrender** implies that possession is yielded upon compulsion or demand; as, to *surrender* an office.

re-lin'quish-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* A relinquishing.

rel'i-qua-ry (rĕl'ĭ-kwā-rĭ), *n.; pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). A casket, shrine, etc., in which relics are kept.

rel'ish (rĕl'ĭsh), *n.* **1.** A taste or flavor, esp. one characteristic and pleasing; as, food of a savory *relish.* **2.** A taste; a dash; as, his story has a *relish* of adventure. **3.** A taste for; liking; appetite; as, a *relish* for stories. **4.** Something taken with food to render it more palatable; a condiment. — *v. t.* **1.** To give a relish, or flavor, to; as, to *relish* meat with a sauce. **2.** To taste or eat with pleasure; like or care for; as, to *relish* fruit. — *v. i.* To have a relish; be appetizing.

re-luc'tance (rē-lŭk'tăns), *n.* State or quality of being reluctant; repugnance; aversion.

re-luc'tant (-tănt), *a.* [4] Disinclined; loath; unwilling. — **re-luc'tant-ly,** *adv.* [8].

Syn. RELUCTANT, LOATH, AVERSE. **Reluctant** often implies an internal struggle; as, *reluctant* to begin war. One is **loath** to do what one dislikes or hates to do; **averse** implies habitual or rooted repugnance; as, *loath* to confess; to be *averse* to jest.

re-ly' (rē-lī'), *v. i.* [2] To rest with confidence; trust; depend; — with *on.*

re-main' (rē-mān'), *v. i.* **1.** To be left after another, or a part, or others have been removed, destroyed, or subtracted; as, "Gather up the fragments that *remain*" (*John* vi. 12). **2.** To be left as not included or comprised; as, that *remains* to be proved. **3.** To stay behind while others withdraw. **4.** To endure; continue; as, no records of this period *remain.* — *n.* **1.** The portion remaining; esp.: **a** A fragment; relic; remainder; — chiefly in *pl.* **b** *pl.* A dead body; relics. **2.** *pl.* Posthumous works or productions, esp. literary.

re-main'der (-dĕr), *n.* **1.** Residue; remnant. **2.** That which is left after any deduction.

Syn. REMAINDER, RESIDUUM, REMNANT. **Remainder** is the general term; a **residuum** is a remainder after a process, esp. of analysis, resolution, etc.; as, the *remainder* of the loaves; the *residuum* of a substance dissolved. **Remnant** now commonly implies a small or fragmentary remainder.

re-mand' (rē-mănd'), *v. t.* To recommit; send back. — *n.* A remanding; state of being remanded.

re-mark' (rē-märk'), *v. t.* **1.** To notice; observe; as, to *remark* the manner of a speaker. **2.** To state; say; as, he *remarked* that it was time to go. — *n.* Mention of that which deserves attention; also, a casual observation, comment, or statement.

Syn. REMARK, OBSERVATION, COMMENT, NOTE, ANNOTATION. A **remark** is a more or less casual expression of an opinion or judgment; **observation** suggests a somewhat attentive or critical scrutiny; as, are there any *remarks?*; a wise *observation* about ethics. A **comment** is a critical or explanatory remark on a particular point; a **note** is commonly, an **annotation** always, appended to the passage concerned; as, to make *comments* on a text; explanatory *notes;* marginal *annotations.*

re-mark'a-ble (-mär'ka-b'l), *a.* [4] Worthy of being remarked or noticed; uncommon; extraordinary. — **Syn.** Unusual, strange, wonderful, notable. — **-ness,** *n.* [8] — **-bly,** *adv.* [8].

re-me'di-a-ble (-mē'dĭ-ă-b'l), *a.* [4] Capable of being remedied.

re-me'di-al (-dĭl), *a.* [4] Affording remedy.

rem'e-di-less (rĕm'ē-dĭ-lĕs; rē-mē'dĭ-lĕs), *a.* [4] Beyond remedy; incurable; irreparable.

rem'e-dy (rĕm'ē-dĭ), *n.; pl.* **-DIES** (-dĭz). **1.** That which relieves or cures a disease. **2.** That which corrects or counteracts an evil; corrective; cure.

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rem'e-dy (rĕm'ē-dĭ), *v. t.* [2] To apply a remedy to; cure; correct.

re-mem'ber (rē-mĕm'bēr), *v. t.* **1.** To have (an idea) come into the mind again; recollect. **2.** To hold in mind; as, *remember* to go. **3.** To recall to the mind of another; as, *remember* me to him. **Syn.** REMEMBER, RECOLLECT, RECALL. Remember does not necessarily imply volition; recollect suggests a conscious effort to remember; recall is less formal than *recollect*; as, I *remember* her face, but cannot *recollect* her name; to *recall* an occasion. — *v. i.* To exercise or have the power of memory.

re-mem'brance (-brăns), *n.* **1.** Act of remembering; recollecting. **2.** State of being remembered; as, held in fond *remembrance*. **3.** Power or faculty of remembering; hence, period over which one's memory extends; as, not in my *remembrance*. **4.** A reminder; memento; souvenir; as, a ring, the *remembrance* of his friendship. **5.** Greetings recalling or betokening friendship; — chiefly in *pl.*; as, give my *remembrances* to him. — **Syn.** See MEMORY.

re-mind' (rē-mīnd'), *v. t.* To put (one) in mind (of something). — **re-mind'er** (-mīn'dẽr), *n.* [8].

rem'i-nis'cence (rĕm'ĭ-nĭs'ĕns), *n.* **1.** Act or power of recalling past experiences; remembrance. **2.** That which is remembered; a narration of experience; a recollection. — **Syn.** See MEMORY.

rem'i-nis'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* [4] **1.** Of the nature of, pertaining to, or marked by, reminiscence. **2.** Recalling to mind; as, *reminiscent* of slavery.

re-miss' (rē-mĭs'), *a.* [4] Negligent; careless; hence, lacking earnestness or activity; slow.

re-mis'sion (-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act or fact of remitting; as: **a** Pardon. **b** Relinquishment of a claim, debt, etc. **c** Diminution of intensity; abatement.

re-miss'ness, *n.* The quality of being remiss.

re-mit' (rē-mĭt'), *v. t.*; -MIT'TED; -MIT'TING. **1.** To forgive; pardon; as, "Whose soever sins ye *remit*" (*John* xx. 23). **2.** To refrain from exacting, inflicting, or enforcing; as, to *remit* a penalty. **3.** To send, esp. to a distance, as money due. — **Syn.** Relax, release, relinquish. — *v. i.* **1.** To abate. **2.** To send money, as in payment; as, kindly *remit*.

re-mit'tal (-mĭt'ăl), *n.* Remission, as of a penalty.

re-mit'tance (-ăns), *n.* Transmittal of money, etc.; also, the thing, esp. money, remitted.

re-mit'tent (-ĕnt), *a.* [4] Remitting or abating; having remissions. — *n.* A remittent fever.

re-mit'ter (-ẽr), *n.* One that remits.

rem'nant (rĕm'nănt), *n.* **1.** Residue; remainder; as, a *remnant* of silk. **2.** A surviving trace or suggestion. — **Syn.** See REMAINDER.

re-mod'el (rē-mŏd'ĕl), *v. t.* [7] To model anew.

re-mon'strance (rē-mŏn'străns), *n.* Act of remonstrating; protest; expostulation.

re-mon'strant (-strănt), *a.* Remonstrating; tending to remonstrate. — *n.* One that remonstrates.

re-mon'strate (-strāt), *v. t.* [1] To state or plead in protest. — *v. i.* To protest; expostulate.

Syn. REMONSTRATE, EXPOSTULATE. To remonstrate is to protest or urge reasons against something; expostulate implies earnest but kindly remonstrance.

re-morse' (rē-mōrs'), *n.* Tormenting distress excited by a sense of guilt; repentant regret.

re-morse'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* [4] Full of, or affected with, remorse. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

re-morse'less (rē-mōrs'lĕs), *a.* [4] Being without remorse; pitiless. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

re-mote' (-mōt'), *a.* [3] **1.** Removed to, or situated at, a distance; far away; distant; as, *remote* ages; *remote* lands. **2.** Hence, not connected or closely related; not obvious; as, *remote* from our purpose; a *remote* kinsman; a *remote* resemblance. — **Syn.** See DISTANT. — **re-mote'ly**, *adv.* [8] — **re-mote'ness**, *n.* [8].

re-mount' (rē-mount'), *v. t. & i.* To mount again. — *n.* A fresh horse.

re-mov'a-ble (rē-mo͞ov'ă-b'l), *a.* Admitting of being removed.

re-mov'al (-ăl), *n.* A removing; a being removed.

re-move' (-mo͞ov'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To move away; cause to change the place of; displace; shift. **2.** To take or put away; as, a remedy to *remove* a disease. — *v. i.* To depart. — *n.* **1.** Transfer of one's business, or of one's domestic belongings, from one location to another. **2.** Distance, space, or interval through which anything is removed; hence, a step; degree; as, but one *remove* from the presidency. — **re-mov'er** (-mo͞ov'ẽr), *n.* [8].

re-moved' (rē-mo͞ovd'), *a.* [4] Separated, as in relationship; as, a first cousin once *removed*, that is, a cousin's child.

re-mu'ner-ate (rē-mū'nẽr-āt), *v. t.* [1] To pay an equivalent for or to; compensate; repay; pay; as, to *remunerate* a service or a servant. — **Syn.** Reward, satisfy, recompense, reimburse. See PAY.

re-mu'ner-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act or fact of remunerating; also, that which remunerates; compensation. — **Syn.** Payment, repayment, requital.

re-mu'ner-a-tive (rē-mū'nẽr-ā-tĭv), *a.* [4] Serving to remunerate; profitable.

Re'mus (rē'mŭs), *n.* See ROMULUS.

ren'ais-sance' (rĕn'ĕ-sāns'; rē-nā'zăns; *F.* rē-nĕ'sāns'), *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] **a** The revival (14th–16th century) of classical art and learning in Europe, marking the transition from medieval to modern times. **b** The style of art which then prevailed. **2.** A revival, or a state or period of marked improvement, along any line, esp. in art.

re'nal (rē'năl), *a.* Of or pert. to the kidneys.

Ren'ard (rĕn'ärd). Var. of REYNARD.

re-nas'cence (rē-năs'ĕns), *n.* **1.** State or fact of being renascent. **2.** [*cap.*] = RENAISSANCE, 1.

re-nas'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* Springing again into being or vigor; being born again, or reproduced.

ren-coun'ter (rĕn-koun'tẽr), *n.* **1.** A hostile meeting, esp. a casual one; as, the *rencounter* of two knights. **2.** A personal contest, as in debate; as, the *rencounter* between two famous wits. **3.** A meeting, esp. a casual meeting; as, a lucky *rencounter* with a friend. — **Syn.** Combat, fight, clash.

rend (rĕnd), *v. t.*; RENT (rĕnt); REND'ING. **1.** To part, tear off, or take away, by force; as, "I will surely *rend* the kingdom from thee" (1 *Kings* xi. 11). **2.** To separate into parts with force; tear asunder; split; as, to *rend* one's garments. — **Syn.** Break, rupture, lacerate. See TEAR. — *v. i.* To be rent; split; tear. — **rend'er**, *n.* [8].

ren'der (rĕn'dẽr), *v. t.* **1.** To give or inflict in return or requital; as, to *render* thanks. **2.** To give; deliver; transmit; as, to *render* a message. **3.** To yield; surrender; as, to *render* one's life. **4.** To state; deliver; as, to *render* an account. **5.** To furnish; contribute; as, to *render* assistance. **6.** To pay as due, esp. as tribute, etc.; as, to *render* homage. **7.** To cause to be or become; as, to *render* a fortress secure. **8.** To represent or depict; of a musician or actor, to interpret or perform; as, to *render* a song, rôle, etc. **9.** To translate; as, to *render* Latin into English. **10.** To melt down; extract or clarify by melting; as, to *render* lard.

ren'dez-vous (rän'dĕ-vo͞o), *n.*; *pl.* -VOUS. **1.** A place appointed for a meeting. **2.** A meeting by appointment. — *v. i. & t.*; -VOUSED (-vo͞od); -VOUS'ING (-vo͞o'ĭng). To meet, esp. by appointment.

ren-di'tion (rĕn-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of rendering; esp., surrender. **2.** Translation; version.

ren'e-gade (rĕn'ē-gād), *n.* **1.** An apostate. **2.** A deserter; turncoat; traitor.

ren'e-ga'do (-gā'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOES (-dōz). Renegade.

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re-new′ (rē-nū′), *v. t.* **1.** To make new again; restore; also, to gain again as new. **2.** To begin again; resume; as, to *renew* one's efforts. **3.** To revive; reëstablish; rebuild.
Syn. To renew is esp. to make new, to remake, or to begin afresh; to renovate (commonly of material things) is esp. to restore to freshness by cleansing or repairing; as, *renewed* vigor; to *renew* a lease; to *renovate* a house.
— *v. i.* **1.** To become new. **2.** To begin again.
re-new′a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being renewed.
re-new′al (-ăl), *n.* A renewing; a being renewed.
ren′net (rĕn′ĕt), *n.* The contents of the stomach of an unweaned calf or other animal, or the lining membrane of the stomach, used to curdle milk.
re-nounce′ (rē-nouns′), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To give up, abandon, or resign; as, to *renounce* a belief. **2.** To repudiate; cast off; as, to *renounce* one's son. — **re-nounc′er** (-noun′ẽr), *n.* [8].
Syn. Disavow, disown, disclaim, deny, abjure, forswear, recant, retract, repudiate; cast off, discard, reject; revoke, recall, withdraw. — RENOUNCE, ABJURE, FORSWEAR, RECANT, RETRACT, REPUDIATE agree in the idea of abandoning a former state, opinion, or assertion. To renounce is to make an affirmative declaration of abandonment; as, to *renounce* a claim. To abjure (less commonly forswear) is to renounce solemnly, as under oath; as, to *abjure* allegiance. To recant is to renounce or abjure, often formally or publicly, a proposition previously affirmed or maintained; as, to *recant* one's heresies. To retract is to take back or withdraw an assertion or opinion; as, to *retract* an accusation. To repudiate is to disavow or disclaim responsibility for, or to reject as not authoritative or not binding; as, to *repudiate* a doctrine, one's debts.
re-nounce′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* A renouncing.
ren′o-vate (rĕn′ō-vāt), *v. t.* [1] To make over; repair. — **Syn.** See RENEW. — **-va′tor** (-vā′tẽr), *n.* [8].
ren′o-va′tion (-vā′shŭn), *n.* Act or process of renovating, or state of being renovated.
re-nown′ (rē-noun′), *n.* The being widely and favorably known; fame. — **Syn.** See REPUTATION.
re-nowned′ (rē-nound′), *a.* [4] Famous.
rent (rĕnt), *pret. & p. p.* of REND.
rent, *n.* An opening made by rending or tearing, esp. in cloth. — **Syn.** Fissure, breach, rupture.
rent, *n.* Periodical payment for the use of property. — *v. t.* **1.** To take and hold under an agreement to pay rent; pay rent for; as, to *rent* a house from an owner. **2.** To grant possession of for rent; lease; as, to *rent* a house to a tenant. — *v. i.* To be leased or let. — **rent′er**, *n.* [8].
rent′al (rĕn′tăl), *n.* The amount of a rent or rents.
re-nun′ci-a′tion (rē-nŭn′sĭ-ā′shŭn; -shĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* Act of renouncing. — **Syn.** Disavowal, abjuration, recantation, abandonment, relinquishment.
re-o′pen (rē-ō′p'n), *v. t.* **1.** To open again. **2.** To resume; as, to *reopen* a discussion.
re-or′gan-i-za′tion (rē-ôr′găn-ĭ-zā′shŭn), *n.* Act of reorganizing, or state of being reorganized.
re-or′gan-ize (rē-ôr′găn-īz), *v. t. & i.* [1] To organize again or anew. — **-iz′er** (-ĭz′ẽr), *n.* [8].
rep (rĕp), *n.* A ribbed fabric of silk or wool, or both.
re-pair′ (rē-pâr′), *v. i.* To go; betake one's self.
re-pair′, *v. t.* **1.** To restore to a sound state after decay, injury, etc.; as, to *repair* a house, watch, etc. **2.** To remedy, heal, make right, or mend; as, to *repair* a loss. **3.** To make amends or indemnification for (an injury, etc.) by an equivalent; as, to *repair* an injustice. — *n.* **1.** Act of repairing; state of being repaired; restoration. Also, an instance or result of such restoration; — often in *pl.* **2.** Condition as to soundness, etc.; as, in good *repair*. — **-a-ble**, *a.* [8] — **-er**, *n.* [8].
rep′a-ra-ble (rĕp′ā-rā-b'l), *a.* [4] Capable of being repaired or made good.
rep′a-ra′tion (-rā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of repairing or restoring, etc., or state of being repaired or restored. **2.** Act of making amends for a wrong, injury, etc. — **Syn.** Recompense, restitution, indemnity, satisfaction, redress, amends.
rep′ar-tee′ (rĕp′ăr-tē′), *n.* A clever, ready, and witty reply; skill in making such replies; clever retorts collectively. — **Syn.** See REPLY.
re-pass′ (rē-pâs′), *v. t. & i.* To pass again.
re-past′ (rē-pâst′), *n.* Food; a meal; feast.
re-pay′ (rē-pā′), *v. t.*; **-PAID′** (-pād′); **-PAY′ING.** **1.** To pay back; pay back to; as, to *repay* money or a creditor. **2.** To give or do something for, in requital; as, to *repay* one's kindness with gratitude. **3.** To recompense; as, to *repay* a kindness. — *v. i.* To make payment, return, or requital. — **Syn.** Compensate, remunerate, requite. — **-a-ble**, *a.* [8].
re-pay′ment (-mĕnt), *n.* A repaying.
re-peal′ (-pēl′), *v. t.* To recall, as a statute; revoke; rescind. — **Syn.** Annul, cancel. — *n.* Revocation. — **re-peal′a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* [8].
re-peat′ (-pēt′), *v. t.* **1.** To say or utter again; reiterate. **2.** To make or do again; as, to *repeat* an error. **3.** To say over from memory; recite; also, to utter after another.
Syn. REPEAT, REITERATE. To repeat is to say or do something over again; reiterate applies to words oftener than to actions, and sometimes suggests repetition again and again; as, to *repeat* a performance, to *reiterate* a demand.
to repeat one's self, to do or say what one has already done or said.
— *v. i.* To say or do what has been said or done.
re-peat′ed (rē-pēt′ĕd), *p. a.* [4] **1.** Reiterated; frequent. **2.** Said over; related; — with adverbs; as, an easily *repeated* story. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].
re-peat′er (-ẽr), *n.* One that repeats or is repeated; as: **a** A watch which, on pressure of a spring, strikes the time. **b** A small arm firing several shots without reloading.
re-pel′ (-pĕl′), *v. t.*; **-PELLED′** (-pĕld′); **-PEL′LING.** **1.** To drive back; repulse; as, to *repel* an assailant. **2.** *Physics.* To force, or tend to force, apart by mutual action at a distance; — opp. to *attract*. **3.** To cause aversion in; as, the sight *repelled* him.
— *v. i.* To exercise repulsion; cause aversion.
re-pel′lent (rē-pĕl′ĕnt), *a.* [4] Repelling; able or tending to repel.
re-pent′ (rē-pĕnt′), *v. i. & t.* **1.** To feel penitence or regret for past conduct. **2.** To change the mind with regard to one's conduct, from regret or dissatisfaction. — **re-pent′er**, *n.* [8].
re-pent′ance (-pĕn′tăns), *n.* Act of repenting, or state of being penitent; esp., contrition.
re-pent′ant (-tănt), *a.* [4] **1.** Penitent. **2.** Expressing or showing repentance. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].
re-per-cus′sion (rē′pẽr-kŭsh′ŭn), *n.* Act of driving back, or state of being driven back; reflection; reverberation.
re-per-cus′sive (-kŭs′ĭv), *a.* **1.** Causing to reverberate. **2.** Rebounding; reverberated.
rep′er-toire (rĕp′ẽr-twär), *or* ‖ **ré′per′toire′** (*F.* rā′pĕr′twär′), *n.* [F.] A list of dramas, operas, parts, etc., ready for performance; a repertory.
rep′er-to-ry (rĕp′ẽr-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). **1.** A repository; storehouse. **2.** A repertoire.
rep′e-tend (rĕp′ē-tĕnd; rĕp′ē-tĕnd′), *n.* The regularly recurring figure in a repeating, or group of figures in a circulating, decimal. Thus, .333 .. is a repeating, and .03205205... is a circulating, decimal, the repetends being 3 and 205.
rep′e-ti′tion (-ē-tĭsh′ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of repeating; iteration; reiteration. **2.** Act of reciting, as something learned; also, recital; mention.
rep′e-ti′tious (-ŭs), *a.* [4] Repeating.
re-pine′ (rē-pīn′), *v. i.* [1] To feel depressing discontent; complain. — **re-pin′er** (-pīn′ẽr), *n.*

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re-place' (rē-plās'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To place again; restore to a former place; as, to *replace* a book on the table. **2.** To take the place of; supply the want of. **3.** To refund; repay; restore. — **-place'a-ble**, *a.* [8] — **-plac'er**, *n.* [8].
Syn. REPLACE, SUPERSEDE, SUPPLANT. To replace is merely to take or to fill the place of something; supersede commonly implies the setting aside of what is replaced; to supplant is to supersede, esp. underhandedly; as, to *replace* a loss; to be *superseded* by a subordinate; Jacob *supplanted* Esau.

re-place'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of replacing, or fact of being replaced.

re-plen'ish (rē-plĕn'ĭsh), *v. t.* To fill again; stock anew; refill. — **re-plen'ish-er** (-ẽr), *n.* [8].

re-plen'ish-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** That which replenishes. **2.** Act or process of replenishing.

re-plete' (-plēt'), *a.* [4] Filled, esp. abundantly; abounding. — **Syn.** See FULL.

re-ple'tion (-plē'shŭn), *n.* Act of making, or state of being, replete, esp. in excess; surfeit.

re-plev'in (-plĕv'ĭn), *n. Law.* **a** The return to, or recovery by, a person of goods taken from him upon giving security to try the matter in court and return the goods if defeated. **b** The writ by, or the action in, which goods are thus recovered. — *v. t.* To take or get back by replevin.

rep'li-ca (rĕp'lĭ-kȧ), *n.* A copy, as of a statue, esp. by the maker of the original.

re-ply' (rē-plī'), *v. i.* [2] **1.** To answer in words; respond; rejoin. **2.** To do something as a response to something done; as, to *reply* to a signal. — *v. t.* To return as an answer. — *n.*; *pl.* **-PLIES** (-plīz'). That which is replied; answer; response.
Syn. ANSWER, REPLY, REJOINDER, RETORT, REPARTEE. An answer is a response to a question, a communication, an objection, or an argument; reply is somewhat more formal than *answer*. A rejoinder is strictly a reply to a reply, but is often merely equivalent to *reply*. A retort is a short and pointed reply, esp. one that turns the tables on an assailant; a repartee is a clever, good-natured retort.

re-port' (rē-pōrt'), *v. t.* **1.** To give an account of; relate; tell. **2.** To repeat, as something heard, or said; hence, to make minutes of, as a speech; also, to prepare an account of. **3.** To state formally; as, the treasurer *reported* a deficit. **4.** To prefer a charge of misconduct against (one) to a superior; as, to *report* a servant to his employer. — *v. i.* **1.** To make or furnish a report. **2.** To present one's self, as for service; as, *report* at ten o'clock. — *n.* **1.** Common talk; rumor; hence, fame; reputation; as, a man of good *report*. **2.** An official statement of facts. **3.** An account, as of a speech, judicial decision, etc., as for publication. **4.** An explosive noise; as, the *report* of a gun. — **Syn.** Narration, recital, narrative, hearsay.

re-port'er (rē-pōr'tẽr), *n.* One who makes reports, esp. one who reports events, etc., for a newspaper.

re-pos'al (-pōz'ăl), *n.* Act of reposing something.

re-pose' (-pōz'), *v. i.* [1] To place, rest, or set (trust, hope, etc.); — with *in*; as, the people *reposed* their hope in the king.

re-pose' (rē-pōz'), *v. i.* To lay at rest; rest; as, to *repose* one's self. — *v. t.* **1.** To lie or be at rest; rest; as, to *repose* until daybreak. **2.** To lie; recline; as, his head *reposed* on a pillow. — *n.* State of reposing; rest; quiet; tranquillity. — **Syn.** See REST. — **re-pose'ful** (-fo͝ol), *a.* [4].

re-pos'i-to-ry (rē-pŏz'ĭ-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). Place where things are stored; depository.

‖**re-pous-sé'** (rē-po͞o-sā'), *a.* [F.] Formed in relief, as a pattern on thin metal beaten or pressed up from the reverse side. Also, shaped or ornamented with patterns so made; as, *repoussé* work.

rep're-hend' (rĕp'rē-hĕnd'), *v. t.* To reprimand; blame; censure.

rep're-hen'si-ble (-hĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] Deserving reprehension. — **-ness**, *n.* [8] — **-si-bly**, *adv.* [8].

rep're-hen'sion (-shŭn), *n.* Act of reprehending; reproof; reprimand. — **rep're-hen'sive** (sĭv), *a.*

rep're-sent' (rĕp'rē-zĕnt'), *v. t.* **1.** To bring clearly before the mind; present; as, to *represent* a truth in a parable. **2.** To state in order to affect action or judgment; as, he *represented* himself to be starving. **3.** To portray or depict; exhibit; as, to *represent* a figure in bronze. **4.** To act the part of; personate. **5.** To typify; also, to symbolize; as, words *represent* ideas or things. **6.** To stand in the place of; speak and act with authority in behalf of; as, a Congressman *represents* his district.

rep're-sen-ta'tion (-zĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A likeness, picture, model, or other reproduction. **2.** A dramatic production or performance. **3.** Act of setting forth by statement, account, etc., esp. for affecting action; a statement or account so made; sometimes, a protest. **4.** Fact of representing another, or state of being represented by another. **5.** Delegates of a constituency, collectively; as, the *representation* of a State in Congress. — **Syn.** Delineation, portraiture, description.

rep're-sent'a-tive (-zĕn'tȧ-tĭv), *a.* [4] **1.** Representing, as by portrayal, agency, etc.; as, the *representative* arts. **2.** Pertaining to, or founded on, representation of the many by delegates; as, a *representative* government. **3.** Typical; as, a *representative* specimen. — *n.* One that represents; as: **a** A type of a number or class of persons or things; a typical embodiment. **b** An agent, deputy, or substitute; esp., one who represents a community in its legislative or governing capacity; in the U. S., a member of the lower house in the national Congress, or in a State legislature.

re-press' (rē-prĕs'), *v. t.* **1.** To check; curb; as, to *repress* a desire. **2.** To press back; quell; subdue; as, to *repress* sedition. — **Syn.** See SUPPRESS.

re-pres'sion (-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* A repressing; state of being repressed; as, the *repression* of evil.

re-pres'sive (-prĕs'ĭv), *a.* [4] Having power or tending to repress; as, a *repressive* measure.

re-prieve' (-prēv'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To postpone execution of sentence on; respite; as, to *reprieve* a prisoner condemned to death. **2.** To relieve temporarily; as, *reprieved* from pain. — *n.* **1.** A reprieving; state of being reprieved. **2.** A respite; temporary escape; as, a *reprieve* from sorrow.

rep'ri-mand (rĕp'rĭ-mănd), *n.* A severe reproof. — (rĕp'rĭ-mănd'; rĕp'rĭ-mănd'), *v. t.* To reprove severely or formally. — **Syn.** See REPROVE.

re'print' (rē'prĭnt'; rē-prĭnt'), *n.* A new impression of a printed work; esp., a facsimile copy.

re-print' (rē-prĭnt'), *v. t.* To print or impress again; esp., to print another edition of.

re-pris'al (rē-prīz'ăl), *n.* **1.** *International Law.* The resorting to force, short of war, to procure redress, orig. by seizing property or persons; also, an instance of this. **2.** Any retaliation, as, esp. in war, by infliction of punishment or death on prisoners.

re-proach' (-prōch'), *v. t.* To charge with a fault; rebuke; censure. — **Syn.** Upbraid, blame, chide, condemn. — *n.* **1.** A cause of blame, censure, disgrace, or discredit; hence, disgrace or the like. **2.** Censure, rebuke, or blame. — **Syn.** Disrepute, dishonor, opprobrium. — **-a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [8] — **-er**, *n.* [8].

re-proach'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* [4] Expressing or containing reproach, or censure; upbraiding; as, a *reproachful* glance. — **re-proach'ful-ly**, *adv.* [8].

rep're-bate (rĕp'rō-bāt), *a.* [4] Abandoned; depraved; — said of persons. — *n.* A depraved, vicious, or unprincipled person; a scoundrel. — *v. t.* [1] To disapprove of; condemn; reject.

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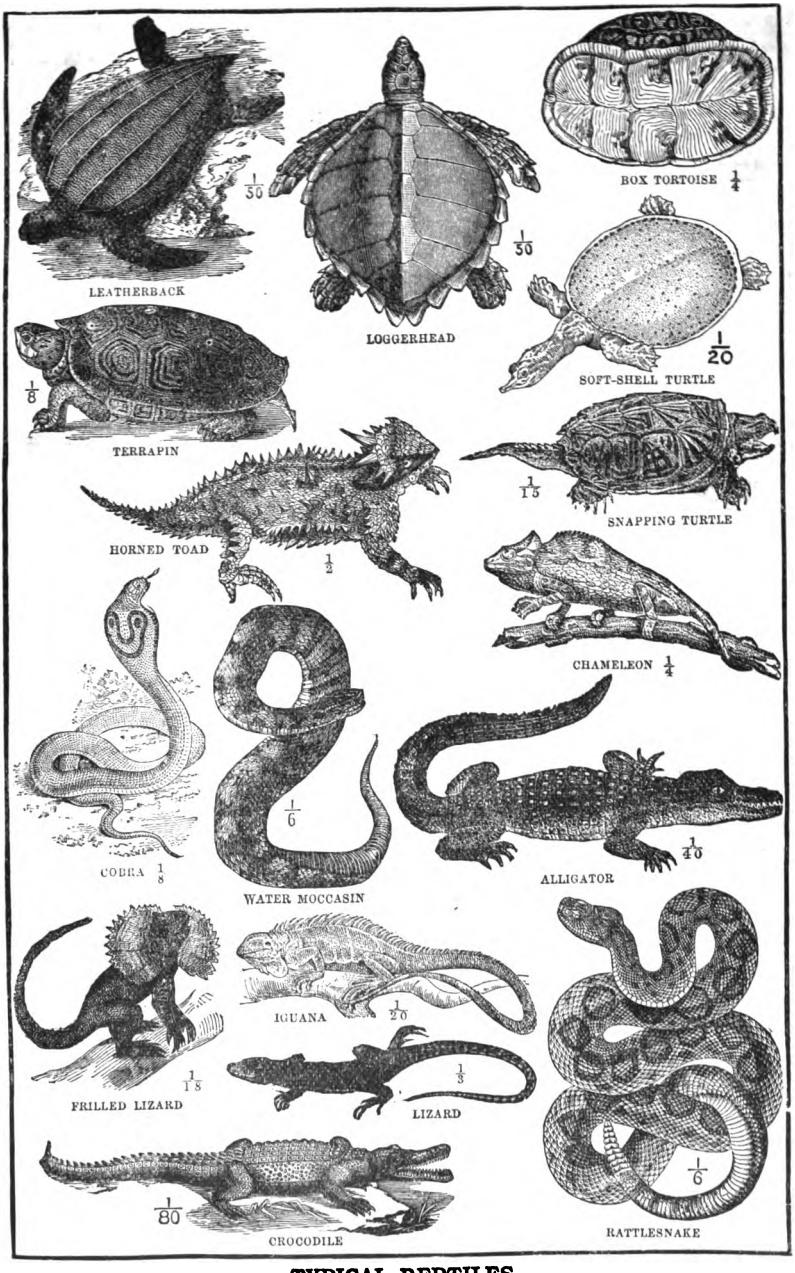

TYPICAL REPTILES

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rep/ro-ba'tion (rĕp/rō-bā'shŭn), *n.* Act of reprobating; state of being reprobated.

re/pro-duce' (rē/prō-dūs'), *v. t.* [1] To produce again; as: **a** To produce again by generation or the like; as, to *reproduce* a rose. **b** To repeat. **c** To make an image, a copy, etc., of; portray; as, to *reproduce* a picture, etc. **d** To present or exhibit again; as, to *reproduce* a witness. — *v. i.* To reproduce its kind. — **-duc'er** (-dūs'ĕr), *n.*

re/pro-duc'tion (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of reproducing. **2.** *Biol.* The process by which plants and animals give rise to offspring. **3.** That which is reproduced or revived.

re/pro-duc'tive (rē/prō-dŭk'tĭv), *a.* [4] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, reproduction. — **re/pro-duc'tive-ness**, *n.* [8].

re-proof' (rē-prōōf'), *n.* Censure; blame; rebuke.

re-prov'a-ble (-prōōv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Deserving reproof or censure. — **Syn.** Blamable, censurable.

re-prov'al (-prōōv'ăl), *n.* Reproof.

re-prove' (-prōōv'), *v. t.* [1] To chide as blameworthy; censure. — **re-prov'er** (rē-prōōv'ĕr), *n.* [8] — **re-prov'ing-ly**, *adv.* [8].

Syn. REPROVE, REBUKE, REPRIMAND, ADMONISH, CHIDE, UPBRAID, SCOLD, RATE, BERATE agree in the idea of reprehension. To reprove is to express blame or censure, often kindly or without harshness; rebuke implies sharp or stern reproof; reprimand suggests reproof that is formal; as, to *reprove* a child; to *rebuke* a tempter; to *reprimand* an officer. Admonish adds to *reprove* the suggestion of warning or counsel; as, *admonish* him as a brother. Chide implies dissatisfaction; upbraid, sharp or violent reproach; as, to *chide* a truant; he "*upbraided* them with their unbelief." To scold is to chide sharply, rudely, or clamorously; to rate or berate is to rebuke angrily or vehemently or to assail with abusive language; as, to *scold* a workman; Elizabeth *rated* great nobles.

rep'tile (rĕp'tĭl), *a.* [4] **1.** Creeping. **2.** Groveling; low; malignant; as, *reptile* meanness. **3.** Of the nature of, or pertaining to, reptiles. — *n.* **1.** An animal that crawls, or moves on its belly, as a snake, or on short legs, as a lizard; a reptilian. See *Illust.*, p. 485. **2.** A groveling, mean, or despicable person.

rep-til'i-an (-tĭl'ĭ-ăn), *n.* *Zoöl.* Any of a class (*Reptilia*) of air-breathing vertebrates including alligators, crocodiles, lizards, snakes, and turtles; a reptile. — **rep-til'i-an**, *a.*

re-pub'lic (rē-pŭb'lĭk), *n.* A state in which the sovereign power resides in a certain body of the people, and is exercised by representatives elected by, and responsible to, them; a commonwealth; also, the form of government of such a state.

re-pub'lic-an (-lĭ-kăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or consonant with or favoring the principles of, a republic. — **Republican party**, *U. S. Politics*, one of the existing great parties, organized in 1856. — *n.* **1.** One who favors a republican government. **2.** [*cap.*] Member of the Republican party. *U. S.*

re-pub'lic-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Republican spirit, principles, or government.

re-pub'li-ca'tion (-lĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A republishing.

re-pub'lish (rē-pŭb'lĭsh), *v. t.* To publish anew.

re-pu'di-ate (rē-pū'dĭ-āt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To divorce (one's wife). **2.** To cast off; disown; renounce; as, to *repudiate* one's father. **3.** To refuse to accept; as, to *repudiate* the claims of a pretender. **4.** To refuse to acknowledge or to pay; disclaim; as, to *repudiate* a debt. — **Syn.** See RENOUNCE. — **re-pu'di-a'tor** (rē-pū'dĭ-ā'tŏr), *n.* [8].

re-pu'di-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of repudiating, or fact of being repudiated.

re-pug'nance (-pŭg'năns), *n.* A strong antagonism. — **Syn.** Aversion; antipathy; dislike, disgust; hostility, contrariety. See ANTIPATHY.

re-pug'nant (-nănt), *a.* [4] **1.** Inconsistent; contradictory; contrary. **2.** Distasteful; offensive; repulsive; as, a *repugnant* face. — **Syn.** Opposite, opposed, adverse, inimical. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

re-pulse' (-pŭls'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To repel, beat or drive back. **2.** To repel by discourtesy, coldness, or denial; rebuff; as, to *repulse* a suitor. — *n.* **1.** Act of repelling; state of being repelled, in hostile encounter. **2.** Denial; rebuff.

re-pul'sion (-pŭl'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A repulsing; state of being repulsed. **2.** A feeling of aversion, repugnance. **3.** *Physics.* Act of repelling, or the force with which bodies repel one another.

re-pul'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [4] **1.** Serving or able to repulse, or drive back; as, a *repulsive* force. **2.** Cold; forbidding; repellent; as, a *repulsive* gesture. **3.** Causing aversion or disgust; offensive; disgusting; as, the city's *repulsive* slums. — **-sive-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-sive-ness**, *n.* [8].

rep'u-ta-ble (rĕp'ū-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Having, or worthy of, good repute; esteemed; estimable. — **Syn.** Respectable, creditable. — **-bly**, *adv.* [8].

rep'u-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Estimation in which one is held; repute; as, a *reputation* for cruelty. **2.** Good reputation; good name; as, a man of *reputation*.

Syn. REPUTATION, FAME, RENOWN, HONOR, GLORY, CONSIDERATION, DISTINCTION. Reputation is the estimation in which one is held; fame is wide celebrity; as, his public *fame* was less than his private *reputation*. Renown is exalted or widespread fame; honor emphasizes respect or esteem; glory is signal and brilliant renown; as, his *renown* reached abroad; "In her left hand riches and *honor*;" "The paths of *glory*." Consideration emphasizes the idea of regard, esp. as based on sterling qualities; distinction is honorable preëminence; as, *consideration* is "a little more than esteem, and a little less than admiration"; men of *distinction*.

re-pute' (rē-pūt'), *v. t.* [1] To consider; esteem; — usually in passive; as, he is *reputed* to be wise. — *n.* **1.** Character; reputation, good or bad. **2.** Good reputation; — opp. to *disrepute*.

re-put'ed (-pūt'ĕd), *p. a.* Having the reputation of being, or supposed to be, something specified; as, the *reputed* owner. — **re-put'ed-ly**, *adv.* [8].

re-quest' (-kwĕst'), *n.* **1.** Act of asking for something desired; expression of desire; solicitation. **2.** That which is asked for. **3.** A state of being asked for or sought after; demand; as, to be in great *request*. — **Syn.** Petition, prayer, supplication, suit. — *v. t.* **1.** To ask for (something); solicit; as, to *request* a loan. **2.** To ask (one) to do something; as, to *request* one to go. — **Syn.** See ASK.

re'qui-em (rē'kwĭ-ĕm; rĕk'wĭ-), *n.* **1.** *R. C. Ch.*, A Mass for the repose of a departed soul or souls or the music for such a service. **2.** Any grand musical service or hymn in honor of the dead.

re-quire' (rē-kwīr'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To demand or enjoin; exact; as, to *require* one to be present. **2.** To need; call for; as, this *requires* haste.

re-quire'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of requiring; demand; also, that which is required; essential condition. **2.** That which is required or necessary.

Syn. Requirement commonly emphasizes the idea of something demanded or expected; requisite, of something indispensable or essential; as, registration is a *requirement* for voting; uprightness is a *requisite* of good morals.

req'ui-site (rĕk'wĭ-zĭt), *a.* [4] Required by the nature of things, or by circumstances; necessary. — **Syn.** See NEEDFUL. — *n.* That which is required, necessary, or indispensable. — **Syn.** See REQUIREMENT. — **req'ui-site-ness**, *n.* [8].

req'ui-si'tion (-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** An authoritative or formal demand or application; as, a *requisition* for troops, money, etc. **2.** State of being de-

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manded or put to use; as, carriages were put in *requisition*. — *v. t.*; -SI'TIONED (-zĭsh'ŭnd); -SI'TION-ING. **1.** To make a requisition for; demand; as, to *requisition* horses. **2.** To make a requisition on; as, to *requisition* a town for horses.

re-quit'al (rē-kwīt'ăl), *n.* Act of requiting; also, that which requites; recompense; retaliation.

re-quite' (-kwīt'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To repay (as a benefit or injury); make return for; as, to *requite* evil with good. **2.** To repay (as a person) for a benefit or for an injury; as, to *requite* one for a kindness. — **Syn.** Pay, remunerate, recompense, punish, revenge. — **re-quit'er**, *n.* [8].

rere'dos (rēr'dŏs), *n.* A screen or partition wall, usually ornamental, behind an altar.

re-scind' (rē-sĭnd'), *v. t.* To abrogate; annul; to vacate or make void, as a law; repeal.

re-scis'sion (-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* Act of rescinding.

re'script (rē'skrĭpt), *n.* **1.** Decree or edict, as of a Roman emperor or prince, or of the Pope. **2.** An official or authoritative order or decree.

res'cue (rĕs'kū), *v. t.* [1] To free from confinement, violence, danger, or evil. — **Syn.** See SAVE. — *n.* Act of rescuing. — **res'cu-er**, *n.* [8].

re-search' (rē-sûrch'), *n.* **1.** A searching for something with care or diligence. **2.** Careful or critical examination in seeking facts or principles; as, scientific *research*. — **re-search'er**, *n.* [8].

re-sem'blance (rē-zĕm'blăns), *n.* Quality or state of resembling; similarity.

Syn. LIKENESS, SIMILARITY, RESEMBLANCE, SEMBLANCE, ANALOGY. Likeness commonly implies closer correspondence than similarity, which often applies to things merely somewhat alike; resemblance suggests esp. superficial or external similarity; as, a speaking *likeness;* the brothers bore a close *resemblance* to each other, but there was no other *similarity*. Semblance often suggests mere outward show or seeming; as, a wretched *semblance* of a smile. Analogy is strictly similarity of relations, or a partial agreement or likeness between things that are in other respects different; as, "learning enlightens the mind" implies an *analogy* between learning and light, because learning is to the mind what light is to the eye.

re-sem'ble (-b'l), *v. t.* [1] To be like or similar to.

re-sent' (rē-zĕnt'), *v. t.* To feel, express, or exhibit indignant displeasure at.

re-sent'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* [4] Full of, or caused or marked by, resentment. — **-ful-ly**, *adv.* [8].

re-sent'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Indignant displeasure because of something regarded as a wrong.

Syn. Anger, indignation; enmity, hatred, animosity, malice, spite, rancor. — RESENTMENT, MALICE, SPITE, GRUDGE, RANCOR. Resentment is indignant displeasure, often with animosity, esp. as excited by affront or personal injury. Malice implies active or malignant ill will; spite is mean or petty malice. A grudge is a cherished feeling of resentment; rancor is deep-seated malice or spite.

res'er-va'tion (rĕz'ẽr-vā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A keeping back, or concealing; that which is kept back; as, a mental *reservation*. **2.** A reserving or keeping, esp. for one's self; as, the *reservation* of rights by the States. **3.** Limiting condition; as, to agree to a plan with certain *reservations*. **4.** A tract of public land reserved for special use. *U. S.*

re-serve' (rē-zûrv'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To keep in store, as for future use; as, to *reserve* ammunition. **2.** To keep back; not to deliver; as, to *reserve* a right. **3.** *Eccl.* To set aside a portion of the consecrated elements at the time of celebrating the Eucharist, as for administering Communion to the sick later. — *n.* **1.** That which is reserved; store. **2.** *Mil.* **a** [*Usually in pl.*] Troops reserved from action to be ready as a reënforcement or relief. **b** Military or naval forces not in active service. **3.** A tract of public land set apart for some purpose; a reservation; as, forest *reserves*. **4.** Act of reserving; as, to declare without *reserve;* that which is reserved; reservation. **5.** Self-restraint in words and bearing; as, a dignified *reserve*.

re-served' (-zûrvd'), *p. a.* [4] **1.** Restrained in words or actions. **2.** Set aside for future use. — **re-serv'ed-ly** (-zûr'vĕd-lĭ), *adv.* [8]. — **-re-serv'ed-ness**, *n.* [8].

res'er-voir (rĕz'ẽr-vwôr), *n.* **1.** A place where anything, esp. water, is kept in store. **2.** A reserve; a store.

re-side' (rē-zīd'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To dwell permanently or for a considerable time. **2.** To be present; inhere; be as an attribute or element.

Syn. RESIDE, LIVE, DWELL, ABIDE, SOJOURN, STAY, LODGE agree in the idea of continuance in a given place. Live is the word in everyday use to express the general notion of having one's home in a place; reside is more formal, and often implies certain legal relations. Dwell and abide now belong chiefly to poetry; and *abide* implies more of fixedness. Sojourn is used of temporary residence; stay, lodge (the last with special reference to sleeping quarters) are commoner in this sense.

res'i-dence (rĕz'ĭ-dĕns), *n.* **1.** Act or fact of residing in a place for some time. **2.** The place or house where one resides; dwelling place. — **Syn.** Sojourn, stay; dwelling, mansion. See HABITATION.

res'i-den-cy (-dĕn-sĭ), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). The official residence of, or the territory subject to, a resident (in sense 2).

res'i-dent (-dĕnt), *a.* Residing. — *n.* **1.** One who resides in a place. **2.** The representative of a government in a protectorate of it.

res'i-den'tial (-dĕn'shăl), *a.* [4] Pertaining to, or connected with, residence or residences.

re-sid'u-al (rē-zĭd'ū-ăl), *a.* Residuary.

re-sid'u-a-ry (-zĭd'ū-ĕ-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or constituting, a residue, residuum, or remainder.—**residuary legatee**, one to whom the residue of an estate is bequeathed.

res'i-due (rĕz'ĭ-dū), *n.* That which remains after a part is taken or designated; remnant; remainder.

re-sid'u-um (rē-zĭd'ū-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -UA (-ă). That which remains; residue; specif., that which remains after any process of separation, purification, etc. — **Syn.** See REMAINDER.

re-sign' (rē-zīn'), *v. t.* To give back; yield to another; surrender. — **Syn.** See ABDICATE, RELINQUISH. — *v. i.* To surrender a position.

res'ig-na'tion (rĕz'ĭg-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or fact of resigning; surrender; as, the *resignation* of an office. **2.** State of being resigned; patient submission. — **Syn.** Relinquishment, renunciation.

re-signed' (rē-zīnd'), *p. a.* [4] Submissive; yielding; acquiescent. — **re-sign'ed-ly** (-zīn'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* [8]. — **re-sign'ed-ness**, *n.* [8].

re-sil'i-ence (-zĭl'ĭ-ĕns), *n.* Act or capacity of rebounding, or springing back; elasticity.

re-sil'i-en-cy (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Resilience.

re-sil'i-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [4] **1.** Rebounding; recoiling; returning to the original position or shape. **2.** Possessing power of recovery; elastic; buoyant.

res'in (rĕz'ĭn), *n.* Any of various solid or semisolid organic substances, chiefly vegetable, soluble in ether, alcohol, etc., but not in water; esp., rosin. — **res'in-ous** (rĕz'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [4].

re-sist' (rē-zĭst'), *v. t.* **1.** To withstand; as, steel armor *resists* a projectile. **2.** To strive against; as, to *resist* evil. — **Syn.** See OPPOSE. — *v. i.* To make opposition; offer resistance. — **-er**, *n.*

re-sist'ance (-zĭs'tăns), *n.* **1.** Act or capacity of resisting; opposition. **2.** *Physics.* Any opposing force. **3.** *Elec.* The opposition of a substance to the passage through it of an electric current.

re-sist'ant (-tănt), *a.* [4] Making resistance.

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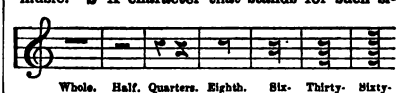
re-sist'i-ble (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] That can be resisted.
re-sist'less, *a.* [4] **1.** Irresistible. **2.** Having no power to resist; unresisting. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].
res'o-lute (rĕz'ō-lūt), *a.* [4] Having a fixed purpose; determined; firm. — **Syn.** Steadfast, constant, persevering, unshaken. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **res'o-lute-ness**, *n.* [8].
res'o-lu'tion (-lū'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of reducing to simpler form or to component parts. **2.** Act of determining; resoluteness; also, that which is decided on; as, a *resolution* to do better. **3.** A formal expression of the opinion or will of an assembly, adopted by vote. — **Syn.** See DECISION.
re-solv'a-ble (rē-zŏl'vȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being resolved.
re-solve' (rē-zŏlv'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To separate (into component parts or elements); as, to *resolve* an empire into states; to analyze. **2.** To change or convert by resolution or formal vote; as, the senate *resolved* itself into a committee. **3.** To answer or solve, as a problem; explain; hence, to clear up; as, to *resolve* doubts. **4.** To declare or decide by a formal vote. — *v. i.* **1.** To disintegrate; be reduced, as by dissolving or analysis. **2.** To form a purpose or resolution; determine. — **Syn.** Decide, conclude, purpose. — *n.* **1.** That which has been resolved on, or determined; as, he kept his *resolve*. **2.** Resolute quality; determination.
re-solved' (-zŏlvd'), *p. a.* [4] Having a fixed purpose; determined; resolute.
res'o-nance (rĕz'ō-nȧns), *n.* Act of resounding by reflection of sound or by sympathetic vibration; resonant quality; as, the *resonance* of a voice.
res'o-nant (-nȧnt), *a.* [4] Returning, or capable of returning, sound; resounding; echoing back; as, *resonant* eloquence. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].
re-sort' (rē-zôrt'), *v. i.* **1.** To go; repair; as, many *resorted* to him. **2.** To have recourse; as, to *resort* to force. — *n.* **1.** That to which, or a person to whom, one resorts for help; as, a last *resort*. **2.** Act of going; recourse; as, to have *resort* to arms. **3.** Habitual or general going or visiting; as, a place of popular *resort*. **4.** A place frequented.
re-sound' (rē-sound'), *v. t. & i.* To sound again.
re-sound' (rē-sound'), *v. i.* **1.** To be filled with sound; reverberate; as, the earth *resounded* with his praise. **2.** To be echoed; as, the cry *resounded* through the hall. — *v. t.* To reëcho.
re-source' (-sōrs'), *n.* **1.** That resorted to for supply or support. **2.** *pl.* Funds; available means; as, a nation's *resources*. **3.** Ability to meet a situation; as, a man of *resource*. — **Syn.** Resort, contrivance. — **-ful** (-fo͝ol), *a.* [8]. — **-ful-ness**, *n.* [8].
re-spect' (rē-spĕkt'), *v. t.* **1.** To relate to; be concerned with; as, the treaty *respects* our commerce. **2.** To consider worthy of esteem; hence, to refrain from obtruding upon; as, to *respect* one's privacy. — **Syn.** Regard, esteem, honor, revere, venerate. — *n.* **1.** Relation; relationship; reference; regard; as, with *respect* to, in *respect* of, etc. **2.** A point regarded; a particular; detail; as, in some *respects*. **3.** Regard; consideration. **4.** Favor; partiality; discrimination; as, to show *respect* of persons. **5.** Esteem; deferential regard; honor. **6.** *pl.* Expressions of respect or deference; as, to send one's *respects* to another. — **-er**, *n.* [8].
re-spect'a-bil'i-ty (-spĕk'tȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being respectable.
re-spect'a-ble (-spĕk'tȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] **1.** Worthy of respect; of good repute; as, a *respectable* citizen. **2.** Considerable; also, moderate, in size, excellence, or number; as, a *respectable* audience. **3.** Decent in behavior or character; also, presentable; as, a *respectable* coat. — **re-spect'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **re-spect'a-bly**, *adv.* [8].
re-spect'ful (-spĕkt'fo͝ol), *a.* [4] Full of, or characterized by, respect. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
re-spect'ing (rē-spĕk'tĭng), *prep.* With regard to; concerning.
re-spec'tive (-spĕk'tĭv), *a.* Particular; several; as, their *respective* homes.
re-spec'tive-ly, *adv.* As relating to each.
re-spir'a-ble (rē-spīr'ȧ-b'l; rĕs'pĭ-rȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Suitable to breathe; adapted for respiration.
res'pi-ra'tion (rĕs'pĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of respiring, or breathing, by which an animal takes in oxygen and gives off the products formed by oxidation in the tissues. **2.** *Plant Physiol.* The process of diffusion and interchange of gases between plant tissues and the atmosphere.
res'pi-ra'tor (rĕs'pĭ-rā'tẽr), *n.* A device covering the mouth or nose to prevent inhalation of noxious substances.
re-spir'a-to-ry (rē-spīr'ȧ-tō-rĭ; rĕs'pĭ-rȧ-), *a. Physiol.* Of or pertaining to respiration; serving for respiration; as, the *respiratory* organs.
re-spire' (rē-spīr'), *v. t. & i.* [1] To breathe.
res'pite (rĕs'pĭt), *n.* **1.** A putting off; postponement; delay. **2.** Temporary suspension of the execution of a capital offender; reprieve. **3.** Temporary intermission of labor, etc. — **Syn.** Pause, interval, cessation. — *v. t.* [1] To give a respite to.
re-splend'ence (rē-splĕn'dĕns), *n.* Brilliant luster; brightness; splendor.
re-splend'en-cy (-dĕn-sĭ), *n.* Resplendence.
re-splend'ent (-dĕnt), *a.* [4] Shining with brilliant luster; splendid. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].
re-spond' (-spŏnd'), *v. i.* **1.** To answer; reply. **2.** To act in response.
re-spond'ent (-spŏn'dĕnt), *a.* [4] Answering; responsive. — *n.* One who makes reply; a defendant.
re-sponse' (-spŏns'), *n.* A responding; answer; responsive act or feeling.
re-spon'si-bil'i-ty (-spŏn'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). **1.** State of being responsible, as for an obligation. **2.** That for which one is accountable.
re-spon'si-ble (-spŏn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] **1.** Liable to respond; accountable; as, *responsible* to the court. **2.** Able to respond for one's conduct, etc.; trustworthy. **3.** Involving responsibility; as, a *responsible* office. — **-ness**, *n.* [8] — **-si-bly**, *adv.* [8].
re-spon'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [4] Ready or inclined to respond. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
rest (rĕst), *n.* **1.** Repose; sleep; slumber. **2.** Freedom from activity; quiet; tranquillity. **3.** Peace of mind or spirit. **4.** A place where one may rest; abode; stopping place. **5.** *Music.* **a** Silence in music. **b** A character that stands for such si-



Rests, 5 **b**.

lence. **6.** A short pause in reading. **7.** That on which anything rests or leans for support. **Syn.** Pause, intermission, stop; quietness, stillness, repose, peace. — **Rest** implies esp. cessation from labor or exertion; **repose** suggests esp. tranquillity or refreshing rest and, often, self-control; as, a *rest* from work; a giant in *repose*.
at rest. **a** In repose; sometimes, in the repose of death. **b** Settled; as, that question is *at rest*.
— *v. i.* **1.** To get repose by lying down; **sleep**; also, to be dead. **2.** To cease from action or exertion; be still. **3.** To lie; be fixed; as, a column *rests* on a pedestal. **4.** To trust; depend; also, to be founded; — usually with *on*; as, to *rest* on a man's promise. — *v. t.* **1.** To give rest to; refresh

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by repose; lay or place at rest. **2.** To place or lay; lean; settle. **3.** To base; ground, as, a hope.

rest (rĕst), *n.* With *the*, that which is left after removal of a part; remainder; the others. — **Syn.** Surplus, remnant. — *v. i.* To be left; remain.

res'tau-rant (rĕs'tō-rănt), *n.* Public eating house.

rest'ful (rĕst'fo͝ol), *a.* [4] Giving, or characterized by, rest. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

res'ti-tu'tion (rĕs'tĭ-tū'shŭn), *n.* Act of restoring: restoration; indemnification. — **Syn.** Return, reparation, compensation, amends.

res'tive (rĕs'tĭv), *a.* [4] **1.** Obstinate in refusing to move forward; stubborn; hence, intractable; as, a *restive* horse. **2.** Uneasy; restless. — **res'tive-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **res'tive-ness**, *n.* [8].

Syn. RESTIVE, RESTLESS. **Restive** implies obstinacy or impatience under restraint or coercion; restless, agitation, eagerness for change, or discontent.

rest'less, *a.* [4] **1.** Deprived of rest; uneasy. **2.** Not affording rest; as, a *restless* night. **3.** Never resting; unquiet; as, a *restless* child. **4.** Eager for change; discontented; as, a *restless* adventurer. — **Syn.** See RESTIVE. — **rest'less-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **rest'less-ness**, *n.* [8].

res'to-ra'tion (rĕs'tō-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of restoring; state or fact of being restored. **2.** That which is restored. — **Syn.** Replacement, return.

re-stor'a-tive (rē-stôr'ā-tĭv), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to restoration; having power to restore. — *n.* Something that restores, as to health.

re-store' (rē-stôr'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To give back; return. **2.** To bring back to the former or original state; repair. — **Syn.** Replace, refund, repay, rebuild, revive, recover, heal, cure. — **-stor'er**, *n.* [8].

re-strain' (-strān'), *v. t.* **1.** To check; curb; as, to *restrain* a horse. **2.** To limit; restrict; as, to *restrain* commerce. — **re-strain'er**, *n.* [8].

re-strain'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* That can be restrained.

re-straint' (-strānt'), *n.* **1.** Act, process, or means of restraining; as, the *restraints* of law. **2.** State of being restrained; esp., confinement; as, held in *restraint*. — **Syn.** Repression, hindrance, check, stop, curb, coercion, restriction. See FORCE.

re-strict' (-strĭkt'), *v. t.* To restrain within bounds.

re-strict'ed, *p. a.* Limited; confined. — **re-strict'ed-ly**, *adv.*

re-stric'tion (-strĭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** That which restricts; limitation. **2.** Act of restricting; state of being restricted.

re-stric'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [4] Serving or tending to restrict. — **re-stric'tive-ly**, *adv.* [8].

re-sult' (rē-zŭlt'), *v. i.* To proceed or arise as a consequence or effect; follow; end; — followed by *from* or *in*. — *n.* That which results; consequence; effect. — **Syn.** Conclusion, issue, event.

re-sult'ant (-zŭl'tănt), *a.* Resulting or issuing; following as a consequence. — *n.* That which results.

re-sume' (-zūm'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To assume or take again; put on anew; as, he *resumed* his former manner. **2.** To enter upon, or begin, again; as, to *resume* a conversation. **3.** To take up again; go back to using; as, he *resumed* his pipe. — *v. i.* To begin again.

‖ **ré'su'mé'** (rā'zü'mā'), *n.* [F.] A summary.

re-sump'tion (rē-zŭmp'shŭn), *n.* Act of resuming.

re-surge' (rē-sûrj'), *v. i.* To rise again. — **-sur'gence** (-sûr'jĕns), *n.* — **-sur'gent** (-jĕnt), *a.*

res'ur-rect' (rĕz'ŭ-rĕkt'), *v. t.* To raise from the dead; reanimate; bring to view again.

res'ur-rec'tion (-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The rising again from the dead. **2.** Restoration; revival.

res'ur-rec'tion-ist, *n.* **1.** One who steals dead bodies from the grave, etc., usually for dissection. **2.** One who restores, revives, or the like.

re-sus'ci-tate (rē-sŭs'ĭ-tāt), *v. t. & i.* [1] To revive, esp. from apparent death or unconsciousness.

re-sus'ci-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Restoration to life.

re-sus'ci-ta-tive (-tā-tĭv), *a.* [4] Tending to resuscitate; revivifying.

ret (rĕt), *v. t.* To soak or expose to moisture in order to soften or season, as flax, hemp, etc.

re'tail (rē'tāl), *n.* The sale of commodities in small quantities; — opposed to *wholesale*. — *a.* Done at retail; engaged in retailing commodities.

re-tail' (rē-tāl'; rē'tāl), *v. t.* **1.** To sell in small quantities or to the consumer. **2.** To tell again or to many. — *v. i.* To sell at retail. — **-er**, *n.* [8].

re-tain' (rē-tān'), *v. t.* **1.** To keep in possession, use, etc.; keep. **2.** To keep in pay; employ (as a lawyer) by paying a preliminary fee. **3.** To keep in mind; remember. — **Syn.** Hold, restrain.

re-tain'er (-ēr), *n.* **1.** One that retains. **2.** One retained in service; adherent. *Hist. or Archaic.*

re-tain'er, *n.* Act of a client by which he engages the services of a lawyer, etc.; also, the fee paid.

re-tain'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of RETAIN. — **retaining wall**, a wall to prevent a bank of earth from sliding.

re-tal'i-ate (rē-tăl'ĭ-āt), *v. i. & t.* [1] To return the like for; return evil for evil.

re-tal'i-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of retaliating.

re-tal'i-a-tive (rē-tăl'ĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* [4] Retaliatory.

re-tal'i-a-to-ry (rē-tăl'ĭ-ā-tō-rĭ), *a.* [4] Tending to, of the nature of, or involving, retaliation.

re-tard' (-tärd'), *v. t.* **1.** To make slow; delay; hinder; as, to *retard* progress. **2.** To put off; postpone; as, to *retard* an ultimate success. — **Syn.** See DELAY. — *n.* Retardation; delay. — **re-tard'er**, *n.* [8].

re'tar-da'tion (rē'tär-dā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of retarding; hindrance; — opposed to *acceleration*. **2.** That which retards; obstruction. **3.** The amount of retarding or delay.

retch (rĕch *or, esp. in British usage*, rēch), *v. i.* To make an effort to vomit; strain, as in vomiting.

re-ten'tion (rē-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of retaining; state of being retained. **2.** Act of retaining, or ability to retain, things in the mind; memory.

re-ten'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [4] Tending, or having power, to retain; as, a *retentive* memory. — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

ret'i-cence (rĕt'ĭ-sĕns), *n.* Quality, state, or fact of being reticent, or of keeping silence.

ret'i-cen-cy (-sĕn-sĭ), *n.* Reticence.

ret'i-cent (-sĕnt), *a.* [4] Inclined to keep silent; uncommunicative. — **ret'i-cent-ly**, *adv.* [8].

re-tic'u-lar (rē-tĭk'ū-lär), *a.* [4] Having the form of a net or of network.

re-tic'u-late (-lāt), *a.* Resembling network; netted. — (-lāt), *v. t. & i.* To divide or mark so as to resemble or form network.

re-tic'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Quality or state of being reticulated; that which is reticulated.

ret'i-cule (rĕt'ĭ-kūl), *n.* A small bag, orig. of network, carried by women as a workbag or pocket.

re'ti-form (rē'tĭ-fôrm), *a.* Having the form of a net.

ret'i-na (rĕt'ĭ-nä), *n.* The membrane of the eye which receives the image of vision and is connected with the brain by the optic nerve. See EYE, *Illust.*

ret'i-nue (-nū), *n.* The body of retainers who follow a distinguished person; train of attendants.

re-tire' (rē-tīr'), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To withdraw; remove; as, to *retire* troops. **2.** To withdraw from circulation, or from the market; as, to *retire* bonds; *retire* a note. **3.** To cause to retire; as, to *retire* a military or naval officer. — *v. i.* **1.** To retreat. **2.** To withdraw; go into retreat; as, to *retire* from the world. **3.** To go to bed. **4.** To withdraw from office, etc. — **Syn.** Leave, depart; recede.

re-tired' (-tīrd'), *p. a.* [4] **1.** Secluded; quiet; as, a *retired* nook. **2.** Withdrawn from active duty or business; as, a *retired* merchant.

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re-tire'ment (rē-tīr'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** A retiring; state of being retired. **2.** A place of seclusion; retreat.
re-tir'ing (-tīr'ĭng), *p. a.* [4] Reserved; shy.
re-tort' (-tôrt'), *v. t.* **1.** To cast, or hurl, back (accusation, censure, etc.). **2.** To make a like reply to; as, he *retorted* their sarcasm. — *v. i.* To return an argument or a charge; make a severe reply. — *n.* A quick, sharp reply, esp. one that counters a statement. — **Syn.** See REPLY.
re-tort', *n.* A vessel in which substances are distilled or decomposed by heat.

Retort.

re-touch' (rē-tŭch'), *v. t.* To touch again; rework, in order to improve; as, to *retouch* a picture.
re-trace' (rē-trās'), *v. t.* To trace again or back; as, to *retrace* one's steps.
re-tract' (-trăkt'), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To draw back or in; as, to *retract* the tongue. **2.** To withdraw; as, to *retract* an accusation. — **Syn.** See RENOUNCE.
re-trac'tile (-trăk'tĭl), *a.* [4] Capable of being drawn back or in, as the claws of a cat.
re-trac'tion (-shŭn), *n.* **1.** Withdrawal of something advanced, claimed, said, or done. **2.** Act of retracting; state of being retracted.
re-trac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Serving to retract; of the nature of or involving a retraction.
re-trac'tor (-tẽr), *n.* One that retracts.
re-treat' (-trēt'), *n.* **1.** Act of withdrawing, as from danger. **2.** The retiring of troops or ships from the presence of an enemy; a signal for so doing. **3.** Place to which any one retires; refuge; asylum. **4.** An asylum for the insane, inebriates, etc. — *v. i.* To make a retreat; withdraw.
re-trench' (rē-trĕnch'), *v. t.* **1.** To cut down; lessen; reduce; as, to *retrench* expenses. **2.** To cut off; remove; as, to *retrench* all privileges. — *v. i.* To make retrenchments; economize.
re-trench'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act or process of retrenching; reduction; curtailment.
re-tri'al (rē-trī'ăl), *n.* A second trial.
ret'ri-bu'tion (rĕt'rĭ-bū'shŭn), *n.* That which is given in compensation; esp., condign punishment. — **Syn.** Recompense, retaliation.
re-trib'u-tive (rē-trĭb'ū-tĭv), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to, or involving, retribution or repayment.
re-trib'u-to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* [4] Retributive.
re-triev'a-ble (rē-trēv'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being retrieved.
re-triev'al (-ăl), *n.* Act of retrieving.
re-trieve' (-trēv'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** *Hunting.* To find and bring in (killed or wounded game). **2.** To recover; regain; as, to *retrieve* a treasure. **3.** To restore; revive; as, to *retrieve* one's character. **4.** To make good; repair; as, to *retrieve* a defeat. — *v. i. Hunting.* To retrieve game.
re-triev'er (-trēv'ẽr), *n.* One that retrieves; esp., one of a certain breed of dogs for retrieving.
re'tro-act' (rē'trō-ăkt'; rĕt'rō-), *v. i.* To act backward, in return, or in opposition; to act so as to affect something done in the past. — **re'tro-ac'tion** (-ăk'shŭn), *n.* — **re'tro-ac'tive** (-tĭv), *a.*
re'tro-cede' (rē'trō-sēd'; rĕt'rō-), *v. t.* [1] To cede or grant back.
ret'ro-cede (rĕt'rō-sēd; rē'trō-), *v. i.* [1] To go back; recede.
re'tro-ces'sion (rē'trō-sĕsh'ŭn; rĕt'rō-), *n.* Act of retroceding; recession.
re'tro-ces'sion, *n.* A ceding back.
ret'ro-grade (rĕt'rō-grād; rē'trō-), *a.* [4] **1.** Directed, moving, or tending backward, or contrary to the previous direction; — opposed to *progressive.* **2.** Declining from a better to a worse state. — *v. i.* [1] **1.** To go, move, or appear to move, in a retrograde direction; recede. **2.** To decline from better to worse; degenerate.
re'tro-gres'sion (rē'trō-grĕsh'ŭn; rĕt'rō-), *n.* Act or process of retrograding.
re'tro-gres'sive (-grĕs'ĭv), *a.* [4] Retrograding or tending to retrograde.
ret'ro-spect (rĕt'rō-spĕkt; rē'trō-), *n.* A looking back; contemplation or review of the past.
ret'ro-spec'tion (-spĕk'shŭn), *n.* Act or faculty of looking back on things past; a retrospect.
ret'ro-spec'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [4] Looking backward, esp. in thought; directed to the past. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].
‖**re-trous'sé'** (rē-trōō'sā'), *a.* [F.] Turned up; — said chiefly of the nose.
re-turn' (rē-tûrn'), *v. i.* **1.** To go or come back again to a place or condition. **2.** To go back or revert in thought, narration, or argument. **3.** To come back, as in possession; revert, as an estate. **4.** To reply; respond. — *v. t.* **1.** To bring, carry, send, or turn, back; restore; as, to *return* a loan. **2.** To produce in return; yield; as, the province *returned* a large revenue. **3.** To report, or bring back and make known. **4.** To render, as an account, to a superior; report officially; as, to *return* a list of voters. **5.** To make return of, as a writ. **6.** To send in reply; say in response; as, to *return* thanks. **7.** To repay; respond to similarly; as, to *return* a visit. — *n.* **1.** A returning, or coming back, to or from a place or condition; as, the *return* of a traveler. **2.** The profit on, or advantage from, labor, a loan, etc.; — in *pl.*, proceeds; results. **3.** An account; formal report; as, election *returns.* **4.** Act of returning something. **5.** That which returns or is returned; as, *return* for labor.
re-turn'a-ble (-tûr'nă-b'l), *a.* **1.** Required to be returned; as, a writ *returnable* on a certain day. **2.** Capable of, or admitting of, being returned.
Reu'ben (rōō'bĕn), *n.* In the Bible, Jacob's eldest son, or the tribe named after him.
re-un'ion (rē-ūn'yŭn), *n.* **1.** Reuniting; state of being reunited. **2.** An assembling of persons who have been separated; as, a family *reunion.*
re'u-nite' (rē'ū-nīt'), *v. t. & i.* [1] To unite again.
re-vamp' (rē-vămp'), *v. t.* To patch up again.
re-veal' (rē-vēl'), *v. t.* **1.** To make known; unveil; disclose. **2.** To communicate by supernatural instruction or agency. — **re-veal'er**, *n.* [8].
Syn. REVEAL, DISCLOSE, DIVULGE. To *reveal* is to exhibit or make known what was previously concealed; as, words may half *reveal* the soul. To *disclose* is to expose to view what has been concealed from sight, or (esp.) to reveal what has been kept secret; to *divulge* is to communicate or make public (esp. a secret or other private matter); as, to *disclose* a plot; to *divulge* a secret.
re-veil'le (rē-vāl'yē; *in U. S. service* rĕv'ĕ-lē' *or* rĕv'ĕ-lē'), *n.* A signal, by bugle or drum, at about sunrise, summoning soldiers or sailors to duty.
rev'el (rĕv'ĕl), *v. i.* [7] **1.** To take part in a revel or revels. **2.** To take great or intense delight or satisfaction (in); as, to *revel* in music. — *n.* Riotous or noisy festivity or merrymaking; carousal.
rev'e-la'tion (-ĕ-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of revealing; disclosure; also, that which is revealed. **2.** [*cap.*] The last book of the Bible; the Apocalypse.
rev'el-er (rĕv'ĕl-ẽr), *n.* [7] One who revels.
rev'el-ry (rĕv'ĕl-rĭ), *n.* Boisterous merrymaking.
re-venge' (rē-vĕnj'), *v. t.* [1] To inflict harm or injury in return for; avenge. — **Syn.** See AVENGE. — *n.* **1.** Act of revenging; vengeance. **2.** An opportunity of getting satisfaction.
Syn. REVENGE, VENGEANCE. *Revenge* is repayment of some (esp. personal) wrong or injury, and usually implies resentment, spite, or malice; *vengeance* is sometimes used of passionate revenge, but oftener implies stern or righteous indignation.
re-venge'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* [4] Full of, or prone to,

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revenge; vindictive; vengeful. — **re-venge'ful-ness**, *n.* [8].
re-veng'er, *n.* One who revenges.
rev'e-nue (rĕv'ē-nū), *n.* **1.** Return from an investment; income. **2.** The yield of taxes, rents, etc., which a state, city, etc., collects for public use.
re-ver'ber-ant (rē-vûr'bĕr-ănt), *a.* [4] Reverberating; resonant.
re-ver'ber-ate (-āt), *v. t.* [1] To drive back; repel; echo, as sound; reflect, as light. — *v. i.* **1.** To rebound; recoil. **2.** To resound; echo.
re-ver'ber-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of reverberating; reflection; echo.
re-ver'ber-a-tive (-vûr'bĕr-ā-tĭv), *a.* [4] Of the nature of reverberation; tending to reverberate.
re-ver'ber-a-to-ry (-ā-tō-rĭ), *a.* [4] Acting by reverberation; forced back or diverted, as flame; designating a furnace, kiln, etc., with such flame.
re-vere' (rē-vēr'), *v. t.* To regard with reverence.
rev'er-ence (rĕv'ĕr-ĕns), *n.* **1.** Profound respect mingled with fear and affection; veneration. **2.** A token of respect or veneration; an obeisance. **3.** One entitled to be revered; — a designation used of or to clergymen, with *his* or (*Obsoles.*) *your*.
rev'er-ence (rĕv'ĕr-ĕns), *v. t.* [1] To salute with a reverence; regard or treat with reverence.
rev'er-end (-ĕnd), *a.* [4] **1.** Worthy of reverence; revered; — a title of respect given to ecclesiastics. **2.** Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the clergy.
rev'er-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [4] Disposed to revere; reverential; deeply respectful. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].
rev'er-en'tial (-ĕn'shăl), *a.* [4] Proceeding from or expressing reverence; reverent. — **-ly**, *adv.*
rev'er-ie (rĕv'ĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-eries** (-ĭz). Deep or abstracted musing; daydream; state of being lost in thought. — **Syn.** See **dream**.
re-ver'sal (rē-vûr'săl), *n.* A reversing; overthrow.
re-verse' (-vûrs'), *a.* Turned back; opposite; as, the *reverse* order. — *n.* **1.** A direct opposite or contrary. **2.** The back; — opposed to *obverse*. **3.** Misfortune; a check; defeat. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To turn upside down; as, to *reverse* arms. **2.** To revoke; annul; as, to *reverse* a sentence, or judgment. **3.** To turn completely about in position or direction; transpose. **4.** To cause to go or move oppositely; as, to *reverse* an engine.
Syn. Overturn, overthrow, upset, invert, subvert; repeal, undo. — **Reverse, invert** agree in the idea of change to the contrary or opposite. **Reverse** denotes merely alteration to the opposite, as of position, direction, order, etc. **Invert** denotes primarily a turning upside down; as, an *inverted* tumbler, order. In its secondary senses it approaches *reverse*, but is narrower.
— *v. i.* To turn or move oppositely, as in waltzing. — **re-verse'ly**, *adv.* [8].
re-vers'i-ble (-sĭ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being reversed or reversing. **2.** Finished on both sides.
re-ver'sion (-vûr'shŭn), *n.* **1.** *Law.* The returning of an estate to the grantor or his heirs, by operation of law after termination of the grant. **2.** Right of succession or future possession or enjoyment. **3.** A return toward an ancestral type.
re-ver'sion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a reversion.
re-vert' (-vûrt'), *v. i.* To return; go back; recur.
rev'er-y. Var. of **reverie**.
re-vet'ment (rē-vĕt'mĕnt), *n.* A facing of stone, concrete, or the like, to sustain an embankment; also, a retaining wall.
re-view' (rē-vū'), *v. t.* **1.** To view, examine, or study again. **2.** To examine critically or deliberately; as, to *review* troops; *review* a book. **3.** To look back on; as, to *review* the events of a day. — *v. i.* To write reviews; be a reviewer. — *n.* **1.** Judicial reëxamination, as of the proceedings of a lower court. **2.** An inspection, as of troops, by a higher officer; general survey. **3.** A lesson studied or recited a second time. **4.** A criticism. — **re-view'er** (-ĕr), *n.* [8].
re-vile' (-vīl'), *v. t.* [1] To abuse opprobriously; rail at. — **Syn.** See **vilify**. — *v. i.* To use opprobrious language; rail. — **re-vil'er** (-vīl'ĕr), *n.* [8].
re-vis'al (rē-vīz'ăl), *n.* Act of revising; revision.
re-vise' (-vīz'), *v. t.* [1] To look over or reëxamine for correction. — *n.* Review; revision. — **re-vis'er** (rē-vīz'ĕr), **re-vi'sor** (-vī'zĕr), *n.* [8].
re-vi'sion (-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** A revising. **2.** A revised form or version. — **Syn.** Revisal, revise.
re-viv'al (rē-vīv'ăl), *n.* **1.** Act of reviving; state of being revived; restoration. **2.** A religious awakening; renewal of interest in religion; also, a meeting or series of meetings for rousing interest in religion.
re-viv'al-ist, *n.* Promoter of religious revivals.
re-vive' (-vīv'), *v. i.* [1] To return to consciousness or life; recover life, vigor, or strength. — *v. t.* **1.** To restore to consciousness or life; reanimate. **2.** To invigorate again; as, wine *revived* his courage. **3.** To recover from neglect or disuse; restore; as, to *revive* a play. **4.** To renew in the mind; reawaken; refresh; as, his visit *revived* old friendships. — **re-viv'er**, *n.* [8].
re-viv'i-fi-ca'tion (rē-vĭv'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Renewal or restoration of life; revival.
re-viv'i-fy (rē-vĭv'ĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.* [2] To revive.
rev'o-ca-ble (rĕv'ō-kā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being revoked.
rev'o-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of revoking; repeal; withdrawal.
re-voke' (rē-vōk'), *v. t.* [1] To annul by recalling; repeal; rescind. — **Syn.** Recall, countermand. — *v. i.* *Card Playing.* To fail to follow suit when able, in violation of the rules. — *n.* *Card Playing.* Act of revoking.
re-volt' (rē-vōlt'; -vŏlt'), *n.* Act of revolting; esp., rebellion; insurrection. — **Syn.** See **rebellion**. — *v. t.* To affect with disgust or loathing; nauseate. — *v. i.* **1.** To renounce allegiance; rebel. **2.** To be disgusted, or grosely offended; — with *at* or *against*; as, his mind *revolted* at treason. **3.** To turn or shrink with disgust or loathing; as, his nature *revolted* from such a deed. — **re-volt'er** (-vōl'tĕr; -vŏl'tĕr), *n.* [8].
re-volt'ing, *p. a.* Repulsive; disgusting.
rev'o-lu'tion (rĕv'ō-lū'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Rotation. **2.** Of a heavenly body, act of going round in an orbit, or elliptic course; also, apparent movement around the earth. **3.** Completion of a course, as of years; circuit. **4.** Change; alteration; radical change; as, a *revolution* in thought. **5.** A fundamental change in political organization; overthrow or renunciation of one government, and substitution of another, by the governed. — **Syn.** See **rebellion**.
rev'o-lu'tion-a-ry (-ā-rĭ), *a.* [4] Of, pertaining to, characterized by, or of the nature of, revolution, esp. in government. — *n.* A revolutionist.
rev'o-lu'tion-ist, *n.* One engaged in a revolution.
rev'o-lu'tion-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [1] To change fundamentally; subject to a revolution.
re-volve' (rē-vŏlv'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To turn over in the mind; cogitate. **2.** To cause to move or turn around, as in an orbit or on an axis; rotate. — *v. i.* **1.** To move around or turn, as in an orbit or about an axis; rotate. **2.** To pass in cycles; recur; as, the centuries *revolve*. — **re-volv'a-ble**, *a.* [8].
Syn. **Revolve, rotate.** To **rotate** is to turn on or as on an axis; revolve is sometimes exactly synonymous with *rotate*, but oftener denotes movement as in an orbit; as, the earth *rotates* on its axis and *revolves* about the sun.

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re-velv'er (rē-vĕl'vẽr), *n.* One that revolves; specifically, a repeating pistol having a revolvable cylinder with several cartridge chambers which are successively brought into line with the barrel and fired by a single hammer.

re-vul'sion (rē-vŭl'shŭn), *n.* A sudden or strong reaction, reversion, or change.

re-vul'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [4] Causing, or tending to, revulsion.

re-ward' (-wôrd'), *v. t.* **1.** To give as a reward; as, "They *rewarded* me evil for good" (*Ps.* xxxv. 12). **2.** To make a return, or give a reward, to (a person) or for (a service, etc.); requite; recompense. — *n.* **1.** That which is given in return for good or evil done or received; recompense. **2.** Remuneration for services; as, to offer a *reward*. — **Syn.** Pay, retribution, punishment. — **-er,** *n.* [8].

re-word' (rē-wûrd'), *v. t.* To restate in other words.

Rey'nard (rā'närd; rĕn'ärd). Proper name of the fox in tales, poetry, etc.; hence [*l. c.*], a fox.

rhap-sod'ic (răp-sŏd'ĭk), **rhap-sod'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] Characteristic of, or of the nature of, a rhapsody; ecstatic; exaggeratedly enthusiastic.

rhap'so-dist (răp'sō-dĭst), *n.* **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* One who recited a rhapsody; esp., a professional reciter of epic poems. **2.** One who rhapsodizes.

rhap'so-dize (-dīz), *v. t.* [1] To recite as a rhapsody. — *v. i.* To utter rhapsodies.

rhap'so-dy (-dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). **1.** A portion of an epic adapted for recitation at one time. **2.** An utterance or writing marked by emotionalism and lack of connection and soundness. **3.** *Music.* An irregular instrumental composition.

Rhe'a (rē'ȧ), *n.* *Gr. Myth.* Daughter of Uranus and Gæa, wife of Cronus, and mother of Zeus, Poseidon, Hera, Demeter, etc., — hence called "Mother of the Gods."

Rhein'gold' (rīn'gōld'; *G.* -gôlt'), *n.* Also, Anglicized, **Rhine'gold'.** In Wagner's "Der Ring des Nibelungen" (The Ring of the Nibelung), a piece of consecrated gold stolen from the Rhine and made into a ring by Alberich. When stolen from him, he lays a curse on it, which brings disaster to its possessors.

Rhen'ish (rĕn'ĭsh), *a.* Of or pert. to the river Rhine or the region near it. — *n.* Rhine wine.

rhe'o-stat (rē'ō-stăt), *n.* *Elec.* Any contrivance for regulating a current by means of (usually) variable resistances.

rhet'o-ric (rĕt'ō-rĭk), *n.* **1.** The art of expressive speech or of discourse, esp. the art of literary composition. **2.** Artificial elegance of language. **3.** A treatise on rhetoric.

rhe-tor'i-cal (rē-tŏr'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] Of, pert. to, or exhibiting, rhetoric; oratorical. — **-ly,** *adv.* [8].

rhet'o-ri'cian (rĕt'ō-rĭsh'ăn), *n.* **1.** One versed in rhetoric. **2.** An eloquent writer or speaker.

rheum (rōōm), *n.* A watery discharge, esp. from the eyes or nose; hence, a cold; catarrh. *Archaic.*

rheu-mat'ic (rōō-măt'ĭk), *a.* [4] Of, pertaining to, affected with, or causing, rheumatism.

rheu'ma-tism (rōō'mȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* A painful constitutional disease. It attacks joints, muscles, etc.

rhine'stone' (rīn'stōn'), *n.* A colorless brilliant stone made of paste, — used in cheap jewelry.

rhi-noc'er-os (rī-nŏs'ẽr-ŏs), *n.* Any of certain large, herbivorous, thick-skinned mammals with a heavy, upright horn (in some species, two horns) on the snout. See HOOFED ANIMALS, *Illust.*

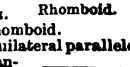
rhi'zome (rī'zōm), *n.* *Bot.* Any underground rootlike stem sending leafy shoots from the upper surface and roots from the lower side; a rootstock.

rho'do-den'dron (rō'dō-dĕn'drŏn), *n.* Any of a genus of evergreen shrubs, bearing handsome white, pink, crimson or rose-purple flowers.

rhomb (rŏmb; rōm), *n.* *Geom.* = RHOMBUS.

rhom'bic (rŏm'bĭk), *a.* Rhomb-shaped.

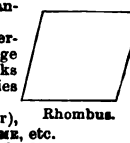
rhom'boid (rŏm'boid), *n.* A parallelogram with oblique angles and the adjacent sides unequal. — *a.* Shaped like a rhombus or a rhomboid.



Rhomboid.

rhom-boi'dal (rŏm-boi'dăl), *a.* Shaped more or less like a rhomboid.

rhom'bus (rŏm'bŭs), *n.* An equilateral parallelogram, usually one having its angles oblique.



Rhombus.

rhu'barb (rōō'bärb), *n.* Any of certain tall, coarse herbs with large leaves. The fleshy, acid leafstalks of the common garden species (*pieplant*) are used in cookery.

rhyme (rīm), *n.*, **rhym'er** (rīm'ẽr), **rhyme'ster** (rīm'stẽr). See RIME, etc.

rhythm (rĭth'm; rĭth'm), *n.* **1.** Movement, in language or music, marked by some regular recurrence, as of quantity, accent, etc. **2.** Regularity of recurrence; as, the *rhythm* of one's breathing.

rhyth'mic (rĭth'mĭk; rĭth'-), *a.* [4] Rhythmical.

rhyth'mi-cal (-mĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] Pert. to, of the nature of, or marked by, rhythm. — **-ly,** *adv.* [8].

Ri-al'to (rē-äl'tō; rĭ-ăl'tō), *n.* **1.** A famous marble bridge in Venice. **2.** [*l. c.*] An exchange; market.

rib (rĭb), *n.* One of the series of paired, curved, bony or partly cartilaginous rods which stiffen the body walls of most vertebrates. In man, there are twelve pairs. Those not joined to the sternum are the **false ribs.** They are the last five pairs, the last two pairs being called also **floating ribs.** **2.** Something likened to a rib; as: **a** One of the primary veins of a leaf. **b** A strengthening or shaping timber, bar, rod, etc. **c** A prominent ridge in cloth. — *v. t.*; RIBBED (rĭbd); RIB'BING. To furnish, strengthen, or mark with ribs or ridges.

rib'ald (rĭb'ăld), *a.* [4] Low or scurrilous.

rib'ald-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Ribald acts or words.

rib'bon (rĭb'ŭn), *n.* **1.** A fillet or narrow woven fabric, commonly of silk or velvet, for trimming, etc. **2.** A strip or shred; as, sails torn to *ribbons.* — *v. t.* To adorn with ribbons; — chiefly in p. p.

rice (rīs), *n.* A cereal grass cultivated in warm climates; also, its grain. See GRASSES, *Illust.*

rice'bird' (-bûrd'), *n.* The bobolink. *Southern U. S.*

rice paper. A thin paper made from rice straw.

rich (rĭch), *a.* [3] **1.** Abounding in material possessions; wealthy; — opp. to *poor.* **2.** Abundant; copious; bountiful; as, a *rich* harvest. **3.** Productive or fertile; fruitful; as, *rich* soil. **4.** Sumptuous; costly; as, *rich* attire. **5.** Abounding in superior or pleasing qualities; — esp. of food or drink which is highly seasoned, abounds in fat, etc. **6. a** Of colors, not faint or delicate; vivid. **b** Full and mellow in tone; as, a *rich* voice. — **rich'ly,** *adv.* [8] — **rich'ness,** *n.* [8].

Syn. RICH, WEALTHY, AFFLUENT, OPULENT. One is rich who has abundant possessions; wealthy heightens the idea of prosperity; affluent and opulent suggest profusion or great abundance.

rich'es (rĭch'ĕz), *n. pl.*; originally a *sing.* Wealth.

rick (rĭk), *n.* A large stack, as of straw or hay, in the open air.

rick'ets (-ĕts), *n. pl.* A children's disease marked by defective nutrition and changes in the bones.

rick'et-y (-ĕt-ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Affected with rickets. **2.** Feeble in the joints; shaky; weak.

ric'o-chet' (rĭk'ō-shā'; -shĕt'), *n.* A glancing rebound or skipping, as of a projectile along the ground or water. — *v. i.* [7] To skip with a glancing rebound or rebounds, as a projectile.

rid, *v. t.*; RID or RID'DED; RID'DING. To free; clear; disencumber; — with *of.* — **to be,** *or* **get, rid of, to be** or become free from; as, *to get rid of* a nuisance.

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rid'dance (rĭd'ăns), *n.* **1.** Act of ridding or freeing; removal; as, to make a *riddance* of something. **2.** The being or getting rid of something; also, that of which one gets rid; as, a good *riddance* to bad rubbish.

rid'den (-'n), *p. p.* of RIDE.

rid'dle (-'l), *n.* A coarse sieve. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To sift with a riddle. **2.** To pierce with holes; to render sievelike; as, to *riddle* a ship with shot.

rid'dle, *n.* A puzzling question; enigma. — **Syn.** See ENIGMA. — *v. t.* [1] To explain; unriddle. — *v. i.* To speak ambiguously or enigmatically.

ride (rīd), *v. i.; pret.* RODE (rōd), *Archaic* RID (rĭd); *p. p.* RID'DEN (rĭd'n), *Archaic* RID; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RID'ING (rīd'ĭng). **1.** To be carried on or as on the back of an animal, esp. a horse. **2.** To be borne in or on a vehicle. **3.** To float; of a vessel, to float at anchor or when moored. **4.** To be borne along; as, he *rode* on a wave of popularity. **5.** To support and carry one; as, the carriage *rides* easy.

Syn. RIDE, DRIVE. One drives in a private or hired carriage; one rides on horseback, in a public vehicle, or in a conveyance not drawn by an animal. — *v. t.* **1.** To sit on and control so as to be carried; as, to *ride* a horse. **2.** To control or manage, esp. autocratically; as, to be *ridden* by creditors. **3.** To make, perform, do, or traverse, by riding; as, to *ride* a race or one's rounds. **4.** To cause to ride; as, they *rode* their hero on their shoulders. — **to ride down,** to overtake by pursuing on horseback; also, to overthrow or trample in riding; as, *to ride down* an enemy. — *n.* Act or fact of riding.

rid'er (rīd'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that rides. **2.** A clause annexed to a legislative bill. — **rid'er-less,** *a.* [8].

ridge (rĭj), *n.* **1.** The back, or top of the back, of an animal. **2.** A range, or the upper part of a range, of hills or mountains. **3.** A raised line or strip, as of ground, or as on metal, cloth, etc. **4.** The intersection of two surfaces forming a salient angle; esp., the angle between opposite slopes of a roof. — *v. t. & i.* [1] To form into, or extend in, a ridge or ridges; furnish or mark with ridges.

ridge'pole' (-pōl'), *n.* The highest horizontal timber in a roof, receiving the rafters. See ROOF.

ridg'y (-ĭ), *a.* [3] Having a ridge or ridges.

rid'i-cule (rĭd'ĭ-kūl), *n.* Remarks designed to excite laughter with a degree of contempt for the subject of the remarks. — **Syn.** Derision, mockery, irony, satire, sarcasm, jeer. — *v. t.* [1] To treat with ridicule; laugh at disparagingly.

Syn. RIDICULE, DERIDE, TAUNT, MOCK. **Ridicule** may or may not involve unkindness or malice; **deride** implies a bitter or contemptuous spirit; **mock** suggests open and scornful derision. To **taunt** is to mock with keen reproach.

ri-dic'u-lous (rĭ-dĭk'ū-lŭs), *a.* [4] Fitted to excite ridicule; unworthy of serious consideration. — **Syn.** See LAUGHABLE. — **-ly,** *adv.* [8] — **-ness,** *n.* [8].

rid'ing (rīd'ĭng), *n.* [8] One of the three administrative jurisdictions of Yorkshire, Eng.

rife (rīf), *a.* [3] **1.** Prevalent; existing generally; current; as, the opinion was *rife.* **2.** Abounding; replete; — usually with *with;* as, the air is *rife* with rumors. — **Syn.** See PREVAILING.

riff'raff' (rĭf'răf'), *n.* **1.** Rubbish. **2.** The rabble.

ri'fle (rī'f'l), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To seize and bear away by force; as, they *rifled* him of his goods. **2.** To rob; pillage; strip; as, to *rifle* a church.

ri'fle, *v. t.* [1] To groove (a gun barrel) internally with spiral channels to insure greater accuracy of fire. — *n.* A firearm having the barrel rifled, esp. such a firearm fired from the shoulder.

ri'fle-man (rī'f'l-măn), *n.; pl.* **-MEN** (-mĕn). A soldier armed with, or one skilled in using, a rifle.

rifle pit. *Mil.* A short trench with a parapet of earth in front, to shelter riflemen.

ri'fler (rī'flẽr), *n.* One who rifles; a robber.

rift (rĭft), *n.* An opening made by riving; cleft; fissure. — *v. t. & i.* To cleave; rive; split.

rig (rĭg), *v. t.;* **RIGGED** (rĭgd); **RIG'GING** (rĭg'ĭng). **1.** To fit the rigging of (a vessel) to the masts, spars, etc.; fit shrouds, stays, etc., to (a mast, spar, etc.). **2.** To fit up; equip. **3.** To dress; clothe, esp. in an odd manner. — *n.* **1.** The distinctive shape, number, and arrangement of sails and masts of a type of vessel. **2.** Dress; esp., odd or fanciful clothing. *Colloq.* **3.** Anything rigged up; outfit.

rig'ger (rĭg'ẽr), *n.* One who rigs; esp., one whose occupation is fitting the rigging of ships.

rig'ging (-ĭng), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* Ropes, etc., that support or adjust spars and sails. **2.** Tackle gear.

right (rīt), *a.* **1.** Straight; not crooked; as, a *right* line. **2.** Upright; erect from a base; not oblique; as, a *right* cone. **3.** Conformed to justice; just; upright; — now rarely used of persons. **4.** Fit; suitable; proper; as, the *right* man for a place. **5.** Correct; true; as, the *right* solution of a problem. **6.** Well; in good condition; as, he does not look *right.* **7.** Designed to be placed or worn outward; as, the *right* side of a rug. **8.** Designating, or pertaining to, that side of the body usually stronger than the other side; — opposed to *left.* — **Syn.** Lawful, rightful, true, correct, just, equitable. — **right angle,** the angle bounded by two lines perpendicular to each other. See ANGLE, *Illust.* — **r. triangle,** a triangle one of whose angles is a right angle. — **r. whale,** a whalebone whale.

right, *adv.* **1.** In a right line; directly; as, he stood *right* before me. **2.** According to right; righteously; as, to do *right.* **3.** In a suitable or desired manner; as, nothing seemed to go *right.* **4.** Truly; correctly; as, to tell a story *right.* **5.** Exactly; precisely; as, *right* here and now. *Chiefly Colloq.* **6.** Very; as, *right* reverend. — **right along,** without cessation; as, to work *right along. Colloq., U. S.* — **r. away** *or* **r. off,** at once; as, the train starts *right away. Colloq., U. S.*

right, *n.* **1.** That which is right or correct; esp., obedience to duty or authority; — opposed to *wrong.* **2.** That, as a power or privilege, to which one has a just or lawful claim; as, a legal *right.* **3.** The side or part on or toward the right side (see RIGHT, *a.*, 8). — **by right, by rights,** *or* **by good rights,** rightly; properly; as, *by rights* it should be sold. — **by right** of, by reason of; because of; as, *by right of* conquest. — **in one's own r.,** by title vested in one's self; as, she has a fortune *in her own right.* — **in the r.,** right; correct; as, they were *in the right.* — **r. of way,** a right of passage over another's ground. — **to rights,** in order; as, to set matters *to rights. Colloq.*

right, *v. t.* **1.** To bring or restore to the proper position or state; as, to *right* a capsized boat. **2.** To do justice to; relieve from wrong. — *v. i.* To recover the proper or natural condition or position; become upright.

right'-an'gled (-ăn'g'ld), *a.* Containing a right angle or right angles. See ANGLE, *Illust.*

right'eous (rī'chŭs), *a.* [4] Doing, or according with, that which is right; just; upright; equitable; esp., free from guilt or sin. — **Syn.** Godly, holy, virtuous. — **right'eous-ly,** *adv.* [8].

right'eous-ness, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being righteous; as, the *righteousness* of Job. **2.** The quality of being rightful or just; as, the *righteousness* of one's claim. — **Syn.** Uprightness, godliness, equity, justice, integrity, honesty.

right'er (rīt'ẽr), *n.* One who sets right.

right'ful (-fōōl), *a.* [4] **1.** Consonant to justice; just; as, a *rightful* cause. **2.** Having a right or just claim according to law; as, the *rightful* heir. **3.** Belonging or possessed by right; as, a *rightful* inheritance. — **Syn.** Lawful, true, equitable, proper. — **-ly,** *adv.* [8] — **-ness,** *n.* [8].

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right'-hand', *a.* **1.** Being on the right hand. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or done with, the right hand. **3.** Chiefly relied on; as, one's *right-hand* man.

right'-hand'ed, *a.* **1.** Using the right hand more easily than the left. **2.** Rotating in the same direction as the hands of a watch seen from in front.

right'ly, *adv.* **1.** According to justice; uprightly; as, a duty *rightly* performed. **2.** Properly; fitly; as, *rightly* named. **3.** Correctly; exactly; as, I cannot *rightly* tell.

right'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being right.

rig'id (rĭj'ĭd), *a.* [4] **1.** Firm; stiff; inflexible; as, a *rigid* bar. **2.** Not lax or indulgent; strict; as, *rigid* observances. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
Syn. Inflexible, unyielding, exact, rigorous, severe, austere, stern, harsh. — **Rigid** emphasizes esp. the idea of inflexibility; **rigorous**, that of stringent severity or scrupulous exactness; as, *rigid* adherence to truth; a *rigorous* punishment.

ri-gid'i-ty (rĭ-jĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being rigid.

rig'ma-role (rĭg'mȧ-rōl), *n.* A succession of confused or foolish statements; rambling discourse.

rig'or (rĭg'ẽr), *n.* [5] **1.** (*pron.* rī'gôr, rĭg'ôr). *Med.* A convulsive shuddering or tremor, as in the chill preceding a fever. **2.** Quality of being unyielding or inflexible; strictness; severity; harshness. — **Syn.** Inflexibility, austerity, sternness, exactness.

rig'or-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Characterized by rigor; exact; strict; as, *rigorous* honesty. **2.** Harsh; severe; as, *rigorous* treatment, weather, etc. — **Syn.** See RIGID. — **-ly**, *adv.* [1] — **-ness**, *n.* [1].

rill (rĭl), *n.* Colloq. & dial. var. of ROIL. — **rill'y**, *a.*

rill (rĭl), *n.* A very small brook; streamlet.

rim (rĭm), *n.* A border or margin, usually of something curving. — **Syn.** See BORDER. — *v. t.;* RIMMED (rĭmd); RIM'MING. To furnish with a rim.

rime (rīm), *n.* White frost; hoarfrost.

rime (rīm), *n.* **1.** A composition in verse having correspondence of terminal sounds. Hence, rhyming verse. **2.** **a** The correspondence of terminal sounds in two or more words or verses. **b** One of two or more words thus corresponding in sound. — *v. i.* [1] **1** To make rimes, or verses. **2.** To accord in rime; end in rime. — *v. t.* **a** To put into rime. **b** To compose (rimed verse). **c** To make (words) rime; use as rime.

rim'er (rīm'ẽr), *n.* One who makes rimes, or verses; esp., an inferior poet.

rime'ster (rīm'stẽr), *n.* A mere rimer.

rim'y (rīm'ĭ), *a.* [3] Covered with rime, or hoarfrost; frosty.

rind (rīnd), *n.* An external coat, as skin or bark.

rin'der-pest (rĭn'dẽr-pĕst), *n.* A contagious disease of neat cattle, less often of sheep and goats.

ring (rĭng), *v. t.; pret.* RANG (răng) or RUNG (rŭng); *p. p.* RUNG; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RING'ING. **1.** To cause to sound, esp. by striking, as a metallic body. **2.** To make (a sound), as by ringing a bell. **3.** To announce, proclaim, etc., by or as by ringing; as, to *ring* in the year. — *v. i.* **1.** To sound, as a bell or sonorous body. **2.** To sound sonorously or vibrantly; as, his voice *rang* with indignation. **3.** To resound; also, to have the sensation of being filled with ringing; as, my ears *ring*. **4.** To ring a bell, as a summons; as, to *ring* for a servant. **5.** To be filled with report or talk; as, the town *rings* with his praises. — *n.* A sound made by or as by a vibrating metal.

ring (rĭng), *n.* **1.** A circle, or a circular line; a circular band or hoop; a band, esp. of precious metal, to be worn, usually on the finger. **2.** A race course, usually circular; hence, an arena or area for competition or display. **3.** A combination of persons for a selfish, often corrupt, purpose, as to control the market. — *v. t.* **1.** To surround with a ring; encircle; as, a fortress *ringed* about with cannon. **2.** To provide with a ring or rings.

ring'dove' (-dŭv'), *n.* A European pigeon having a whitish patch on each side of the neck.

ring'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that rings.

ring'lead'er (-lēd'ẽr), *n.* A leader in some improper enterprise, as riot, mutiny, conspiracy, etc.

ring'let (rĭng'lĕt), *n.* **1.** A small ring. **2.** A curl of hair, esp. a long one.

ring'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* A contagious skin affection causing a ring-shaped eruption.

rink (rĭnk), *n.* An inclosed sheet of ice for skating; hence, a covered inclosure for roller skating.

rinse (rĭns), *v. t.* [1] To wash lightly; cleanse with water after washing. — *n.* Act or process of rinsing. — **rins'er**, *n.* [8].

rins'ing, *n.* Water that has been used to rinse a vessel; last dregs.

ri'ot (rī'ŭt), *n.* **1.** Disorderly behavior; uproar; tumult. **2.** Profligate living; revelry. **3.** A tumultuous disturbance of the public peace by an unlawful assembly of three or more persons. — *v. i.* To engage in a riot; act riotously. — **ri'ot-er**, *n.*

ri'ot-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [4] Involving, or engaging in, riot; as: **a** Wanton; profligate. **b** Seditious; tumultuous. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

rip (rĭp), *v. t.;* RIPPED (rĭpt); RIP'PING. **1.** To divide or separate by cutting or tearing; tear off or out by violence. **2.** To saw (wood) lengthwise of the grain. — **Syn.** See TEAR. — *v. i.* To become torn apart. — *n.* A rent made by ripping; a tear.

ri-pa'ri-an (rĭ-pā'rĭ-ăn; rī-), *a.* Of, pert. to, or living on, the bank of a river, or other body of water.

ripe (rīp), *a.* [3] **1.** Ready for reaping or gathering; mature. **2.** Like ripened fruit in ruddiness and plumpness; as, *ripe* lips. **3.** Advanced to the state best for use; mellow; as, *ripe* cheese. **4.** Mature; perfected; as, a *ripe* scholar. **5.** Ready for action; prepared; as, the plot was *ripe*. — **Syn.** See MATURE. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

rip'en (rīp'n), *v. i. & t.* **1.** To grow or make ripe; mature. **2.** To come to perfection.

rip'per (rĭp'ẽr), *n.* One that rips; a ripping tool.

rip'ple (-'l), *v. i. & t.* **1.** To become or make fretted or dimpled on the surface, as of water running over rough shallows; to undulate, as a field of grain. **2.** To make a sound as of water running gently over rough shallows; as, *rippling* laughter. — *n.* **1.** The dimpling of the surface of ruffled water; a wavelet; undulation. **2.** A sound such as is made by rippling water; as, a *ripple* of applause.

rip'ply (-lĭ), *a.* [3] Marked by ripples.

rip'rap' (-răp'), *n.* A foundation of stones thrown together, as in deep water; also, stones so used.

rip'saw' (-sô'), *n.* A saw used for cutting wood in the direction of the grain. See TOOLS, *Illust.*

rise (rīz), *v. i.; pret.* ROSE (rōz); *p. p.* RIS'EN (rĭz'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RIS'ING (rīz'ĭng). **1.** To move from a lower position to a higher; ascend. **2.** To seem to rise; as: **a** To emerge above the horizon, as the sun. **b** To emerge into sight; appear; as, an eruption *rises* on the skin. **c** To have a beginning; originate; as, rivers *rise* in lakes or springs. **3.** To increase in size, force, interest, value, etc.; as, his anger *rose*. **4.** **a** To become hostile; rebel; as, to *rise* in arms. **b** To attain to a better position; be promoted; as, to *rise* from the ranks. **c** To come to mind; be suggested; as, the question *rises*. **5.** To ascend from the grave. **Syn.** RISE, ARISE. **Rise** is the general term, and applies to movement of any sort from a lower to a higher position; except in poetry, and in the sense of getting up, as from a sitting or lying posture,

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rise, in its lit. senses, has practically displaced *arise*; as, a balloon *rises*; one *arises* (or *rises*) from a chair. Figuratively, *arise* applies especially to that which springs up or appears.

rise (rīz; ris), *n.* **1.** Act of rising; state of being risen; ascent; as, the *rise* of a balloon. **2.** Distance through which anything rises; as, the *rise* of a river, hill, etc. **3.** A piece of land higher than its surroundings. **4.** Spring; source; origin, as of a river. **5.** Increase; advance, as of price, value, etc. **6.** Increase of sound, as of a voice.

ris'en (rĭz'n), *p. p. & p. a.* of RISE.

ris'er (rīz'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who rises, esp. from bed; — chiefly in *early riser*, etc. **2.** *Arch.* The upright piece of a step, from tread to tread.

ris'i-bil'i-ty (rĭz/ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** The quality of being risible. **2.** *pl.* A person's sensibilities to what seems ridiculous; tendency to laugh; as, the sight affected his *risibilities*.

ris'i-ble (rĭz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] **1.** Having the faculty of laughing; as, man is a *risible* creature. **2.** Laughable; ludicrous. **3.** Used in laughter; pertaining to laughter; as, *risible* muscles. — *n. pl.* Risibilities (sense 2).

risk (rĭsk), *n.* Hazard; peril; exposure to loss or injury. — **Syn.** See DANGER. — *v. t.* **1.** To expose to risk; hazard. **2.** To incur the risk or danger of; as, to *risk* a battle. — **risk'er**, *n.* [8].

risk'y (rĭs'kĭ), *a.* [3] Attended with risk.

rite (rīt), *n.* **1.** Act of performing divine or solemn service; a solemn observance. **2.** A prescribed form of service; liturgy. — **Syn.** See CEREMONY.

rit'u-al (rĭt'ū-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to rites or a ritual. — *n.* **1.** Established form of worship; religious ceremonial; as, the Jewish *ritual*. **2.** Hence, a code of ceremonies observed. **3.** A book containing ceremonial forms. — **rit'u-al-ly**, *adv.* [8].

rit'u-al-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* Adherence to a ritual. — **rit'u-al-ist** (-Ist), *n. & a.* — **-is'tic**, *a.* [4].

ri'val (rī'văl), *n.* One of two or more striving to reach or get that which one only can possess; competitor. — *a.* Having the same pretensions or claims; standing in competition. — *v. t.* [7] **1.** To stand or strive in competition with. **2.** To strive to equal or excel; emulate; — often implying success.

ri'val-ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A rivaling; state of being a rival. — **Syn.** See COMPETITION.

rive (rīv), *v. t.*; *pret.* RIVED (rīvd); *p. p.* RIVED or RIV'EN (rĭv''n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RIV'ING (rīv'ĭng). To rend asunder; split; cleave.

riv'en (rĭv''n), *pret. & p. p.* of RIVE.

riv'er (-ẽr), *n.* A natural stream of water larger than a brook or a creek.

riv'et (rĭv'ĕt), *n.* A headed pin or bolt of metal, used to unite two or more pieces by passing it through them and heading the plain end. — *v. t.* To fasten with a rivet; hence, to fasten firmly.

riv'u-let (rĭv'ū-lĕt), *n.* A small stream or brook.

roach (rōch), *n.* A cockroach.

roach (rōch), *n.* **1.** A European fish of the carp family. **2.** Any of various similar fishes.

road (rōd), *n.* A place, less inclosed than a *harbor*, where ships may ride at anchor; — often in *pl.*

road, *n.* An open way or public passage for vehicles, persons, and animals; highway. — **Syn.** See WAY.

road'bed' (rōd'bĕd'), *n.* **1.** In railroads, the bed on which the superstructure (ties, rails, etc.) rests. **2.** In common roads, the whole material laid in place and ready for travel.

road'stead (-stĕd), *n.* = 1st ROAD.

road'ster (rōd'stẽr), *n.* **1.** A horse used for pleasure or for light work on ordinary roads. **2.** A fairly powerful automobile for use on common roads, usually seating two passengers.

read'way' (-wā'), *n.* A road, esp. the traveled part.

roam (rōm), *v. i.* To go from place to place with no certain aim; rove. — **Syn.** See RAMBLE. — *v. t.* To range or wander over. — **roam'er**, *n.* [8].

roan (rōn), *a.* Bay, chestnut, or red, with gray or white thickly interspersed; — of a horse. — *n.* **1.** The color of a roan horse; a roan horse. **2.** A kind of leather imitating ungrained morocco.

roar (rōr), *v. i. & t.* **1.** To bellow, or utter with a deep, loud cry, as does a lion or bull. **b** To cry loudly, as in distress or anger. **2.** To make a loud, confused sound, as winds, waves, etc. **3.** To laugh out loudly and continuously. — *n.* A loud, deep cry; loud, confused sound. — **-er**, *n.* [8].

roar'ing, *n.* A loud, deep, prolonged sound, as of certain beasts, of winds or waves, etc.

roast (rōst), *v. t.* Primarily, to cook by exposure before a fire; also, to cook (as meat) in a close oven. — *v. i.* To undergo the process of being roasted. — *n.* **1.** A piece of meat roasted or suitable for roasting. **2.** Act or process of roasting. — *a.* Roasted; as, *roast* beef. — **roast'er**, *n.* [8].

rob (rŏb), *v. t.*; ROBBED (rŏbd); ROB'BING. To take something away from by force; steal from. **2.** To deprive of, or withhold from, unjustly or injuriously; defraud. — *v. i.* To commit robbery.

rob'ber (rŏb'ẽr), *n.* One who robs. — **Syn.** Plunderer, pillager, brigand, bandit, freebooter, pirate.

rob'ber-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BERIES (-ĭz). Act or practice of robbing; specif., larceny of property from the person or presence of the possessor, effected by violence or terror. — **Syn.** Depredation, spoliation, plunder, pillage, larceny, piracy, brigandage.

robe (rōb), *n.* **1.** An outer garment of a flowing and elegant style; hence, a dress of rank, office, etc.; *pl.*, dress; costume. **2.** A skin of an animal used as a wrap, as in driving. *U.S.* — *v. t. & i.* [1] To put on a robe or robes; dress; array.

rob'in (rŏb'ĭn), *n.* **1.** A small European bird of the thrush family, with a black brownish olive and throat and breast yellowish red. **2.** In North America, a kind of large thrush with breast and underparts dull reddish.

a American Robin; *b* European Robin.

Rob'in Good'fel'low. *Folklore.* A playful sprite; styled also *Puck*, *Hobgoblin*.

Robin Hood. A legendary English outlaw, with his chief resort in the forest of Sherwood, in Nottinghamshire. He is famed for his courage, courtesy, and generosity, and his skill in archery.

ro-bust' (rō-bŭst'), *a.* [4] Having or evincing strength or vigorous health; strong; vigorous. **Syn.** Hale, hearty. See STRONG. — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

roc (rŏk), *n.* A fabulous bird of Arabia, so huge that it bore off elephants.

rock (rŏk), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To sway or move backward and forward; vibrate. **2.** To move as in a cradle; hence, to lull; quiet, as by rocking. — **Syn.** See SHAKE. — *n.* A rocking.

rock, *n.* **1.** A large concreted mass of stony material; also, broken pieces of such masses. **2.** *Geol.* Any mineral matter occurring in large quantities; also, a particular mass of it. **3.** That which resembles a rock in firmness; a defense. **4.** Any-

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thing causing disaster suggestive of a shipwreck. **5.** The striped bass.

rock crystal. = CRYSTAL, *n.*, 1.

rock'er (rŏk'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who rocks a cradle, etc. **2.** Either of the curving pieces on which a chair, etc., rocks; also, a rocking-chair. **3.** Any of various devices that work with a rocking motion.

rock'et (-ĕt), *n.* A well-known kind of firework.

rock'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of being rocky.

rock'ing-chair', *n.* A chair mounted on rockers.

rock'ing-horse', *n.* A toy horse on rockers.

rock oil. Petroleum.

rock'rose' (rŏk'rōz'), *n.* Any of a family of shrubs or somewhat woody herbs having regular, often showy flowers, with numerous stamens.

rock'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* Any coarse fucoid seaweed growing attached to rocks.

rock'y (-ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Full of rocks; consisting of rocks. **2.** Like a rock; hard; unfeeling.

ro-co'co (rō-kō'kō), *n.* A florid style of ornamentation popular in the 17th and 18th centuries.

rod (rŏd), *n.* **1.** A straight and slender stick or bar; as: **a** An instrument of punishment; also, chastisement. **b** A scepter; fig., power; tyranny. **c** A staff for measuring. **2.** A measure of length; 5½ yards, or 16½ feet, or 5.029 meters.

rode (rōd). Pret. of RIDE.

ro'dent (rō'dĕnt), *a.* [4] **1.** Gnawing; biting. **2.** Of or pertaining to rodents. — *n.* Any of an order (*Rodentia*) comprising the gnawing mammals, as rats, mice, squirrels, beavers, etc.

rod'o-mon-tade' (rŏd'ō-mŏn-tād'; -tăd'), *n.* Vain boasting; brag; rant.

roe (rō), *n.* The roe deer. See DEER, *Illust.*

roe, *n.* The eggs of fishes, esp. when still inclosed in the ovarian membranes.

roe'buck' (-bŭk'), *n.* The male roe deer.

roe deer. A small deer of Europe and Asia.

Roent'gen rays. See RÖNTGEN RAYS.

ro-ga'tions (rō-gā'shŭnz), *n. pl. Eccl.* Solemn supplications chanted on certain days, **Rogation Days,** namely, the three days next before Ascension Day.

rogue (rōg), *n.* **1.** A knave; cheat. **2.** In playful use, one who is mischievous or frolicsome.

rogue elephant. A vicious elephant which separates from the herd and roams alone.

ro'guer-y (rō'gĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GUERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Practices of a rogue. **2.** Playful mischievousness.

ro'guish (rō'gĭsh), *a.* [4] **1.** Knavish. **2.** Playfully mischievous. — **-ly,** *adv.* — **-ness,** *n* [8].

roil (roil), *v. t.* **1.** To render turbid by stirring, as a spring. **2.** To ruffle; vex. — **roil'y,** *a.* [3].

roist'er (rois'tĕr), *v. i.* To bluster or swagger.

roist'er-er (-ĕr), *n.* A blustering bully or reveler.

Ro'land (rō'lănd), *n.* A warden of the marches of Brittany. Legend made him a nephew of Charlemagne, and the most redoubtable defender of the Christians against the Saracens. He was killed at Roncesvalles, or Roncevaux, in 778.

rôle (rōl), *n.* An actor's part or character in a drama; hence, a part assumed by any one.

roll (rōl), *v. t.* **1.** To revolve by turning over and over; as, to *roll* a ball. **2.** To move, or cause to be moved, on rollers; as, to *roll* a box on a truck. **3.** To wrap round on itself or on something else, or to form into a spherical or cylindrical body thus; as, to *roll* up cloth. **4.** To drive or impel as if rolling; as, a river *rolls* its waters to the sea. **5.** To utter with a deep sound; as, the bells *rolled* out their tidings. **6.** To press or level with a roller, as a field. **7.** To beat with rapid, continuous strokes, as a drum; sound a roll upon. **8.** To utter with a trill; as, to *roll* one's r's. — *v. i.* **1.** To turn over and over; as, a ball *rolls.* **2.** To move or be moved on wheels. **3.** To have an undulating form, as land. **4.** To incline first to one side and then to the other, as a ship. **5.** To move, as waves, with alternate swell and depression. **6.** To be wound or formed into a cylinder or ball; as, the cloth *rolls* unevenly. **7.** To make a heavy rising and falling or rumbling noise; as, thunder *rolls.* **8.** To spread under a roller; as, the ink *rolls* well. **9.** To move onward as with a revolution; as, time *rolled* on. — *n.* **1.** Act of rolling; state of being rolled; as, the *roll* of a ball. **2.** That which rolls; a roller; revolving cylinder. **3.** That which is rolled up; as: **a** A scroll. **b** Hence, a register; record; list. **c** A certain quantity, as of fabric, rolled up in a package. **d** (1) A kind of biscuit or bread, often rolled or doubled over. (2) Cake spread with jam and rolled up. **4.** A heavy, reverberatory sound; prolonged sound, as of a drum, produced by rapid strokes. **5.** A swell or undulation on a surface. — **Syn.** See LIST.

roll'er (rōl'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One that rolls; esp.: **a** A cylindrical body for rotating, pressing, etc.; a roll. **b** A small wheel, as of a caster. **2.** One of a series of long, heavy waves.

roller skate. A skate with wheels instead of a runner. Hence, **roller skating.**

rol'lic (rŏl'ĭk), *v. i.*; -LICKED (-ĭkt); -LICK-ING. To romp in a joyous, careless manner; frolic; sport.

roll'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one that rolls. **2.** A rolling sound, as of thunder. — *a.* **1.** Moving or acting like one that rolls. **2.** Having undulations, as land. *U. S.* **3.** Having a turn over or upon itself; as, a *rolling* collar. **4.** Of or pertaining to, or used in, rolling; as a *rolling* machine. — **rolling mill,** a works where metal is rolled into plates or bars. — **r. stock,** the cars, etc., that run on the tracks of a railroad.

roll'ing-pin' (rōl'ĭng-pĭn'), *n.* A cylinder, as of wood or glass, for rolling out paste or dough.

ro'ly-po'ly (rō'lĭ-pō'lĭ), *n.* A paste spread with fruit, rolled into a cylindrical form, and cooked. — *a.* [4] Resembling a roly-poly in shape.

Ro'man (rō'măn), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, like, or derived from, Rome or the Roman people; as, the *Roman,* or Latin, alphabet. **2.** Of or pertaining to the Roman Catholic Church. **3.** [*Usually l. c.*] Designating type, or the characters, of that form of the Roman alphabet commonly used in print; — distinguished from *italic.* — **Roman Catholic,** of, pertaining to, or designating, the Church of Rome, of which the Pope is the head. Also, a member of this church. — **R. gold,** gold having a kind of yellow mat finish. — **R. nose,** a nose somewhat aquiline. — **R. numeral,** a numeral in the Roman system of notation, of which the following are the common symbols: I = 1; V = 5; X = 10; L = 50; C = 100; D = 500; M = 1,000. — *n.* **1.** A native, inhabitant, or citizen of Rome. **2.** [*Usually l. c.*] Roman type or letters. **3.** *pl.* The Epistle to the Romans, in the New Testament.

ro-mance' (rō-măns'), *n.* **1.** A species of tale, orig. in meter in the Romance dialects, as the tales of Arthur's court; hence, a fictitious tale; now, esp., a sort of novel characterized by adventure, surprising incident, etc. **2.** An act, or a series of acts or happenings, like those of romances. **3.** A dreamy, imaginative habit of mind; as, a girl full of *romance.* **4.** [*cap.*] The Romance (or Romanic) languages. **5.** A fictitious tale; falsehood; as, somewhat given to *romance.* — **Syn.** See NOVEL. — *v. i.* [1] **1.** To write or tell romances; indulge in extravagant stories. **2.** To indulge in romantic fancies. — **ro-manc'er** (rō-măn'sĕr), *n.* [8].

Ro-mance', *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, the **Romance languages,** that is, those developed from the vulgar Latin tongue, including Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, French, Provençal, Roumanian.

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Ro'man-esque' (rō'măn-ĕsk'), *a.* Pertaining to or designating a style of architecture developed between the classical Roman and Gothic periods.
Ro-man'ic (rō-măn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** = ROMANCE, *a.* **2.** Related to the Roman people by descent; — said esp. of peoples speaking a Romance language.
Ro'man-ism (rō'măn-ĭz'm), *n.* The Roman Catholic religion; — chiefly in depreciation. — **-ist**, *n.*
ro-man'tic (-măn'tĭk), *a.* [4] **1.** Of or pertaining to romance; hence, fanciful; extravagant; as, a *romantic* tale. **2.** Entertaining ideas suited to a romance; as, a *romantic* mind. **3.** Of or pertaining to the style of the literature and art of the Middle Ages; — disting. from *classical*. **4.** Characterized by picturesque strangeness or variety; suited to romance; as, a *romantic* place. — **Syn.** Fantastic, fictitious, wild, chimerical.
ro-man'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Romantic principles or characteristics; conformity to the romantic style. Cf. CLASSICISM. — **ro-man'ti-cist** (-sĭst), *n.*
Rom'ish (rōm'ĭsh), *a.* Of or relating to the Roman Catholic Church; — used disparagingly.
romp (rŏmp), *v. i.* To play boisterously. — *n.* **1.** A person, esp. a girl, who romps. **2.** Boisterous play or frolic; rough sport.
Rom'u-lus (rŏm'ū-lŭs), *n.* The legendary founder and first king of Rome. With his twin brother, Remus, he was thrown in infancy into the Tiber, but was preserved and suckled by a she-wolf. He slew Remus for leaping scornfully over the wall of his new city, Rome.
Rönt'gen rays (rûnt'gĕn; rĕnt'-). *Physics.* Rays produced when cathode rays strike on the surface of a solid, as the wall of the vacuum tube. They penetrate many opaque substances and act on photographic plates. They were called *X rays* by their discoverer, W. K. Röntgen.

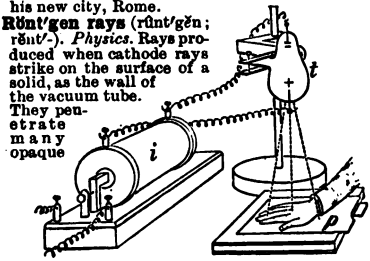
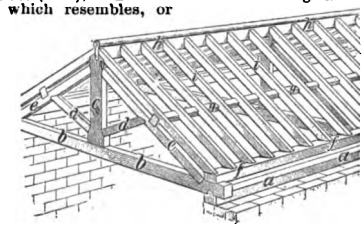


Diagram showing use of Röntgen Rays. *i* Induction Coil; *t* Vacuum Tube; *p* Photographic Plate.

rood (rōod), *n.* **1.** A cross or crucifix; esp., in churches, a large crucifix at the entrance of the chancel. **2.** A square measure equal to ¼ of an acre, or 40 square rods.
roof (rōōf), *n.* **1.** The cover of a building. **2.** That which resembles, or corresponds to, the roof of a house; as, the *roof* of a cave. — *v. t.* To cover with or as with a roof.



Timbers in a Common Gable Roof. *aa* Wall Plate; *bb* Tiebeam; *c* King-post; *dd* Struts; *ee* Principal Rafters; *ff* Pole Plate; *gg* Purlin; *hh* Ridgepole; *ii* Common Rafters.

roof'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of covering with a roof. **2.** Materials for, or of, a roof.
roof'less, *a.* Having no roof or shelter.
roof'tree' (rōōf'trē'), *n.* A ridgepole.
rook (rŏk), *n.* *Chess.* A piece moving parallel to the sides of the board across any number of unoccupied squares.

Rook.

rook, *n.* A common European crowlike bird.
rook'er-y (rŏk'ĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-ERIES** (-ĭz). **1.** The breeding place of a colony of rooks; also, the rooks. Also, a breeding place of other gregarious birds, as herons, penguins, etc., or of seals. **2.** A dilapidated building with many occupants; cluster of mean buildings.
room (rōōm), *n.* **1.** Extent of space, great or small; compass; esp., unobstructed space; as, *room* to move. **2.** An apartment or chamber; — often in combination; as, bed-*room*. **3.** Possibility of admission; opportunity; as, *room* for doubt. **Syn.** ROOM, CHAMBER, APARTMENT. **Room** is the word in ordinary use; **chamber** is chiefly elevated; **apartment** now suggests esp. a room or suite of rooms rented or for rent.
— *v. t.* To occupy a room or rooms. *U. S.*
room'er (rōōm'ĕr), *n.* A lodger. *U. S.*
room'ful (-fōōl), *n.*; *pl.* **-FULS** (-fōōlz). As much or many as a room will hold; also, those in a room.
room'mate' (-māt'), *n.* Companion with whom one rooms.
room'y (rōōm'ĭ), *a.* [3] Having ample room; spacious. — **-i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [8] — **-i-ness**, *n.* [8].
roost (rōōst), *n.* A perch; a place for roosting. — *v. i.* To rest, or sleep, as fowls on a roost; perch.
roost'er (rōōs'tĕr), *n.* Male domestic fowl; cock.
root (rōōt), *v. i.* To turn up earth with the snout, as swine. — *v. t.* To dig up or out with the snout.
root, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* In the higher plants, a portion, commonly underground, of the plant body provided with a growing point and serving as an organ of absorption and aëration, a food reservoir, or a support. **2.** Popularly, any underground part of a plant. **3.** That which resembles a root, as in position or function, as: **a** An ancestor or progenitor; an early race; stem. **b** The part of an organ by which it is attached; as, the *root* of a tooth. **c** *Philol.* A verbal element without suffix, prefix, or inflectional ending; radical. **d** A cause; source; as, "The love of money is the *root* of all evil." **e** The bottom; fundamental part; as, the *root* of the matter. **f** *Math.* A quantity which, taken as a factor a number of times (indicated by the index), produces another quantity; thus, 3 is a second *root* of 9, since $3 \times 3 = 9$. — *v. i.* **1.** To fix the root; take root and begin to grow; as, some plants *root* deeply. **2.** To be or become firmly fixed or established. — *v. t.* **1.** To plant and fix deeply in or as in the earth; implant firmly; establish; — used chiefly in p. p.; as, a *rooted* dislike. **2.** To tear up by the root; eradicate; — with *up*, *out*, or *away*.

Root, 1. *aa* Crown; *bb* Main Root; *cc* Rootlets.

root'let (rōōt'lĕt), *n.* A small root; radicel.
root'stock' (rōōt'stŏk'), *n.* A rhizome.
rope (rōp), *n.* **1.** A large, stout cord of twisted or braided strands. **2.** A row or string of things

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united by braiding, twining, etc.; as, a *rope* of onions. **3.** A viscous or glutinous formation in a liquid. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To bind, fasten, or tie, with a rope. **2.** To divide off by a rope; as, to *rope* off a space. **3.** To lasso (a steer, etc.). *Colloq.*

rop'y (rō'pĭ), *a.* [3] Forming viscid threads, etc.; stringy; as, a *ropy* sirup. — **rop'i-ness**, *n.* [8].

roque (rōk), *n.* A specialized form of croquet.

Roquefort (rōk'fôr'; rōk'fôrt), *n.* A high-flavored, blue-molded cheese from Roquefort, France.

ror'qual (rôr'kwăl), *n.* Any of certain large whalebone whales having a dorsal fin.

ro-sa'ceous (rō-zā'shŭs), *a.* Of or pert. to the rose family or roses.

ro'sa-ry (rō'zȧ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). *R. C. Ch.* A series of prayers to be recited in order; also, a string of beads for counting prayers.

Wild Rose. Reduced.

rose (rōz), *pret.* of RISE.

rose (rōz), *n.* **1.** Any plant or flower of certain well-known erect or climbing shrubs with showy flowers, having five petals in the wild state. **2.** A rosette. **3.** The color of a rose; pink or light crimson.—**under the rose**, In secret.

ro'se-ate (rō'zē-ăt), *a.* [4] Tinged with rose color; rosy.

rose'bud' (rōz'bŭd'), *n.* Flower bud of a rose.

rose'bush' (-bo͝osh'), *n.* A bush that bears roses.

rose'ma-ry (rōz'mȧ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A fragrant Old World shrub of pungent taste.

ro-sette' (rō-zĕt'), *n.* **1.** An imitation of a rose made of gathered or pleated material. **2.** *Arch.* A circular ornament filled with leafage.

rose'wood' (rōz'wo͝od'), *n.* A tropical cabinet wood of a dark red color, streaked with black.

ros'i-ly (rōz'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a rosy manner.

ros'in (rŏz'ĭn), *n.* The hard, commonly amber-colored resin left after distilling off the volatile oil of turpentine. — *v. t.* To rub with rosin.

ros'i-ness (rōz'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Rosy color.

ros'ter (rŏs'tẽr), *n.* **1.** *Mil. & Nav.* A roll or list of officers or enlisted men, subject to certain assignments for duty. **2.** Hence, any roll or list.

ros'trum (-trŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. -TRA (-trȧ). *Rom. Antiq.* **1.** The curved end (beak) of a ship's prow. **2.** The platform for speakers in the Roman Forum. It was adorned with beaks of captured vessels. **3.** A stage for public speaking; platform.

ros'y (rōz'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Resembling a rose; rose-colored; blooming; blushing. **2.** Bright; promising; hopeful; as, *rosy* chances, views, etc.

rot (rŏt), *v. i.*; ROT'TED, -TING. To decompose; decay. — **Syn.** Putrefy, corrupt, spoil. — *v. t.* To cause to rot. — *n.* Process of rotting; state of being rotten; decay; that which is rotten.

ro'ta-ry (rō'tȧ-rĭ), *a.* Turning, as a wheel on its axis; having parts that rotate; rotatory.

ro'tate (rō'tāt), *v. i. & t.* [1] **1.** To turn, as a wheel, round an axis; revolve. **2.** To perform any act, function, etc., in turn; pass or alternate in a series. — **Syn.** See REVOLVE.

ro-ta'tion (rō-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of rotating. **2.** Any return or succession in a series; recurrence; as, the *rotation* of the seasons.

ro'ta-tive (rō'tȧ-tĭv), *a.* [4] Rotating or causing rotation; rotary.

ro'ta-to-ry (rō'tȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [4] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or producing, rotation; rotary. **2.** Going or following in rotation or succession.

rote (rōt), *n.* *Music.* A kind of medieval guitar-like stringed instrument.

rote, *n.* A customary course; routine. *Obs.*, except in: **by rote**, mechanically; esp., by memory of the mere forms of speech.

rot'ten (rŏt''n), *a.* [3] **1.** Having rotted; putrid; decayed; hence, fetid. **2.** Unsound, as if rotted; not firm; as, *rotten* iron. — **rot'ten-ness**, *n.* [8].

rot'ten-stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A decomposed siliceous limestone, used for polishing.

ro-tund' (rō-tŭnd'), *a.* [4] **1** Round or rounded out. **2.** Rounded; full and flowing, as speech.

ro-tun'da (-tŭn'dȧ), *n.* **1.** A round building, esp. one covered by a dome. **2.** A large round room.

ro-tun'di-ty (-dĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State of being rotund; of speech, full and flowing.

rou'ble, rouche (ro͞osh). Vars. of RUBLE, RUCHE.

‖**rou'é'** (ro͞o'ā'), *n.* [F.] A debauchee; rake.

rouge (ro͞osh), *n.* **1.** A red powder used in polishing, as a pigment, etc. **2.** Any of various cosmetics used to redden the cheeks or lips. — *v. t. & i.* [1] To tint with rouge, as the cheeks.

rough (rŭf), *a.* [3] **1.** Having an uneven surface; not smooth or plain; shaggy; as, a *rough* coat. **2.** Coarse; unrefined; harsh; rude; discordant; grating; as, *rough* manners; a *rough* voice. **3.** Boisterous; tempestuous; as, *rough* weather. **4.** Crude or unfinished; hence, hastily or carelessly done or made; as, a *rough* drawing.

Syn. ROUGH, RUDE. With reference to behavior, rough suggests harshness, severity, or violence; rude, uncouthness or discourtesy; as, a *rough* retort; a *rude* interruption. As applied to processes or results, rough often suggests that which is offhand or hasty; rude, that which lacks finish or polish; as, a *rough* guess: a *rude* implement.

— *n.* **1.** A coarse, rude fellow; rowdy; ruffian. **2.** That which is rough. — **in the rough**, in an unwrought or rude condition; unpolished. — *v. t.* **1.** To roughen. **2.** To shape, make, or dress, roughly; as, to *rough* out a plan.

rough'cast' (rŭf'kȧst'), *n.* Outside plastering made of lime, with a mixture of shells or pebbles.

rough'en (-'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become rough.

rough'hew' (-hū'), *v. t.* **1.** To hew (timber, etc.) roughly. **2.** To give the first form or shape to.

rough'ly, *adv.* In a rough manner.

rough'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being rough.

rough'rid'er (rŭf'rīd'ẽr), *n.* One who breaks horses to the saddle or who rides little-trained horses. Specif. [*cap.*], one of the 1st U. S. Volunteer Cavalry in the Spanish-American War. *Colloq.*

rough'shod' (-shŏd'), *a.* Shod with calked shoes.

rou-lette' (ro͞o-lĕt'), *n.* **1.** A gambling game, in which a rotating disk, or wheel, is used. **2.** Any of various toothed wheels or disks variously used.

Rou-ma'ni-an (ro͞o-mā'nĭ-ăn), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Roumania; also, the language of Roumania, a Romance language.— **Rou-ma'ni-an**, *a.*

round (round), *a.* [3] **1.** Spherical or circular, as a ball. **2.** Circular in cross section; esp., cylindrical, as a gun barrel. **3.** Having a curved outline or form; as, a *round* arch. **4.** Full; complete; — of numbers; as, a *round* dozen; also, approximate; as, in *round* numbers. **5.** Full; large; liberal in size or amount; as, a *round* sum. **6.** **a** Free and vigorous in motion; as, a *round* pace. **b** Uttered or emitted with a full tone; as, a *round* voice. **c** Outspoken; plain and direct; as, a *round* oath. **7.** Complete; rounded; as, a *round* trip, that is, a trip which brings the traveler back to the starting point. **8.** *Phon.* Rounded; labial. See ROUND, *v. t.* **5.** **round dance**, dance in which a revolving motion is usually prominent, as the waltz. — **r. robin**, a written petition, memorial, or the like, the signatures to which are arranged in a circle. — **R. Table.** **a** A huge circular table at which King Arthur and his knights sat. **b** Hence, King Arthur and his knights collectively.

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round (round), *n.* 1. Anything round, as a circle, globe, or ring. 2. A circular dance. 3. A course ending where it began; a circuit; beat. 4. A cycle of changes, events, acts, etc.; as, a *round* of pleasures; hence, a circuit or range; as, the whole *round* of knowledge. 5. A course of action, conduct, etc., performed by a number of persons in turn, or, loosely, simultaneously or nearly so; as, a *round* of applause. 6. *Music.* A kind of short vocal piece, in which several voices follow each other round. 7. *Mil.* a One shot discharged by each soldier, gun, or cannon of a command. b Ammunition for one shot by each soldier, etc. 8. A rung of a ladder; a round stick similarly placed, as in a chair. — **round of beef**, the part of the thigh between rump and leg.

round, *adv.* 1. On all sides; around; as, to be compassed *round*. 2. Circularly; around; as, a wheel turns *round*. 3. In circumference; as, a ball 10 inches *round*. 4. By, in, or through a circuit or cycle; around; as, winter has come *round* again. 5. From one side, party, opinion, etc., to another; as, to bring one *round* to truer views. 6. In the vicinity; around; as, to loaf *round*.

round, *prep.* 1. On every side of; as, they stood *round* him; around; about; as, to wind silk *round* a spool. 2. About or past in a circular course; as, a train goes *round* a curve.

round, *v. t.* 1. To make round; as, to *round* an edge. 2. To complete; finish; — often with *out;* as, to *round* out a career. 3. To fill out to roundness or fullness; — often with *off* or *out;* as, to *round* out a paragraph. 4. To go round; go about (a corner or point). 5. *Phon.* a To draw (the lips) together, with a round opening, as in pronouncing *oo*. b To pronounce (a vowel) with rounded lips. — **to round up.** a To collect (cattle) by riding around them and driving them in. b To gather in, as scattered persons; as, *to round up* a band of robbers. — *v. i.* 1. To grow round, rotund, full, complete, or perfect. 2. To turn round; wheel about; as, the ship *rounded* to the wind.

round'a-bout' (*-a-*bout'), *a.* [4] Circuitous. — *n.* A kind of short jacket.

roun'de-lay (roun'dĕ-lā), *n.* A song in which a simple strain is often repeated.

Round'head' (round'hĕd'), *n.* In the reign of Charles I. and later, a Puritan; — derisively so called because the Puritans wore the hair short.

round'house' (-hous'), *n.* 1. *Naut.* A cabin on the after part of the quarter-deck. 2. A house for locomotive engines, built round a turntable.

round'ly, *adv.* In a round manner.

round'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being round.

round'-shoul'dered (-shōl'dĕrd), *a.* [4] Having the shoulders stooping or projecting.

rounds'man (rounds'măn), *n.* A police officer, below a sergeant, who makes rounds of inspection.

round'-up', *n.* Act or process of collecting cattle by riding around them and driving them in; also, the men and horses collectively that do this.

rouse (rouz), *n.* Carousal; drinking bout.

rouse, *v. t. & i.* 1. To start from a covert; as, to *rouse* a deer. 2. To wake or awake from sleep or repose. 3. To excite, or be roused, to activity; as, his eloquence *roused* them to action. 4. To stir up; agitate; as, to *rouse* one's courage. — *n.* Signal for rousing or action. — **rous'er**, *n.* [8].

roust'a-bout' (roust'*a*-bout'), *n.* A wharf laborer or deck hand, esp. on a river steamboat. *U. S.*

rout (rout), *v. i.* To ro[redacted] or rummage. — *v. t.* 1. To root up; as, a swine *routs* corn. 2. To scoop out, as with a gouge. — to rout out. a To search out; bring to view. b To turn out by force or compulsion; as, *to rout* one *out* of bed.

rout, *n.* 1. A tumultuous crowd; mob; hence, the rabble. 2. State of being disorganized and put to flight; as, the *rout* of an army. 3. A fashionable assembly, esp. in the evening. *Archaic.* — *v. t.* To put to flight in disorder; defeat utterly.

route (rōōt), *n.* The course or way which is, or is to be, traveled. — *v. t.* [1] To forward or transport by a certain route.

rou-tine' (rōō-tēn'), *n.* A regular course of action; customary or mechanical procedure.

rove (rōv), *v. t.* [1] To draw out and twist slightly, as slivers of wool or cotton, before spinning.

rove, *v. i.* To wander. — **Syn.** Roam, range, stroll. See [redacted]. — *v. t.* To wander over.

rov'er (rōv'[redacted]). 1. A pirate. 2. A wanderer.

row (rou), *n.* [redacted] A noisy quarrel; brawl. *Colloq.*

row (rō), *v.* 1. To propel (a boat) with oars. 2. To transport in a boat propelled with oars. — *v. i.* 1. To use an oar or oars in rowing a boat. 2. To be moved by oars; as, the boat *rows* easily. — *n.* Act of rowing; a trip in a rowboat.

row (rō), *n.* 1. A series in a continued line; a rank; file. 2. A line of houses close together; street with houses so placed; as, Park *Row*.

row'boat' (rō'bōt'), *n.* A boat for rowing.

row'dy (rou'dĭ), *n.; pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). One who engages in rows, or in rough behavior; a rough. — *a.* [3] Characteristic of, or like, a rowdy. — **-di-ness** (dĭ-nĕs), *n.* [8] — **-dy-ish**, *a.* [8].

row'dy-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* Conduct of a rowdy.

row'el (rou'ĕl), *n.* A little toothed wheel on a spur. — *v. t.* [7] To prick with a rowel.

row'on (rou'ĕn), *n.* A second-growth crop.

row'er (rō'ĕr), *n.* One who rows a boat.

row'lock (rŏ'lŏk, *colloq.* rŭl'ŭk), *n.* A device serving as the fulcrum for an oar.

roy'al (roi'ăl), *a.* [4] 1. Kingly; of or pertaining to a king or sovereign; regal; also, of or pertaining to the government of a kingdom; as, the *royal* army. 2. Established or chartered by the crown; as, the *Royal* Society. 3. Characteristic of or befitting a king; as, a *royal* welcome. — **Syn.** See KINGLY. — *n.* See SAIL. *Illust.*

roy'al-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* The principles of monarchical government; adherence to royalty.

roy'al-ist, *n.* An adherent of royalty.

roy'al-ly (roi'ăl-lĭ), *adv.* In a royal manner.

roy'al-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). 1. Royal status, station, birth, etc.; kingship; as, the scepter is an emblem of *royalty*. 2. The person of a king or royal person; collectively, royal persons. 3. Kingly quality or nature; greatness; generosity. 4. A right or perquisite of a sovereign, as a percentage of gold or silver mined, etc. 5. Hence: a A share of the product or profit (as of a mine, forest, etc.) paid by the user to the owner of the property. b A compensation paid to an inventor, author, etc. for the use of his invention, work, etc.

rub (rŭb), *v. t.;* RUBBED (rŭbd); RUB'BING. 1. To subject (a body) to pressure and friction. 2. To scour or polish by rubbing; — often with *up* or *off;* as, to *rub* off a table. 3. To move (a body) with pressure and friction along a surface. 4. To smear; as, to *rub* the body with ointment. 5. To treat by rubbing; as, to *rub* out a mark. — *v. i.* 1. To grate; to fret or chafe with friction; as, to *rub* against something. 2. To move or pass with friction or difficulty; as, to *rub* through life. — *n.* 1. A rubbing; friction; as, to give something a *rub*. 2. That which rubs; hindrance; esp., a difficulty; a pinch. 3. Something grating to the feelings, as sarcasm, harsh criticism, etc.

rub'ber (rŭb'ĕr), *n.* 1. One that rubs; as: a An instrument used in rubbing. b An eraser, esp. of caoutchouc. 2. In some games, as whist, the odd

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game when there is a tie; also, a contest determined by the winning of two out of three games. 3. Caoutchouc, or India rubber, esp. in a commercial form. 4. An India rubber overshoe. *Colloq.*

rub'bish (rŭb'ĭsh), *n.* Waste or rejected matter.

rub'ble (-'l), *n.* Rough broken stones, bricks, etc., used in coarse masonry; also, the masonry.

ru-bel'la (rōō-bĕl'*ä*), *n.* A specific disease with an eruption like that of measles; German measles.

Ru'bi-con (rōō'bĭ-kŏn), *n. Ancient Geog.* A small river between Italy and Gaul. By leading his army across it, against the orders of the government, Cæsar started a civil war which made him supreme.

ru'bi-cund (-kŭnd), *a.* [4] Inclining to redness.

ru'ble (-b'l), *n.* Monetary unit of Russia, worth 51.5 cents; a silver coin of this value.

ru'bric (-brĭk), *n.* **1.** A part of a written or printed work colored red. Hence: **a** The title of a statute or law; — originally written in red. **b** A direction for the conduct of a church service, in liturgical books. **2.** A section heading of a discourse, etc.

ru'by (-bĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BIES (-bĭz). **1.** A precious stone, a red crystallized variety of corundum. **2.** The color of the ruby; carmine.

ruche (rōōsh), *n.* A plaited or fluted strip of lace, net, etc., used for a collar or cuff, or as a trimming.

ruch'ing (rōōsh'ĭng), *n.* A ruche, or ruches collectively; also, material for making ruches.

ruck (rŭk), *n.* Throng; crowd, esp. of ordinary or common persons or things; ordinary run.

rud'der (rŭd'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A flat piece hinged vertically at the stern of a vessel to steer with. **2.** An analogous part used to steer a balloon, flying machine, etc. — **rud'der-less**, *a.* [8].

a Tiller; *b* Rudder.

rud'di-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a ruddy manner.

rud'di-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being ruddy.

rud'dy (-ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Red, or reddish. **2.** Having a healthy reddish color; as, *ruddy* cheeks.

rude (rōōd), *a.* [3] **1.** Characterized by roughness; rough; harsh; severe; as, a *rude* shock. **2.** Lacking delicacy or refinement; uncultured; coarse; insulting; impudent; as, a *rude* servant. **3.** Unskillful; raw; ignorant; as, *rude* workmanship. **4.** Rugged; sturdy; vigorous; as, *rude* strength. —**Syn.** Uncouth; untaught, illiterate; uncivil, saucy, impertinent, insolent, uncivilized, barbarous, turbulent, impetuous, boisterous, inclement. See ROUGH. — **rude'ly**, *adv.* [8] — **rude'ness**, *n.* [8].

ru'di-ment (rōō'dĭ-mĕnt), *n.* [*Chiefly in pl.*] **1.** That which is undeveloped; fundamental principle; unfinished beginning. **2.** An element or first principle of any art or science; as, the *rudiments* of mathematics. **3.** *Biol.* A part or organ so deficient or undeveloped as entirely to prevent its functioning.

ru'di-men'ta-ry (-mĕn'tä-rĭ), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to rudiments; undeveloped; immature.

rue (rōō), *n.* A shrubby yellow-flowered plant with a heavy odor and bitter taste.

rue, *v. t.* To regret extremely; suffer remorse for; as, to *rue* a sin; *rue* the day. — *n.* Regret.

rue'ful (-fōōl), *a.* [4] **1.** Lamentable; pitiable; as, a *rueful* plight. **2.** Expressing sorrow, pity, or regret; sorrowful; as, a *rueful* countenance. — **rue'ful-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **rue'ful-ness**, *n.* [8].

2d Ruff, 1.

ruff (rŭf), *n. Card Playing.* Act of trumping. — *v. i. & t.* To trump.

ruff, *n.* **1.** A kind of muslin or linen collar plaited, crimped, or fluted. **2.** Something suggestive of a ruff; as: *Zoöl.* A fringe of hairs or feathers around or on the neck. **3.** A species of sandpiper of Europe and Asia. The female is called *reeve.*

ruffed (rŭft), *a.* Furnished with a ruff. — **ruffed grouse**, a North American grouse; — often called *partridge* in the North and *pheasant* in the South.

ruf'fi-an (rŭf'ĭ-ăn; rŭf'yăn), *n.* A cruel, brutal fellow. — *a.* Brutal; cruel. — **-ly**, *a.* [4].

ruf'fi-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Action or conduct of a ruffian; ruffianly qualities.

ruf'fle (rŭf'l), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To make into a ruff; draw into plaits, or folds; also, to furnish with ruffles; as, to *ruffle* a shirt. **2.** To erect in or like a ruff, as feathers. **3.** To make rough or uneven; as, a breeze *ruffled* the lake. **4.** To agitate mentally; disturb; vex; as, nothing could *ruffle* his even temper. — *n.* A strip, as of lace, plaited or gathered, and used as a trimming; a frill.

ru'fous (rōō'fŭs), *a.* Yellowish or brownish red.

rug (rŭg), *n.* A piece of thick fabric with a heavy nap for floor covering, etc.; also, a fur mat, etc.; also, a heavy woolen coverlet or traveling wrap.

Rug'by (rŭg'bĭ), *n.* A kind of football game, originally played at Rugby school, England.

rug'ged (rŭg'ĕd), *a.* [4] **1.** Irregular; rough; unkempt; shaggy; as, a *rugged* beard; a *rugged* mountain. **2.** Seamed; wrinkled; as, a *rugged* face. **3.** Harsh; austere; rude; uncivil; unpolished; as, *rugged* verses; a *rugged* character. — **rug'ged-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **rug'ged-ness**, *n.* [8].

ru'in (rōō'ĭn), *n.* **1.** Such change as destroys anything or impairs effectiveness; destruction; overthrow; as, financial *ruin.* **2.** That which causes, or the act of causing, such destruction or impairment; ruination; as, drink was his *ruin.* **3.** That which is fallen down and become worthless from injury or decay; esp., *pl.*, the remains of a ruined house, city, etc. **4.** State of decay or worthlessness; as, to go to *ruin.* — *v. t. & i.* To bring, fall, go, or come to ruin.

ru'in-a'tion (rōō'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of ruining, or state of being ruined.

ru'ined (-ĭnd), *p. a.* That has suffered ruin.
Syn. Ruined implies utter (often tragic) downfall or decay; that is **dilapidated** which is falling into partial ruin or decay, esp. through neglect, hence, the word often suggests contempt; as, a *ruined* temple; a *dilapidated* wharf or hat.

ru'in-ous (-ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Ruined; dilapidated; as, in a *ruinous* condition. **2.** Causing, or tending to, ruin; destructive; as, an enactment *ruinous* to trade. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **ru'in-ous-ness**, *n.* [8].

rule (rōōl), *n.* **1.** A prescribed guide for conduct; regulation; as, the *rules* of a game. **2.** A governing direction or precept; controlling principle. **3.** Systematic method or practice; usual course; as, as a *rule* I rise early. **4.** Act of ruling; administration of law; authority; as, to have *rule* over a country. **5.** A straight strip used in drawing, etc.; a ruler. **6.** *Print.* A thin type-high piece of metal with a line or lines as its face. — **Syn.** Law, maxim, canon, order. — **rule of three.** See PROPORTION, 4. — **r. of thumb**, a rude process or operation; hence, judgment and experience as distinguished from scientific knowledge. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To control; govern; manage. **2.** To control by influence, etc.; guide; as, be *ruled* by me. **3.** To mark with lines guided by a ruler. — **Syn.** See GOVERN. — *v. i.* **1.** To exercise supreme authority; — often with *over.* **2.** *Law.* To lay down a rule or order of court; decide an incidental point.

rul'er (rōōl'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who rules; one who exercises authority, as a sovereign. **2.** A strip of wood, metal, etc., with a smooth edge, used as a guide in drawing lines; a rule.

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rul'ing (rōōl'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Ruled lines. **2.** *Law.* A judicial decision, esp. one on a point of law.

rum (rŭm), *n.* An alcoholic liquor distilled from molasses or other cane product. **2.** Intoxicating liquor in general. *Colloq.*

rum, *a.;* **RUM'MER** (-ẽr); **RUM'MEST.** Old-fashioned; queer; odd. *Slang.*

rum'ble (rŭm'b'l), *v. i.* [1] To make a low, heavy, rolling sound.—*v. t.* To utter or give forth with a rumbling sound. — *n.* **1.** A low, heavy, continuous sound like that of heavy wagons or of thunder. **2.** A seat behind the body of a vehicle.

ru'mi-nant (rōō'mĭ-nănt), *a.* [4] **1.** Chewing the cud; of or pertaining to the ruminants. **2.** Meditative. — *n.* Any of a division of hoofed mammals including those that chew the cud, as the oxen, sheep, goats, antelopes, giraffes, deer, and camels.

ru'mi-nate (-nāt), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To chew the cud. **2.** To meditate; ponder; reflect. — *v. t.* **1.** To chew over again. **2.** To ponder.

ru'mi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Action of chewing the cud. **2.** Meditation.

ru'mi-na-tive (rōō'mĭ-nā-tĭv), *a.* [4] Meditative.

rum'mage (rŭm'ăj), *n.* A thorough search by rummaging. —*v. t. & i.* [1] To search thoroughly by turning over or removing goods, etc.; ransack.

ru'mor (rōō'mẽr), *n.* [5] **1.** A popular report; common talk; notoriety; reputation; as, the *rumor* of his prowess filled the land. **2.** A story current without known authority for its truth; — often personified. — *v. t.* To tell by rumor; as, it was *rumored* that the prisoner had died.

rump (rŭmp), *n.* The posterior end of an animal, generally including the buttocks.

rum'ple (rŭm'p'l), *v. t. & i.* [1] To wrinkle; crumple; muss. — *n.* A fold.

rum'pus (-pŭs), *n.* Disturbance; fracas. *Colloq.*

run (rŭn), *v. i.; pret.* RAN (răn) or RUN; *p. p.* RUN; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RUN'NING. **1.** To move swiftly, smoothly, or with quick action, as a stream, wagon, etc.; hasten. **2.** To move rapidly by springing steps so that for an instant in each step neither foot touches the ground; — disting. from *walking.* **3.** To go or move (in some particular way), as a spreading or climbing plant, an engine, a railroad train, a melting solid, a spreading color in cloth, etc. **4.** To extend or reach (in space or time), as a ditch, a railroad track, the memory, etc. **5.** To be in force or in activity; have or take effect; as, interest *runs* from to-day; the tune *runs* in my mind; the clock will not *run.* **6.** To pass from one state to another; as, to *run* in debt. **7.** To discharge pus, as a sore. — to run across, to meet with by chance. — to r. down. a To cease to operate, from exhaustion of motive power;—of clocks, etc. b To decline in condition; as, *to run down* in health. — to r. on. a To continue. b To refer to; as, their talk *ran on* deeds of daring; to be preoccupied with; as, his mind *runs on* gardening. — to r. out. a To come to an end; to expire, as a lease. b To escape, as water from a vessel. — to r. riot, to act wantonly or without restraint. — to r. through, to go through or use hastily or wastefully; as, *to run through* a book or a fortune.

run, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to run, as an engine, a horse, a candidate, a metal, a boundary line, etc. **2.** To perform by or as by running; as, to *run* a race. **3.** To incur, as a risk. **4.** To discharge; emit. **5.** To flow with; as, the river *ran* blood. **6.** To sew, as a seam, continuously.—to run a blockade, to get to, or away from, a blockaded port in safety. — to r. through, to pierce with or as with a sword. — to r. up, to increase or augment, as an account or a bid.

run, *n.* **1.** Act of running. **2.** a Continuation or course; as, a *run* of luck. b A continuing urgent demand, as on a bank for money. c *Games, etc.* The making of a number of successful shots, strokes, or the like, successively, or the score so made. **3.** A brook; watercourse. **4.** a Distance covered, or amount of work turned out in a special course, time, or operation. b A range of ground for feeding stock, etc.; as, a chicken *run.* **5.** A trip or course; journey. **6.** In baseball and cricket, the score unit, made by running over a prescribed course. **7.** Freedom to go about at will; as, he has the *run* of the house. — in the long run, in the course of time, trial, use, experience, or the like.

run'a-bout' (rŭn'ȧ-bout'), *n.* A kind of light wagon, automobile, or motor boat.

run'a-gate (-gāt), *n.* A fugitive; wanderer.

run'a-way' (-wā'), *n.* **1.** A fugitive. **2.** Act of running away, esp. of a horse or team. — *a.* **1.** Fleeing; as, a *runaway* horse. **2.** Accomplished by elopement; as, a *runaway* marriage.

rune (rōōn), *n.* **1.** Any of the characters of an old alphabet formerly used by the Teutonic peoples. **2.** *pl.* Old Norse poetry expressed in runes.

rung (rŭng), *pret. & p. p.* of RING.

rung (rŭng), *n.* A crosspiece of a ladder; round.

ru'nic (rōō'nĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to runes or Norsemen or ancient Scandinavia, etc.

run'let (rŭn'lĕt), **run'nel** (-ĕl), *n.* A rivulet.

run'ner (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that runs, as a racer. **2.** Either of the pieces on which a sled or sleigh slides; the blade of a skate. **3.** *Bot.* a A slender prostrate branch which roots at the joints or end. b A plant which spreads by this method.

run'ning, *vb. n.* of RUN. — in, *or* out of, the running, with, or without, hope of winning in a contest. — *p. pr.* of RUN. Hence, *a.* — running board, a narrow platform along the side of a locomotive, open street car, etc. — r. title, the general title of a volume, as usually printed at the top of all left-hand pages or, sometimes, of all pages.

runt (rŭnt), *n.* **1.** An animal unusually small of its kind. **2.** A person of small or stunted growth.

run'way' (-wā'), *n.* **1.** The beaten path made by animals, esp. deer, in going to and from their feeding grounds. **2.** A way or track for wheeled vehicles, etc.

ru-pee' (rōō-pē'), *n.* The principal silver coin of British India, valued at 1s. 4d. (32.4 cents).

rup'ture (rŭp'tūr), *n.* **1.** A breaking apart; state of being broken apart; as, the *rupture* of a blood vessel. **2.** Breach of peace; open hostility; war; as, a *rupture* between church and state. **3.** *Med.* Hernia. — **Syn.** Breach, break. See FRACTURE. — *v. t. & i.* [1] To cause a rupture of or in.

ru'ral (rōō'rȧl), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to the country or country life; rustic. — **-ly,** *adv.* [8].

Syn. RURAL, RUSTIC, PASTORAL, BUCOLIC, ARCADIAN. **Rural** refers to the country itself, esp. in its pleasant aspects; **rustic** commonly implies a contrast with the refinements of the city, and often suggests rudeness or lack of polish. That is **pastoral** which has to do with the life of shepherds, or (esp.) with conventional rural life. **Bucolic** is a literary (sometimes humorous) synonym for *rustic;* **Arcadian** suggests ideal pastoral simplicity.

ruse (rōōz), *n.* An artifice; trick; fraud; deceit.

Syn. RUSE, SUBTERFUGE. A **ruse** is a crafty expedient to divert attention from one's real purposes; a **subterfuge** is a shift or evasion with a view to escape or concealment; as, the *ruse* of wearing a disguise; the plea of indisposition was a *subterfuge.*

rush (rŭsh), *n.* **1.** Any of various aquatic or marsh-growing plants, having cylindrical, often hollow, stems. **2.** A mere trifle; as, not worth a *rush.*

rush, *v. i. & t.* **1.** To move, push, or urge forward with impetuosity or violence. **2.** To act or do with undue haste and eagerness; as, to *rush* into an agreement. **3.** To make an onset on; charge; carry by assault; as, to *rush* a barrier. — *n.* **1.** Act

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of rushing; a sudden tumultuous movement. **2.** That which causes unusual activity; as, a *rush* of work. *Colloq.* — **rush'er** (rŭsh'ẽr), *n.* [8].

rush candle. A candle made of the pith of certain rushes, partially peeled and dipped in grease.

rush'light' (rŭsh'līt'), *n.* A rush candle.

rush'y (-ĭ), *a.* [3] Abounding with rushes; made of, or consisting of, rushes.

rusk (rŭsk), *n.* **1.** A light, soft bread, often crisped in an oven; also, a kind of sweet biscuit. **2.** Bread or cake browned in an oven; also, such bread pulverized.

rus'set (rŭs'ĕt), *a.* Reddish brown; also, yellowish brown. — *n.* **1.** A russet color. **2.** Cloth or clothing of a russet color; esp., homespun. **3.** A kind of winter apple of a russet color.

Rus'sian (rŭsh'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Russia, its inhabitants, or language. — *n.* **1.** One of the people of Russia; esp., a member of the Slavic-speaking race or races of Russia. **2.** The chief Slavic language of Russia.

rust (rŭst), *n.* **1.** The reddish coating of hydroxide formed on iron, as upon exposure to moist air; also, a coating produced on other metals by corrosion. **2.** *Bot.* **a** Any of numerous minute parasitic fungi causing discoloration of the tissues. **b** The disease caused by such fungi; also, brown or reddish discoloration of vegetation or fruit. — *v. i. & t.* To affect or be affected with rust.

rus'tic (rŭs'tĭk), *a.* [4] **1.** Of or pertaining to the country; rural. **2.** Awkward; rough; unpolished. **3.** Befitting the country; plain; simple. — **Syn.** See RURAL. — *n.* An inhabitant of the country, esp. one who is rough or simple.

rus'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Rustic. — **-ly**, *adv.*

rus'ti-cate (-tĭ-kāt), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To go into, or reside in, the country. **2.** To spend a period of rustication as a punishment. — *v. t.* **1.** To compel to reside in the country. **2.** To punish by requiring temporary absence, as from a college.

rus'ti-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of rusticating, or state of being rusticated.

rus-tic'i-ty (rŭs-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being rustic.

rust'i-ly (rŭs'tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a rusty way or manner.

rust'i-ness (-nĕs), *n.* Condition of being rusty.

rus'tle (rŭs''l), *v. i.* [1] To make a rustle. — *v. t.* To cause to rustle, as leaves. — *n.* A quick succession or confusion of small sounds, like those of shaking leaves. — **rus'tler** (-lẽr), *n.* [8].

rust'y (rŭs'tĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Covered or affected with, or resembling, rust. **2.** Rust-colored.

rut (rŭt), *n.* **A** track worn by a wheel; groove in which anything runs. — *v. t.* To make a rut or ruts in; as, the road was badly *rutted*.

ru'ta-ba'ga (*rōō'tă-bā'gă*), *n.* A kind of turnip commonly with a large elongated yellowish root.

ruth (rōōth), *n. Archaic.* **1.** Compassion for misery of another; pity. **2.** Sorrow; grief; repentance; regret.

Ruth, *n.* An old Testament heroine; also, the Book of Ruth, in the Old Testament.

ruth'ful (rōōth'fo͝ol), *a.* [4] **1.** Compassionate. **2.** Lamentable; piteous; doleful. *Archaic.*

ruth'less, *a.* [4] Having no ruth; cruel; pitiless. — **ruth'less-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **ruth'less-ness**, *n.* [8].

rut'ty (rŭt'ĭ), *a.* [3] Full of ruts, as a road.

rye (rī), *n.* **1.** A hardy perennial cereal grass, cultivated as a food grain. **2.** The grain of this plant. **3.** Whisky distilled from rye grain.

S

Sab'a-oth (săb'ā-ŏth; *sā-bā'ŏth*), *n. pl.* Armies; hosts; — a Hebrew word occurring in the Bible.

Sab'ba-ta'ri-an (săb'*ā*-tā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the tenets of Sabbatarians. — *n.* **1.** One who keeps the seventh day of the week as holy. **2.** One who favors a strict observance of the Sabbath.

Sab'bath (săb'*ăth*), *n.* **1.** In the Jewish calendar, the seventh day of the week, now generally called *Saturday*, observed by Jews and some Christians as a day of rest and worship (see *Ex.* xx. 8-11). **2.** Sunday; — often so called by Christians.

sab-bat'ic (să-băt'ĭk), *a.* Sabbatical.

sab-bat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, the Sabbath. — **sabbatical year**, every seventh year, allowed for rest, etc., as to professors in some colleges.

sa'ber (sā'bẽr), *n.* [6] A form of sword, usually with a curved blade. It is the typical cavalry arm. — *v. t.* To strike, cut, or kill, with a saber.

sa'ble (-b'l), *n.* **1.** A small carnivorous mammal related to the martens, found in northern Europe and parts of Asia. **2.** Fur of the sable. See MARTEN. **3.** Color of sable; black. **4.** A mourning garment; — generally in *pl.* — *a.* [4] Dark; black.

Sable. ($\frac{1}{12}$)

‖ **sa'bot'** (să'bō'), *n.* [F.] A kind of wooden shoe.

‖ **sa'bo'tage'** (să'bō'tăzh'), *n.* [F.] Malicious waste or destruction of an employer's property by workmen during labor troubles.

sa'bre. Var. of SABER.

sac (săk), *n.* A baglike part of an animal or plant.

Sac (săk; sŏk), *n.* One of a tribe of Algonquian Indians formerly along the upper Mississippi.

sac'cha-rin (săk'*ă*-rĭn), *n.* A coal-tar product several hundred times sweeter than cane sugar.

sac'cha-rine (săk'*ă*-rĭn; -rīn), *a.* [4] Of, pertaining to, like, or producing, sugar; sweet.

sac'er-do'tal (săs'ẽr-dō'tăl), *a.* [4] Priestly.

sac'er-do'tal-ism (-lz'ĭm), *n.* System, spirit, or character, of a priesthood; devotion to a priesthood.

sa'chem (sā'chĕm), *n.* A chief in some tribes of American Indians.

sa'chet' (să'shā'), *n.* A scent bag, or perfumed pad.

sack (săk), *n.* Formerly, any of various strong white wines from southern Europe.

sack, *n.* The plundering of a captured place; pillage; ravage. — *v. t.* To pillage after capture; loot. — **Syn.** See RAVAGE. — **sack'er**, *n.* [8].

sack, *n.* **1.** A bag; a large pouch. **2.** A varying measure of capacity; as, a *sack* of flour. **3.** A kind of short loosely fitting coat; as, a flannel *sack*. — *v. t.* To put in a sack; bag. — **sack'ful**, *n.*

sack'but (săk-bŭt), *n. Music.* **a** A medieval wind instrument. **b** *Bible.* Probably, the sambuke.

sack'cloth' (săk'klŏth'), *n.* Sacking; — anciently worn as a sign of mourning, penitence, etc.

sack'ing, *n.* Coarse cloth for making sacks.

sacque (săk), *n.* = SACK, a coat.

sac'ra-ment (săk'*ră*-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** One of the solemn religious ceremonies, as baptism, the Eucharist, etc., enjoined by Christ or by the church. **2.** [*Often cap.*] The Eucharist; also, *R. C. Ch.*, usually with *blessed* or *holy*, the consecrated Host.

sac'ra-men'tal (-mĕn'tăl), *a.* [4] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a sacrament.

sa'cred (sā'krĕd), *a.* **1.** Set apart to religious use;

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not profane, or common; as, a *sacred* place. **2.** Relating to religion; not secular; as, *sacred* song. **3.** Entitled by or as by religious rules or belief to reverence or veneration; hallowed; as, the *sacred* name of mother. **4.** Not to be profaned or violated; inviolable. — **sa'cred-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **sa'cred-ness**, *n.* [8].

Syn. SACRED, HOLY. **Sacred** and **holy** (the stronger word) are often synonyms in the sense of consecrated to (or by) religion, hallowed; as, *sacred* service; *holy* vessels. *Holy* may emphasize inherent or essential character; as, "Ye shall be *holy*." *Sacred* (not *holy*) is opposed to *secular;* as, *sacred* history.

sac'ri-fice (săk'rĭ-fīs; -fĭz), *n.* **1.** An offering to a deity of animal or vegetable life or of food, incense, or the like. **2.** Anything consecrated and offered to God or to a divinity. **3.** Destruction, surrender, or loss made or incurred for the sake of something; also, the thing sacrificed; as, the *sacrifice* of business to pleasure.

sac'ri-fice (-fīz; -fĭs), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To make an offering of; offer in sacrifice to atone for sin, procure favor, or express thankfulness; as, to *sacrifice* an ox. **2.** To give up for the sake of something; as, to *sacrifice* health for pleasure. — *v. i.* To offer or make a sacrifice. — **sac'ri-fic'er**, *n.* [8].

sac'ri-fi'cial (-fĭsh'ăl), *a.* [4] Of, pertaining to, or consisting in, sacrifice. — **sac'ri-fi'cial-ly**, *adv.* [8].

sac'ri-lege (săk'rĭ-lĕj), *n.* The sin or crime of violating sacred things.

sac'ri-le'gious (-lē'jŭs), *a.* [4] Violating sacred things; impious. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

sac'ris-tan (săk'rĭs-tăn), *n.* A church officer in charge of the sacristy; also, a sexton.

sac'ris-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). A room in a church for the sacred utensils, vestments, etc.

sa'crum (sā'krŭm), *n.* That part of the spine connected with, or forming a part of, the pelvis.

sad (săd), *a.;* SAD'DER (-ẽr); **-DEST.** **1.** Dull; dark; somber; — of colors. **2.** Affected with grief; downcast; mournful. **3.** Inspiring melancholy or mournfulness; as, the *sad* light of the moon. **4.** Causing sorrow; grievous; as, a *sad* accident. — Syn. Sorrowful, depressed, cheerless.

sad'den (săd'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become sad.

sad'dle (-'l), *n.* **1.** A seat for a rider on a horse's back, a bicycle, etc. **2.** Part of a harness. See HARNESS, *Illust.* **3.** Something suggestive of a saddle; as: **a** A piece of meat consisting of the upper, back portion of an animal; as, a *saddle* of mutton. **b** *Geog.* A ridge connecting two higher elevations. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To put a saddle on; as, to *saddle* a horse. **2.** To fix as a charge or burden on; load; as, to *saddle* one with debts.

sad'dle-bag' (-băg'), *n.* A pouch, usually one of a pair, attached to a saddle, to carry small articles.

sad'dle-bow' (-bō'), *n.* The arch in the front, or the pieces forming the front, of a saddle.

sad'dler (săd'lẽr), *n.* One who makes saddles and other horse furniture.

sad'dler-y (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* **-DLERIES** (-lĭz). The trade, the articles of trade, or the shop, of a saddler.

sad'dle-tree' (-'l-trē'), *n.* The frame of a saddle.

Sad'du-cee (săd'ū-sē), *n.* One of a sect, among the ancient Jews, which denied the resurrection, the existence of angels, etc.

sad'i'ron (săd'ĭ'ŭrn), *n.* A flatiron.

sad'ly (-lĭ), *adv.* In a sad manner or way.

sad'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being sad.

Saeng'er-fest' (zĕng'ẽr-fĕst'), *n.; pl.* **-FESTE** (-fĕs'tẽ). A song festival; German singing festival.

safe (sāf), *a.* [3] **1.** Free from harm or risk; unhurt; sound; whole; as, to arrive *safe.* **2.** Conferring safety; to be relied upon; trustworthy; as, a *safe* harbor. **3.** Incapable of doing harm; in secure custody; as, the prisoner is *safe.*

Syn. SECURE, SAFE. **Secure** commonly applies to that about which one need feel no anxiety; **safe** suggests rather freedom from danger present or prospective; as, be stood *secure* on a pinnacle; *safe* at home, a *safe* bridge. *Safe* only is used of that which has escaped danger; as, they came *safe* to land.

safe, *n.* A place or receptacle for safe-keeping; as: **a** A box, now of steel, for valuables. **b** A box to keep anything separate; as, a match *safe.*

safe'-con'duct (-kŏn'dŭkt), *n.* That which assures a safe passage; convoy; guard; passport.

safe'guard' (sāf'gärd'), *n.* **1.** Defense; protection. **2.** A safe-conduct. — *v. t.* To guard; protect.

safe'-keep'ing, *n.* A preserving in safety; care.

safe'ly, *adv.* In a safe manner.

safe'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being safe.

safe'ty (sāf'tĭ), *n.* State of being safe; freedom from danger; quality of making safe.

safety lamp. A miner's lamp constructed to avoid explosion of gas, as by inclosing the flame by fine wire gauze.

safety pin. A clasp pin, with a guard covering its point which springs into place.

safety valve. Automatic escape or relief valve; as, the *safety valve* of a steam boiler, which is set so as to open when the pressure reaches a certain point. Hence, fig., a means of relief from stress or worry.

saf'fron (săf'rŭn), *n.* **1.** The dried orange-colored stigmas of a species of crocus. They are used for flavoring and coloring. **2.** The color of saffron (sense 1). — *a.* Deep orange-yellow.

sag (săg), *v. i.;* **SAGGED** (săgd); **SAG'GING** (săg'ĭng). **1.** To sink or lean by weight or under pressure; as, a telegraph wire or a door *sags.* **2.** To lose firmness or elasticity; droop; flag; as, the mind *sags* through care. — *n.* Fact, state, or degree of sagging.

sa'ga (sä'gȧ; sā'gȧ), *n.; pl.* **-GAS** (-gȧz). A medieval Scandinavian narrative of legend or history.

sa-ga'cious (sȧ-gā'shŭs), *a.* [4] Of keen penetration and judgment; farsighted; shrewd; wise. — **sa-ga'cious-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

sa-gac'i-ty (sȧ-găs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being sagacious; keenness of discernment or penetration with soundness of judgment; shrewdness; judiciousness.

sag'a-more (săg'ȧ-mōr), *n.* A tribal chief among certain of the American Indians.

sage (sāj), *n.* **1.** A half-shrubby, aromatic mint, used to flavor meats, etc. **2.** The sagebrush.

sage (sāj), *a.* [3] **1.** Wise; sagacious; as, a *sage* counselor. **2.** Proceeding from wisdom; well judged; shrewd; as, *sage* advice. — *n.* A profoundly wise man. — **sage'ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

sage'brush' (sāj'brŭsh'), *n.* Any of several American low, hoary, strongly scented shrubs of the aster family, of the western alkali plains.

Sag'it-ta'ri-us (săj'ĭ-tā'rĭ-ŭs), *n.; gen.* **-TARII** (-rĭ-ī). **1.** A southern constellation pictured as a centaur shooting an arrow. **2.** Ninth sign of the zodiac.

sag'it-tate (-tāt), *a.* Shaped like the barbed head of an arrow; as, a *sagittate* leaf.

sa'go (sā'gō), *n.* A granulated starch from the trunk of various East Indian palms.

sa'hib (sä'ĭb), *n.* [*Usually cap.*] The title used by natives when speaking to or of a European gentleman; sir; master; as, Baker *Sahib. India.*

said (sĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of SAY. Hence: *p. a.* Before-mentioned; already spoken of; — used chiefly in legal style.

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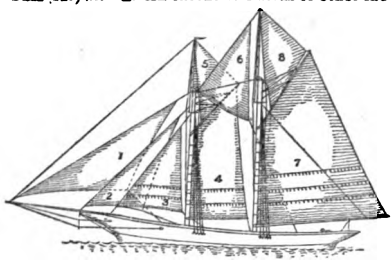
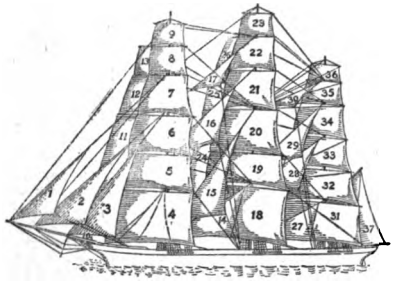
sail (sāl) *n.* **1.** An extent of canvas or other fab-



Schooner's Sails. (An inner and an outer jib are sometimes fitted.) 1 Flying Jib; 2 Jib; 3 Fore Staysail; 4 Foresail; 5 Fore Gaff Topsail; 6 Main-topmast Staysail; 7 Mainsail; 8 Main Gaff Topsail.



Full-rigged Ship under All Plain Sail. 1 Flying Jib; 2 Jib; 3 Fore-topmast Staysail; 4 Foresail; 5 Lower Fore-topsail; 6 Upper Fore-topsail; 7 Fore-topgallant Sail; 8 Fore Royal; 9 Fore Skysail; 10 Lower Studding Sail (never on the main); 11 Fore-topmast Studding Sail; 12 Fore-topgallant Studding Sail; 13 Fore-royal Studding Sail; 14 Main Staysail; 15 Main-topmast Staysail; 16 Main-topgallant Staysail; 17 Main-royal Staysail; 18 Mainsail; 19 Lower Main Topsail; 20 Upper Main Topsail; 21 Main-topgallant Sail; 22 Main Royal; 23 Main Skysail; 24 Main-topmast Studding Sail; 25 Main-topgallant Studding Sail; 26 Main-royal Studding Sail; 27 Mizzen Staysail; 28 Mizzen-topmast Staysail; 29 Mizzen-topgallant Staysail; 30 Mizzen-royal Staysail; 31 Mizzen Sail; 32 Lower Mizzen Topsail; 33 Upper Mizzen Topsail; 34 Mizzen-topgallant Sail; 35 Mizzen Royal; 36 Mizzen Skysail; 37 Spanker.

ric by means of which the wind is used to propel a vessel. **2.** Something suggestive of a sail, as the acting surface of the arm of a windmill. **3.** A sailing vessel; craft; also, sailing vessels collectively; as, twenty *sail*. **4.** A journey or excursion on the water; as, to go for a *sail*. — *v. i.* **1.** To be impelled by the action of wind on sails; hence, to be impelled on water by steam, etc. **2.** To move or glide in a manner suggestive of a sailing boat, as a swan on the water, a bird through the air. **3.** To be conveyed in a vessel on water; pass by water; as, they *sailed* from New York to Havre. **4.** To begin a voyage; as, we shall *sail* to-morrow. — *v. t.* **1.** To sail upon or through; as, to *sail* the seas. **2.** To direct or manage the motion of; as, to *sail* a vessel.

sail'boat' (sāl'bōt'), *n.* A boat usually propelled by a sail; — seldom applied to large vessels.

sail'er (-ẽr), *n.* A vessel propelled by sails.

sail'or (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who sails; mariner; technically, a common seaman. **2.** A kind of straw hat with a flat top and brim.

Syn. Sailor, mariner, seaman. Sailor and mariner are applied broadly to those whose occupation is to sail the seas; seaman denotes one (rarely an officer) who helps to manage a ship.

sail'or-ly, *a.* [4] Characteristic of a sailor.

saint (sānt), *n.* **1.** One sanctified or consecrated; a holy or godly person. **2.** One of the blessed dead in heaven. **3.** One canonized by the church. Abbr. *St.* — *v. t.* To make a saint of; canonize.

Saint Andrew's cross. See cross, *Illust.* — **St. El'mo's fire** *or* **light** (ĕl'mōz), a flamelike appearance sometimes seen in stormy weather, esp. at prominent points on a ship. — **St. Val'en-tine's Day** (văl'ĕn-tīnz), Feb. 14. — **St. Vi'tus's dance** (vī'tŭs-ĭz), chorea.

Saint Ber-nard' (bẽr-närd'). One of a breed of large, handsome dogs noted for sagacity.

saint'ed (sān'tĕd), *p. a.* [4] **1.** Sacred. **2.** Canonized. **3.** Entered into heaven; — a euphemism for *dead;* as, my *sainted* mother.

saint'ly, *a.* [3] Like a saint. — **-li-ness,** *n.* [8].

Saint Nich'o-las (nĭk'ō-lăs). Patron saint of Russia, and of seafarers, virgins, and children. The name of Saint Nicholas, as bearer of presents on Christmas Eve, has been corrupted to *Santa Claus.*

sake (sāk), *n.* Final cause; end; motive; account; — chiefly in *for the sake of, for his sake,* etc.

sal (săl), *n. Chem.* Salt.

sa-laam' (*sȧ*-läm'), *n.* An Oriental salutation; obeisance. — *v. i. & t.* To salute with a salaam.

sal'a-bil'i-ty (săl'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Salable quality.

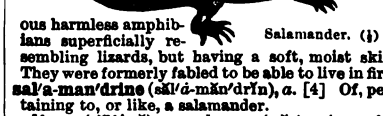
sal'a-ble (săl'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Capable of being sold; marketable. — **sal'a-ble-ness,** *n.* [8].

sa-la'cious (*sȧ*-lā'shŭs), *a.* [4] Lustful. — **sa-la'cious-ly,** *adv.* [8] — **-ness,** *n.* [8].

sal'ad (săl'ăd), *n.* **1.** A preparation of herbs, vegetables, or fruit, often with meat, fish, egg, etc., usually with a dressing, as of salt, vinegar, oil, and pepper. **2.** Herbs or vegetables for salad (sense 1).

sa-lam' (*sȧ*-lăm'). Var. of salaam.

sal'a-man'der (săl'ȧ-măn'dẽr), *n.* Any of numerous harmless amphibians superficially resembling lizards, but having a soft, moist skin. They were formerly fabled to be able to live in fire.



Salamander. (½)

sal'a-man'drine (săl'ȧ-măn'drĭn), *a.* [4] Of, pertaining to, or like, a salamander.

sal'a-ry (săl'ȧ-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -ries (-rĭz). A regular recompense paid for services; stipend. — **Syn.** See wages. — *v. t.* [2] To pay, or attach, a salary to.

sale (sāl), *n.* **1.** Act or fact of selling. **2.** Opportunity of selling; as, ready *sale.* **3.** Auction. — **on sale, for sale,** offered to be sold; in the market.

sale'a-ble. Var. of salable.

sal'e-ra'tus (săl'ĕ-rā'tŭs), *n.* Potassium bicarbonate; commonly, sodium bicarbonate; baking soda.

sales'man (sālz'mȧn), *n.; pl.* -men (-mĕn). One whose occupation is to sell goods.

sales'man-ship, *n.* Art or skill of a salesman.

sales'wom'an (-wŏŏm'ăn), *n.; pl.* -women. A woman whose occupation is to sell goods.

Sa'li-an (sā'lĭ-ăn), *a.* Denoting, or pertaining to, a certain tribe of Franks; Salic.

Sal'ic (săl'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to the Salian Franks. — **Salic law,** a law excluding women from the throne.

sal'i-cyl'ic (-ĭ-sĭl'ĭk), *a.* Designating a white crystalline acid, used as an antiseptic.

sa'li-ence (sā'lĭ-ĕns), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being salient. **2.** A projection.

sa'li-en-cy (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Salience.

sa'li-ent (sā'lĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [4] **1.** Leaping; bounding; jumping; as, frogs are *salient* animals. **2.** Prominent; conspicuous; as, *salient* traits. **3.** Projecting

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outwardly; as, a *salient* angle; — opposed to *reëntrant*. — **Syn.** See PROMINENT. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

sa'line (sā'lĭn), *a.* [4] **1.** Consisting of salt, or containing salt. **2.** Of, pert. to, or like, salt; salty; as, a *saline* taste. — *n.* **1.** A salt spring. **2.** *Med.* A salt of potassium, sodium, lithium, or magnesium.

sa-lin'i-ty (sȧ-lĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Degree of saltness.

sal-i'va (sȧ-lī'vȧ), *n.* The secretions of the glands discharging into the mouth; spittle.

sal'i-va-ry (săl'ĭ-vȧ-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to saliva.

sal'i-vate (-vāt), *v. t.* [1] To produce an excess of saliva in, as with mercury.

sal'i-va'tion (-vā'shŭn), *n.* Process of salivating.

sal'low (săl'ō), *n.* **1.** Any European broad-leaved species of willow. **2.** A willow twig or osier.

sal'low, *a.* [3] Yellowish; of a pale, yellowish, sickly color; — usually of the skin, etc. — *v. t.* To make sallow. — **-ish**, *a.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

sal'ly (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-LIES** (-ĭz). **1.** A rushing or bursting forth; esp., *Mil.*, a sortie upon besiegers. **2.** An excursion, esp. one off the usual track; as, to make a *sally* into the country. **3.** A flight of fancy, wit, etc.; witticism. — *v. i.* [2] To rush out; issue suddenly, as troops to attack besiegers.

sal'ma-gun'di (săl'mȧ-gŭn'dĭ), *n.* **1.** A mixed dish, as of chopped meat and pickled herring, with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions. **2.** A miscellany.

salm'on (săm'ŭn), *n.* (See PLURAL, *n.*, *Note.*) **1.** Any of certain large marine food fishes living near northern coasts and ascending rivers to spawn. See FISHES, *Illust.* **2.** A yellowish red, like the color of the salmon's flesh. — *a.* Of this color.

salm'on-ber'ry (-bĕr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-ĭz). A large red-flowered raspberry; also, its fruit.

‖ **sa'lon'** (sȧ'lôN'), *n.*; *pl.* **-LONS** (-lôN'). [F.] **1.** An apartment for reception of company; hence, a fashionable assemblage. **2.** An apartment for exhibition of works of art; hence, the exhibition.

sa-loon' (sȧ-lōōn'), *n.* **1.** A spacious apartment for reception of company or for works of art. **2.** A public room for specific uses; as, the *saloon* of the steamer (i. e., the main cabin); an eating *saloon*. **3.** A barroom; grogshop. *U. S.*

sal'si-fy (săl'sĭ-fĭ), *n.* A European plant, of the chicory family, with heads of purple-rayed flowers. Its edible root is often called *oyster plant*.

salt (sôlt), *n.* **1.** Sodium chloride, used to season food, as a preservative, etc. **2.** *Chem.* Any of a class of compounds formed when the acid hydrogen of an acid is replaced by a metal or a metal-like radical. **3.** *pl.* Any mineral salt used as an aperient or cathartic. **4.** A saltcellar. **5.** Piquancy; wit; sense; as, Attic *salt*. **6.** A sailor; — usually qualified by *old*. *Colloq.* — **with a grain of salt**, with reserve or corrective allowance. — *a.* [3] **1.** Of, relating to, or containing, salt; prepared or preserved with, or tasting of, salt. **2.** Overflowed with, or growing in, salt water; as, *salt* grass. — *v. t.* **1.** To add salt to; preserve with salt. **2.** To supply with salt; as, to *salt* cattle.

sal-ta'tion (săl-tā'shŭn), *n.* A leaping or jumping; a leap; also, dancing.

sal'ta-to'ri-al (săl'tȧ-tō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* [4] Of, pertaining to, or adapted for, leaping or dancing.

sal'ta-to-ry (săl'tȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [4] Saltatorial.

salt'cel-lar (sôlt'săl-ẽr), *n.* A vessel for holding salt at table.

salt'ish, *a.* Somewhat salt; salty.

salt'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being salt.

salt'pe'ter (sôlt'pē'tẽr), *n.* [6] **1.** Potassium nitrate; niter. It is a strong oxidizer, used in explosives, matches, as a food preservative, flux, etc. **2.** Chile saltpeter (sodium nitrate).

salt rheum. Any of various cutaneous eruptions, esp. those of eczema. *Colloq., esp. U. S.*

salt'y (sôl'tĭ), *a.* [3] Somewhat salt; saltish.

sa-lu'bri-ous (sȧ-lū'brĭ-ŭs), *a.* [4] Favorable to health. — **Syn.** See HEALTHY. — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

sa-lu'bri-ty (-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being salubrious.

sal'u-ta-ry (săl'ū-tȧ-rĭ), *a.* [4] **1.** Healthful; as, a *salutary* exercise. **2.** Beneficial; advantageous; as, a *salutary* design. — **Syn.** See HEALTHY. — **-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [8] — **-ri-ness**, *n.* [8].

sal'u-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of saluting; also, that which is uttered or done in saluting.

Syn. SALUTATION, SALUTE. Salutation is a somewhat formal word for *greeting*, esp. as spoken; salute is now almost confined to naval and military usage, and denotes a ceremonious demonstration not expressed in words; as, to exchange *salutations*; a *salute* of twenty-one guns.

sa-lu'ta-to'ri-an (sȧ-lū'tȧ-tō'rĭ-ăn), *n.* The student (commonly second highest in rank) who delivers the salutatory. Cf. VALEDICTORIAN. *U. S.*

sa-lu'ta-to-ry (-lū'tȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Expressing salutations; — applied esp. to the oration introducing the exercises at commencement, in some colleges and schools. *U. S.* — *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). A salutatory oration. *U. S.*

sa-lute' (-lūt'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To address with courteous expressions of good will; greet. **2.** To compliment by an act or ceremony, as by a bow, a kiss, etc. **3.** *Mil. & Nav.* **a** To honor by a discharge of cannon, by dipping colors, etc. **b** To show deference to by assuming a prescribed position; as, to *salute* an officer. — *v. i.* To make a salute. — *n.* Act of saluting. — **Syn.** See SALUTATION. — **sa-lut'er** (-lūt'ẽr), *n.* [8].

sal'vage (săl'vĭj), *n.* Act of saving a vessel or goods from peril; also, the property so saved, or recompense paid for the saving of it.

sal-va'tion (săl-vā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of saving or delivering from evil. **2.** In theology, deliverance from sin and its consequences. **3.** That which saves; as, the Lord is my *salvation*.

salve (sălv), *v. t. & i.* [1] To save, as a ship or goods, from perils of the sea.

salve (săv), *n.* A thick ointment for wounds or sores; — often fig. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To apply salve to; as, to *salve* a wound. **2.** To heal; cure; soothe; gloss over; as, to *salve* one's conscience.

sal've (săl'vĕ), *interj.* Hail!

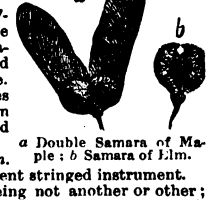
sal'ver (săl'vẽr), *n.* A tray or waiter.

sal'vi-a (-vĭ-ȧ), *n.* Any of a genus (*Salvia*) of herbs or shrubs, the sages, of varying appearance.

sal'vo (-vō), *n.*; *pl.* **-VOS** (-vōz). **1.** Simultaneous discharge of pieces of artillery. Cf. VOLLEY. **2.** Combined shouts or cheers of a crowd.

‖ **sal vo-la'ti-le** (vō-lăt'ĭ-lē). Ammonium carbonate; also, an aromatic alcoholic solution of it.

sam'a-ra (săm'ȧ-rȧ; sȧ-mā'rȧ), *n.* A dry, indehiscent, usually one-seeded, winged fruit.



a Double Samara of Maple; *b* Samara of Elm.

Sa-mar'i-tan (sȧ-măr'ĭ-tăn), *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Samaria, an ancient city and region of Palestine. **2.** One who relieves suffering; — in allusion to *Luke* x. 30–37. Called also *good Samaritan*.

sam'buke (săm'būk), *n.* *Music.* A kind of ancient stringed instrument.

same (sām), *a.* **1.** Being not another or other; identical; as, this is the *same* book that I had. **2.** Not differing in kind; like in quality or qualities; equal; as, poles the *same* in height. **3.** Just mentioned, or just about to be mentioned; as, this *same* man. — **Syn.** See IDENTICAL.

☞ *Same* is commonly preceded by *the*, *this*, or

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that, and is often used substantively. In making comparisons it is followed by *as* or *with*.

same'ness (sām'nĕs), *n.* **1.** State of being the same; identity; similarity. **2.** Want of variety.

sa'mite (sā'mīt), *n.* A kind of heavy silk stuff, generally interwoven with gold.

Sam'my (săm'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-Iz). A soldier of the United States. *Slang.*

Sa-mo'an (sȧ-mō'ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Samoa Islands, or their inhabitants.— *n.* A native of the Samoa Islands; the language of the Samoans.

sam'o-var (săm'ō-vär'), *n.* A metal urn used, originally in Russia, to heat water for making tea.

samp (sămp), *n.* Coarse hominy. *U. S.*

sam'ple (săm'p'l), *n.* A part of anything presented as evidence of the quality of the whole; a specimen. — **Syn.** See EXAMPLE. — *v. t.* [1] To take or to test a sample or samples of.

sam'pler (-plĕr), *n.* **1.** A piece of needlework made as a sample of skill. **2.** One who examines samples, or by samples.

Sam'son (săm'sŭn), *n.* An Israelite distinguished for great strength. *Judges* xiii.

Sam'u-el (-ū-ĕl), *n. Bible.* **1.** A famous Hebrew judge and prophet. **2.** Either of two books (First and Second Samuel) in the Old Testament.

san'a-tive (săn'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* [4] Healing; sanatory.

san'a-to'ri-um (-tō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. -RIA (-ȧ), E. -RIUMS (-ŭmz). **1.** A health resort. **2.** An establishment for treatment of the sick; sanitarium.

san'a-to-ry (săn'ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [4] Conducive to health, healing; curative.

Syn. Sanatory signifies *conducive to health*. Sanitary has the more general meaning of *pertaining to health*; as, the camp is not *sanatory*, its *sanitary* conditions are bad.

sanc'ti-fi-ca'tion (săŋk'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of sanctifying; state of being sanctified.

sanc'ti-fied (săŋk'tĭ-fīd), *p. a.* [4] Made holy; also, sanctimonious.

sanc'ti-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [2] **1.** To free from sin; purify. **2.** To make holy; set apart to holy use; hallow. **3.** To give sanctity or sanction to.— **-fi'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

sanc'ti-mo'ni-ous (-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* [4] Making a show of sanctity; hypocritically devout. — **sanc'ti-mo'ni-ous-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

sanc'ti-mo-ny (săŋk'tĭ-mō-nĭ), *n.* Assumed or pretended holiness; hypocritical devoutness.

sanc'tion (-shŭn), *n.* Solemn ratification; confirmation; approbation; indorsement; approval.—*v. t.* To ratify; confirm; approve. — **Syn.** See RATIFY.

sanc'ti-ty (-tĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State or quality of being sacred or holy; holiness. **2.** Sacredness; solemnity; as, the *sanctity* of an oath.

sanc'tu-a-ry (-tū-ā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A consecrated place, as a temple. **2.** The most sacred part of any religious building, esp. that part of a Christian church where the altar is placed. **3.** A sacred and inviolable place of refuge; asylum.

sanc'tum (-tŭm), *n.* A sacred place; place of retreat or for personal use; as, an editor's *sanctum*.

‖ **sanc'tum sanc-to'rum** (săŋk-tō'rŭm). [L.] **1.** Holy of holies. **2.** A place strictly private; — often used jocosely.

Sanc'tus (-tŭs), *n.* A part of the Mass, or of the Communion service, of which the first words are *Sanctus, sanctus, sanctus* [L., Holy, holy, holy].

sand (sănd), *n.* **1.** A loose granular material resulting from disintegration of rocks. **2.** [*Also in pl.*] A tract, region, or deposit, of sand; beach; shore. **3.** The sand in an hourglass; also, a grain of this sand; — chiefly fig.; as, his *sands* are almost run. — *v. t.* To sprinkle or mix with sand.

san'dal (săn'dăl), *n.* **1.** Kind of shoe covering the sole of the foot only. **2.** A fancy slipper or half-boot. **3.** A kind of rubber overshoe cut very low.

san'daled (-dăld), *a.* [7] Wearing sandals.

san'dal-wood' (-dăl-wo͝od'), *or* **san'dal**, *n.* The close-grained, fragrant wood of any of certain Oriental trees; any tree furnishing this wood.

sand'bag' (sănd'băg'), *n.* A bag of sand, as for use as ballast, as a club, etc. — *v. t.*; for prin. parts see BAG. To hit or stun with a sandbag.

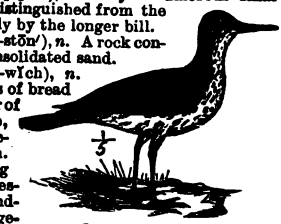
sand'er-ling (săn'dĕr-lĭng), *n.* A kind of small sandpiper.

sand'glass' (sănd'glȧs'), *n.* An hourglass measuring time by the running of sand.

sand'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being sandy.

sand'pa'per (sănd'pā'pĕr), *n.* Paper coated on one side with sand, used for smoothing and polishing. — *v. t.* To smooth or polish with sandpaper.

sand'pip'er (-pīp'ĕr), *n.* Any of numerous small shore birds distinguished from the plovers chiefly by the longer bill.



Spotted Sandpiper.

sand'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A rock consisting of consolidated sand.

sand'wich (-wĭch), *n.* **1.** Two pieces of bread having a layer of meat, cheese, or the like, between them. **2.** Something like, or suggestive of, a sandwich in arrangement. — *v. t.* To make into a sandwich; also, to insert something between things that are unlike it.

sand'y (săn'dĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Consisting of or containing sand; full of sand; covered with sand. **2.** Like, or suggestive of, sand; as: **a** Unstable; not firm. **b** Yellowish red; as, *sandy* hair.

sane (sān), *a.* [3] **1.** Mentally sound; as, a *sane* man. Of the mind, acting rationally. **2.** Proceeding from a sound mind; as, a *sane* criticism. — **sane'ly**, *adv.*

sang (săng), *pret.* of SING.

san'ga-ree' (săn'gȧ-rē'), *n.* A spiced drink of wine and water, sweetened, common in the tropics.

‖ **sang'-froid'** (sän'frwä'), *n.* [F.] Freedom from agitation; coolness in difficulty; composure.

san'gui-na-ry (săn'gwĭ-nĕ-rĭ), *a.* [4] **1.** Consisting of blood. **2.** Attended with bloodshed; bloody; as, a *sanguinary* battle. **3.** Bloodthirsty; as, a *sanguinary* foe. — **san'gui-na-ri-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **san'gui-na-ri-ness**, *n.* [8].

san'guine (-gwĭn), *a.* [4] **1.** Red, like blood; ruddy; as, a *sanguine* complexion. **2.** Marked by abundant and active circulation of blood; hence, cheerful; hopeful; as, a *sanguine* temperament. **3.** Warm; ardent; confident; as, *sanguine* of success. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

San'he-drin (săn'hĕ-drĭn) } *n. Jewish Antiq.* As-
San'he-drim (săn'hĕ-drĭm) } sembly; council; esp., more fully **Great Sanhedrin**, the supreme council of 71 members.

san'i-ta'ri-um (-ĭ-tā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -RIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -RIA (-ȧ). A sanatorium, esp. in sense 2.

san'i-ta-ry (săn'ĭ-tĕ-rĭ), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to health; hygienic. — **Syn.** See SANATORY.

san'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Science of sanitary conditions; use of sanitary measures; hygiene.

san'i-ty (săn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being sane; soundness or health of mind.

San Jo-sé scale (săn hō-sā'). A scale insect very destructive to apple, pear, and other fruit trees; — introduced into the U. S. at San José, Cal.

sank (săŋk), *pret.* of SINK.

sans (sănz; *F.* sän), *prep.* Without; deprived or destitute of. *Obsolescent in English.*

San'scrit (săn'skrĭt). Var. of SANSKRIT.

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sans'-cu-lotte' (sănz'kū-lŏt'), *n.* A republican of the poorer classes in Paris; — a name of reproach given by the aristocrats during the French Revolution. Hence, an extreme republican or revolutionist; also, a ragamuffin.

San'skrit (săn'skrĭt), *n.* The ancient Aryan language of India, from which are derived the modern Aryan tongues of that country. — *a.* Of or pertaining to, or written in, Sanskrit.

San-skrit'ic (săn-skrĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Sanskrit.

San'ta Claus (săn'tȧ klôz). See SAINT NICHOLAS.

sap (săp), *n.* 1. The juices of a plant. 2. Any vital fluid; vigor; vitality. 3. Sapwood.

sap, *v. t.*; SAPPED (săpt); SAP'PING. 1. To dig under the foundations of; undermine; as, to *sap* a wall. 2. To unsettle; weaken; as, to *sap* the mind. — *v. i. Mil.* To proceed by, or to execute, saps. — *n. Mil.* An approach made by besiegers, in the form of a narrow trench with its head protected by the earth dug up.

sa'pi-ence (sā'pĭ-ĕns), *n.* Wisdom; — often in irony.

sa'pi-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [4] Wise; discerning; — often in irony. — **Syn.** See SHREWD. — **-ly,** *adv.* [8].

sap'less (săp'lĕs), *a.* Without sap or vigor.

sap'ling (-lĭng), *n.* 1. A young tree. 2. A youth.

sap'o-na'ceous (-ō-nā'shŭs), *a.* [4] Soapy.

sa-pon'i-fi-ca'tion (sȧ-pŏn'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act, process, or result, of converting into soap.

sa-pon'i-fy (sȧ-pŏn'ĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.* [2] To convert into soap.

sap'per (săp'ẽr), *n.* One (esp. a soldier) who saps.

Sap'phic (săf'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to Sappho, Greek poetess (c. 600 B. C.), famous for her love lyrics.

Sap-phi'ra (să-fī'rȧ). See ANANIAS.

sap'phire (săf'ĭr), *n.* 1. A pure variety of corundum; esp., a blue transparent variety, prized as a gem. 2. The color of the gem; bright blue.

sap'py (săp'ĭ), *a.* [3] 1. Abounding with sap; juicy. 2. Foolish; silly. — **sap'pi-ness,** *n.* [8].

sap'sucker (-sŭk'ẽr), *n.* Any of several small American woodpeckers which feed partly on sap.

sap'wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* The soft, recently formed, and living wood between bark and heartwood.

sar'a-band (săr'ȧ-bănd), *n.* A slow Spanish dance of Saracenic origin; also, music for this dance.

Sar'a-cen (-sĕn), *n.* Anciently, an Arab; later, a Mohammedan, esp. as hostile to the Crusaders.

Sar'a-cen'ic (-sĕn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Saracens; as, *Saracenic* architecture.

Sa'rah (sā'rȧ), *n.* Also **Sa'rai** (sā'rĭ; sär'ȧ-ī). In the Bible, wife of Abraham, and Isaac's mother.

sar'casm (sär'kăz'm), *n.* A bitter taunt; also, bitter and contemptuous irony. — **Syn.** See IRONY.

sar-cas'tic (sär-kăs'tĭk), *a.* [4] Marked by, or of the nature of, sarcasm; given to the use of sarcasm. — **sar-cas'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.* [8].

sarce'net, sarse'net (särs'nĕt), *n.* A species of fine thin silk fabric, used for linings, etc.

sar-coph'a-gus (sär-kŏf'ȧ-gŭs), *n.*; *pl.* L. **-GI** (-jī), E. **-GUSES** (-gŭs-ĕz). 1. A limestone used by the ancient Greeks for coffins. 2. Coffin or tomb of stone.

sard (särd), *n.* A brownish red variety of chalcedony, classed by some as a variety of carnelian.

sar-dine' (sär-dēn'; sär'dēn), *n.* Any of several small fishes of the herring kind suitable for preserving in oil for food.

sar'di-us (sär'dĭ-ŭs), *n.* 1. A sard. 2. A gem in the Hebrew high priest's breastplate. *Ex.* XXVIII. 17.

sar-don'ic (sär-dŏn'ĭk). *a.* [4] Strained; forced; hence, sneering; bitterly sarcastic; — only of laughter, a smile, etc. — **-don'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* [8].

sar'do-nyx (sär'dō-nĭks), *n.* A kind of onyx having layers of sard.

sar-gas'sum (-ŭm), *n.* Any of various seaweeds (genus *Sargassum*), widely distributed in the warmer parts of the Atlantic, esp. in the Sargasso sea.

sar'sa-pa-ril'la (sär'sȧ-pȧ-rĭl'ȧ), *n.* 1. Any of various tropical American species of smilax. 2. The dried roots of any of these, mildly tonic.

sarse'net (särs'nĕt). Var. of SARCENET.

sash (săsh), *n.*; *pl.* SASHES (-ĕz), *or, collectively,* SASH. Frame of a glazed window or door.

sash, *n.* A scarf or band worn about the waist or over the shoulder; belt; girdle. — **-less,** *a.* [8].

sas'sa-fras (săs'ȧ-frăs), *n.* Any of a genus of American trees of the laurel family; also, the aromatic bark of the root. See TREES, *Illust.*

sat (săt), *pret.* of SIT.

Sa'tan (sā'tăn), *n.* In theology, the great adversary of man; the Devil, or Prince of Darkness.

sa-tan'ic (sȧ-tăn'ĭk), **sa-tan'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, Satan; devilish; infernal. — **sa-tan'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* [8].

satch'el (săch'ĕl), *n.* A small bag for carrying papers, books, or small articles; a hand bag.

sate (sāt; săt). Archaic pret. of SIT.

sate (sāt), *v. t.* [1] To satiate; glut; surfeit. — **Syn.** See SATIATE.

sa-teen' (sȧ-tēn'), *n.* A fabric of cotton or wool, with a satiny surface.

sat'el-lite (săt'ĕ-līt), *n.* 1. An attendant to a prince; a fawning dependent. 2. *Astron.* An attendant body, revolving about a larger one, its primary; esp., a moon. — **Syn.** See FOLLOWER.

sa'ti-a-ble (sā'shĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* That may be satiated.

sa'ti-ate (sā'shĭ-āt), *a.* [4] Filled to satiety; glutted. — (-āt), *v. t.* [1] To satisfy the appetite or desire of; sate; also, to surfeit; glut.

Syn. SATIATE, SATE, SURFEIT, CLOY, GLUT, GORGE. To satiate (lit. and fig.) is to feed to the full or to repletion; sate is stronger; as, his few notes soon tire and *satiate* the ear; to *sate* one's revenge. Surfeit signifies overeating with consequent nausea or disgust, to which cloy adds the idea of loathing; as, to be *surfeited* with honey; sameness in diet *cloys* the appetite. Glut suggests greediness or (esp.) overloading; to gorge is to stuff, as it were, to the throat; as, "seeming rather *glutted* than *sated*"; he *gorged* till he could *gorge* no more.

sa'ti-a'tion (sā'shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* Satiety.

sa-ti'e-ty (sȧ-tī'ĕ-tĭ), *n.* State of being satiated. — **Syn.** Repletion, surfeit.

sat'in (săt'ĭn), *n.* A kind of glossy silk fabric.

sat'i-net' (săt'ĭ-nĕt'), *n.* 1. A kind of satin or imitation satin. 2. A kind of cloth of cotton warp and woolen filling.

sat'in-wood' (săt'ĭn-wo͝od'), *n.* An East Indian tree or its yellowish wood, with satiny luster.

sat'in-y (-ĭ), *a.* [4] Resembling satin; glossy.

sat'ire (săt'īr), *n.* 1. A literary composition, originally in verse, holding up abuses, vice, etc., to ridicule. 2. Keenness and severity of remark; biting wit; sarcasm. — **Syn.** Lampoon, ridicule. See IRONY.

sa-tir'ic (sȧ-tĭr'ĭk) } *a.* [4] Pertaining to, of the
sa-tir'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } nature of, or using, satire.
— **Syn.** Sarcastic, ironical. — **-cal-ly,** *adv.* [8].

sat'i-rist (săt'ĭ-rĭst), *n.* One who satirizes.

sat'i-rize (-ĭ-rīz), *v. t.* [1] To subject to satire.

sat'is-fac'tion (-ĭs-făk'shŭn), *n.* 1. Act of satisfying; state of being satisfied. 2. That which serves to satisfy. — **Syn.** Contentment, content, gratification; recompense, compensation, amends, reparation, payment, discharge, remuneration, indemnification. See PROPITIATION.

sat'is-fac'to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *a.* [4] Giving satisfaction; esp., relieving the mind from uncertainty. — **-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [8] — **-ri-ness,** *n.* [8].

sat'is-fy (săt'ĭs-fī), *v. t.* [2] 1. To gratify fully; content; as, to *satisfy* thirst. 2. To give what is due to; as, to *satisfy* a creditor. 3. To discharge,

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as a debt; pay off; requite. **4.** To give assurance to; convince; as, to *satisfy* one's self by inquiry. — **Syn.** Satiate, sate, compensate. See CONTENT. — *v. i.* To give or afford satisfaction.

sa'trap (sā'trăp; săt'răp), *n.* **1.** The governor of a province in ancient Persia. **2.** A petty ruler.

sa'trap-y (sā'tră-pĭ), *n.* Government or jurisdiction of a satrap.

sat'u-rate (săt'ū-rāt), *v. t.* [1] To cause to become completely penetrated or soaked; fill fully; as, to *saturate* a sponge with water; treat (with something) till no more can be taken up, as water with salt. **Syn.** SATURATE, SOAK, DRENCH, STEEP. That is **saturated** which is completely imbued with something, or has absorbed all that it can hold; **soak** implies saturation esp. by immersion; **drench**, esp. by pouring. **Steep** applies to that which is imbued or permeated with something.

sat'u-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of saturating; state of being saturated.

Sat'ur-day (săt'ŭr-dā), *n.* The seventh and last day of the week.

Sa'turn (-ŭrn), *n.* **1.** *Roman Relig.* An ancient god of the seed sowing; — later identified with the Greek Cronus. **2.** *Astron.* The planet next in size to Jupiter, and next more remote from the sun, remarkable for its encircling rings.

Saturn, 2.

Sat'ur-na'li-a (-ŭr-nā'lĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* **1.** In ancient Rome, the festival of Saturn, beginning Dec. 17. **2.** [*l. c.*] A period or occasion of riotous indulgence or revelry. — **Sat'ur-na'li-an** (-ăn), *a.*

Sa-tur'ni-an (sȧ-tûr'nĭ-ăn), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to Saturn, whose age is called the golden age.

sat'ur-nine (săt'ŭr-nin), *a.* [4] **1.** [*cap.*] Born under, or influenced by, the planet Saturn. **2.** Heavy; grave; gloomy; — opposed to *mercurial*.

sat'yr (săt'ẽr; sā'tẽr), *n.* **1.** [*Often cap.*] *Class. Myth.* A sylvan deity or demigod, part man and part horse or goat, given to riotous merriment and lust. **2.** A lewd man.

Satyr, 1 (from a Greek vase).

sa-tyr'ic (sȧ-tĭr'ĭk), **sa-tyr'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to satyrs.

sauce (sôs), *n.* **1.** A condiment or composition of appetizing ingredients eaten with food as a relish; esp., a dressing for meat, fish, puddings, etc. **2.** Stewed or preserved fruit. **3.** Sauciness; pert or insolent language. *Now Colloq.* — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To season; flavor. **2.** To be saucy to. *Now Colloq.*

sauce'pan' (-păn'), *n.* A small metallic vessel with a handle, for use in stewing; stewpan.

sau'cer (sô'sẽr), *n.* **1.** Small dish to hold a cup. **2.** Something shaped like a saucer.

sau'cy (sô'sĭ), *a.* [3] Impudent; pert. — **Syn.** Insolent, rude, uncivil. See IMPERTINENT. — **sau'ci-ly** (sô'sĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [8] — **sau'ci-ness**, *n.* [8].

sauer'kraut' (sour'krout'), *n.* Cabbage cut fine and allowed to ferment in a brine made of its own juice with salt.

Saul (sôl), *n. Bible.* First king of Israel. He fought the Philistines, quarreled with Samuel, pursued David, and when defeated fell on his own sword.

saun'ter (sän'tẽr; sôn'-), *v. i.* To wander about idly; stroll. — **Syn.** Roam, rove, ramble, range. — *n.* A sauntering; a strolling gait. — **-er**, *n.* [8].

sau'ri-an (sô'rĭ-ăn), *n.* Any of a group of reptiles including the lizards, and formerly the crocodiles, etc. — *a.* [4] Of or pert. to the saurians; lizard-like.

sau'sage (sô'sĭj), *n.* Meat (esp. pork) minced and highly seasoned, and, commonly, inclosed in a skin.

sav'age (săv'ĭj), *a.* [3] **1.** Wild; rugged; as, a *savage* wilderness. **2.** Wild; untamed; uncultivated; as, *savage* beasts. **3.** Uncivilized; rude; as, *savage* manners. **4.** Marked by cruelty; inhuman; brutal. — **Syn.** Unpolished, brutish, cruel, atrocious. See FEROCIOUS, BARBARIAN. — *n.* **1.** A human being untaught, uncivilized, or without cultivation. **2.** A person of brutal cruelty; barbarian. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

sav'age-ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). **1.** Savageness. **2.** Savage disposition or action; barbarity.

sa-van'na (sȧ-văn'ȧ), *n.* A treeless plain; an open, level region, esp. as in Florida.

‖ **sa'vant'** (sȧ'vän'), *n.*; *pl.* **SAVANTS** (*F.* sȧ'vän'). [F.] A man of learning.

save (sāv), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To make safe; rescue; as, to *save* a horse from the flames. **2.** In theology, to deliver from sin and its penalty. **3.** To lay up; hoard; as, to *save* one's money. **4.** To obviate the necessity or occurrence of; spare; as, to *save* one labor. — *v. i.* To avoid unnecessary expense; prevent waste.

Syn. SAVE, RESCUE. **Save** implies preservation from evil of any kind; **rescue**, deliverance from immediate or impending danger or evil.

save, *prep. or conj.* Except; excepting; not including.

sav'er (sāv'ẽr), *n.* One that saves.

sav'ing (sāv'ĭng), *p. a.* [4] That saves; as: **a** Preserving; rescuing; as, *saving* grace. **b** Economizing; frugal. **c** Making reservation or exception; as, a *saving* clause. — *vb. n.* **1.** **a** Preservation from danger or loss. **b** Economy in outlay; reduction in cost. **2.** That which is saved; esp., *pl.*, sums saved from time to time, and kept unexpended; as, the *savings* of years. — *prep. or conj.*, but properly a *participle*. With the exception of; except.

sav'ings bank (sāv'ĭngz). A bank which receives small sums for deposit at compound interest.

sav'ior, sav'iour (sāv'yẽr), *n.* [5] **1.** One who saves, or delivers. **2.** [*cap.*] Jesus Christ.

sa'vor (sā'vẽr), *n.* [5] **1.** Taste and odor; flavor; relish; scent; as, the *savor* of an orange; ill *savor*. **2.** Specific flavor or quality; essential property. — *v. t.* **1.** To have a taste or smell; — with *of*. **2.** To partake of the quality or nature; smack; — with *of*; as, to *savor* of politics. — *v. i.* **1.** To season; as, to *savor* a dish. **2.** To taste with pleasure; relish; appreciate. — **-less**, *a.* [5, 8].

sa'vor-y (sā'vẽr-ĭ), *n.* A European mint, much used in cooking; — called also *summer savory*.

sa'vor-y (-ĭ), *a.* [4, 5] **1.** Pleasing to taste or smell; as, *savory* dishes. **2.** Pleasing morally; reputable; as, his life was not very *savory*. — **sa'vor-i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [5, 8] — **-i-ness**, *n.* [5, 8].

saw (sô), *pret.* of SEE.

saw, *n.* A saying; proverb; maxim.

saw, *n.* A common tool or instrument with teeth on the edge. See TOOLS, *Illust.* — *v. t.*; *pret.* SAWED (sôd); *p. p.* SAWED or SAWN (sôn). **1.** To cut or separate with a saw. **2.** To form by cutting with a saw. **3.** To make motions suggesting those made with a saw; as, to *saw* the air with the arms. — *v. i.* **1.** To use a saw. **2.** To cut, as a saw. **3.** To be cut with a saw.

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saw'buck' (sô'bŭk'), *n.* A sawhorse. *U. S.*
saw'dust' (-dŭst'), *n.* Dust made by sawing.
saw'er (sô'ẽr), *n.* One that saws.
saw'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* Any of several large sharklike rays having a flattened elongated snout with stout, toothlike structures along each edge.
saw'fly' (-flī'), *n.* Any of numerous insects the female of which usually has an ovipositor, or egg-depositing organ, with a pair of sawlike organs.
saw'horse' (-hôrs'), *n.* A rack on which wood is laid for sawing by hand.
saw'mill' (-mĭl'), *n.* A mill for sawing up logs.
sawn (sôn), *p. p.* of SAW.
saw'yer (sô'yẽr), *n.* One who saws wood; esp., either of the two men who saw timber over a pit (**saw pit**), one above and one below.
sax'horn' (săks'hôrn'), *n. Music.* Any of a family of brass wind instruments with valves.
sax'i-frage (săk'sĭ-frĭj), *n.* Any of various plants, chiefly perennial with white or yellow flowers.
Sax'on (-sŭn), *n.* **1.** **a** One of a Germanic people who, with the Angles and Jutes, conquered and colonized most of England. **b** An Anglo-Saxon. **c** One of the people of modern Saxony. **2.** The language of the Saxons. — *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the Saxons or their language. **2.** Anglo-Saxon.
sax'o-phone (-sŏ-fōn), *n. Music.* A keyed wind instrument having the reed mouthpiece of a clarinet.

Saxophone.

say (sā), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* SAID (sĕd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SAY'ING. Indic. pr. 3d person sing., SAYS (sĕz). **1.** To express in words; tell; speak; declare; as, to *say* a kind word. **2.** To repeat; recite; as, to *say* a lesson. **3.** To announce as a decision or opinion; assert; hence, to be sure about; as, it is hard to *say*. **4.** To suppose; — in the imperative, as, he had, *say* a dollar. — *v. i.* To speak; express an opinion. — *n.* **1.** That which is said or to be said; a speech. *Obs.*, except in *to say*, or *have, one's say*, etc. **2.** One's turn or right to speak or decide in an affair. *Colloq.* — **say'er**, *n.* [8].
say'ing, *n.* That which is said; statement; aphorism; proverb.
says (sĕz). See SAY.
scab (skăb), *n.* **1.** An incrustation over a sore, wound, etc. **2.** Mange, esp. on sheep. **3.** *Hort.* Any of various fungous diseases of cultivated plants, usually indicated by crustlike spots.
scab'bard (skăb'ẽrd), *n.* A sheath for a sword, dagger, etc. — *v. t.* To put into a scabbard.
scab'by (skăb'ĭ), *a.* [3] Affected with scabs or the scab. — **-bi-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [8] — **-bi-ness**, *n.* [8].
scaf'fold (skăf'ŭld), *n.* A platform, as for exhibiting or supporting something, or for executing a criminal. — *v. t.* To furnish or uphold with a scaffold.
scaf'fold-ing, *n.* A scaffold or system of scaffolds; also, materials for scaffolds.
scal'a-wag (skăl'ă-wăg), *n.* **1.** A scamp; scapegrace. *Colloq.* **2.** *U. S. Hist.* A white Southerner who acted as a Republican in Reconstruction times; — so called in contempt. *Slang.*
scald (skôld), *v. t.* **1.** To burn with hot liquid or steam; as, she *scalded* her arm. **2.** To cause to come to a boil; as, to *scald* milk. **3.** To subject to the action of a boiling liquid; as, to *scald* a saucepan. — *n.* A burn by hot liquid or steam.
scald (skôld; skăld), *n.* An ancient Scandinavian poet; a Norse reciter of heroic poems.
scale (skāl), *n.* **1.** The dish of a balance; hence, usually in *pl.*, the balance itself; an instrument for weighing. Also fig.; as, the *scales* of justice. **2.** [*cap.*] *pl. Astron.* The sign or constellation Libra. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To weigh in scales; measure; compare. **2.** To have a weight of; weigh.
scale, *n.* **1.** A small, flattened, bony or horny plate forming part of the external covering of an animal, as a fish. **2.** Any layer or leaf like, or suggestive of, a fish scale; a flake; also, a scab. **3.** A hard incrustation. **4.** A scale insect. — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To strip or clear of scales or scale. **2.** To take or come off in thin layers; peel.
scale, *n.* **1.** Anything graduated, esp. when used as a measure; esp.: **a** A series of spaces marked by lines, representing proportionately larger distances; as, a *scale* of miles for a map. **b** A basis for a numeral system; as, the decimal *scale*. **2.** *Music.* A series of tones ascending or descending in pitch according to a scheme of intervals. **3.** Gradation; graded system; as, a *scale* of wages. **4.** Proportion in dimensions between a drawing, map, plan, or the like, and what it represents; as, a map on a *scale* of an inch to a mile. — *v. t.* **1.** To climb by or as by a ladder; clamber up; ascend; as, to *scale* a cliff. **2.** To reduce according to a fixed ratio or scale; as, to *scale* down wages, etc. — **Syn.** See ASCEND. — *v. i.* To ascend; mount. — **scal'er** (skā'lẽr), *n.*
scale insect. Any of numerous small but very prolific insects which suck the juices of plants.
sca-lene' (skā-lēn'), *a. Geom.* **a** Having the sides and angles unequal; — said of a triangle. **b** Oblique.
scal'i-ness (skā'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* Scaly quality or state.
scal'la-wag. Var. of SCALAWAG.
scal'lion (skăl'yŭn), *n.* **1.** The shallot. **2.** The leek. **3.** Any onion which does not form a bulb.
scal'lop (skŏl'ŭp), *n.* **1.** Any of numerous marine bivalve mollusks with the shell usually radially ribbed and the edge wavy. See MOLLUSKS, *Illust.* **2.** One of a series of segments of circles joined at their extremities and forming an edge, as of certain laces. — *v. t.* **1.** To mark or cut the edge or border of into scallops. **2.** *Cookery.* To bake in scallop shells or dishes; prepare with crumbs of bread or cracker, and bake.
scalp (skălp), *n.* The part of the skin of the head usually covered with hair. — *v. t.* To deprive of the scalp.
scal'pel (skăl'pĕl), *n. Surgery.* A small, straight knife with a thin blade.
scalp'er (skăl'pẽr), *n.* One that scalps.
scal'y (skā'lĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Covered or abounding with, or composed of, scales or scale; as, a *scaly* fish. **2.** Resembling scales or laminæ.
scamp (skămp), *n.* A rascal; rogue; worthless fellow. — *v. t.* To perform hastily or imperfectly.
scam'per (skăm'pẽr), *v. i.* To run or move in a quick, hurried manner; hasten away. — *n.* A scampering; hasty flight. — **scam'per-er**, *n.* [8].
scan (skăn), *v. t.*; SCANNED (skănd); SCAN'NING. **1.** To go through, as a verse in poetry, foot by foot. **2.** To examine point by point; scrutinize; as, to *scan* the horizon. — *v. i.* To conform to metrical rules; as, the line will not *scan*.
scan'dal (skăn'dăl), *n.* **1.** Injury to reputation, or rumor or general comment causing it. **2.** Heedless or malicious defamatory talk. **3.** That which causes scandal. — **Syn.** Defamation, detraction, slander, calumny, shame.
scan'dal-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [1] To horrify or shock by some action considered immoral or improper.
scan'dal-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [4] Involving scandal; disgraceful; opprobrious; defamatory. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **scan'dal-ous-ness**, *n.* [8].
Scan'di-na'vi-an (-dĭ-nā'vĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Scandinavia. — *n.* A native of Scandinavia.

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scan'sion (skăn'shŭn), *n.* Act of scanning verse.

scant (skănt), *a.* [3] **1.** Scarcely sufficient; meager; as, a *scant* allowance. **2.** Having a small or insufficient supply; as, *scant* of money. — *v. t.* To limit; stint. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

scant'ling (skănt'lĭng), *n.* A piece of timber of small cross-sectional area, as a stud.

scant'y (skăn'tĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Small; not abundant; as, a *scanty* crop. **2.** Insufficient; scant; as, a *scanty* supply. — **scant'i-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-i-ness**, *n.* [8]. **Syn.** Scanty applies esp. to quantity, and implies meagerness; sparse applies to what is thinly scattered; as, a *scanty* fortune; a *sparse* population.

scape (skāp), *n.* *Bot.* A peduncle arising at or beneath the surface of the ground, as in the tulip.

scape'goat' (skāp'gōt'), *n.* **1.** *Jewish Antiq.* A goat on whose head were symbolically placed the people's sins, after which he was suffered to escape. **2.** A person or thing bearing blame for others.

scape'grace' (-grās'), *n.* One who is wild or reckless; a scamp.

scap'u-la (skăp'ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. **-læ** (-lē), E. **-las** (-lȧz). The shoulder blade.

scap'u-lar (-lȧr), *a.* Of or pert. to the shoulder blade.

scap'u-lar (-lȧr), *n.* **1.** *R. C. Ch.* A kind of loose sleeveless vestment. **2.** Any feather growing from the scapular region.

scar (skär), *n.* **1.** A mark remaining after a wound or ulcer is healed. **2.** A mark where a fallen leaf was attached. — *v. t. & i.*; **scarred** (skärd); **scar'ring**. To mark with or form a scar or scars.

scar, *n.* A steep rock or cliff on a mountain side.

scar'ab (skăr'ăb), *n.* **1.** A kind of beetle, esp. the one sacred in ancient Egypt. **2.** A representation of the scarab, used as an amulet, etc.

scarce (skârs), *a.* [3] Deficient in quantity; hence, infrequent; rare. — **Syn.** See **rare**. — *adv.* Scarcely. — **scarce'ness**, *n.* [8].

scarce'ly (skârs'lĭ), *adv.* With difficulty; barely; but just. — **Syn.** See **hardly**.

scar'ci-ty (skăr'sĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being scarce; deficiency; dearth; hence, rareness.

scare (skâr), *v. t.* [1] To frighten; strike with sudden fear. — **Syn.** See **frighten**. — *v. i.* To be scared. *Colloq.* — *n.* Fright or a fright. *Colloq.*

scare'crow' (-krō'), *n.* **1.** An object, usually suggesting a human figure, set up to frighten crows, etc. away from crops; hence, anything terrifying without danger. **2.** A person in rags and tatters.

scarf (skärf), *n.*; *pl.* **scarfs** (skärfs), sometimes **scarves** (skärvz). **1.** A broad band of fabric worn loosely over the shoulders or about the neck, sometimes over the head or around the waist. **2.** A cravat with falling ends.

scarf, *v. t.* **1.** To form a scarf on the end or edge of, as for a joint. **2.** To unite, as pieces of timber or metal, by a scarf joint. — *n.* **1.** A groove formed by cutting. **2.** a Either of the ends cut to fit together in a scarf joint. b A scarf joint.

Form of Scarf Joint.

scarf joint. A kind of overlapping joint.

scarf'skin' (skärf'skĭn'), *n.* The epidermis.

scar'i-fi-ca'tion (skăr'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A scarifying.

scar'i-fy (skăr'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [2] **1.** To scratch or cut the skin of; esp., *Med.*, to make small incisions in for drawing blood without opening a large vein. **2.** To lacerate, as the feelings. — **-fi'er**, *n.* [8].

scar'la-ti'na (skär'lȧ-tē'nȧ), *n.* Scarlet fever.

scar'let (skär'lĕt), *n.* **1.** A deep bright red tinged with orange or yellow; a vivid red. **2.** Scarlet cloth. — *a.* Of the color called scarlet. — **scarlet fever**, an acute contagious febrile disease marked by inflammation of the fauces and a scarlet rash.

scarp (skärp), *n.* *Fort.* The inner side of the ditch. — *v. t.* To cut down vertically, or nearly so.

scathe (skāth), *n.* Harm; damage; injury; hurt; misfortune. *Archaic.* — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To do harm to; injure; damage; hurt. **2.** To injure by fire; scorch; blast. *Literary.* — **scathe'less** (-lĕs), *a.* [8].

scath'ing (skāth'ĭng), *p. a.* [4] Injuring, as by blasting or burning; hence, bitterly severe; as, a *scathing* rebuke. — **scath'ing-ly**, *adv.* [8].

scat'ter (skăt'ĕr), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To dissipate; disperse; dispel; as, to *scatter* the enemy; *scatter* hopes. **2.** To strew; throw about loosely; as, to *scatter* seed. — **Syn.** See **dispel**. — **scat'ter-er**, *n.* [8].

scaur (skär). Var. of **scar**, a rock.

scav'en-ger (skăv'ĕn-jĕr), *n.* One employed to clean streets and carry off filth; also, any animal that devours refuse, etc.

scene (sēn), *n.* **1.** One of the slides, or other devices, used to give an appearance of reality to a play; *pl.*, stage scenery. **2.** A division of a drama, usually a division of an act. **3.** The place, circumstances, etc., in which anything occurs. **4.** One of a series of actions and events, esp. as represented in literature or art. **5.** An episode in action; as, their parting was a sad *scene*. **6.** An exhibition of strong feeling, esp. between persons; as, to create a *scene*. **7.** A landscape; view; prospect.

scen'er-y (sēn'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* **1.** The painted scenes or hangings of a stage, with their accessories. **2.** The general aspect of a landscape.

sce'nic (sē'nĭk; sĕn'ĭk), *a.* [4] **1.** Of or pertaining to the stage; dramatic. **2.** Of or pertaining to scenery; affording attractive scenery. — **scen'i-cal** (sĕn'ĭ-kăl; sē'nĭ-), *a.* [4].

scent (sĕnt), *v. t.* **1.** To smell; hence, to get or have an inkling of; as, to *scent* a plot. **2.** To fill with odor; as, to *scent* a room. — *n.* **1.** Odor; smell; fragrance. **2.** A sweet-smelling, aromatic extract; perfume. **3.** The odor left by an animal in passing; as, the dogs found the *scent*; hence, course of pursuit; track of discovery; as, he was on a wrong *scent*. **4.** Sense of smell; as, a keen *scent*. — **Syn.** See **smell**. — **scent'less**, *a.* [4, 8].

Scepter.

scep'ter (sĕp'tĕr), *n.* A staff or baton borne by a sovereign as an emblem of authority.

scep'tic (skĕp'tĭk), etc. Vars. of **skeptic**, **skeptical**, etc.

sched'ule (skĕd'ūl; *British commonly* shĕd'ūl), *n.* A formal list; catalogue; inventory. — **Syn.** See **list**. — *v. t.* [1] To form into, or place in, a schedule.

scheme (skēm), *n.* **1.** A systematic plan; as, his *scheme* of life. **2.** A plan or theory of action; design; project; as, an irrigation *scheme*. — **Syn.** Purpose, device, plot. See **plan**. — *v. t. & i.* [1] To plan; design; plot; contrive. — **schem'er** (skēm'ĕr), *n.* [8].

‖ **scher'zo** (skĕr'tsō), *n.*; *It. pl.* **-zi** (-tsē). [It.] *Music.* A playful movement, usually taking the place of the old minuet in a sonata or a symphony.

schism (sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Division; esp., formal division or separation in the church; offense of seeking to cause such division. **2.** A schismatic body.

schis-mat'ic (sĭz-măt'ĭk), *a.* [4] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, schism. — *n.* One who creates or takes part in schism.

schis-mat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] Schismatic.

schist (shĭst), *n.* A crystalline rock that readily splits into slabs or sheets.

schist'ose (shĭs'tōs), **schist'ous** (-tŭs), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, schist.

schol'ar (skŏl'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who attends a school; pupil; student. **2.** One who holds a scholarship. **3.** A learned person. — **Syn.** See **disciple**.

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schol'ar-ly (skŏl'ĕr-lĭ), *a.* [4] Like, or characteristic of, a scholar; learned.

schol'ar-ship, *n.* **1.** Character or qualities of a scholar; learning. **2.** A foundation for the support of a student. — **Syn.** See LEARNING.

scho-las'tic (skŏ-lăs'tĭk), *a.* [4] **1.** Pertaining to a scholar or school; as, the *scholastic* profession. **2.** Of or pert to the Schoolmen. — *n.* **1.** [*Usually cap.*] A Schoolman **2.** A learned person; pedant.

scho-las'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** [*Usually cap.*] The philosophy of the medieval Schoolmen. **2.** A scholastic point of view.

school (skōōl), *n.* Of fish, porpoises, etc., a shoal; company — *v. i.* To swim in shoals.

school, *n.* **1.** A place for instruction; also, the institution or body of teachers and learners in such a place. **2.** The body of pupils in a school: as, a small *school*. **3.** A sect or denomination in philosophy, theology, science, medicine, etc. In the United States, schools are classified as: (1) **elementary schools**, including **primary s.** (covering the first four years or grades) and **grammar s.** (the second four); (2) **secondary s.**, including **high schools** and **private schools** immediately preparatory to college. — *v. t.* **1.** To educate or train in a school; teach. **2.** To discipline; train.

school'book' (-bo͝ok'), *n.* Book for use in schools.

school'boy' (-boi'), *n.* Boy belonging to a school.

school'fel'low (-fĕl'ō), *n.* An associate in school.

school'girl' (-gûrl'), *n.* Girl belonging to a school.

school'house' (-hous'), *n.* A building for a school.

school'ing, *n.* **1.** Instruction in school; act of teaching. **2.** Discipline; reproof; reprimand. **3.** Pay for instruction.

school'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN** (-mĕn). [*Usually cap.*] A philosopher or divine of the schools of the Middle Ages; Scholastic.

school'mas'ter (-mȧs'tĕr), *n.* A master of a school; a man who teaches a school.

school'mis'tress (-mĭs'trĕs), *n.* A woman who teaches a school.

school'mate' (-māt'), *n.* A companion at school.

school'room' (-rōōm'), *n.* A room in which pupils are taught.

schoon'er (skōōn'ĕr), *n.* A fore-and-aft rigged vessel, having two or more masts. See SAIL, *Illust.*

schot'tish } (shŏt'ĭsh), *n.* A dance similar to the
schot'tische } polka; also, the music for it.

sci-at'ic (sī-ăt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the hip; in the region of, or affecting, the hip.

sci-at'i-ca (-ĭ-kȧ), *n.* *Med.* Neuralgia of the sciatic nerve, which runs down the back of the thigh.

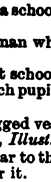
sci'ence (sī'ĕns), *n.* **1.** Knowledge, as of principles or facts. **2.** Knowledge systematized and formulated with reference to general truths or general laws; classified knowledge. **3.** Esp., such knowledge relating to the physical world; — called also *natural science*. **4.** Any branch or department of systematized knowledge.

Syn. SCIENCE, ART. Science is systematized knowledge considered in reference to the discovery or understanding of truth; art is knowledge as applied and made efficient by skill. See KNOWLEDGE.

sci'en-tif'ic (-ĕn-tĭf'ĭk), *a.* [4] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or used in, science; as, *scientific* apparatus. **2.** Agreeing with, or depending on, science; as, a *scientific* classification. **3.** Having a knowledge of science, or of a science. — **i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

sci'en-tist (sī'ĕn-tĭst), *n.* One learned in science, esp. natural science.

scim'i-tar } (sĭm'ĭ-tĕr), *n.* Oriental saber
scim'i-ter } with a much curved blade.


Scimitar.

scin-til'la (sĭn-tĭl'ȧ), *n.* A spark; atom; — used only fig. of evidence, truth, etc.

scin'til-late (sĭn'tĭ-lāt), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To emit sparks; spark. **2.** To sparkle or twinkle.

Syn. Gleam, glitter, flash, coruscate. — To scintillate is properly to emit sparks; to coruscate is to emit flashes.

scin'til-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of scintillating. **2.** A spark or flash emitted in scintillating.

sci'on (sī'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Any bud, shoot, or other portion of a plant capable of propagation; such a part removed and prepared for grafting. **2.** A descendant.

scis'sion (sĭzh'ŭn; sĭsh'-), *n.* A cutting, dividing, or splitting; fission; division.

scis'sors (sĭz'ĕrz), *n. pl.* A cutting instrument like shears, but smaller; — often *pair of scissors*.

Sclav'ic (sklăv'ĭk), **Sclav'ism** (-ĭz'm), etc. Vars. of SLAVIC, etc.

scle-ro'sis (sklē-rō'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* **-ROSES** (-sēz). *Med.* Morbid hardening of a tissue or structure.

scle-rot'ic (-rŏt'ĭk), *a.* **1.** *Anat.* Designating, or pertaining to, the dense white outer coat of the eyeball. **2.** *Med.* Affected with sclerosis. — *n.* The sclerotic coat of the eye. See EYE, *Illust.*

scoff (skŏf), *n.* An expression or object of scorn, derision, or contempt. — *v. i.* To manifest contempt by derisive acts or language; — often with *at*.

Syn. Mock, jeer, gibe, sneer. — SCOFF, JEER, GIBE, SNEER. **Scoff** implies insolent or irreverent mockery or derision; **jeer** and **gibe** suggest taunting sarcasm or scornful raillery. **Sneer** implies the showing of contempt, esp. by the face or tone of voice. — *v. t.* To treat with derision; mock at. — **scoff'er**, *n.* [8] — **scoff'ing-ly**, *adv.* [8].

scold (skōld), *v. i.* & *t.* To find fault, esp. noisily or rudely; chide or rebuke harshly. — **Syn.** See REPROVE. — *n.* One who scolds, esp. habitually.

scol'lop (skŏl'ŭp). Var. of SCALLOP.

sconce (skŏns), *n.* **1.** A small fort or redoubt; hence, a shelter or protective screen. **2.** The head; skull. *Colloq.* **3.** A bracket candlestick, or group of candlesticks, secured to a wall. — *v. t.* [1] To ensconce; imprison.

scone (skōn), *n.* A cake of barley, wheat, or oatmeal, often baked on a griddle. *Scot.*

scoop (skōōp), *n.* **1.** A large ladle. **2.** A deep shovel, or similar implement for dipping or shoveling: as, a flour *scoop*. **3.** A basinlike cavity; hollow. **4.** Act of scooping. — *v. t.* **1.** To take out or up with a scoop. **2.** To make hollow; dig out.

scoot (skōōt), *v. i.* & *t.* To dart. — *n.* An act of scooting, or darting. *Both Colloq.*

scope (skōp), *n.* **1.** Range or extent of view, intent, action, etc. **2.** Room or opportunity for free outlook, aim, or action; liberty. as, *scope* for one's energies. — **Syn.** See RANGE.

scor-bu'tic (skôr-bū'tĭk), *a.* *Med.* Of, pertaining to, or like, scurvy; diseased with scurvy.

scorch (skôrch), *v. t.* To parch by heat or burn superficially.

Syn. SCORCH, SINGE, PARCH, SEAR, CHAR. To **scorch** is to heat superficially so as to cause change of color or texture; to **singe** is to burn esp. the tips or ends of something; as, to *scorch* cloth in ironing, to *singe* one's hair. **Parch** emphasizes the idea of drying or shriveling; **sear**, that of hardening of tissues; **char** that of reduction to cinder: as, to *parch* corn; a *charred* stick; *seared* with a hot iron. — *v. i.* **1.** To be burnt on the surface; be or become parched. **2.** To go at great speed on a cycle or in a motor vehicle. *Colloq.* — **scorch'er**, *n.* [8].

score (skôr), *n.* **1.** A notch or incision, esp. one made as for keeping account. **2.** An account so kept; any account; indebtedness. **3.** The number of points gained in a contest. **4.** *Music.* The draft of a composition, with the parts for all the

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instruments or voices. **5.** The number twenty; hence, in *pl.*, a large number. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To mark with lines, scratches, or notches, esp. for keeping account. **2.** To set down; record; charge. **3.** To gain for addition to the score, as points in a game; hence, to win; as, to *score* a success. — *v. i.* **1.** To keep the score in a game. **2.** To make or count a point or points, as in a game; tally; also, to win or have the advantage. — **scor'er**, *n.* [8].

sco'ri-a (skō'rĭ-ȧ), *n.*; *L. pl.* -RIÆ (-ē). Refuse from melting of metals, reduction of ores, etc.; dross; slag; also, cellular, slaggy lava; — usually in *pl.*

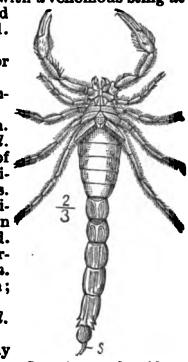
sco'ri-a'ceous (-ā'shŭs), *a.* Of or pert. to scoria.

scorn (skôrn), *n.* Extreme contempt; disdain. — *v. t.* To hold in, or reject with, scorn; despise; disdain. — **Syn.** See DESPISE. — *v. i.* To scoff; act disdainfully. — **scorn'er**, *n.* [8].

scorn'ful (skôrn'fo͝ol), *a.* [4] Full of scorn; disdainful; — often with *of*. — **Syn.** See CONTEMPTUOUS. — **scorn'ful-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ful-ness**, *n.* [8].

Scor'pi-o (skôr'pĭ-ō), *n. Astron.* **a** A southern constellation; the Scorpion. **b** The eighth sign of the zodiac, marked ♏ in almanacs.

scor'pi-on (-ŭn), *n.* **1.** Any of numerous arachnids having a narrow tail with a venomous sting at the tip. **2.** *Bible.* A kind of scourge. 1 *Kings* xii. 11. **3.** [*cap.*] = SCORPIO.



Scorpion, under side.
s Sting.

scot (skŏt), *n.* A tax or contribution; fine.

Scot, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Scotland.

Scotch (skŏch), *a.* Scottish. — *n.* **1.** *Collective pl.* Natives or inhabitants of Scotland or their immediate descendants; the Scots. **2.** *sing.* The dialect or dialects of English spoken by the people of Scotland.

scotch, *v. t.* To cut superficially; wound; score. — *n.* A slight cut or incision; notch; score.

Scotch'man (-mȧn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A Scot.

sco'ter (skō'tẽr), *n.* Any of several sea ducks.

scot'-free', *a.* Without payment of scot; untaxed; hence, unhurt; clear; safe.

Scots (skŏts), *a.* Scottish; Scotch.

Scots'man (skŏts'mȧn), *n.* A Scotchman.

Scot'ti-cism (skŏt'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* An idiom, or mode of expression, peculiar to Scottish people.

Scot'tish (-ĭsh), *a.* Of or pert. to the inhabitants of Scotland, their country, or language; Scotch.

scoun'drel (skoun'drĕl), *n.* A mean, worthless fellow; rascal; villain. — *a.* [4] Low; base; mean. — **scoun'drel-ly**, *a.* [4].

scour (skour), *v. i.* To run swiftly; range in pursuit. — *v. t.* To pass over swiftly; also, to go over thoroughly in or as if in search; as, to *scour* a country for game.

scour, *v. t.* **1.** To make clean and bright by friction; as, to *scour* knives. **2.** To cleanse by rubbing or scrubbing; as, to *scour* wool. **3.** To remove as if by rubbing; esp., to carry off or sweep away, as a flood. **4.** To purge; as, to *scour* a horse. — *v. i.* **1.** To clean anything by hard rubbing or friction. **2.** Of cattle, to have diarrhea. — *n.* Act or fact of scouring. — **scour'er**, *n.* [8].

scourge (skûrj), *v. t. & i.* [1] **1.** To whip; lash; flog. **2.** To punish or afflict severely; as, a country *scourged* by war. — *n.* **1.** A lash or whip, esp. as used for chastising human beings. **2.** A means of inflicting punishment or suffering; hence, a punishment; also, a cause of calamity or affliction; as, a *scourge* of flies. — **scourg'er** (skûr'jẽr), *n.*

scour'ing (skour'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SCOUR. — **scouring rush**, the common horsetail (plant), used, esp. in Europe, in scouring.

scout (skout), *v. t.* To reject with contempt, as something absurd; treat with ridicule. — *v. i.* To scoff; mock; — with *at*; as, to *scout* at religion.

scout, *n.* One sent out to gain tidings, as to reconnoiter. — *v. i.* To go about to explore a region or to get information of the movements of an enemy; reconnoiter. — *v. t.* To reconnoiter.

scow (skou), *n.* A large flat-bottomed boat having broad, square ends.

scowl (skoul), *v. i.* To wrinkle the brows, as in frowning; look sullen, angry, or threatening; lower. — **Syn.** See FROWN. — *n.* A wrinkling of the brows, as in frowning; a frown.

scrab'ble (skrăb''l), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To scrape, paw, or scratch with the hands; scramble. **2.** To clamber; scramble. — *v. t.* To gather hastily as by clutching; scramble; — with *up*, *together*, etc. — *n.* A scrabbling; scramble.

scrag (skrăg), *n.* Any of various thin or lean and tough things, as, the back of the neck, esp. in a sheep.

scrag'gly (-ĭ), *a.* [3] Irregular; jagged; ragged.

scrag'gy (-ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Rough with irregular points; as, a *scraggy* rock. **2.** Lean and rough; scrawny; as, a *scraggy* neck. — **-gi-ness**, *n.* [8].

scram'ble (skrăm'b'l), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To move or clamber with or on hands and feet or knees; scrabble. **2.** To struggle with others for something on the ground; struggle unceremoniously for something; as, to *scramble* for a seat. — *v. t.* To collect by scrambling; — usually with *up* or *together*. — *n.* A scrambling. — **scram'bler**, *n.* [8]. — **scrambled eggs**, eggs of which the whites and yolks are stirred together while cooking.

scrap (skrăp), *n.* **1.** Something scraped off; a bit; fragment. **2.** A fragment of something written or printed; a brief excerpt. **3.** *pl.* The crisp substance that remains after trying out animal fat; as, pork *scraps*. **4.** *sing. or pl.* Scrap metal. — *a.* In the form of scraps or fragments; valuable only as raw material; as, *scrap* metal.

scrap'book' (-bo͝ok'), *n.* A blank book in which pictures, clippings, etc., may be pasted.

scrape (skrāp), *v. t.* [1] **1.** **a** To rub over the surface of with a sharp or rough instrument; make smooth or clean by or as by rasping; also, to grate harshly over. **b** To remove in this way. **2.** To collect by or as by a process of scraping. **3.** To draw harshly or roughly over a surface; as, to *scrape* the feet. — **to scrape acquaintance**, to make acquaintance by an effort, esp. without an introduction. — *v. i.* **1.** To scrape anything; also, to rub harshly or gratingly. **2.** To occupy one's self with getting goods, esp. money, laboriously. **3.** To draw back the foot along the ground or floor when making a bow; as, he bowed and *scraped*. — *n.* **1.** Act or sound of scraping. **2.** A disagreeable predicament; difficulty. — **scrap'er** (skrāp'ẽr), *n.* [8].

scrap'ple (skrăp''l), *n.* An article of food made by boiling together scraps of meat, usually pork, with herbs and flour or Indian meal. *U. S.*

scrap'py (-ĭ), *a.* [3] Consisting of scraps.

scratch (skrăch), *v. t.* **1.** To rub and tear or mark the surface of with something sharp or ragged; scrape. **2.** To rub so as to allay itching, or the like. **3.** To cancel or expunge as by drawing a line through. **4.** To dig with the claws. — *v. i.* **1.** To use the claws or nails in tearing, wounding, digging, etc. **2.** To rub one's head, back, etc., with something rough. **3.** To gather money by

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hard work and hoarding; as, he *scratched* and saved. — *n.* **1.** A break or mark made by scratching. **2.** A slight, superficial wound. **3.** The starting line in a race. **4.** Formerly, a line up to which pugilists were brought to join fight; hence, test or proof of courage; as, to come up to the *scratch*. — **scratch'er**, *n.* [8].

scrawl (skrôl), *v. t. & i.* To draw or mark awkwardly; write carelessly; scribble. — *n.* Unskillful or careless writing. — **scrawl'er**, *n.* [8].

scraw'ny (skrô'nĭ), *a.* [3] Meager; thin; bony. *Chiefly U. S.* — **scraw'ni-ness** (-nĭ-nĕs), *n.* [8].

screak (skrēk), *v. i.* To emit a shrill sound; screech; creak. — *n.* A creaking; screech.

scream (skrēm), *v. i.* To cry out with a shrill voice; utter a sudden, sharp outcry, as in fright, pain, anger, etc. — *v. t.* To utter as or with a scream. — *n.* Act or sound of screaming.

scream'er (skrēm'ẽr), *n.* One that screams.

scream'ing, *p. a.* [4] **1.** Uttering screams. **2.** Like a scream; as, a *screaming* sound. **3.** Evoking screams, as of mirth; as, a *screaming* farce.

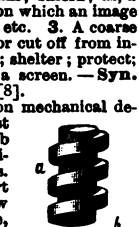
screech (skrēch), *v. i.* To utter a harsh, shrill cry; shriek. — *v. t.* To utter as or with a screech. — *n.* A harsh, shrill cry, as of acute pain or terror.

screech owl. **1.** Any of numerous small American owls with erectile ear tufts. **2.** An owl (called also *barn owl*) with a harsh cry. *Brit.*

screed (skrēd), *n.* A long tirade on any subject.

screen (skrēn), *n.* **1.** Anything in the nature of a protective partition or curtain; shield; as, a window *screen*. **2.** A surface on which an image is thrown by a magic lantern, etc. **3.** A coarse sieve. — *v. t.* **1.** To separate or cut off from inconvenience, injury, or danger; shelter; protect; conceal. **2.** To sift through a screen. — **Syn.** See SHELTER. — **screen'er**, *n.* [8].

screw (skrō͞), *n.* **1.** A common mechanical device consisting in its simplest form of a continuous spiral rib or "thread" with the cylindrical shank from which it projects. Also, the corresponding part into which this external screw fits and advances. **2.** Hence, anything containing such a device, as a wood *screw*. **3.** A screw propeller, as of a steamer. **4.** A turn of or as of a screw. — *v. t.* **1.** To turn, as a screw; press, fasten, make firm, move, etc., by means of a screw or screws. **2.** To turn as by a screw; as, to *screw* the body round. **3.** To force as by pressure of screws; as, to *screw* up courage. **4.** To practice extortion on. **5.** To twist; distort. — *v. i.* **1.** To turn as or like a screw; as, the nut *screws* to the right. **2.** To practice extortion or oppression.



Screw, 1. *a* External, or Male, Screw; *b* Internal, or Female, Screw, shown in section.

screw driver, *or* **screw'driv'er**, *n.* A tool for turning screws so as to drive them into place.

screw propeller. A device consisting of a central hub with radiating blades forming part of two or more spiral surfaces, used to propel steamships, boats, airships, etc.

scrib'ble (skrĭb'l), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To write hastily or carelessly. **2.** To fill or cover with careless or worthless writing; — usually with *over*. — *v. i.* To scrawl; make meaningless marks. — *n.* Hasty or careless writing; scrawl. — **-bler** (-lẽr), *n.* [8].

scribe (skrīb), *n.* **1.** One who writes; esp., an official or public writer. **2.** *Jewish Religion & Hist.* A doctor or teacher of the law. — *v. t.* [1] To write or mark on. — **scrib'er** (skrīb'ẽr), *n.*

scrim (skrĭm), *n.* A kind of light, coarse cotton or linen fabric.

scrim'mage (skrĭm'ăj), *n.* A confused struggle.

scrimp (skrĭmp), *v. t.* **1.** To be sparing of. **2.** To put on short allowance. — *v. i.* To be niggardly. — *a.* Short; scanty; deficient.

scrimp'y (skrĭm'pĭ), *a.* [3] Scanty. — **scrim'pi-ness**, *n.* [8]. *Both Colloq.*

scrip (skrĭp), *n.* Small bag; wallet. *Archaic.*

scrip, *n.* **1.** A writing, as a certificate, memorandum, schedule, or list. **2.** A small piece or scrap of paper. **3.** Any of various documents used as evidence that the holder is entitled to receive something; also, such documents collectively.

script (skrĭpt), *n.* **1.** Written characters; style of writing. **2.** *Print.* See TYPE.

Scrip'tur-al (skrĭp'tŭr-ăl), *a.* [4] Pertaining to, contained in, or according to, the Scriptures.

scrip'ture (-tŭr), *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] The books of the Old and the New Testament, or of either of them; the Bible; — usually in *pl.* **2.** Any sacred writing.

scrive'ner (skrĭv'nẽr; skrĭv'n-ẽr), *n.* A professional writer; one who draws contracts, etc.

scrof'u-la (skrŏf'ū-lă), *n. Med.* A tuberculous condition with enlargement and degeneration of the lymphatic glands, esp. those of the neck.

scrof'u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* Pertaining to or affected with scrofula.

scroll (skrōl), *n.* **1.** A roll of paper or parchment. **2.** Something, as an ornament, in form resembling a roll of paper, esp. one partly unrolled.

scroll saw. A ribbonlike saw stretched in a frame, adapted for sawing curved outlines.

scro'tum (skrō'tŭm), *n.* The pouch which in most mammals contains the testicles.

scrub (skrŭb), *v. t. & i.*; SCRUBBED (skrŭbd); SCRUB'BING. To rub hard in washing; wash with rubbing. — *n.* **1.** Act or process of scrubbing. **2.** A drudge. **3.** Vegetation consisting of dwarf or stunted shrubs. **4.** Anything underaized, mean, or inferior. — *a.* **1.** Undersized; mean; inferior. **2.** *Sports.* Composed of individuals without previous practice together. — **scrub'ber**, *n.* [8].

scrub'by (skrŭb'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Like scrub; stunted; paltry. **2.** Having much scrub, or underbrush.

scruff (skrŭf), *n.* The nape of the neck.

scrunch (skrŭnch), *v. t. & i.* To crunch; crush; squeeze. — *n.* Act or sound of scrunching.

scru'ple (skrō͞'p'l), *n.* **1.** A minute portion; small part. **2.** A weight of 20 grains or ⅓ of a dram, — used by apothecaries. **3.** Hesitation from difficulty in determining what is right or proper; as, a man of no *scruples*. — *v. i. & t.* [1] To have scruples, esp. conscientious ones.

scru'pu-los'i-ty (skrō͞'pū-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being scrupulous.

scru'pu-lous (skrō͞'pū-lŭs), *a.* [4] Full of or having scruples; inclined to scruple; careful; punctilious. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

Syn. SCRUPULOUS, PUNCTILIOUS, CONSCIENTIOUS. Scrupulous implies the utmost nicety or exactness; punctilious suggests being particular or precise, esp. as to forms and ceremonies; conscientious implies scrupulous observance of duty.

scru'ti-nize (skrō͞'tĭ-nīz), *v. t. & i.* [1] To examine closely; subject to scrutiny.

scru'ti-ny (-nĭ), *n.* Close examination; minute inspection.

scud (skŭd), *v. i.*; SCUD'DED; -DING. **1.** To move or run swiftly. **2.** *Naut.* To sail swiftly, or to run, before a gale. — *n.* **1.** Act of scudding. **2.** Light clouds or spray driven swiftly by the wind.

scuff (skŭf), *v. i. & t.* To walk with a scraping movement; scuffle.

scuf'fle (skŭf'l), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To struggle or fight at close quarters and confusedly. **2.** To shuffle. — *n.* A scrambling struggle. — **-fler**, *n.* [8].

sculk. Var. of SKULK.

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scull (skŭl), *n.* **1.** A small rowboat. **2.** One of a pair of short oars for one person. **3.** An oar used at the stern to propel a boat. — *v. t. & i.* To propel (a boat) with a scull or sculls. — **scull'er,** *n.* [5].

scul'ler-y (skŭl'ĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* **-LERIES** (-ĭz). Place where culinary utensils are cleaned and kept; also, a room near the kitchen, for the coarse work.

scul'lion (skŭl'yŭn), *n.* A kitchen menial; also, in contempt, fellow; wretch.

scul'pin (-pĭn), *n.* Any of numerous spiny, large-headed, broad-mouthed sea fishes.

Sculpin. (¼)

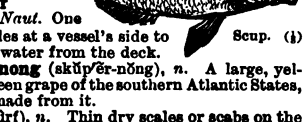
sculp'tor (skŭlp'tĕr), *n.* One who sculptures; one who designs works of sculpture. — **-tress** (-trĕs) *n. fem.*

sculp'tur-al (-tŭr-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to sculpture.

sculp'ture (-tŭr), *n.* Act or art of sculpturing. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To form with the chisel or other tool on, in, or from, wood, stone, metal, etc. **2.** *Phys. Geog.* To change in form by erosion.

scum (skŭm), *n.* **1.** Extraneous matter risen to, or formed on, the surface of liquids. **2.** Refuse; low people; as, the *scum* of the earth.

scup (skŭp), *n.* A common food fish, of the Atlantic coast; — called also *porgy.*



Scup. (¼)

scup'per (skŭp'ĕr), *n. Naut.* One of the holes at a vessel's side to carry off water from the deck.

scup'per-nong (skŭp'ĕr-nŏng), *n.* A large, yellowish green grape of the southern Atlantic States, or wine made from it.

scurf (skûrf), *n.* Thin dry scales or scabs on the body, esp. on the scalp; dandruff.

scurf'y (skûr'fĭ), *a.* [3] Covered with scurf.

scur'rile (skŭr'ĭl), *a.* [4] Also **-ril.** Scurrilous.

scur-ril'i-ty (skŭ-rĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* **-TIES.** Quality of being scurrile; also, a scurrilous remark or act.

scur'ril-ous (skŭr'ĭ-lŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Using or given to using indecent language; as, a *scurrilous* fellow. **2.** Containing low indecency or abuse; vile; as, *scurrilous* language. — **Syn.** Abusive, gross, vulgar, low. — **-ly,** *adv.* [8] — **-ness,** *n.* [8].

scur'ry (skŭr'ĭ), *v. i.* [2] To hasten away or along; scamper. — *n.* Act of scurrying.

scur'vy (skûr'vĭ), *a.* [3] Mean; low; contemptible. — **scur'vi-ly,** *adv.* [8] — **scur'vi-ness,** *n.* [8].

scur'vy, *n. Med.* A disease marked by debility, livid spots, spongy and bleeding gums, etc.

scut (skŭt), *n.* Tail of an animal, esp. of a hare.

scu'tate (skū'tāt), *a.* Shaped like a round shield; peltate.

scutch'eon (skŭch'ŭn). Var. of ESCUTCHEON.

scu'ti-form (skū'tĭ-fôrm), *a.* Shield-shaped.

scut'tle (skŭt''l), *n.* A coal hod.

scut'tle, *v. i.* [1] To run swiftly or hurriedly; scurry. — *n.* A quick pace; scurry.

scut'tle, *n.* **1.** A small opening with a lid; as: **a** *Naut.* A small opening or hatchway in a vessel's deck, side, or bottom. **b** An opening in a roof. **2.** The lid covering such opening. — *v. t.* To cut a hole or holes through the bottom, deck, or sides of (a vessel), esp. in the bottom, to sink her.

scu'tum (skū'tŭm), *n.; L. pl.* **-TA** (-tă). *Roman Antiq.* An oblong shield.

Scyl'la (sĭl'ă), *n.* **1.** A rock on the Italian coast opposite the Sicilian Charybdis. **2.** *Class. Myth.* A she-monster inhabiting Scylla. She was a sea nymph changed by Circe, who was jealous of her, into a monster encircled by barking dogs.

scythe (sīth), *n.* An agricultural implement, consisting of a handle and long curved blade attached at an angle, for mowing by hand.

Scyth'i-an (sĭth'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Scythia, its inhabitants, or their language. — *n.* **1.** One of an ancient people, nomadic and savage, who inhabited the steppes north of the Black Sea and the region east of the Aral Sea. **2.** The language of the Scythians, an Indo-European tongue.

sea (sē), *n.* **1.** One of the larger bodies of salt water, less than an ocean. **2.** A large inland body of water, esp. salt. **3.** The ocean as a whole. **4.** The swell of the ocean, etc. in or following a high wind; as, there was a high *sea.* — **at sea.** **a** On the sea; on a sea voyage. **b** Fig., lost; bewildered.

sea anemone. Any of numerous, usually solitary, and often large and beautifully colored, polyps.

sea'board' (sē'bōrd'), *n.* The seacoast. — *a.* Bordering on, or being near, the sea.

sea bread. Ship biscuit.

sea calf. The common seal.

sea'coast' (sē'kōst'), *n.* The coast of the sea.

sea cow. A sirenian, as a manatee or a dugong.

sea dog. **1.** A seal. **2.** An old sailor. *Colloq.*

sea'far'er (sē'fâr'ĕr), *n.* A mariner.

sea'far'ing (-ĭng), *a.* Following the sea.

sea'go'ing (sē'gō'ĭng), *a.* **1.** Adapted for use on the open sea; as, a *seagoing* tug. **2.** Seafaring.

sea green. Sea-green color.

sea'-green', *a.* Of a bluish green color.

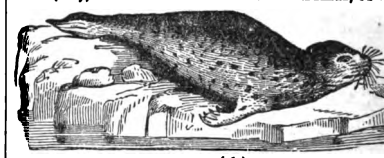
sea gull. Any gull frequenting the sea.

sea hog. A porpoise.

sea horse. **1.** A fabulous marine creature, half horse and half fish. **2.** **a** A walrus. **b** Any of various small fishes, with head suggestive of that of a horse. See FISHES, *Illust.*

sea king. A Norse pirate chief of royal blood. See VIKING.

seal (sēl), *n.* A marine carnivorous mammal, of various species, chiefly of the colder regions, hunted for its fur, hide, etc. — *v. i.* To hunt seals.



Seal. (1/30)

seal, *n.* **1.** An impression made on wax or the like; also, that which bears the impression. **2.** *Law.* Any impression, device, or mark given by statute law the effect of such a seal. **3.** Stamp for making an impression in wax, etc. **4.** That which seals or secures; pledge; guaranty. **5.** Wax or a wafer placed on a letter, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To affix a seal to, or mark with a seal; authenticate; ratify; as, to *seal* a deed. **2.** To give under or as under seal; as, to *seal* a pardon. **3.** To fasten with a seal; as, to *seal* a letter. **4.** To shut close; keep secret; as, to *seal* up one's lips. **5.** To determine irrevocably; as, this *sealed* his fate. **6.** to close up the chinks, crevices, etc., of, as with plaster.

seal brown. The rich, dark-brown color of the fur of the seal after it has been dyed.

sea legs. Legs accustomed to walking on an unsteady deck. *Sailors' Cant.*

seal'er (sēl'ĕr), *n.* One who seals; esp., an officer who tests and certifies weights and measures.

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seal'er, *n.* A mariner or vessel that hunts seals.
sea lettuce. Any seaweed of a certain genus, the green fronds of which are sometimes eaten.
sea level. The mean level of the surface of the sea.
sealing wax. A resinous compound, plastic when warm, used to seal letters, documents, etc.
sea lion. Any of several large Pacific seals. See MAMMALS, *Illust.*
seal'skin' (sēl'skĭn'), *n.* The skin of a seal, esp. of one of a certain species (**fur seal**) after removal of the coarse outer hair; also, a garment of it.
seam (sēm), *n.* **1.** The fold or line formed by sewing together pieces of cloth, etc. **2.** A line of junction. **3.** *Geol.* A thin stratum. Of coal, etc., a bed. **4.** A line left by a wound; scar. — *v. t.* **1.** To form a seam upon or of; sew together, as a garment. **2.** To line; scar; as, his face was *seamed*.
sea'man (sē'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A mariner; sailor; — opp. to *landsman*. — **Syn.** See SAILOR.
sea'man-ship, *n.* The skill of a good seaman.
sea mew. A sea gull.
seam'less, *a.* Without a seam.
seam'stress (sēm'strĕs), *n.* A woman whose occupation is sewing; a needlewoman.
seam'y (sēm'ĭ), *a.* [3] Having, containing, or showing seams, esp. in the rough; hence, more or less disreputable; as, the *seamy* side of life.
sé'ance (sā'ăns; sā'ăns'), *n.* **1.** A session. **2.** A meeting to receive spirit communications.
sea'port' (sē'pōrt'), *n.* A port, harbor, or town, on the seashore, or accessible to seagoing vessels.
sear (sēr), *a.* [3] Withered; — esp. of vegetation.
sear, *v. t.* **1.** To wither; dry up; as, summer *sears* the plains. **2.** To burn (the surface, as of flesh) to dryness and hardness. **3.** Fig., to make callous or unfeeling. — **Syn.** See SCORCH.
search (sûrch), *v. t.* **1.** To look over or through, in order to find something; examine; explore. **2.** To inquire after; seek; — usually with *out*. **3.** To probe; hence, to pierce or penetrate. **4.** To examine; try; test; as, God *searches* the heart. — *v. i.* To seek; make inquiry or examination; investigate. — *n.* Act of searching; quest. — **-a-ble** (sûr'chă-b'l), *a.* [8] — **search'er**, *n.* [8].
search'ing, *p. a.* [4] Exploring thoroughly; penetrating; keen. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
search'light' (sûrch'lĭt'), *n.* A swiveled apparatus for projecting a powerful beam of light.
search warrant. *Law.* A warrant authorizing a search of a house, etc., as for stolen goods.
sea room. Room at sea to maneuver safely.
sea'scape (sē'skāp), *n.* A picture of a sea scene.
sea serpent. A serpent-like monster often said to have been seen at sea, but never proved to exist.
sea'shore' (sē'shōr'), *n.* The shore along the sea.
sea'sick' (-sĭk'), *a.* [4] Affected with seasickness.
sea'sick'ness, *n.* Nausea, prostration, etc., caused by the pitching or rolling of a vessel.
sea'side' (sē'sīd'), *n.* The seashore.
sea'son (sē'z'n), *n.* **1.** One of the divisions of the year, as spring, summer, autumn, and winter. **2.** A period of the year set off as by special activity; as, the theatrical *season*. **3.** The suitable, fitting, or natural time or occasion; as, the *season* for rest. **4.** A while; esp., a relatively short period; as, he walked with me for a *season*. — **in season.** **a** In good time; opportunely. **b** In keeping with the season; as, strawberries are now *in season*. **c** Lawfully to be killed or taken, as game or fish. — *v. t.* **1.** To fit or adapt for use or a given condition; as: **a** To habituate; inure; as, to *season* one to a climate. **b** To cure, as timber; mature. **2.** To render palatable; give zest or relish to; spice; as, to *season* food. **3.** To moderate; temper; as, when mercy *seasons* justice. — *v. i.* To become fit for use or adapted to a condition; to become acclimated, cured, etc.
sea'son-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* [4] Opportune; in keeping with the season. — **sea'son-a-ble-ness**, *n.* [8] — **sea'son-a-bly**, *adv.* [8].
sea'son-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a season or the seasons.
sea'son-ing, *n.* **1.** Act or process by which anything is seasoned. **2.** That which is added to give zest or relish, as salt, spices, etc.; condiment.
seat (sēt), *n.* **1.** The place, part, or thing on which one sits; hence, anything made to sit in or on, as a chair. **2.** The buttocks. **3.** Location; site; residence; as, a country *seat*; a *seat* of learning. **4.** A right to sit; sitting; also, place of sitting; as, a *seat* in a church. **5.** Posture or way of sitting; as, a rider has a good *seat*. — *v. t.* **1.** To place on a seat; cause to sit; as, to *seat* one's guests. **2.** To cause to occupy a post, site, or situation. **3.** To furnish with seats. **4.** To repair the seat of.
sea urchin. A marine animal of ball-shaped form having a thin, brittle, spiny shell.
sea wall. A wall or embankment to resist encroachments of the sea.
sea'ward (sē'wĕrd), *a.* Directed or situated toward the sea. — *adv.* Toward the sea.
sea'wards (-wĕrdz), *adv.* Seaward.
sea'way' (sē'wā'), *n. Naut.* **a** A way over the sea; open sea. **b** A rough sea; — chiefly in *in a seaway*.
sea'weed', *n.* Plant or plants growing in the sea.
sea'wor'thy (sē'wûr'thĭ), *a.* [4] Fit for a sea voyage; able to stand rough weather at sea. — **sea'wor'thi-ness** (-thĭ-nĕs), *n.* [8].
se-ba'ceous (sē-bā'shŭs), *a. Physiol.* Of, pertaining to, or secreting, fat; like fat.
se'cant (sē'kănt), *a.* Cutting; as, a *secant* line. — *n. Geom.* A line that cuts another; esp., a straight line cutting a curve in two or more points. See CIRCLE, *Illust.* Abbr. *sec.*
se-cede' (sē-sēd'), *v. i.* [1] To withdraw from fellowship or association; esp., to withdraw from a political or religious body. — **se-ced'er** (-sēd'ẽr), *n.* [8].
se-ces'sion (-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of seceding; esp. [*often cap.*], *U. S.*, the withdrawal of a State from the Union, as that of 11 States in 1860–61.
se-ces'sion-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* Principles of secessionists.
se-ces'sion-ist, *n.* One who upholds secession. — *a.* Of or pertaining to secession or secessionists.
se-clude' (-klōōd'), *v. t.* [1] To shut up apart from others; withdraw into, or place in, solitude.
se-clud'ed (-klōōd'ĕd), *p. a.* [4] Separated, as from society; solitary; retired. — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
se-clu'sion (-klōō'zhŭn), *n.* A secluding; secluded state. — **Syn.** Solitude, retirement, privacy.
se-clu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [4] Tending to seclude.
sec'ond (sĕk'ŭnd), *a.* **1.** Immediately after the first in place or time; hence, occurring again; another; other; as, the *second* time. **2.** Next to the first in value, power, rank, etc.; secondary; subordinate; inferior; as, the *second* officer. **3.** Of the same kind as another; as, a *second* Cæsar. **4.** *Music.* Lower in pitch; rendering a part of lower pitch. — **at second hand,** through or by an intermediary. — **s. wind,** normal respiration recovered after the first exhaustion during exertion. — *n.* **1.** One that is second. **2.** One who attends another to support and aid him, as in a duel; a backer; assistant. **3.** One twelfth of an inch; a line. **4.** *Music.* The second part in a concerted piece; alto. — *v. t.* **1.** To act as the second of; assist; support; as, to *second* our attempt. **2.** In parliamentary practice, to support, as a motion, by adding one's voice to that of the mover or proposer.
sec'ond (sĕk'ŭnd), *n.* The sixtieth part of a minute of time or of angular measure.

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sec'ond-a-ry (sĕk'ŭn-dĕ-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Next below the first in importance; being in or of second place, origin, rank, degree, stage, etc. **2.** *Elec.* See PRIMARY, *a.* — **Syn.** Second, second-rate, subordinate, inferior. — **secondary school.** See SCHOOL. — *n.; pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). *Zoöl.* Any of the quill feathers arising from the middle segment of a bird's wing. — **sec'ond-a-ri-ly,** *adv.* [8].

sec'ond-class', *a.* Belonging to the class next below the first, best, or highest; second-rate.

sec'ond-er (-ŭn-dĕr), *n.* One who seconds what another attempts, affirms, moves, or proposes.

sec'ond-hand' (-ŭnd-hănd'), *a.* **1.** Not original; received from another; not new. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or dealing in, secondhand merchandise.

sec'ond-ly, *adv.* In the second place.

sec'ond-rate', *a.* Of the second size, rank, etc.

sec'ond-sight', *n.* Power of discerning what is not visible or of foreseeing events; clairvoyance.

se'cre-cy (sē'krē-sĭ), *n.; pl.* **-CIES** (-sĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being hidden; seclusion; privacy. **2.** Quality of being secretive; closeness.

se'cret (sē'krĕt), *a.* [4] **1.** Hidden; concealed; as, a *secret* drawer. **2.** **a** Inscrutable; occult; as, the *secret* workings of Nature. **b** Withdrawn from general notice; secluded.

Syn. Disguised, unknown, private, privy; covert, clandestine, surreptitious, underhand. — SECRET, COVERT, CLANDESTINE, SURREPTITIOUS, UNDERHAND. **Secret** is the general term for what is hidden or concealed; that is **covert** which is not open or avowed; as, a *secret* passage; a *covert* glance. That is **clandestine** which is secretly conducted, usually with evil intent; **underhand** and, to a less degree, **surreptitious** emphasize the idea of stealth or craft; as, a *clandestine* marriage; a *surreptitious* look; *underhand* dealings.

secret service, a government detective service. — *n.* **1.** Something studiously concealed; as, to keep a *secret.* **2.** An undiscovered or unexplained thing; a mystery; as, the *secrets* of the deep. **3.** A hidden cause or explanation; as, the *secret* of his success. **4.** Secrecy. *Rare,* exc. in **in secret.**

sec're-ta'ri-al (sĕk'rē-tā'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a secretary.

sec're-ta-ry (sĕk'rē-tĕ-rĭ), *n.; pl.* **-TARIES** (-rĭz). **1.** One who attends to orders, letters, etc., for an organization or an individual. **2.** An officer of state whose duty is to manage the affairs of a particular department. **3.** A writing desk. — **Secretary of State,** an official having charge of some department of business of state. In the United States national government, the cabinet officer at the head of the Department of State, which has charge of all foreign relations.

sec're-ta-ry-ship' (-shĭp'), *n.* Office or duties of a secretary.

se-crete' (sē-krēt'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To keep secret or hidden; esp., to hide; conceal. **2.** *Physiol.* To separate from the blood, and elaborate into a new substance; as, the liver *secretes* bile.

se-cre'tion (-krē'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of secreting. **2.** That which is secreted.

se-cre'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [4] Tending to keep secret; marked by, or disposed to, secrecy. — **-ness,** *n.* [8].

se'cret-ly, *adv.* In a secret manner.

se-cre'to-ry (sē-krē'tō-rĭ), *a. Physiol.* Secreting; pertaining to, or promoting, secretion.

sect (sĕkt), *n.* Those attached to a certain opinion or opinions; esp., a religious denomination.

sec-ta'ri-an (sĕk-tā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to a sect or sects; characteristic of one devotedly attached to a sect. — *n.* One of a sect.

sec-ta'ri-an-ism (-rĭ'ŭm), *n.* Adherence or attachment to a particular sect or party.

sec'ta-ry (sĕk'tă-rĭ), *n.; pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). A sectarian; member of a sect, esp. of a dissenting sect.

sec'tile (sĕk'tĭl), *a.* [4] Capable of being cut.

sec'tion (-shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of cutting; separation by cutting; as, the *section* of bodies. **2.** A part cut off, or so conceived of; portion; slice; as: **a** A subdivision, as of a chapter; paragraph; hence, the character §, often used to mark a division. **b** A distinct part of a country, people, community, class, etc. **c** One of the portions, of one square mile each, into which the public lands of the U. S. are divided; 1–36th part of a township. **3.** The representation of anything as it would appear if cut through by a plane.

Sections (3) of a Cannon. *a* Longitudinal; *b* Transverse; *c* Horizontal.

sec'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Of or pertaining to a section or district; local; as, *sectional* strife. **2.** Consisting of sections; divisible into sections; as, a *sectional* bookcase.

sec'tion-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Devotion to local interests; sectional feeling, prejudice, etc.

sec'tor (-tĕr), *n.* The figure bounded by two radii and the included arc of a circle, or the portion of a sphere generated by the revolution of such a figure about any diameter of the circle of which it is a part. See CIRCLE, *Illust.*

sec'u-lar (-ū-lăr), *a.* [4] **1.** Coming or observed once in an age or a century; as, a *secular* year. **2.** Of or pertaining to the progress of ages or a long period; aged; as, *secular* oaks. **3.** Of or pert. to this world; temporal; worldly; not sacred; as, *secular* music. **4.** Not bound by monastic vows or rules. — **-ly,** *adv.* [8].

sec'u-lar-ism (-lăr-ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Secularity; secular spirit. **2.** Tenets or principles of secularists.

sec'u-lar-ist (-ĭst), *n.* One who rejects religious faith and worship; also, one who opposes church intervention in education and other civil affairs.

sec'u-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being secular.

sec'u-lar-ize (sĕk'ū-lăr-ĭz), *v. t.* [1] To render secular; as: **a** To free from monastic vows or rules. **b** To transfer from ecclesiastical to temporal use, as a building. **c** To make worldly; as, to *secularize* Sunday. — **sec'u-lar-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

se-cure' (sē-kūr'), *a.* [3] **1.** Free from fear, care, or anxiety; confident. **2.** Confident in opinion; certain; sure; as, *secure* of a welcome. **3.** Not exposed to danger; safe; as, *secure* from foes. **4.** Free from uncertainty; assured; as, a *secure* victory. — **Syn.** See SAFE. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To guard; protect; make safe; as, to *secure* a city from attack. **2.** To put beyond hazard of losing; assure; insure; as, to *secure* a debt by mortgage. **3.** To make fast; close or confine effectually; as, to *secure* a prisoner or a door. **4.** To get; acquire certainly. — **se-cure'ly,** *adv.* [8].

se-cu'ri-ty (-kū'rĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). **1.** Condition or quality of being secure. **2.** That which secures or makes safe; as: **a** Something given or pledged to make certain the fulfillment of an obligation, etc. **b** One who becomes surety for another. **3.** An evidence of debt or of property, as a bond, stock certificate, etc.

se-dan' (-dăn'), *n., or* **sedan chair.** A portable chair or covered vehicle for carrying a single person, usually borne on poles by two men.

se-date' (-dāt'), *a.* [3] Undisturbed by passion or caprice; composed; staid. — **Syn.** Settled, quiet, tranquil, still, serene, unruffled, sober, serious. See DECOROUS. — **-ly,** *adv.* [8] — **-ness,** *n.* [8].

sed'a-tive (sĕd'ă-tĭv), *a.* [4] Tending to tranquilize; soothing. — *n.* A sedative agent or remedy.

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sed'en-ta-ry (-ĕn-tȧ-rĭ), *a.* [4] **1.** Stationary; settled; as, *sedentary* Indians. **2.** Accustomed to sit much or long; as, a *sedentary* man. **3.** Marked by or requiring much sitting; — opposed to *active;* as, a *sedentary* life. — **-ta-rĭ-ly**, *adv.* — **-rĭ-ness**, *n.* [8].

sedge (sĕj), *n.* Any of various grasslike herbs, growing in dense tufts in marshes.

sedg'y (-ĭ), *a.* [3] Overgrown or fringed with sedge.

sed'i-ment (sĕd'ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** The matter which settles to the bottom from a liquid; settlings; lees; dregs. **2.** *Geol.* Material deposited, as by water.

sed'i-men'ta-ry (-mĕn'tȧ-rĭ), *a.* [4] Of, pert. to, or containing, sediment. — **sedimentary rocks**, *Geol.*, rocks formed of sediment, as sandstone, shale, etc.

sed'i-men-ta'tion (-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Deposition of sediment.

se-di'tion (sē-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Conduct tending to treason, but without an overt act; excitement of rebellion against constituted authority.

se-di'tious (-ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Of, pert. to, of the nature of, or tending to excite, sedition. **2.** Inclined to, or guilty of, sedition. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

se-duce' (-dūs'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To lead aside or astray, esp. from duty; entice to evil; corrupt. **2.** To induce to surrender chastity. — **Syn.** Tempt, mislead. — **se-duc'er** (-dūs'ẽr), *n.* [8].

se-duc'tion (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of seducing. **2.** That which seduces; allurement.

se-duc'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [4] Tending to seduce; alluring; tempting. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

sed'u-lous (sĕd'ŭ-lŭs), *a.* [4] Diligent in application or pursuit. — **Syn.** Assiduous, unremitting, untiring. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

se'dum (sē'dŭm), *n.* *Bot.* Any of an immense genus (*Sedum*) of herbs, having fleshy, often tufted, stems, and cymose yellow, white, or pink flowers. Most of them are called *stonecrop.*

see (sē), *n.* The seat or center of authority of a bishop; rank, office, authority, etc., of a bishop (in the case of Rome, the Pope or papal court).

see, *v. t.; pret.* SAW (sô); *p. p.* SEEN (sēn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEE'ING. **1.** To perceive with the eye; behold; view. **2.** To perceive mentally; discern; comprehend; as, to *see* the point. **3.** To take care or heed; make sure; as, *see* that you do it. **4.** To escort; wait upon; as, to *see* one home. **5.** To call upon; visit; as, to go to *see* a friend. **6.** To receive a call from; receive; as, he refused to *see* anybody. **7.** To learn by observation or experience; as, he wished to *see* if it were so.

Syn. SEE, LOOK. To see is to perceive with the eyes, with or without voluntary attention; to look, which always implies volition, is to direct the eyes in order to see. — to see service, to serve as a soldier or sailor in time of war; hence, to be put to hard use or wear. — to s. the light, to come into the light, the world, or public notice. — to s. (one) **through**, to help, watch, or guard (one) to the end. — *v. i.* **1.** To have or use the sense of sight. **2.** To have intellectual sight; know; discern. **3.** To be attentive; take care; — usually with *to;* as, to *see* to the house. **4.** To look. *Obs.*, exc. as imperative or interjection: Look! behold!

seed (sēd), *n.; pl.* SEED or SEEDS (sēdz), (see PLURAL, *n.*, *Note*). **1.** a *Bot.* A fertilized and ripened ovule which may develop by germination. b Popularly, any small seedlike fruit; as, dandelion *seed;* grass *seed*, etc. **2.** Progeny; descendants; as, the *seed* of David. **3.** That from which anything springs; source; as, the *seeds* of virtue. — *v. t.* **1.** To sprinkle with or as with seed; sow. **2.** To extract the seeds from; as, to *seed* raisins. — *v. i.* To go to seed; produce seed. — **seed'er**, *n.* [8].

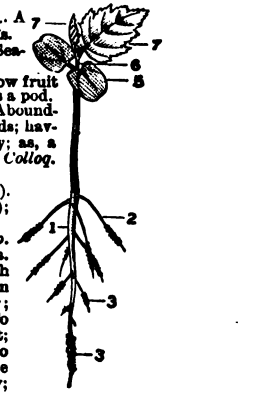
seed bud. *Bot.* a The ovule. b The plumule.

seed'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Seedy quality or state.

seed leaf. A cotyledon.

seed'less, *a.* Without seed.

seed'ling (sēd'lĭng), *n.* **1.** *Hort.* A plant grown from seed. **2.** *Forestry.* Any young tree under three feet in height.



Seedling. 1 Primary Root; 2 Rootlet; 3 Root Hairs; 5 Cotyledon; 6 Stem; 7 7 True Leaves.

seed'man (sēdz'mȧn), *n.* **1.** A sower. **2.** A dealer in seeds.

seed'time' (sēd'tīm'), *n.* Season for sowing.

seed vessel. Any dry hollow fruit which contains the seeds, as a pod.

seed'y (sēd'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Abounding with seeds; bearing seeds; having run to seed. **2.** Shabby; as, a *seedy* coat; also, spiritless. *Colloq.*

see'ing, *n.* Sight; vision.

see'ing, *conj.* (orig. a *p. pr.*). In view of the fact (that); since; because.

seek (sēk), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* SOUGHT (sôt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEEK'ING. **1.** To go in search of; look for; as, to *seek* out an enemy. **2.** To inquire for; ask for; as, to *seek* help. **3.** To try to acquire or gain; aim at; as, to *seek* fame. **4.** To try to reach or come to; go to; as, we *sought* the gardens. **5.** To try; attempt; — with an infinitive; as, he *sought* to bring it about. **6.** To search; explore. — *v. i.* To make search or inquiry. — **seek'er**, *n.* [8].

seem (sēm), *v. i.* **1.** To look to be; appear; as, they *seemed* pleased. **2.** To appear to exist or be; — chiefly in *there seems.* **3.** To appear to one's own mind; as, I *seem* to hear voices.

Syn. SEEM, LOOK, APPEAR may imply opposition to what *is*, or may merely emphasize the idea of show or semblance. Seem is the most general; that appears which is thought of as coming to view; look suggests most definitely appearance to the eye.

seem'ing, *p. a.* Having a semblance; apparent. — *n.* Appearance; semblance. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

seem'ly (sēm'lĭ), *a.* [3] Suited to the object, occasion, purpose, or character. — **Syn.** Becoming, fit, fitting, suitable, proper, appropriate, congruous, meet, decent, decorous. — *adv.* Becomingly. — **seem'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* [8].

seen (sēn), *p. p.* of SEE.

seep (sēp), *v. i.* To ooze; percolate slowly.

seep'age (sēp'ĕj), *n.* Act or process of seeping; oozing; also, seeping fluid.

se'er (sē'ẽr; sēr), *n.* **1.** One that sees. **2.** (*pron.* sēr, sē'ẽr). One who foresees or foretells events.

seer'suck'er (sēr'sŭk'ẽr), *n.* A light linen, or cotton, fabric, usually striped and puckered.

see'saw' (sē'sô'), *n.* **1.** A children's pastime in which they move up and down on opposite ends of a balanced plank; also, the plank so used. **2.** A back and forth or reciprocating motion. — *a.* Moving up and down or to and fro. — *v. i. & t.* To move up and down or to and fro.

seethe (sēth), *v. t. & i.; pret.* SEETHED (sēthd); *p. p.* SEETHED; *Now R.* SOD'DEN (sŏd'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEETH'ING. To boil; steep; surge or foam up.

seg'ment (sĕg'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Any of the parts into which a body naturally separates or is divided; part cut off; a section; portion; as, a *segment* of an orange. **2.** *Geom.* a A part cut off from a figure by a line or plane; esp., that part of a circular area cut off by a chord. See CIRCLE, *Illust.* b The part of a sphere cut off by a plane, or included between two parallel planes.

seg'men-ta'tion (sĕg'mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of dividing into segments; esp., *Biol.*, formation of many cells from a single cell.

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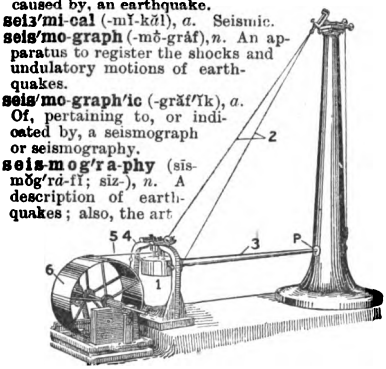
seg're-gate (sĕg'rē-gāt), *a.* [4] Separate.— (-gāt), *v. t.* [1] To separate or set apart.
seg're-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* Act of segregating, or state of being segregated.
seign'ior (sēn'yēr), *n.* A lord; gentleman; esp., the lord of a manor.
seign'ior-age (-āj), *n.* Something claimed or taken by sovereign prerogative, as a charge on bullion brought to a mint to be coined; the difference between the cost of a mass of bullion and the value as money of the pieces coined from it.
seign'ior-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IORIES (-ĭz). Power, authority, or jurisdiction of a seignior; domain.
seine (sān; sēn), *n. Fishing.* A large net, one edge provided with sinkers and the other with floats. — *v. t. & i.* [1] To fish with a seine.
seise (sēz), *v. t.* Var. of SEIZE. *Obs., exc. Law.*
seis'mic (sīs'mĭk; sīz'-), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or caused by, an earthquake.
sei'smi-cal (-mĭ-kăl), *a.* Seismic.
seis'mo-graph (-mō-grăf), *n.* An apparatus to register the shocks and undulatory motions of earthquakes.



Seismograph. Weight (1) is hung by Wires (2) and Strut (3) so as to have a free lateral swing on *p* as a pivot. Yoke Piece (4) has pivoted to it a Lever (5), of which the short end rests against 1, and the long end bears a stylus. During an earthquake 1 remains steady, so that the movements of 4 cause oscillations of 5, which are recorded on the smoked surface of a Drum (6).

seis'mo-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or indicated by, a seismograph or seismography.
seis-mog'ra-phy (sīs-mŏg'rā-fĭ; sīz-), *n.* A description of earthquakes; also, the art of registering the shocks and undulatory movements of earthquakes; seismology.
seis-mol'o-gist (-mŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* A specialist in seismology.
seis-mol'o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* The science of earthquakes and attendant phenomena.
seis-mom'e-ter (-mŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* An instrument for measuring the direction, duration, and force of earthquakes.
seize (sēz), *v. t.* [1] **1.** *Law.* To put into seizin (of); — chiefly in the passive; as, A.B. was *seized* and possessed of a house. In this sense **seise** is the commoner spelling. **2.** To take possession of by force; as, to *seize* the throne. **3.** To lay hold of suddenly or forcibly; to take by force or by legal process; reach and grasp; clutch. **4.** To grasp with the mind; as, to *seize* an idea. — **Syn.** Catch, snatch, apprehend, arrest, take, capture. — *v. i.* To take, or take possession, suddenly or forcibly; grasp; clutch; — with *on* or *upon*. — **seiz'a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* [8] — **seiz'er**, *n.* [8].
sei'zin, *or, more commonly,* **sol'sin** (sē'zĭn), *n. Law.* Possession of a freehold estate.
seiz'ing (sēz'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SEIZE. Hence: *n. Naut.* Act of fastening together or lashing with small rope; also, the cord or lashing so used.
sei'zure (sē'zhŭr), *n.* **1.** Act of seizing; state of being seized. **2.** Sudden attack, as of a disease; fit.
se'lah (sē'lä), *n.* In the Bible, a word of unknown meaning occurring often in the Psalms.
sel'dom (sĕl'dŭm), *adv.* Rarely; not often.
se-lect' (sē-lĕkt'), *a.* [4] **1.** Taken from a larger number by preference; hence, of special excellence; choice; exclusive; as, a *select* club. **2.** Nice in choosing; as, to be *select* in making friends.
Syn. SELECT, ELECT, EXCLUSIVE. That is **select** which is the result of discriminating choice; **elect** often implies admission to an inner or a chosen circle; **exclusive** suggests fastidiousness or (often) snobbishness of a clique or coterie; as, a *select* audience; the *elect* angels; an *exclusive* set. — *v. t.* To take by preference. — **Syn.** See CHOOSE.
se-lec'tion (-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A selecting; state of being selected. **2.** Thing selected; collection of things chosen.
se-lec'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [4] Of, pertaining to, or marked by, selection; selecting.
se-lect'man (-lĕkt'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). In New England (except in Rhode Island), one of a board of town officers, chosen annually, to transact the town's business.
se-lec'tor (sē-lĕk'tĕr), *n.* One that selects.
Se-le'ne (sē-lē'nē), *n. Gr. Relig.* The goddess of the moon, — merged in Artemis and Hecate. See ENDYMION.
sel'e-nite (sĕl'ē-nit), *n. Min.* Gypsum occurring in transparent crystals or crystalline masses.
se-le'ni-um (sē-lē'nĭ-ŭm), *n. Chem.* A nonmetallic element, resembling tellurium chemically.
self (sĕlf), *a.* **1.** Same; very; identical. *Archaic,* exc. in *selfsame.* **2.** Having its own or a single nature or character, as in color, composition, etc.; as, *self*-colored. — *n.*; *pl.* SELVES (sĕlvz). **1.** An individual regarded as having personality; as, a man's *self.* **2.** Personal interest or advantage; selfishness. **3.** The identity of anything considered abstractly; as, she was beauty's *self.* — **to be one's self,** to be in full possession of one's powers; as "Richard *'s himself* again."
self'-a-buse', *n.* Abuse of one's self, or of one's powers or faculties.
self'-act'ing, *a.* Acting of itself; automatic.
self'-as-ser'tion, *n.* Assertion of one's individuality; insistence on one's claims or rights.
self'-as-ser'tive, *a.* Disposed to self-assertion.
self'-col'ored, *a.* [5] Of a single color.
self'-com-mand', *n.* Self-control.
self'-com-pla'cen-cy, *n.* Self-complacent state.
self'-com-pla'cent, *a.* [4] Self-satisfied.
self'-con-ceit', *n.* An overweening opinion of one's own powers, merits, etc.
self'-con-ceit'ed, *a.* [4] Having self-conceit.
self'-con'fi-dence, *n.* A being confident of one's own strength or powers.
Syn. Self-confidence may be used in either a good or a bad sense; self-reliance, in a good sense only.
self'-con'fi-dent, *a.* [4] Having self-confidence; self-reliant. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].
self'-con'scious, *a.* [4] Conscious of one's self as an object of the observation of others. — **-ly**, *adv.* [4] — **-ness**, *n.* [4].
self'-con-tained', *a.* [4] **1.** Reserved; not communicative. **2.** Showing self-control.
self'-con'tra-dic'tion, *n.* Contradiction of one's self or itself.
self'-con'tra-dic'to-ry, *a.* [4] Contradicting itself.
self'-con-trol', *n.* Control of one's self.
self'-de-fense', *or* **self'-de-fence'**, *n.* Act of defending one's own person, property, or reputation.
self'-de-ni'al, *n.* Denial of self or of one's own desires; unselfishness. — **-de-ny'ing**, *a.*
self'-es-teem', *n.* Self-respect or self-conceit.
self'-ev'i-dent, *a.* [4] Evident without proof or reasoning. — **self'-ev'i-dent-ly**, *adv.* [8].

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self'-for-get'ful, *a.* [4] Unselfish.
self'-gov'ern-ing, *a.* That governs itself; as, a *self-governing* colony.
self'-gov'ern-ment, *n.* **1.** Self-control. **2.** Government by joint action of the people constituting a civil body; also, state of being so governed.
self'-im-por'tant, *a.* Having an exaggerated idea of one's own importance or merit.
self'-in-dul'gence, *n.* Indulgence of one's appetites, desires, etc.
self'-in-dul'gent, *a.* [4] Indulging one's appetites, desires, etc.
self'-in'ter-est, *n.* Private interest.
self'ish (sĕl'ĭsh), *a.* [4] Caring unduly for one's self; putting one's own comfort, etc., before that of others. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
self'-love', *n.* Love of one's self; tendency to seek one's own happiness, benefit, or advantage.
self'-lov'ing, *a.* [4] Having or showing self-love.
self'-made', *a.* [4] Having risen from poverty or obscurity unaided, esp. without pecuniary aid.
self'-pit'y, *n.* Pity of one's self.
self'-pos-sessed', *a.* [4] Having or exhibiting control or command over one's powers.
self'-pos-ses'sion, *n.* Self-control; composure.
self'-pres'er-va'tion, *n.* Preservation of one's self from destruction, injury, loss, etc.
self'-reg'is-ter-ing, *a.* Registering automatically.
self'-re-li'ance, *n.* Reliance on one's own powers or judgment. — **Syn.** See SELF-CONFIDENCE.
self'-re-li'ant, *a.* [4] Having self-reliance.
self'-re-proach', *n.* Reproaching of one's self.
self'-re-spect', *n.* Respect for one's self.
self'-re-spect'ing, *a.* [4] Having self-respect.
self'-re-straint', *n.* Restraint over self.
self'-right'eous (-rī'chŭs), *a.* [4] Righteous in one's own esteem; pharisaical. — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
self'-sac'ri-fice, *n.* Sacrificing of one's self or one's interest.
self'same' (sĕlf'sām'), *a.* Precisely the same.
self'-sat'is-fac'tion, *n.* Satisfaction with one's self or one's actions, etc.
self'-sat'is-fied, *a.* [4] Satisfied with one's self or one's actions, etc.; self-complacent.
self'-seek'er, *n.* One who seeks only, or unduly, his own interest, advantage, or pleasure.
self'-seek'ing, *a.* [4] Seeking one's own interest; selfish. — *n.* Act or habit of seeking one's own interest; selfishness.
self'-styled', *a.* Styled or called by one's self.
self'-suf-fi'cien-cy (-sŭ-fĭsh'ĕn-sĭ), *n.* State or quality of being self-sufficient.
self'-suf-fi'cient (-ĕnt), *a.* [4] **1.** Sufficient in or for one's self or itself; able to satisfy one's own needs. **2.** Having an overweening self-confidence.
self'-suf-fic'ing (-fĭs'ĭng), *a.* [4] Self-sufficient.
self'-will', *n.* One's own will, esp. when opposed to that of others; obstinacy.
self'-willed', *a.* [4] Having self-will; obstinate.
sell (sĕl), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* SOLD (sōld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SELL'ING. **1.** To transfer (property) for a consideration; dispose of in return for something; as, to *sell* a house. **2.** To make a matter of bargain and sale, esp. in breach of duty, trust, or the like; betray; as, to *sell* one's country or friends. **Syn.** SELL, BARTER, VEND, TRADE. To sell is to transfer to another for a price, usually in money; barter implies an exchange of commodities; vend applies chiefly to the selling of wares, merchandise, or other small articles; trade, often synonymous with *barter*, suggests esp. the exchange of one particular object for another; it also applies to trafficking in general.
to sell out, to sell entirely; as, he *sold out* his corn. — *v. i.* **1.** To sell commodities. **2.** To be sold; as, corn *sells* high. — **sell'er**, *n.* [8].
Selt'zer (sĕlt'sĕr), *n.*, *or* **Seltzer water.** An effervescing mineral water from Germany; also, an artificially carbonated water imitating it.
sel'vage, sel'vedge (sĕl'vĕj), *n.* Edge of a woven fabric, so formed as to prevent raveling.
selves (sĕlvz), *n.*, *pl.* of SELF.
sem'a-phore (sĕm'ȧ-fōr), *n.* A signal telegraph; apparatus for signaling by the disposition of lanterns, flags, oscillating arms, etc.
sem'blance (-blăns), *n.* **1.** Image; likeness; form; as, the *semblance* of a man. **2.** Seeming; outward show; as, the *semblance* of virtue. **3.** Resemblance; similarity. — **Syn.** See RESEMBLANCE.
Sem'e-le (sĕm'ē-lē), *n.* *Gr. Myth.* An earth goddess, daughter of Cadmus and mother of Dionysus by Zeus. Zeus having promised her whatsoever she should ask, she begged to behold him in his splendor, and was destroyed by his lightnings.
se'men (sē'mĕn), *n.*; *L. pl.* SEMINA (sĕm'ĭ-nȧ). *Physiol.* The fecundating fluid; seed; sperm.
se-mes'ter (sē-mĕs'tẽr), *n.* A period of six months; esp., either of the two terms into which the period of instruction is divided in many colleges, etc.
sem'i-an'nu-al (sĕm'ĭ-ăn'ū-ăl), *a.* Half-yearly. — **sem'i-an'nu-al-ly**, *adv.* [8].
sem'i-breve' (sĕm'ĭ-brēv'), *n.* Note having half the time value of a breve; whole note. See NOTE.
sem'i-cir'cle (sŭr'k'l), *n.* A half circle.
sem'i-cir'cu-lar (sŭr'kū-lẽr), *a.* Having the form of, or pertaining to, a semicircle.
sem'i-cir-cum'fer-ence (-sẽr-kŭm'fẽr-ĕns), *n.* Half of a circumference.
sem'i-civ'i-lized (-sĭv'ĭ-līzd), *a.* Partly civilized.
sem'i-co'lon (sĕm'ĭ-kō'lŏn), *n.* *Punctuation.* The mark [;] indicating a separation between parts or members of a sentence more distinct than that marked by a comma.
sem'i-flu'id (-flōō'ĭd), *a.* Imperfectly fluid. — *n.* A semifluid substance.
sem'i-liq'uid (-lĭk'wĭd), *a.* Half liquid; semifluid. — *n.* A semiliquid substance.
sem'i-lu'nar (-lū'nẽr), *a.* Half-moon-shaped.
sem'i-month'ly (-mŭnth'lĭ), *a.* Coming or made twice in a month. — *n.* Something done or made every half month, esp. such a periodical.
sem'i-nal (sĕm'ĭ-năl), *a.* [4] **1.** Pertaining to, containing, or consisting of, seed or semen. **2.** Contained in seed; germinal.
sem'i-nar' (-när'), *n.* A group of students engaged, under an instructor, in original research.
sem'i-na-ry (sĕm'ĭ-nȧ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A place where a thing originates and develops. **2.** A place of education, as a school of a high grade, an academy, or college. **3.** = SEMINAR.
Sem'i-nole (sĕm'ĭ-nōl), *n.* One of a southern tribe of Indians who settled in Florida and later were removed to the Indian Territory.
sem'i-pre'cious (-prĕsh'ŭs), *a.* Precious in an inferior degree; — said esp. of amethyst, garnet, etc.
sem'i-pub'lic (-pŭb'lĭk), *a.* Partly public; devoted in part to public uses; as, a *semi-public* building.
sem'i-qua'ver (sĕm'ĭ-kwā'vẽr), *n.* See NOTE.
sem'i-sol'id (sĕm'ĭ-sŏl'ĭd), *a.* Imperfectly solid.
Sem'ite (sĕm'īt), *n.* One of a Caucasian race represented by the Jews and Arabs and the ancient Babylonians, Assyrians, Phœnicians, etc.
Se-mit'ic (sē-mĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Semites or the family of languages spoken by them.
sem'i-tone' (sĕm'ĭ-tōn'), *n.* *Music.* Lit., half a tone; the tone at a half step; the half step itself.
sem'i-vow'el (-vou'ĕl), *n.* A sound intermediate between a vowel and a consonant, or partaking of the nature of both, as that of English *w* or *y*.
sem'i-week'ly (-wēk'lĭ), *a.* Coming, or made,

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or done, once every half week. — *n.* That which comes or happens once every half week, esp. such a periodical. — *adv.* At intervals of half a week.

sem/pi-ter/nal (sĕm/pĭ-tûr/năl), *a.* Everlasting.

semp/stress (sĕmp/strĕs; sĕm/-). Var. of SEAMSTRESS.

son/ate (sŏn/ăt), *n.* An assembly with the highest deliberative or legislative functions; as: a *Ancient Rome.* The supreme council of the state. b [*cap.*] The upper and smaller branch of various legislatures, as of France, the U. S., etc. See CONGRESS. c A legislative body; council.

sen/a-tor (-ă-tẽr), *n.* A member of a senate.

sen/a-to/ri-al (-ă-tō/rĭ-ăl), *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or befitting, a senator or a senate. 2. Entitled to elect a senator; as, *senatorial* districts. *U. S.*

sen/a-tor-ship/, *n.* Office or dignity of a senator.

send (sĕnd), *v. t.*; SENT (sĕnt); SEND/ING. 1. To cause to go; dispatch; impel; throw; as, to *send* a messenger; to *send* a ball. 2. To bestow; grant; inflict; as, till God *sends* relief. — *v. i.* To dispatch an agent or messenger or a message or missive. — **to send for**, to request or require by message to come or be brought. — **send/er**, *n.* [8].

Sen/e-ca (sĕn/ĕ-kă), *n.* One of a tribe of Iroquoian Indians, formerly of western New York, the most numerous and warlike of the Five Nations.

sen/es-chal (sĕn/ĕs-shăl), *n.* The bailiff, steward, or major-domo of a great medieval lord, holding high military command.

se/nile (sē/nīl; -nĭl), *a.* [4] Of, pertaining to, or proceeding from, old age or its infirmities.

se-nil/i-ty (sē-nĭl/ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Old age or its infirmity.

sen/ior (sēn/yẽr), *a.* 1. Elder; — often used (abbr. *Sr.*) after a personal name to indicate the older of two bearing it. 2. Superior in dignity, rank, or office; as, *senior* member. 3. Of or pertaining to the final year of the course in American colleges, high schools, etc. — *n.* 1. A person older than another. 2. One older in office or prior in grade. 3. An aged person. 4. A student in the senior year.

sen-ior/i-ty (sēn-yŏr/ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being senior.

sen/na (sĕn/ă), *n.* 1. Any of various species of cassia. 2. An important cathartic drug consisting of dried cassia leaves.

‖ **se-ñor/** (sā-nyōr/), *n.*; *pl.* SEÑORS (-nyō/rās), ‖ **se-ño/ra** (-nyō/rä), *n.*, ‖ **se/ño-ri/ta** (sā/nyō-rē/tä), *n.* [Sp.] Spanish titles of courtesy corresponding respectively to the English *Mr.* or *sir*, *Mrs.* or *madam*, and *Miss;* also, a gentleman, lady, young lady.

sen-sa/tion (sĕn-sā/shŭn), *n.* 1. A feeling produced by an external object (stimulus), or by change in the body. 2. Any feeling; esp., a more or less indefinite bodily feeling; as, a *sensation* of joy. 3. A state of excited interest or feeling, or its cause.

sen-sa/tion-al (-ăl), *a.* [4] 1. Of or pertaining to sensation or sensationalism. 2. Melodramatic; emotional; as, a *sensational* novel. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

sen-sa/tion-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* 1. The doctrine that all our knowledge originates in sensation or sense perceptions. 2. The practice or methods of sensational writing or speaking.

sen-sa/tion-al-ist, *n.* 1. An advocate of sensationalism. 2. A sensational writer or speaker.

sense (sĕns), *n.* 1. Meaning; import; as, the true *sense* of words. 2. Perception through the intellect; apprehension; understanding; discernment; as, a *sense* of humor. 3. Sound perception and reasoning; also, that which is sound, or reasonable; rational meaning; as, he speaks *sense.* 4. Moral perception or appreciation; as, he has no *sense* of shame. 5. The faculty of receiving mental impressions through certain organs (sense organs) of the body; also, any particular faculty of sensation; as, the five senses (sight, smell, hearing, taste, and touch). 6. Sense perception; feeling; as, a *sense* of pleasure. 7. That which is felt or is held as a sentiment or opinion; judgment; as, the *sense* of the meeting. — **Syn.** See SENSE, MEANING. — *v. t.* [1] To get the meaning of; understand; realize. *Colloq., U. S.*

sense/less (sĕns/lĕs), *a.* [4] Destitute of, deficient in, or contrary to, sense; as: a Insensible; unconscious. b Without intelligence; stupid. c Nonsensical; meaningless; as, a *senseless* remark.

sen/si-bil/i-ty (sĕn/sĭ-bĭl/ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). 1. Ready discernment; as, *sensibility* of truth. 2. Capacity of emotion or feeling; delicacy of feeling; as, *sensibility* to pain. 3. State or quality of being sensible, or able to feel or perceive. 4. Delicacy of an instrument; sensitiveness.

sen/si-ble (sĕn/sĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] 1. Capable of being perceived; as, no *sensible* change has taken place. 2. Capable of receiving impressions from external objects; impressible; as, the ear is *sensible* to sound. 3. Perceiving, or having perception; cognizant; satisfied; persuaded; as, *sensible* of being cold. 4. Possessing sense or reason; marked by good or common sense; wise. — **sen/si-bly**, *adv.* [8].

sen/si-tive (-tĭv), *a.* [4] 1. Having sense or feeling; impressible by external objects. 2. Having quick and acute sensibility; highly susceptible; easily affected; as, *sensitive* to abuse. 3. Readily affected or changed by certain agents; as, photographic paper is *sensitive* to sunlight. — **sensitive plant**, a species of mimosa. At a touch the leaf-stalk droops, and the pinnæ and leaflets close tightly. — **sen/si-tive-ly**, *adv.* [8].

sen/si-tive-ness, *n.* [8] Quality or state of being sensitive.

sen/si-tize (-tĭz), *v. t.* [1] *Chem. & Photog.* To render sensitive. — **sen/si-tiz/er** (-tĭz/ẽr), *n.*

sen/so-ry (sĕn/sŏ-rĭ), *a.* [4] 1. Of or pert. to sensation; — esp. applied to nerves carrying to a nerve center impulses resulting in sensation. 2. Of the nature of sensation; pert. to sense.

sen/su-al (sĕn/shōō-ăl), *a.* [4] 1. Not spiritual or intellectual; carnal; fleshly; as, *sensual* happiness. 2. Devoted to the pleasures of sense; voluptuous; sometimes, lewd. — **Syn.** See SENSUOUS.

sen/su-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Sensuality.

sen/su-al-ist, *n.* One who is sensual.

sen/su-al/i-ty (-ăl/ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being sensual.

sen/su-al-ly, *adv.* In a sensual manner.

sen/su-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [4] 1. Of or pertaining to the senses or sensible objects; addressing the senses; as, *sensuous* pleasure. 2. Easily affected through the senses; as, a *sensuous* nature. 3. Of the nature of sensation or of sense imagery; as, the *sensuous* fancy. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

Syn. SENSUOUS, SENSUAL, VOLUPTUOUS. **Sensuous** is favorable or neutral in sense; **sensual** is derogatory; as, *sensuous* experiences of colors; a *sensual* feast. **Voluptuous** implies luxurious abandonment to the pleasures of the senses; it may suggest either sensuous or (oftener) sensual enjoyment; as, *voluptuous* music; a *voluptuous* life.

sent (sĕnt), *pret. & p. p.* of SEND.

sen/tence (sĕn/tĕns), *n.* 1. An opinion; hence, a decision; determination; judgment; as, to pass *sentence* on a man's conduct. 2. *Gram.* A combination of words complete as expressing a thought, and in writing marked at the close by a period, interrogation point, or exclamation point. Sentences are classed as *declarative, interrogative,* and *imperative.* — *v. t.* [1] To pass or pronounce judgment on; doom; prescribe the punishment of. — **sen/tenc-er** (-tĕn-sẽr), *n.* [8].

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sen-ten'tious (sĕn-tĕn'shŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Terse; pithy; as, a *sententious* discourse. **2.** Abounding in sayings, axioms, or maxims; — sometimes derogatory. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

sen'ti-ent (sĕn'shĭ-ĕnt; -shĕnt), *a.* **1.** Having the power of sensation and perception; as, man is a *sentient* being. **2.** Experiencing sensation and feeling. — *n.* A sentient being. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

sen'ti-ment (sĕn'tĭ-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Feeling; sensibility; tender susceptibility. **2.** A mental attitude, thought, or judgment permeated or prompted by feeling; as, religious *sentiment*. **3.** Refined feeling; delicate sensibility; as, a style marked by *sentiment*. **4.** Opinion; notion; as, to express one's *sentiments*. **5.** A maxim, saying, or toast.

Syn. SENTIMENT, SENTIMENTALITY. Sentiment is commonly used in a good sense; sentimentality often suggests exaggerated or affected sentiment.

sen'ti-men'tal (-mĕn'tăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Of the nature of, or marked by, sentiment; as, *sentimental* motives. **2.** Affectedly or excessively tender or emotional; as, *sentimental* music. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

sen'ti-men'tal-ism (-Ĭz'm), *n.* Quality or state of being sentimental; sentimentality.

sen'ti-men'tal-ist, *n.* One who has or affects sentiment or sentimentality.

sen'ti-men-tal'i-ty (-mĕn-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being sentimental. — Syn. See SENTIMENT.

sen'ti-nel (sĕn'tĭ-nĕl), *n.* A watch, or guard; a soldier set to guard against surprise; sentry.

sen'try (sĕn'trĭ), *n.; pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). **1.** A sentinel. **2.** Guard; watch, as by a sentinel.

se'pal (sē'păl; sĕp'ăl), *n. Bot.* A leaf or division of the calyx.

sep'a-ra-bil'i-ty (sĕp'ā-rā-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being separable.

sep'a-ra-ble (sĕp'ā-rā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being separated. — **-ness**, *n.* [8] — **-ra-bly**, *adv.* [8].

sep'a-rate (-rāt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To disunite; divide. **2.** To intervene; lie between; as, a sea *separates* Europe and Africa. — Syn. See PART. — *v. i.* **1.** To part; become disunited; as, the family *separated*. **2.** To come apart; divide; as, the joints *separated*. — (-rĭt), *a.* **1.** Divided; separated; as, the two families now live *separate*. **2.** Unconnected; distinct; as, a *separate* house. **3.** Particular; single; as, *separate* items. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

sep'a-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A separating; state of being separated. **2.** *Law.* **a** Divorce. **b** A cessation of cohabitation between husband and wife.

sep'a-ra-tist (sĕp'ā-rā-tĭst), *n.* One who withdraws, esp. from a church; dissenter; nonconformist.

sep'a-ra-tive (-tĭv), *a.* [4] Tending to cause separation.

sep'a-ra'tor (-rā'tĕr), *n.* One that separates, as an apparatus for separating cream from milk.

se'pi-a (sē'pĭ-ă), *n.* **1.** Any of various species of cuttlefish. **2.** A brown pigment prepared from the ink of cuttlefishes. Also, the color of this pigment. — *a.* Of the color of sepia; done in sepia.

se'poy (sē'poi), *n.* A native of India employed as a soldier by a European power.

sep'sis (sĕp'sĭs), *n. Med.* Poisoning due to putrescent material in the blood; blood poisoning.

sept (sĕpt), *n.* A clan.

Sep-tem'ber (sĕp-tĕm'bĕr), *n.* The ninth month of the year, containing thirty days.

sep'te-na-ry (sĕp'tĕ-nā-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Consisting of, or relating to, seven. **2.** Septennial.

sep-ten'ni-al (sĕp-tĕn'ĭ-ăl), *a.* Lasting seven years; also, happening once in every seven years.

sep'tic (sĕp'tĭk), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to sepsis.

sep'ti-cæ'mi-a (sĕp'tĭ-sē'mĭ-ă), *n. Med.* A poisoned condition due to sepsis; blood poisoning. — **sep'ti-cæ'mic** (-mĭk), *a.*

sep-til'lion (sĕp-tĭl'yŭn), *n.* The number denoted by a unit with 24 zeros annexed (French and American notation) or with 42 zeros (English).

sep'tu-a-ge-na'ri-an (sĕp'tū-ā-jē-nā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* A person who is from 70 to 79 years of age.

sep'tu-a-ges'i-ma (-jĕs'ĭ-mă), *n.* **1.** Period of 70 days. **2.** [*cap.*] **Septuagesima Sunday**, the third Sunday before Lent.

Sep'tu-a-gint (-jĭnt), *n.* Greek version of the Old Testament, still in use in the Eastern Church.

sep'tum (sĕp'tŭm), *n.; L. pl.* -TA (-tă). Any dividing wall, partition, etc., esp. in an organism.

sep'ul-cher (sĕp'ŭl-kĕr), *n.* [6] A grave; tomb; burial vault. — *v. t.* To bury; inter.

se-pul'chral (sē-pŭl'krăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Of or pertaining to burial or the grave. **2.** Suggestive of or befitting a sepulcher; as: **a** Unnaturally low and grave; — esp. of the voice. **b** Gloomy; funereal.

sep'ul-ture (sĕp'ŭl-tūr), *n.* Burial; interment.

se'quel (sē'kwĕl), *n.* **1.** That which follows; continuation. **2.** Consequence; effect; result.

se'quence (sē'kwĕns), *n.* **1.** State of being sequent; succession. **2.** An effect; result. **3.** Order of events in time; as, in chronological *sequence*. — Syn. See SUCCESSION. — **sequence of tenses**, the rule governing the choice of tenses in a subordinate clause relatively to the principal clause.

se'quent (-kwĕnt), *a.* Following; consequent.

se-ques'ter (sē-kwĕs'tĕr), *v. t.* **1.** *Law.* To separate (property) from the owner for a time, until a demand is satisfied. **2.** To cause to retire or withdraw into obscurity; seclude; also, to separate.

se-ques'tered (-tĕrd); *p. a.* [4] Retired; secluded.

se-ques'trate (-trāt), *v. t.* [1] To sequester.

se'ques-tra'tion (sē'kwĕs-trā'shŭn; sē'kwĕs-), *n.* Act of separating, or state of being separated.

se'quin (sē'kwĭn), *n.* An obsolete gold coin of Italy and Turkey, worth about $2.25.

se-quoi'a (sē-kwoi'ă) *n.* Either of two trees of California, the "big tree" and the redwood, constituting a genus (*Sequoia*) of the pine family. Both trees attain immense size. See TREES, *Illust.*

se-ragl'io (sē-răl'yō; sē-răl'-), *n.; pl.* It. -RAGLI (-yē); E. -RAGLIOS (-yōz). **1.** [*cap.*] The former chief or official palace of the Turkish sultan. Also [*l. c.*], any residence of the sultan. **2.** A harem.

ser'aph (sĕr'ăf), *n.; pl.* E. -APHS (-ăfs), Heb. SERAPHIM (-ā-fĭm). One of an order of celestial beings.

se-raph'ic (sē-răf'ĭk), *a.* [4] Of, pert. to, or befitting, a seraph; angelic. — **-i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Serb (sûrb), *n.* One of a Slavic tribe in the Roman province of Mœsia, now Serbia; hence, a Serbian or his language. — *a.* Serbian.

Ser'bi-an (sûr'bĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Serbia. — *n.* One of the people of Serbia; also their language.

sere (sēr), *a.* [3] Dry; withered. See SEAR.

ser'e-nade' (sĕr'ē-nād'), *n. Music.* **a** Music as sung or played in the open air at night, esp. for gallantry, under the windows of ladies. **b** A piece of music suitable for such performance. — *v. t. & i.* [1] To entertain with a serenade; perform a serenade. — **ser'e-nad'er** (-nād'ĕr), *n.* [8].

se-rene' (sē-rēn'), *a.* [3] **1.** Bright; clear; as, a *serene* sky. **2.** Calm; placid; as, a *serene* soul. — Syn. See CALM. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

se-ren'i-ty (-rĕn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Serene quality or state.

serf (sûrf), *n.* A slave; now, usually, a person bound to the soil and subject to its owner.

Syn. Serf denotes, strictly, one attached to the soil and sold with it; a slave is the absolute property of his master, and may be sold at will.

serf'age (sûr'fāj), **serf'dom** (sûrf'dŭm), *n.* State, quality, or fact of being a serf.

serge (sûrj), *n.* **1.** A twilled woolen fabric. **2.** A kind of twilled silk.

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ser'gean-cy (sär'jĕn-sĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Office or function of a sergeant.

ser'geant (-jĕnt), *n.* **1.** = SERGEANT AT ARMS. **2.** *Mil.* A noncommissioned officer next above a corporal. — **sergeant at arms**, an officer, as of a legislative body, who preserves order, etc.

se'ri-al (sē'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or arranged in, a series, rank, or row ; appearing in successive parts or numbers. — *n.* **1.** A serial publication. **2.** A tale, or other writing, published in successive numbers of a periodical. — **se'ri-al-ly**, *adv.* [8].

‖**se'ri-a'tim** (-ā'tĭm), *adv.* [L.] In a series; serially.

se'ries (sē'rēz ; sē'rĭ-ēz), *n. sing & pl.* A succession of things or events that are connected by a like relation. — **Syn.** See SUCCESSION.

se'ri-ous (sē'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Grave in manner or disposition ; earnest. **2.** Important ; weighty. **3.** Attended with danger ; as, a *serious* injury. — **Syn.** See EARNEST. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

ser'jean-cy, **ser'jeant.** Vars. of SERGEANCY, etc.

ser'mon (sûr'mŭn), *n.* **1.** A public religious discourse grounded on Scripture. **2.** A serious address; a lecture on conduct or duty; — often depreciatory.

ser'mon-ize (-ĭz), *v. i. & t.* [1] To compose or deliver sermons; preach or preach to. — **-iz'er**, *n.* [8].

se'rous (sē'rŭs), *a. Physiol.* **a** Thin ; watery ; like serum. **b** Of or pertaining to serum. — **serous fluid**, any of various thin watery fluids in cavities of the body, esp. in those lined by serous membranes. — **s. membrane**, any of certain thin membranes, as the peritoneum and pericardium, which form a sac lining a closed (or practically closed) cavity and are reflected over the organs in the cavity.

ser'pent (sûr'pĕnt), *n.* **1.** A snake, esp. a large one. **2.** A subtle, treacherous person; esp., Satan.

ser'pen-tine (sûr'pĕn-tĭn ; -tīn), *a.* [4] Like a serpent ; subtle ; winding ; tortuous ; sinuous.

ser'pen-tine, *n.* A mineral or rock, usually dull green, and often marked like a serpent's skin.

ser'rate (sĕr'āt), **ser'rat-ed** (-āt-ĕd), *a.* Notched or toothed on the edge, like a saw.

ser-ra'tion (sĕ-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Condition of being serrate. **2.** A serrate formation. **3.** One of the teeth in a serrate margin.

ser'ry (sĕr'ĭ), *v. t.* To crowd; compact; — chiefly in **ser'ried** (-ĭd), *p. a. ;* as, *serried* ranks.

se'rum (sē'rŭm), *n. ; pl.* E. -RUMS (-rŭmz) ; L. -RA (-rȧ). The watery residue of an animal fluid after coagulation ; esp. : **a** Blood serum. **b** Whey.

ser'val (sûr'văl), *n.* A large wild cat of Africa. See CATS, *Illust.*

serv'ant (sûr'vănt), *n.* **1.** One employed by another, esp. for menial offices. **2.** *Law.* An agent subject to control of his principal.

serve (sûrv), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To work for ; be in the employment of, as an inferior, domestic, slave, helper, etc. ; in a religious sense, to obey and worship. **2.** To wait upon, as at table or in a shop ; as, to *serve* customers. **3.** To bring forward, arrange, or distribute, as food;—often with *up*. **4.** To perform the duties belonging to; labor for; hence, to benefit ; as, to *serve* one's country. **5.** To be sufficient for ; satisfy ; as, to *serve* one's turn. **6. a** To answer ; be of use to ; — with *for*, *as*, *instead of ;* as, the sofa *served* me for a bed. **b** To avail; be a means to; as, this will *serve* my purpose. **7.** To suffice ; satisfy. **8.** To treat ; act toward ; as, he *served* me ill. **9.** To work ; operate ; as, to *serve* the guns. **10.** *Law.* **a** To deliver, or execute ; as, to *serve* a summons. **b** To make legal service on (a person). **11.** To pass or spend, as time ; as, to *serve* a term in prison. **12.** To furnish; supply; as, to *serve* a city with light. **13.** In various games, as tennis, etc., to put (the ball) in play by delivering it by a stroke to one's opponent. — *v. i.* **1.** To be or act as a servant or a slave. **2.** To perform domestic offices; prepare and dish up food, etc. **3.** To do duty as a soldier, etc. **4.** To be of use ; answer; suit ; as, when occasion *serves*. **5.** To put the ball in play, as in tennis, etc.

serv'er (sûr'vĕr), *n.* One who serves; specif., *Eccl.*, one who assists the officiating priest. **2.** That which serves ; tray for dishes ; salver.

Ser'vi-an (-vĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* Var. of SERBIAN.

serv'ice (-vĭs), *n.* **1.** Act or occupation of serving. **2.** Labor done for another ; duty done or required. **3.** An office of devotion ; rite; as, a marriage *service*. **4.** Official function; military or naval duty; hence, a branch of employment with an organization of its own, esp. under a government ; as, the civil *service*. **5.** Advantage conferred ; benefit ; as, to do one a *service*. **6.** A set of articles for a particular use; as, a tea *service*. **7.** *Law.* Act of bringing to notice ; execution of any writ or process. **8.** Act or means of supplying some general demand; as, railway *service*, etc.

serv'ice-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* [4] **1. a** Doing service; beneficial ; advantageous. **b** Capable of, or fit for, performance of duty. **2.** Lasting well in use. — **-a-ble-ness**, *n.* [8] — **-a-bly**, *adv.* [8].

ser'vi-ette' (sûr'vĭ-ĕt'), *n. ; pl.* -ETTES (-ĕts'). A table napkin.

ser'vile (sûr'vĭl), *a.* [4] **1.** Slavish; consisting of slaves. **2.** Held in subjection ; as, a *servile* country. **3.** Characteristic of a slave ; hence, meanly submissive ; fawning ; as, *servile* flattery. — **Syn.** See MENIAL. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

ser-vil'i-ty (sĕr-vĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being servile.

ser'vi-tor (sûr'vĭ-tĕr), *n.* A servant ; attendant.

ser'vi-tude (-tūd), *n.* **1.** Condition of a slave ; bondage. **2.** Penal service. **3.** Condition of a servant or servitor ; menial service.

Syn. SERVITUDE, SLAVERY, BONDAGE. **Servitude** may apply to either voluntary or (oftener) compulsory subjection to a master ; **slavery** and **bondage** imply absolute and enforced subjugation to another.

ses'a-me (sĕs'ă-mē), *n.* **1.** An East Indian annual plant or its flattish seeds, which yield an oil and are used as food. **2.** = OPEN SESAME.

ses'qui-pe-da'li-an (sĕs/kwĭ-pē-dā'lĭ-ăn), *a.* Measuring a foot and a half; — humorously applied to long words.

ses'sile (-ĭl), *a.* Attached directly by the base ; not raised on a stalk; as, a *sessile* leaf.

ses'sion (sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* The sitting, or time of sitting, of a court, legislature, etc.

ses'sion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a session or sessions.

ses'terce (sĕs'tĕrs), *n. Roman Antiq.* A coin equal to ¼ of a denarius.

ses-tet' (sĕs-tĕt' ; sĕs'tĕt), *n.* A sextet.

set (sĕt), *v. t. ; pret. & p. p.* SET ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SET'TING. **1.** To cause to sit ; place. **2.** To put (a fowl) on eggs to hatch them, or to put (eggs) into a nest to be hatched. **3.** To cause to be (in a condition, etc.); as, to *set* houses afire. **4.** To fix firmly; as, to *set* a post in the ground. **5.** To make unyielding or obstinate. **6.** To put into a desired position or condition ; adjust ; as, to *set* a table. **7.** To adapt (words to music, or music to words). **8.** To appoint ; fix, as a time, a price. **9.** To adorn, as a ring with jewels. **10.** To establish ; prescribe ; assign. **11.** *Print.* To compose; arrange (type) in words, lines, etc. — **to set against**, to oppose ; to set in comparison with, or to oppose to, as an equivalent. — **to s. at defiance**, to defy. — **to s. at naught**, to treat as of no account ; to disregard. — **to s. fire to**, to communicate fire to. — **to s. forth**, to offer or present to view. — **to s. off**, **a** To separate from a whole ; as, *to set off* a portion

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of one's income. **b** To adorn; embellish; also, to intensify or make prominent by contrast. **c** To give a flattering description of. **d** To explode; as, *to set off* a charge of powder. — **to s. on**, to incite; instigate. — **to s. right**, to correct; to put in order. — **to s. sail**, *Naut.*, to spread the sails; begin a voyage. — **to s. the hand to**, to engage in; undertake. — **to s. up**, to erect; raise; exalt; establish.

set (sĕt), *v. i.* **1.** To pass below the horizon; as, the sun *sets*. Hence, to sink; pass away. **2.** To plant; as, "to sow dry, and *set* wet." **3.** *Hort.* To be fixed for growth; develop as the result of fertilization; — applied to fruits. **4.** To become fixed or rigid; harden; as, the jelly *sets* well. **5.** To flow; tend; as, the current *sets* to the north. **6.** To begin to move; start; — followed by *out*, *on*, *off*, *forth*, or *forward*. **7.** To indicate the position of game; — said of a dog. See SETTER, *n.*, 2. **8.** To apply one's self; as, to *set* to work. **9.** In dancing, to face one's partner.

☞ The use of *set* for *sit* in a *setting* hen, etc., although common, is not to be approved.

to set about, to begin; as, he *set about* his work. — **to s. in**. **a** To begin; as, winter *set in* early. **b** To flow toward the shore, as a tide. — **to s. up**. **a** To begin business, etc.; as, he *set up* for himself. **b** To begin; as, inflammation *set up*. *Colloq.*

set, *p. a.* [4] **1.** Fixed in position; rigid. **2.** Firm; obstinate; as, *set* opinions. **3.** Regular; formal; as, a *set* speech. Hence, prescribed; as, *set* forms of prayer. **4.** Formed; made; built; as, a heavy-*set* man; well *set*.

set, *n.* **1.** Act of setting, as of a heavenly body; hence, close; as, the *set* of day. **2.** *Hort.* **a** A young plant or rooted cutting ready to set out. **b** A small tuber, bulb, corm, etc. **3.** A number of things of the same kind ordinarily used or classed together; as: **a** A group (of persons); clique; as, the smart *set*. **b** In dancing, the number required for a square dance; also, the figures executed. **c** A series of games, as in lawn tennis. **4.** Direction or course; as, the *set* of the tide. **5.** Form; build; also, carriage; pose; — esp. of the body or its parts.

se-ta'ceous (sē-tā'shŭs), *a.* [4] Bristlelike.

set'back' (sĕt'băk'), *n.* A setting back; reverse.

Seth (sĕth), *n.* *Bible.* A son of Adam. *Gen.* iv. 25.

set'-off', *n.* **1.** Thing set off against another thing; offset. **2.** *Law.* Discharge of a debt by setting against it a distinct claim of the debtor; also, the claim itself.

se'ton (sē'tŭn), *n.* *Med.* A few threads, horsehairs, or the like, introduced beneath the skin to form an issue; also, the issue.

se'tose (sē'tōs; sē-tōs'), *a.* [4] Bristly.

set-tee' (sĕ-tē'), *n.* A long seat with a back.

set'ter (sĕt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that sets; as, a type-*setter*, etc. **2.** One of a breed of hunting dogs having long wavy coats. See DOGS, *Illust.*

set'ting (-Ing), *n.* **1.** Act of one that sets. **2.** Something inserted; as, a *setting* of stones. **3.** That in which something is set; as, a gold *setting*. **4.** The eggs incubated by a fowl at one time.

set'tle (-'l), *n.* A bench, esp. a high-backed one.

set'tle, *v. t.* [1] **1.** To place in a permanent condition; establish, as in life, in business, in a home, etc. **2.** To quiet; calm; as, to *settle* one's nerves. **3.** To determine, as something in doubt; as, to *settle* questions of law. **4.** To adjust, as a dispute; pacify. **5.** To adjust, as accounts; liquidate. **6.** Hence, to pay (a bill, etc.). *Colloq.* **7.** **a** To put in order; arrange; as, to *settle* an estate. **b** To reduce to order or good behavior. *Colloq.* **8.** To clear (a liquid) of dregs, etc., by causing them to sink. **9.** To cause to sink; lower; as, to *settle* the contents of a barrel. **10.** To render close or compact; make dry and firm, as soil or a road. **11.** To colonize; people. — **Syn.** **Fix**, regulate, arrange, decide. — **to settle on** *or* **upon**, to confer upon legally; to secure to; as, he *settled* the property *on* his wife. — *v. i.* **1.** To become fixed or permanent. **2.** To fix one's residence. **3.** To clarify by depositing matter held in suspension, as wine. **4.** To sink, descend gradually, as soil. **5.** To become calm. **6.** To decide; determine; as, to *settle* upon a plan. **7.** To adjust differences or accounts; come to an agreement; as, he *settled* with his creditors.

set'tle-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of settling; state of being settled. **2.** That which settles, or is settled, established, or fixed. **3.** A settled place of abode; a colony. **4.** *Law.* A disposition of property for the benefit of some one.

set'tler (-lẽr), *n.* One who settles; a colonist.

set'tling (-lĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one that settles. **2.** *pl.* Lees; dregs; sediment.

set'-to' (sĕt'tōō'), *n.* A contest, as in boxing or argument, usually vigorous and brief. *Colloq.*

sev'en (sĕv'n), *a.* One more than six. — **Seven Wonders of the World**, seven remarkable objects of the ancient world, usually enumerated as: 1. The pyramids of Egypt. 2. The Pharos of Alexandria. 3. The walls and hanging gardens of Babylon. 4. The temple of Artemis (Diana) at Ephesus. 5. The statue of the Olympian Zeus (Jupiter) by Phidias. 6. The mausoleum erected by Artemisia at Halicarnassus. 7. The Colossus of Rhodes. — *n.* **1.** The number greater by a unit than six; seven units or objects. **2.** A symbol for seven units, as 7 or vii. **3.** Something having as an essential feature seven units or members; as, the *seven* of hearts (a playing card).

sev'en-fold' (-fōld'), *a.* **1.** Repeated seven times. **2.** Having seven folds or parts; increased seven times. — *adv.* Seven times as much or as often.

sev'en-teen' (sĕv'n-tēn'; -tĕn'), *a.* One more than sixteen; — a cardinal number used attributively. — *n.* **1.** The number greater by one than sixteen; seventeen units or objects. **2.** A symbol for seventeen units, as 17 or xvii.

sev'en-teenth' (sĕv'n-tēnth'; sĕv'n-tĕnth'), *a.* **1.** Next after the sixteenth; — ordinal of *seventeen*. **2.** Being one of seventeen equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* **1.** A seventeenth part. **2.** A seventeenth unit or object.

seventeen-year locust. A cicada of the eastern U. S., living seventeen or thirteen years, mostly underground in the larval condition.

sev'enth (sĕv'nth), *a.* **1.** Next after the sixth; — ordinal of *seven*. **2.** Being one of seven equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* **1.** A seventh part. **2.** A seventh unit or object. — **sev'enth-ly**, *adv.* [8].

sev'en-ti-eth (-'n-tĭ-ĕth), *a.* **1.** Next after the sixty-ninth; — ordinal of *seventy*. **2.** Being one of seventy equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* **1.** A seventieth part. **2.** A seventieth unit or object.

sev'en-ty (-tĭ), *a.* One more than sixty-nine. — *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Sum of 7 tens; seventy units or objects. **2.** A symbol for seventy units, as 70 or lxx.

sev'er (-ẽr), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To separate, as one from another; divide; part, esp. by cutting, rending, etc. **2.** To cut or break open or apart; disjoin; as, to *sever* a tendon. — **Syn.** See PART.

sev'er-al (-ăl), *a.* **1.** Individual; single; separable. **2.** Diverse; various; as, two *several* items. **3.** Consisting of more than two, but not many; divers; sundry; as, *several* persons were present. — **sev'er-al-ly**, *adv.* [8].

sev'er-al-ty (-tĭ), *n.* State of being separate; distinctness.

sev'er-ance (-ăns), *n.* A severing; separation.

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se-vere' (sĕ-vēr'), *a.* [3] **1.** Serious in feeling or manner; grave; austere; as, to look *severe*. **2.** Very strict; harsh; rigorous; as, a *severe* ruler. **3.** Rigidly methodical; not using needless ornament, etc.; strict; as, a *severe* style. **4.** Sharp; distressing; extreme; as, *severe* pain. **5.** Difficult to be endured; rigorous; as, a *severe* test. — **Syn.** Stern, rigid, hard, rough, biting, keen. See STRICT, CONDIGN. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

se-ver'i-ty (sĕ-vĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Severe quality or state.

sew (sō), *v. t.; pret.* SEWED (sōd); *p. p.* SEWED, SEWN (sōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEW'ING. **1.** To unite or fasten by stitches. **2.** To affect or bring by sewing; — often with *up*; as, to *sew* up a rip. — *v. i.* To work with needle and thread.

sew'age (sū'ĕj), *n.* Contents of a sewer or drain; refuse liquids or matter carried off by sewers.

sew'er (sō'ẽr), *n.* One that sews, or stitches.

sew'er (sū'ẽr), *n.* An artificial, usually subterranean, conduit to carry off water and waste.

sew'er-age (-ĕj), *n.* **1.** Removal of sewage by sewers. **2.** System of sewers. **3.** Sewage.

sewn (sōn), *p. p.* of SEW.

sex (sĕks), *n.* **1.** Character of being male or female, or of pertaining to the distinctive function of the male or female. **2.** One of the two divisions of organisms distinguished as male and female.

Syn. SEX, GENDER. *Sex* refers to physiological distinctions; *gender*, to distinctions in grammar. *the sex*, the female sex; women, in general.

sex'a-ge-na'ri-an (sĕk'sȧ-jē-nā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Being sixty or more and less than seventy years of age; of or pertaining to a sexagenarian. — *n.* A person from 60 to 69 years old.

Sex'a-ges'i-ma Sunday. *Eccl.* The second Sunday before Lent.

sex-en'ni-al (sĕks-ĕn'ĭ-ăl), *a.* Lasting, or happening once in, six years. — *n.* A sexennial event.

sex'less, *a.* Without sex; neuter. — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

sex'tant (sĕks'tănt), *n.* Instrument for measuring angular distances, esp. for observing altitudes at sea to ascertain latitude and longitude.

One form of Sextant.

sex-tet' (-tĕt'), *n.* *Music.* A composition for six voices or instruments; the six performers of such a piece.

sex-tette'=SEXTET.

sex-til'lion (sĕks-tĭl'yŭn), *n.* The number denoted by a unit with 21 zeros annexed (in French or American notation) or with 36 zeros (in English).

sex'to-dec'i-mo (sĕks'tō-dĕs'ĭ-mō), *a.* Having 16 leaves to a sheet. — *n.*; *pl.* -MOS (-mōz). A book of sheets each folded into 16 leaves; a size of book so made; — usually written 16*mo*, or 16°.

sex'ton (-tŭn), *n.* An officer of a church, who takes care of the church building, rings the bell, etc.

sex'tu-ple (sĕks'tū-p'l), *a.* Sixfold.

sex'u-al (sĕk'shū-ăl), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to sex or the sexes. **2.** *Biol.* Having sex. — **sex'u-al-ly**, *adv.* [8].

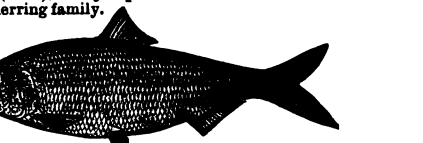
sex'u-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being distinguished by sex.

shab'by (shăb'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Torn or much worn; "seedy." **2.** Clothed with worn or seedy garments. **3.** Mean; despicable; as, *shabby* treatment. — **shab'bi-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **shab'bi-ness**, *n.* [8].

shack (shăk), *n.* A hut; shanty. *Colloq.*

shack'le (shăk''l), *n.* **1.** A manacle; fetter; — usually in *pl.* **2.** That which prevents free action, as if by fetters. **3.** Any of various fastening devices, as a link for coupling cars. — *v. t.* [1] To bind or fasten with a shackle; chain.

shad (shăd), *n. sing. & pl.* An American food fish of the herring family.



Shad. (⅛)

shad'bush' (-bo͝osh'), *n.* Any of various American shrublike trees bearing edible berrylike pomes.

shad'dock (-ŭk), *n.* A citrous fruit with a finely flavored pulp; also, the tree that bears this fruit. The grapefruit is a variety of shaddock.

shade (shād), *n.* **1.** Comparative obscurity owing to interception of the rays of light; as, to stand in the *shade*. **2.** Darkness; obscurity; — often in *pl.*; as, the *shades* of night. **3.** A retired or secluded place. **4.** That which intercepts, or shelters from, the sun's direct rays; screen. **5.** Disembodied soul; spirit; ghost. **6.** Depth of a color, as darker or lighter. **7.** A minute difference, variation, or degree, as of thought, expression, etc.

Syn. Shade (see also COLOR, GHOST) differs from *shadow* in not implying any particular form or definite limit; a *shadow* represents or preserves something of the form of the intercepting object. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To shelter; screen. **2.** To obscure; dim. **3.** To paint in obscure colors; darken. **4.** To mark with gradations of light or color; as, to *shade* a drawing. — *v. i.* To undergo or exhibit minute difference or variation, as of color, value, meaning, etc. — **shade'less**, *a.* [8].

shad'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Shady quality or state.

shad'ow (shăd'ō), *n.* **1.** Shade within defined limits; partial darkness in a space from which rays are cut off by a body, or any image thus made on an intersecting surface; as, the *shadow* of a man. **2.** Darkness; obscurity. **3.** A shaded or darker portion of a picture. **4.** A reflected image, as in water. **5.** An imperfect and faint representation; indistinct image. **6.** A small degree; shade; as, a *shadow* of doubt. — **Syn.** See SHADE. — *v. t.* **1.** To cut off light from; shade. **2.** To mark with gradations of light or color; shade. **3.** To represent faintly, mystically, etc.; as, to *shadow* forth a plan. **4.** To darken; cast a gloom over. **5.** To follow and watch closely, esp. secretly. — **-ow-er**, *n.* [8].

shad'ow-y (shăd'ō-ĭ), *a.* [4] **1.** Full of or causing shade or shadow. **2.** Obscure; dim; vague; as, the *shadowy* past. **3.** Unsubstantial; unreal.

Sha'drach (shā'drăk), *n.* In the Bible, a Hebrew youth who, with Meshach and Abednego, came forth unharmed from a fiery furnace. See *Daniel* iii.

shad'y (shād'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Abounding in shade; sheltered from the sun's rays; as, a *shady* nook; also, causing shade; as, a *shady* hat. **2.** Questionable; of doubtful morality; corrupt; as, a *shady* business. *Colloq.*

shaft (shăft), *n.* **1.** Slender stem of an arrow; handle of a spear, etc.; an arrow; a spear. **2.** Hence: **a** A long, slender part, esp. when cylindrical, as the stalk of a plant, midrib of a feather, thill of a vehicle, etc., body of an architectural column (see COLUMN, *Illust.*) and hence, a column. **b** *Machinery.* A bar to support rotating pieces, or to transmit power by rotation. **3.** A well-like excavation. **4.** A passage for air or light.

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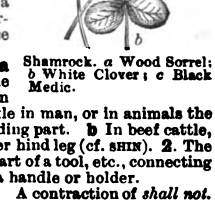
shag (shăg), *n.* **1.** Coarse hair, wool, etc. **2.** Long, coarse nap of cloth; hence, a cloth having such a nap.
shag'bark' (shăg'bärk'), *n.* Any of several species of rough-barked hickory.
shag'gy (-ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Rough with or as with long hair or wool. **2.** Thick and rough, tangled, or irregular in surface, as hair. — **-gi-ness**, *n.* [8].
sha-green' (shă-grēn'), *n.* A kind of untanned leather, covered with granulations.
shah (shä), *n.* The title of the ruler in certain Eastern countries, esp. Persia.
shake (shāk), *v. i. ; pret.* SHOOK (shŏŏk); *p. p.* SHAK'EN (shāk''n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHAK'ING. **1.** To vibrate quickly or violently; make to tremble or shiver. **2.** To move from firmness; cause to waver; as, to *shake* one's faith. **3.** *Music.* To give a tremulous tone to; trill. **4.** To cause to be, become, go, move, etc., by agitating; — generally with *off*, *out*, etc. — *v. i.* **1.** To tremble; quake. **2.** *Music.* To make a trill, or shake.
Syn. SHAKE, ROCK, SWING, SWAY imply motion from side to side. **Rock** differs from **shake** in implying a slower, less violent, and more uniform motion; **swing** denotes the oscillation of something suspended; **sway** suggests a more unsteady oscillation than *swing*, of either suspended objects or those attached at the base; as, a house is *shaken;* a cradle is *rocked;* a pendulum *swings;* branches are *swayed.* — *n.* **1.** Act, motion, or result of shaking, etc. **2.** *Music.* A rapid alternation of a principal tone with another of one degree above or below; a trill.
shak'er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One that shakes, or with which something is shaken. **2.** [*cap.*] One of a religious celibate sect, popularly so named from movements in dancing, which forms a part of their worship.
Shake-spear'e-an (shāk-spēr'ē-ăn), *a.* Also **Shak-sper'e-an** (shāk-spēr'ē-ăn). Of, pertaining to, or in the style of, Shakespeare or his works.
shak'i-ly (shāk'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a shaky manner.
shak'i-ness, *n.* Shaky quality or state.
shak'o (shāk'ō), *n. ; pl.* **-OES** (-ōz). A kind of stiff military cap or headdress.

Shako.

shak'y (shāk'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Liable to shake; as, a *shaky* hand. **2.** Easily shaken; unsound; as, a *shaky* fence. **3.** Questionable; uncertain; as, *shaky* credit. *Colloq.*
shale (shāl), *n.* A finely laminated rock formed by consolidation of clay, mud, or silt.
shall (shăl), *v. auxiliary* followed by the infinitive with the *to* omitted; *pres., sing. 1st & 3d pers.* SHALL, *2d,* SHALT, *pl.* SHALL; *pret.* SHOULD. Infinitive and participles lacking. Am (is, are, etc.) obliged; must. Hence, am (is, are, etc.) to; — forming future-tense phrases. See also SHOULD. *Shall*, when used in the 2d or 3d person, regularly indicates that the speaker predicts or promises some one else's action, and hence is expressive of authority or compulsion on the speaker's part; as in, you *shall* go. In the 1st person *shall* expresses simply futurity, as in, I *shall* be glad to see you. *Will*, in the 1st person, regularly has its primary force of *volition* or *willingness;* as in, I *will* go; that is, I am willing, or, emphatically, I am determined, to go. In the 2d and 3d person *will* denotes simply futurity. In a question the form is used that is expected in the answer; thus, *shall* I? *shall* he? *will* he? But *shall* is used for simple futurity in all persons: (1) after conditional words, clauses, etc.; as in, whether I (you, he) *shall* go; (2) in such clauses of indirect discourse as, you think you *shall* go; he says he *shall* go; (3) in such questions as, how *shall* he cut without any knife? In commands, also, *will* is often used by way of courtesy; as in, you *will* report to the colonel.
shal'lop (shăl'ŭp), *n.* A kind of light open boat.
shal-lot' (shă-lŏt'), *n.* A kind of small onion.
shal'low (shăl'ō), *a.* [3] **1.** Not deep; shoal; as, *shallow* water. **2.** Superficial; as, a *shallow* mind. — *n.* A shoal. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
shalt (shălt), *2d pers. sing. pres.* of SHALL.
shal'y (shāl'ĭ), *a.* [3] Containing or like shale.
sham (shăm), *n.* That which deceives expectation; a fraud; imposture; humbug. — *a.* False; counterfeit; unreal. — *v. t. & i. ;* SHAMMED (shămd); SHAM'MING. To assume the manner and character, or the effects, of; feign; as, to *sham* illness.
sham'ble (-b'l), *v. i.* [1] To walk unsteadily; shuffle along. — *n.* Act of shambling; shambling gait.
sham'bles (-b'lz), *n. pl.*, often construed as *sing.* A slaughterhouse; fig., a place of carnage.
shame (shām), *n.* **1.** Painful sense of guilt or impropriety. **2.** Reproach incurred; dishonor; contempt. **3.** Cause of shame; a disgrace. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To put to shame; dishonor; disgrace; as, to *shame* one's parents. **2.** To make ashamed; humiliate; mortify. **3.** To bring or drive (a person) by shame; as, he *shamed* him into doing it.
shame'faced' (shām'fāst'), *a.* [4] Easily confused or embarrassed; diffident; bashful. — **shame'faced'ly** (-fāst'lĭ; -fās'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* [8] — **shame'faced'ness** (-fāst'nĕs; -fās'ĕd-nĕs), *n.* [8].
shame'ful (-fōōl), *a.* [4] **1.** Bringing shame or disgrace; disgraceful. **2.** Exciting shame; indecent. — Syn. Degrading, infamous. — **shame'ful-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ful-ness**, *n.* [8].
shame'less, *a.* [4] **1.** Insensible to shame; brazen. **2.** Indecent; impudent. — Syn. Unblushing, audacious. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
sham'my (shăm'ĭ), *n.* = CHAMOIS.
sham-poo' (shăm-pōō'), *v. t.* To subject (the scalp) to washing and rubbing; also, to shampoo the scalp of (a person). — *n.* Act or process of shampooing.
sham'rock (shăm'rŏk), *n.* A three-leaved plant used as a national emblem by the Irish, — as white clover, black medic, or wood sorrel.



Shamrock. *a* Wood Sorrel; *b* White Clover; *c* Black Medic.

shang-hai' (shăng-hī'), *v. t.* To drug, intoxicate, or render insensible, and ship as a sailor; — usually in order to secure advance money or a premium.
shank (shăngk), *n.* **1.** The lower part of the leg; the part between the knee and the ankle in man, or in animals the apparently corresponding part. **b** In beef cattle, the lower part of either hind leg (cf. SHIN). **2.** The entire leg. **3.** That part of a tool, etc., connecting the acting part with a handle or holder.
shan't (shänt; shănt). A contraction of *shall not. Colloq.*
shan'ty (shăn'tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES. A rough hut.
shape (shāp), *n.* **1.** External appearance; figure; form. **2.** That which has form or figure; a figure; as, he saw a *shape* in the distance. **3.** Form of embodiment, as in words; concrete embodiment. **4.** Condition; state. *Colloq.* **5.** Form; way; manner. **6.** A model; pattern: mold. — Syn. See FORM. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To form; create; give proper form or figure to. **2.** To adapt, as to a purpose; adjust; **fit**s, to *shape* the course of a vessel. **3.** To design; plan.
shape'less, *a.* [4] Destitute of shape or regular form; misshapen. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

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shape'ly (shāp'lĭ), *a.* [3] Well-formed; symmetrical. — **shape'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* [8].

shard (shärd), *n.* **1.** A fragment of something brittle, as of an earthern vessel; also, a shell, scale, etc. **2.** A beetle's wing cover.

share (shâr), *n.* The bottom part of a plow, which cuts the ground; plowshare. See PLOW, *Illust.*

share, *n.* **1.** A certain quantity; portion; division. **2.** Part allotted or belonging to one of a number owning together any property or interest. **3.** Any of a certain number of equal portions into which any property is divided. — *v. t. & t.* [1] **1.** To divide and distribute in portions; apportion; divide. **2.** To partake of, experience, or enjoy, with others; as, to *share* a shelter. — **shar'er** (shâr'ẽr), *n.* [8].

share'hold'er (-hōl'dẽr), *n.* A holder of a share or shares.

shark (shärk), *n.* **1.** Any of numerous voracious fishes, esp. abundant in warm seas. See FISHES, *Illust.* **2.** A rapacious person; sharper. *Colloq.*

sharp (shärp), *a.* [3] **1.** Having a very thin edge or fine point; keen. **2.** Terminating in a point or edge; not obtuse or rounded; as, *sharp* features. **3.** Well-defined; sharp-cut; distinct, as a shadow. **4.** Affecting the senses, or feelings, as if pointed or cutting, as: of taste, pungent, acid, or sour; of sound, piercing or shrill; of pain, etc., severe; of language, cutting, biting; as, a *sharp* rebuke. **5.** *Music.* **a** High in pitch; acute. **b** Raised a semitone in pitch. **c** Above true pitch. **6.** Of keen perception; penetrating; as, a *sharp* eye. **7.** Very attentive; vigilant; as, a *sharp* watch. **8.** Eager; keen; as, a *sharp* appetite. **9.** Fierce; violent; impetuous; as, a *sharp* contest. **10.** Shrewd or close in dealing. **11.** Composed of hard, angular grains; gritty. **12.** Steep; abrupt; as, a *sharp* curve. **13.** *Phon.* Voiceless; surd.

Syn. Penetrating; keen, acute, poignant, tart, acrid, harsh; acrimonious, sarcastic, caustic; ardent, fiery; sagacious, astute.—SHARP, KEEN, ACUTE. As used of things, **sharp** (the common word) applies to either an edge or a point; **keen**, esp. to an edge; **acute** (chiefly technical) applies to a point regarded as angular, but not to an edge; as, *sharp* (or *keen*) as a razor; *sharp* (not *keen*) as a needle; an *acute* leaf. As applied to that which affects the senses, **sharp** is of much wider application than **keen**, which is chiefly used of cold, wind, etc. As applied to the senses themselves, **sharp** is used esp. of sight and hearing, **keen**, of sight and smell, **acute**, of hearing. With reference to persons or personal qualities, **sharp** often implies cleverness or trickiness; **keen** suggests shrewdness or quickness; **acute**, penetration or nicety of discrimination; as, *sharp* practice; a *keen*, worldly face; an *acute* thinker.

— *adv.* In a sharp manner; as: **a** To a point or edge; piercingly; eagerly; sharply. **b** Precisely; exactly; as, ten o'clock *sharp*. *Colloq.* — *n.* *Music.* A sharp tone or note; also, a character [♯] on a degree of the staff, indicating a pitch a half step higher than that of the degree alone. — *v. t. & i.* *Music.* To make or become sharp.

sharp'en (shär'p'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become sharp.

sharp'er (shär'pẽr), *n.* One who cheats in bargains; a swindler; cheating gamester.

sharp'ly, *adv.* In a sharp manner.

sharp'ness, *n.* Quality of being sharp.

sharp'shoot'er (shärp'shōōt'ẽr), *n.* One skilled in shooting, esp. with a rifle; a good marksman.

sharp'-sight'ed, *a.* Having quick or acute sight.

sharp'-wit'ted, *a.* Acute; discerning.

shat'ter (shăt'ẽr), *v. t.* **1.** To break at once into pieces; rend into splinters; as, an explosion *shatters* a rock. **2.** To disorder; derange; impair; as, a *shattered* mind. — *v. i.* To break into fragments.

shave (shāv), *v. t.; pret.* SHAVED (shāvd); *p. p.* SHAVED or SHAV'EN (shāv'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHAV'ING (shāv'ĭng). **1.** To cut or pare, as by the sliding movement of a razor; cut off (hair) close to the skin with a razor. **2.** To make bare or smooth by cutting off closely the surface, or surface covering, of. **3.** To cut off thin slices from; cut in thin slices; as, to *shave* wood. **4.** To skim along or near the surface of. — *v. i.* To remove hair with a razor; hence, to be hard and severe in a bargain; practice extortion; cheat. — *n.* **1.** A thin slice; shaving. **2.** Act of shaving, esp. the beard. **3.** A very small distance or interval; also, a narrow escape. *Colloq.* **4.** Any of various woodworking tools for shaving.

shave'ling (shāv'lĭng), *n.* A man shaved; in contempt, a monk, priest, friar, or the like.

shav'er (shāv'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who shaves. **2.** A sharper. **3.** A fellow; boy; youngster. *Colloq.*

shav'ing (-ĭng), *n.* That which is shaved off; thin slice or strip pared off with a plane, or the like.

shawl (shôl), *n.* A square or oblong outer garment used to cover the neck and shoulders.

Shaw-nee' (shô-nē'), *n.* One of a tribe of Algonquian Indians originally along the Savannah River.

she (shē), *pron.; sing. nom.* SHE; *poss.* HER (hûr) or HERS (hûrz); *obj.* HER; *pl. nom.* THEY (thā); *poss.* THEIR (thâr) or THEIRS (thârz); *obj.* THEM (thĕm). **1.** The female previously referred to. **2.** A woman; a female person or (chiefly in combination) animal; as, a *she*-bear.

sheaf (shēf), *n.; pl.* SHEAVES (shēvz). **1.** A bundle of the stalks and ears of grain. **2.** A bundle, as of arrows sufficient to fill a quiver. — *v. t.* To gather and bind into a sheaf; make into sheaves.

shear (shēr), *v. t.; pret.* SHEARED (shērd); *p. p.* SHEARED or SHORN (shôrn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHEAR'ING. **1.** To cut, clip, or sever something from, esp. wool from sheep, with shears or the like. **2.** To cut off; clip; as, to *shear* a fleece. — *n.* A machine for shearing metal. — **shear'er**, *n.* [8].

shears (shērz), *n. pl.* Any of various instruments consisting of two blades so fastened together that the edges slide one by the other, used for cutting cloth, etc.; large scissors. Also, any of various machines for cutting metals, working more or less like cloth shears.

shear'wa'ter (shēr'wŏ'tẽr), *n.* Any of numerous long-winged oceanic birds, allied to the petrels.

sheath (shēth), *v. t.* = SHEATHE.

sheath (shēth), *n.; pl.* SHEATHS (shēthz). **1.** A case for a sword, knife, etc.; scabbard. **2.** A covering structure or part as of a leaf, insect, etc.

sheathe (shēth), *v. t.* [1] To put into, or fit, furnish, or cover with, a sheath or sheathing.

sheath'ing (shēth'ĭng), *p. a.* Inclosing or investing with a sheath; as, the *sheathing* leaves of grasses. — *n.* **1.** Act of one who sheathes. **2.** That which sheathes; an outside covering, or material for it.

sheave (shēv), *n.* A grooved wheel, as of a pulley.

sheave, *v. t.* [1] To gather and bind into sheaves.

sheaves (shēvz), *n., pl.* of SHEAF & SHEAVE.

shed (shĕd), *n.* A slight structure for shelter or storage, as for a wagon or aëroplane or for wood.

shed, *v. t.;* SHED; SHED'DING. **1.** To throw off; give or pour forth; emit; as, the sun *sheds* light; she *shed* tears. **2.** To cast or throw off, as hair, feathers, or shell; let fall; as, trees *shed* leaves. — *v. i.* To shed a covering, envelope, etc. — *n.* In composition: **a** That which parts or sheds; as in water*shed*. **b** A shedding; as in blood*shed*.

sheen (shēn), *n.* Brightness; splendor. — **Syn.** See LUSTER.

sheen'y (-ĭ), *a.* [3] Beautiful; bright; shining.

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sheep (shēp), *n. sing. & pl.* (See PLURAL, *n.*) **1.** Any of various ruminants allied to the goats, esp. the domesticated variety. **2.** Leather of sheepskin.

sheep'fold' (shēp'fōld'), *n.* A pen for sheep.

sheep'ish, *a.* [4] Like a sheep; bashful; timorous to excess; silly.— **-ly**, *adv.* [8]— **-ness**, *n.* [8].

sheep's eye, *or* **sheep's'-eye'**, *n.* A shy look; also, an amorous glance; — usually in *pl.*

sheeps'head' (shēps'hĕd'), *n.* A food fish of the eastern coasts of the United States.

sheep'skin' (-skĭn'), *n.* The skin of a sheep, or leather from it; formerly, parchment.

sheer (shēr), *a.* [3] **1.** Very thin or transparent; diaphanous;—of fabrics; as, *sheer* muslin. **2.** Obvious; downright; as, *sheer* folly. **3.** Vertical; perpendicular; as, a *sheer* ascent.—**Syn.** See PURE. — *adv.* Clean; quite; straight; perpendicularly.

sheer, *v. i.* To deviate; turn aside; swerve.

sheet (shēt), *n.* **1.** A large, broad, thin piece, as of paper, cloth, etc. **2.** A single piece of any of the various sizes of cut paper. **3.** A newspaper, etc.; in *pl.*, the unbound leaves of a book. **4.** A broad expanse or surface, as of water or flame.

sheet, *n. Naut.* [*Often in pl.*] A rope or chain which regulates the angle at which a sail is set.

sheet anchor. **1.** *Naut.* A large anchor, formerly the heaviest carried. **2.** Anything regarded as the best hope, reliance, or refuge.

sheet'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of forming into, or disposing in, sheets; also, material made into sheets. **2.** Cloth for bed sheets.

sheik (shēk; shāk), *n.* Lit., elder; chief; — a title of respect among Mohammedans; esp. : an Arab chief; also, a high Mohammedan ecclesiastic.

sheikh. Var. of SHEIK.

shek'el (shĕk''l), *n.* Ancient Hebrew weight and, later, coin. The ordinary shekel for gold was probably 252¾ grains troy; for silver, 224½ grains.

She-ki'nah (shē-ki'nȧ), *n. Jewish Theol.* The Divine Presence or Manifestation, a divine agency through which God rules the world.

shel'drake' (shĕl'drāk'), *n.* **1.** Any of various Old World ducks somewhat resembling geese. **2.** Any merganser; also, locally, any of various other ducks.

Sheldrake.
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shelf (shĕlf), *n.; pl.* SHELVES (shĕlvz). **1.** A thin, flat, usually long and narrow, piece set horizontally, as on a wall, to set things on; a ledge. **2.** Hence: **a** A sand bank or ledge of rocks in a body of water, as a reef or shoal. **b** A flat, projecting layer of rock.

shell (shĕl), *n.; pl.* SHELLS or, in sense 3 **d**, usually collectively, SHELL. **1.** A hard outside covering, as of a fruit, animal, egg, etc. **2.** Tortoise shell. **3.** Something suggestive of, or likened to, a shell; as: **a** Any slight hollow structure; framework; as, the *shell* of a house. **b** Outside covering, lit. or fig.; husk. **c** A light racing boat. **d** A hollow projectile for cannon, containing an explosive to burst it. **e** A case holding the charge for breech-loading small arms. — *v. t.* **1.** To remove the shell of; take out of the shell, pod, etc.; as, to *shell* oysters; to *shell* peas. **2.** To separate the kernels of (Indian corn, wheat, oats, etc.) from the cob, ear, or husk. **3.** To bombard. — *v. i.* **1.** To fall off, as a shell, crust, etc. **2.** To cast the shell; fall out of the pod or husk; as, nuts *shell* in falling.

shel-lac' (shĕ-lăk'; shĕl'ăk), *n.* A purified form of lac largely used in varnishes. — *v. t.;* **-LACKED'** (shĕ-lăkt'; shĕl'ăkt); **-LACK'ING** (shĕ-lăk'ĭng; shĕl'-ăk-ĭng). To coat or treat with shellac.

shel-lack'. Var. of SHELLAC.

shell'bark' (shĕl'bärk'), *n.* The shagbark.

shell'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* Any aquatic invertebrate having a shell, as on oyster, clam, or lobster.

shell'-lac'. Var. of SHELLAC, *n.*

shell'y (shĕl'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Abounding in shells; consisting of shells or a shell; as, a *shelly* shore. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a shell.

shel'ter (-tẽr), *n.* **1.** That which covers or defends; protection or place of protection; screen; refuge. **2.** State of being covered and protected; protection. — **Syn.** Asylum, sanctuary, defense, security. — *v. t.* **1.** To be a shelter for; provide with a shelter; shield; protect. **2.** To take or betake to cover, or safety; as, they *sheltered* themselves under a rock. — *v. i.* To take shelter. — **shel'ter-er**, *n.* [8] — **shel'ter-less**, *a.* [8].

Syn. SHELTER, SHIELD, SCREEN. **Shelter** suggests esp. protection from exposure; **shield**, from assault; screen often implies concealment.

shelve (shĕlv), *v. i.* [1] To incline; slope.

shelve, *v. t.* [1] **1.** To furnish with shelves; as, to *shelve* a library. **2.** To place on a shelf; hence, to put aside; dismiss; as, to *shelve* a claim.

Shem (shĕm), *n.* In the Bible, eldest son of Noah.

Shem'ite (shĕm'ĭt). Var. of SEMITE.

She'ol (shē'ōl), *n.* The underworld; the abode of the dead; Hades; also, the grave.

shep'herd (shĕp'ẽrd), *n.* A herder of sheep; fig., a pastor. — *v. t.* To tend, guard, lead, or drive as a shepherd. — **shep'herd-ess**, *n. fem.* [8].

shep'herd's-purse', *n.* A white-flowered annual weed bearing pouchlike pods.

sher'bet (shûr'bĕt), *n.* **1.** An Oriental beverage of diluted fruit juice. **2.** A water ice.

sherd (shûrd). Var. of SHARD.

sher'iff (shĕr'ĭf), *n.* The chief executive officer of a shire or county, esp. charged with execution of the laws and preservation of the peace.

sher'ry (shĕr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* **-RIES** (-ĭz). A still, dry, light-colored wine made near Jerez de la Frontera, Spain; any similar wine.

shew (shō), *v. t. & i.* Var. of SHOW. *Archaic.*

shew'bread' (shō'brĕd'), *n. Jewish Antiq.* Bread of exhibition; the unleavened bread placed in the sanctuary (*Ex.* XXV. 30).

shib'bo-leth (shĭb'ō-lĕth), *n.* Criterion; test; watchword. See *Judges* XII.

shied (shīd), *pret. & p. p.* of SHY.

shield (shēld), *n.* **1.** A broad piece of defensive armor carried on the arm or by the hand. **2.** One that protects or defends; defense; shelter. **3.** *Her.* The escutcheon or field for bearings in coats of arms. — *v. t. & i.* To cover with or as with a shield; to serve as a shield; defend. — **Syn.** See SHELTER.

Greek Shield.

shift (shĭft), *v. t.* **1.** To move or remove; transfer; as, to *shift* the blame. **2.** To exchange; change; as, to *shift* the scenes. — *v. i.* **1.** To change position, etc.; move; veer; as, the cargo *shifted*. **2.** To use expedients; contrive; manage; as, to *shift* for one's self. **3.** To practice indirection or evasion; as, he quibbles and

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shifts. — *n.* **1.** Act of shifting; as: **a** Change; substitution; as, to make a *shift*. **b** A turn; hence, an expedient; trick; as, reduced to pitiable *shifts*. **2.** Something changed or used in alternation; esp.: **a** A change of clothes. **b** A woman's chemise. **3.** The change of one set of workmen for another; turn of work; set of workers who work in turn. — **shift'er** (shĭf'tẽr), *n.* [8].

shift'less (shĭft'lĕs), *a.* [4] Lacking in expedients; hence, lazy; thriftless. — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

shift'y (shĭf'tĭ), *a.* [3] Full of shifts; fertile in expedients; tricky. — **shift'i-ness** (-tĭ-nĕs), *n.* [8].

shil-la'lah (shĭ-lā'lä), *n.* A cudgel. *Irish.*

shil'ling (shĭl'ĭng), *n.* A British silver coin and money of account, equal to twelve pence (24⅓ cents U. S.), or 1-20th of a pound sterling. Abbr. *s.*

shil'ly-shal'ly (-ĭ-shăl'ĭ), *adv.* In an irresolute or hesitating manner. — *v. i.* [2] To hesitate; trifle. — *n.* Irresolution; trifling. — *a.* Hesitating.

shi'ly (shī'lĭ). Var. of SHYLY.

shim'mer (shĭm'ẽr), *v. i.* To shine with a faint, tremulous light; gleam; glimmer. — **Syn.** See FLASH. — *n.* A faint, tremulous light; glimmer.

shin (shĭn), *n.* **1.** The front part of the leg below the knee. **2.** In beef cattle, the lower part of the fore leg. — *v. i.*; SHINNED (shĭnd); SHIN'NING. To climb (esp. a pole, tree, etc.) by alternately embracing with the arms or hands and the legs; — often with *up*. *Colloq.* — *v. t.* To shin up (a tree, pole, etc.). *Colloq.*

shin'dy (-dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES. Uproar; row. *Slang.*

shine (shīn), *v. i.*; *pret. & p. p.* SHONE (shōn; shŏn), *Archaic or R.* SHINED (shīnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHIN'ING (shīn'ĭng). **1.** To emit rays of light; beam with radiated or reflected light; gleam. **2.** To be conspicuous or distinguished; as, he *shines* in conversation. — *v. t.* **a** To cause to shine; as, the patrolman *shone* his lantern. **b** [In this sense the pret. *shined* is common.] To make bright; polish; as, to *shine* shoes. *Colloq.* — *n.* **1.** Quality or state of emitting light; illumination. **2.** Splendor; luster; sheen; as, the *shine* of silk. **3.** A polish; gloss. **4.** Sunshine; as, in rain or *shine*.

shin'er (shīn'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that shines. **2.** Any of numerous small silvery fishes.

shin'gle (shĭng'g'l), *n.* **1.** One of the thin oblong pieces of wood used to cover roofs, etc. **2.** A sign or signboard, as of a lawyer's office. *Humorous & Colloq.* — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To cover with shingles, as a roof. **2.** To cut (the hair) so that the ends lie like shingles; cut (the hair) short. — **shin'gler** (shĭng'glẽr), *n.* [8].

shin'gle, *n.* Coarse gravel; small roundish stones, as on the seashore.

shin'gles (-g'lz), *n.* An acute, inflammatory skin disease, of nervous origin.

shin'ing (shīn'ĭng), *a.* [4] **1.** Emitting or reflecting light, esp. steadily; radiant. **2.** Splendid; brilliant; as, a *shining* example of charity. — **Syn.** Glistening, lustrous, effulgent; sparkling, gleaming, flashing. See BRIGHT. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

shin'ny (shĭn'ĭ), *n.* A kind of hockey.

shin'plas'ter (shĭn'plăs'tẽr), *n.* Formerly, a piece of (esp. depreciated) paper money, or one of a denomination less than a dollar. *Slang, U. S.*

Shin'to' (shĭn'tō'), *n.* The native religious system (primarily ancestor and hero worship) of Japan.

shin'y (shīn'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Bright; clear; unclouded: as, a *shiny* day. **2.** Polished; glossy.

ship (shĭp), *n.* **1.** Any large seagoing vessel. **2.** *Naut.* A vessel with a bowsprit and three masts (mainmast, foremast, and mizzenmast), or, rarely, with four masts, each composed of a lower mast, a topmast, and a topgallant mast, and, sometimes, higher masts. **3.** In general, any water craft or vessel, esp. one not propelled by oars, paddles, etc. — **ship of the line**, formerly, a ship of war large enough to have a place in the line of battle. — *v. t.*, SHIPPED (shĭpt); SHIP'PING. **1.** To put or receive on board a ship, or other vessel, for transportation; send by water; as, to *ship* a cargo. **2.** To commit to any conveyance for transportation; as, to *ship* goods by rail. **3.** To send away; get rid of. *Colloq.* **4.** To engage for service on a ship, as seamen. **5.** To put (oars, the tiller, etc.) in place for use. — **to ship a sea,** *Naut.*, to have a wave come over the side. — *v. i.* **1.** To engage to serve on a vessel, as a seaman. **2.** To embark on a ship.

ship biscuit. Hard biscuit prepared for use on shipboard; hard-tack; pilot bread.

ship'board' (shĭp'bōrd'), *n.* A ship's side; — now chiefly in: **on shipboard**, on board ship.

ship'mas'ter (-măs'tẽr), *n.* The master of a vessel other than a war vessel.

ship'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of shipping goods for transportation; also, the goods.

ship'per (shĭp'ẽr), *n.* One who ships goods.

ship'ping, *n.* **1.** Act or business of one who ships goods. **2.** Vessels generally; tonnage.

ship'shape' (shĭp'shāp'), *a.* [4] Arranged as befits a ship; tidy. — *adv.* In a shipshape manner.

ship'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* Any of certain burrowing marine molluska destructive to wooden ships, the piles of wharves, etc.

Shipworm; Section of Wood containing its Burrows.

ship'wreck' (-rĕk'), *n.* **1.** The destruction or loss of a vessel, as by sinking or grounding. **2.** A wrecked ship, or its parts; wreckage. **3.** Ruin; as, to make *shipwreck* of one's life. — *v. t.* To destroy by, or cause to suffer, shipwreck; wreck.

ship'wright' (-rīt'), *n.* A builder or repairer of vessels.

ship'yard' (-yärd'), *n.* A yard, place, or inclosure where ships are built or repaired.

shire (shīr; shẽr), *n.* In Great Britain, a county.

shirk (shûrk), *v. t. & i.* To evade meanly, unfaithfully, or by fraud. — *n.* One who shirks.

shirr (shûr), *v. t.* To make a shirr or shirrs in. — *n.* In sewing, a series of close parallel runnings drawn up so as to full the material.

shirt (shûrt), *n.* A loose undergarment for the upper part of the body.

shirt'ing, *n.* Cloth suitable for making shirts.

shiv'er (shĭv'ẽr), *n.* A fragment or splinter; — chiefly in *pl.*; as, dashed all to *shivers*. — *v. t. & i.* To splinter; shatter.

shiv'er, *v. i.* To tremble; quiver; shake, as from cold or fear. — *n.* A shivering.

Syn. SHIVER, SHUDDER, QUAKE are often interchangeable; but shiver suggests esp. the effect of cold; shudder, of horror or aversion; quake, of fear.

shiv'er-y (shĭv'ẽr-ĭ), *a.* Tremulous; shivering.

shoal (shōl), *n.* A crowd, esp. of fish. — **Syn.** See FLOCK. — *v. i.* To throng; school, as fish.

shoal, *a.* [3] Having little depth; shallow. — *n.* **1.** A place where a body of water is shallow; a shallow. **2.** A bank or bar making the water shoal.

shoal'y (-ĭ), *a.* [3] Full of shoals.

shoat (shōt). Var. of SHOTE, hog.

shock (shŏk), *n.* A conical pile of sheaves of grain set up in the field. — *v. t. & i.* To collect, or make up, into shocks.

shock, *v. t.* **1.** To give a shock to; cause to shake; hence, to encounter with violence. **2.** To strike with surprise, terror, horror, or disgust; as, his

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violence *shocked* his associates. 3. *Physiol.* To subject (the body) to an electrical discharge.

shock, *v.i.* To meet with a shock. — *n.* 1. A blow, impact, concussion, or violent shake or jar; an abrupt, forcible onset; as, the *shock* of arms. 2. A sudden agitation of the sensibilities or the cause of it; as, the news was a *shock* to me. 3. *Med.* A sudden depression of vitalities marking a profound impression on the nervous system; as, surgical *shock*. 4. A stroke of paralysis. *Colloq.* 5. *Physiol.* Effect caused by discharge of electricity through the animal system. — **-er**, *n.* [8].

Syn. Shock is used of both material and immaterial things; concussion, of material things only; as, an earthquake *shock*, electric *shock*, his death was a *shock* to me; *concussion* of the air, brain.

shock, *n.* A thick, bushy mass, as of hair.

shock'ing, *a.* [4] Striking with horror or disgust; offensive. — **shock'ing-ly**, *adv.* [8].

shod (shŏd), *pret. & p. p.* of SHOE.

shod'dy (shŏd'ĭ), *n.* 1. A fibrous material got by shredding refuse woolen or cotton goods. 2. A cloth entirely or largely of shoddy; an inferior person or thing claiming superiority. 3. Refuse or inferior articles or matter. — *a.* [3] Wholly or in part of shoddy; hence, *Colloq.*, sham.

shoe (shōō), *n.*; *pl.* SHOES (shōōz). 1. The ordinary outer covering for the human foot. 2. A thing suggestive of a shoe; as: a A metal plate to protect an animal's hoof. b A band, as of steel, on the runner of a sleigh, etc. c The part of a brake which presses on a wheel. d The outer casing of a pneumatic automobile tire. — *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* SHOD (shŏd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHOE'ING. 1. To furnish with a shoe or shoes. 2. To protect by adding a plate, rim, ferrule, etc.

shoe'horn' (-hôrn'), *n.* A curved piece, as of horn, to aid in slipping on a shoe.

shoe'mak'er (shōō'māk'ĕr), *n.* A maker of shoes.

sho'er (shōō'ĕr), *n.* One who shoes.

shone (shōn; shŏn), *pret. & p. p.* of SHINE.

shoo (shōō), *interj.* Begone! away! — used esp. in frightening away fowls. — *v. t.* To scare away, by crying "shoo!" at. — *v. i.* To cry "shoo!"

shook (shŏŏk), *pret.* of SHAKE.

shook (shŏŏk), *n.* 1. A set of staves sufficient for one cask, barrel, etc. 2. A set of parts of boxes, or piece of furniture, ready to be put together.

shoot (shōōt), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* SHOT (shŏt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHOOT'ING. 1. To send out or forth, esp. rapidly or suddenly; to cast; throw; emit; discharge. 2. To stick out; project; protrude; — often with *out* or *forth*; as, a plant *shoots* out a bud. 3. To let fly, or project, with force from a bow, gun, or the like, as an arrow, bullet, etc. 4. To discharge (a gun, etc.). 5. To hit, kill, or wound with a missile; as, to *shoot* a deer. 6. To pass rapidly along, through, over, or under; as, to *shoot* rapids. 7. To color in streaks or patches; — esp. in *p. p.*; as, silk *shot* with silver. — *v. i.* 1. To drive or rush swiftly. 2. To dart with a piercing sensation; as, *shooting* pains. 3. To twinge with pain; as, a corn *shoots*. 4. To bud; sprout; as, the onions *shoot*. 5. To spring up or grow rapidly; develop; — often with *up*; as, the blades *shoot* up. 6. To protrude; as, a tree *shot* up against the sky. 7. To cause a bow, gun, etc., to discharge a missile; practice hunting or target shooting with a gun; as, he *shoots* well. 8. To discharge a missile, as a bow, gun, etc. — *n.* 1. a A shooting match. b A hunt. 2. A sending out of new growth; also, the new growth.

shoot'er (shōōt'ĕr), *n.* One that shoots.

shooting star. = METEOR.

shop (shŏp), *n.* 1. A building or apartment where goods are retailed; store. 2. A place where mechanics or artisans work. 3. [*Often in pl.*] Any factory. 4. One's business as a topic of conversation; — chiefly in *to talk shop*. — *v. i.*; SHOPPED (shŏpt); SHOP'PING. To visit shops in order to buy or inspect goods. — **shop'per**, *n.* [8].

shop'keep'er, *n.* A trader who sells goods in a shop.

shop'lift'er (-lĭft'ĕr), *n.* One who "lifts," or steals, from a shop, esp. under pretense of buying.

shop'worn' (-wôrn'), *a.* [4] Somewhat worn or marred by having been kept in a shop.

shore (shôr), *n.* A prop placed against or beneath. — *v. t.* [1] To support by a shore; prop; — usu. with *up*.

Ship on the Stocks, supported by Shores.

shore, *n.* The land bordering a body, esp. a large body, of water; the coast.

Syn. — SHORE, COAST, BEACH, STRAND, BANK. Shore is the general word for the land adjacent to the sea, a lake, or a large stream; coast denotes the land along the sea only, esp. as a boundary; beach applies to the pebbly or sandy shore of the sea or a lake; strand is elevated or poetical for *shore* or *beach*; bank denotes the steep or sloping margin of a stream. In shore, near or nearer the shore (from the water).

shore'less, *a.* Having no shore; boundless.

shorn (shôrn), *p. p.* of SHEAR.

short (shôrt), *a.* [3] 1. Not long; of brief length; not tall; as, a *short* distance; a *short* man. 2. Not extended in time; brief; as, a *short* breath. 3. Curt; abrupt; uncivil; as, a *short* answer. 4. Not prolonged in utterance, as a vowel or syllable; — opposed to *long*. 5. Not coming up to a measure, requirement, limit, power, or the like; deficient; as, his accounts were *short*. 6. Less than; — with *of*; as, nothing *short* of war could avail. 7. Insufficiently supplied; — usually with *of* or *in*; as, *short* of money. 8. Not having at the time of sale goods or property that one has sold; — usually with *of* or *in*; as, to be *short* of wheat. 9. Easily broken; crisp; crumbly; as, *short* pastry. — **Syn.** See BRIEF. — **short ton.** See TON. — *n.* 1. Something that is short. 2. A summing up; concise statement; as, the long and *short* of it. 3. *pl.* Securities or other commodities that have been sold short; also, dealers who have sold short. 4. *pl.* The part of milled grain next finer than the bran; sometimes, middlings. — **for short**, for brevity. — **in s.**, in few words; briefly. — *adv.* 1. In a short manner; abruptly; curtly. 2. In the character or condition of one who is short of what he has sold; as, to sell stocks *short*.

short'age (shôr'tĕj), *n.* A deficiency or deficit.

short'cake' (shôrt'kāk'), *n.* 1. A crisp, short breakfast or tea cake. 2. A similar, thicker cake split and spread with sweetened fruit; also, a sweetened layer cake spread with fruit.

short circuit. *Elec.* A circuit through a small resistance, esp. one which acts as a shunt to a circuit of larger resistance.

short'-cir'cuit, *v. t. & i.* To make a short circuit.

short'com'ing (shôrt'kŭm'ĭng; shôrt'kŭm'ĭng), *n.* A failing; neglect in performance of duty.

short'en (shôr't'n), *v. t.* 1. To make short or shorter; abridge. 2. To deprive; — with *of*; as, *shortened* of his ears. 3. To make brittle, as pastry, with butter, lard, etc. — *v. i.* To become short or shorter. — **short'en-er**, *n.* [8].

short'en-ing (shôr't'n-ĭng; shôrt'nĭng), *n.* 1. Act of making or becoming short or shorter. 2. That which renders pastry short, or crumbly, as lard.

short'hand' (shôrt'hănd'), *n.* A rapid method of writing by substituting characters, abbreviations,

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or symbols, for letters, words, etc.; stenography. See PHONOGRAPHY.

short'-lived' (-livd'), *a.* Having a short life.

short'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a short or brief time or manner. **2.** In few words; briefly. **3.** Abruptly; curtly.

short'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being short.

short'sight'ed (shôrt'sīt'ĕd), *a.* [4] **1.** Not able to see far; nearsighted. **2.** Lacking, or showing lack of, foresight. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

short'stop' (-stŏp'), *n.* In baseball, a player stationed in the field between second and third base.

short'-wind'ed (-wĭn'dĕd), *a.* Having a quick, difficult respiration, or unable to make much violent exertion without having such respiration.

shot (shŏt), *pret. & p. p.* of SHOOT. Hence: *p. a.* Changeable; — of cloth; as, *shot* silk.

shot, *n.*; *pl.* SHOT or SHOTS (shŏts). **1.** A missile, esp. for firearms; esp., a solid projectile for artillery; — distinguished from *shell*. **2.** A small pellet of lead, for killing game; as, bird *shot*. **3.** a The flight of a missile, or the distance to which it is thrown. b Fig., reach; range; as, within ear*shot*. **4.** A marksman. **5.** Act of shooting; discharge of a firearm, etc. **6.** *Mining, etc.* A blast. **7.** A stroke in certain games, as billiards.

shote (shōt), *n.* A young hog; a shoat.

shot'gun' (shŏt'gŭn'), *n.* A smooth bore gun, for firing shot at short range.

should (shōōd), *pret.* of SHALL. As auxiliaries *should* and *would* are used: **1.** To express action, etc., as impending in the past; as in, I said that I *should* go. **2.** [In these uses the choice between *should* and *would* is based on the distinctions between *shall* and *will* (see SHALL).] To form the conditional mood; as, I *should* go; I *should* have gone; if I had not fallen I *should* not have been hurt; *should* you come, I shall meet you; *should* you like tea? **3.** *Should*, esp. when stressed, is also used to express moral obligation; as, if you are not sorry you *should* be. — **Syn.** See OUGHT.

shoul'der (shōl'dĕr), *n.* **1.** The projecting part of the human body formed by the bones and muscles where the arm joins the trunk. In animals, the corresponding region. **2.** A projection, or part suggestive of the human shoulder; as, the *shoulder* of a vase. **3.** The upper joint of the fore leg and adjacent parts of an animal, dressed for market. — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To push or thrust with the shoulder; jostle: as, to *shoulder* one's way through a crowd. **2.** To take upon the shoulder or shoulders; assume the burden of; as, to *shoulder* blame.

shoulder blade. The flat bone of the shoulder, to which the humerus is articulated; the scapula.

shoulder strap. A strap worn on or over the shoulder, esp. *Mil. & Nav.*, a narrow one worn with certain uniforms by officers as a badge of rank.

shout (shout), *v. i.* To utter a sudden and loud cry. — *v. t.* To utter with a shout, or cry; — sometimes with *out*. — *n.* A loud burst of voice or voices; a vehement outcry.

shove (shŭv), *v. t.* [1] To push; thrust; push along. — **Syn.** See PUSH. — *v. i.* To move off, along, or onward by pushing or jostling. — *n.* Act of shoving; push. — **shov'er** (shŭv'ĕr), *n.* [8].

shov'el (shŭv''l), *n.* A scooplike implement used to lift and throw earth, coal, grain, etc. — *v. t.* [7] **1.** To take up and throw with a shovel. **2.** To clear or clean out with a shovel, as a ditch. **3.** To throw or convey roughly or in the mass, as if with a shovel; as, to *shovel* food into the mouth.

shov'el-board' (shŭv''l-bōrd'), *n.* Shuffleboard.

shov'el-er (-ẽr), *n.* [7] **1.** One that shovels. **2.** A broad-billed river duck.

show (shō), *v. t.*; *pret.* SHOWED (shōd); *p. p.* SHOWN (shōn) or SHOWED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHOW'ING. Also, now *Rare*, *shew*, *shewed*, *shewn*, *shewing*. **1.** To exhibit or present to view; display. **2.** To tell; disclose; reveal; as, to *show* treachery. **3.** To direct; guide; as, *show* him in. **4.** To make apparent or clear; as, to *show* by evidence. **5.** To bestow; confer; as, to *show* favor. — **to show forth**, to manifest; publish; proclaim. — *v. i.* **1.** To present an appearance; look. **2.** To be noticeable; as, the spot *shows*. **3.** To make an appearance; become visible; as, the buds are beginning to *show*. — *n.* **1.** Act of showing; exhibition. **2.** That which is shown; display; exhibition. **3.** Parade; pomp. **4.** Semblance; appearance; as, a *show* of reason. **5.** Deceitful appearance; pretense; as a *show* of diligence. **6.** Indication; sign; as, a *show* of gold.

shew bill. A large advertising sheet.

show'bread'. Var. of SHEWBREAD.

show case. A glass case to display and protect shopkeepers' wares, articles in museums, etc.

show'er (shō'ẽr), *n.* One that shows or exhibits.

show'er (shou'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A brief fall of rain or of sleet, hail, or, rarely, snow. **2.** That which resembles a shower; as, a *shower* of sparks. **3.** A copious supply bestowed; as, a linen *shower*. — *v. t.* **1.** To wet copiously. **2.** To bestow or scatter in abundance. — *v. i.* To fall in or as in a shower.

show'er-y (-ĭ), *a.* [4] **1.** Raining in, or abounding with, showers. **2.** Of, pert. to, or resembling, a shower or showers. — **show'er-i-ness**, *n.* [8].

shew'i-ly (shō'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a showy manner.

show'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being showy.

show'ing, *n.* An exhibition of something; also, a presentation of some fact, condition, or the like.

show'man (shō'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who exhibits, or aids in exhibiting, a show.

shown (shōn), *p. p.* of SHOW.

show'room' (shō'rōōm'), *n.* A room for the display of merchandise.

shew'y (shō'ĭ), *a.* [3] Making a show; ostentatious; gaudy; gorgeous; sumptuous.

shrank (shrăŋk), *pret.* of SHRINK.

shrap'nel (shrăp'nĕl), *n.*, *sing. & pl.* A shell containing small round projectiles, a charge for bursting, and a fuse to produce explosion at a given instant.

Shrapnel. 1 Combination Fuse, time and percussion; 2 Steel Case; 3 Shrapnel Balls; 4 Central Tube; 5 Guncotton; 6 Loose Powder.

shred (shrĕd), *n.* A long, narrow piece cut or torn off; strip; fragment. — *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* SHRED or SHRED'DED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHRED'DING. To cut or tear into shreds.

shrew (shrōō), *n.* **1.** A scolding or brawling woman; termagant. **2.** Any of numerous small molelike mammals with very small eyes.

shrewd (shrōōd), *a.* [3] **1.** Biting; keen; harsh; as, winter's *shrewd* bite. **2.** Artful; wily; cunning; as, a *shrewd* tempter. **3.** Clever in practical affairs; sagacious; keen; as, a *shrewd* observer; a *shrewd* reply. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

shrew'ish (shrōō'ĭsh), *a.* [4] Like a shrew; scolding. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

shriek (shrēk), *v. i.* To utter a sharp, shrill sound or cry; scream, as in sudden fright, or anguish. — *v. t.* To utter in or with a shriek or shrieks. — *n.* A sharp, shrill outcry; scream.

shrieval-ty (shrēv'ăl-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). The office, term, or jurisdiction, of a sheriff.

shrift (shrĭft), *n.* **1.** Act of shriving. **2.** Confession to a priest, esp. by a dying penitent, and consequent absolution.

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shrike (shrīk), *n.* Any of various chiefly insectivorous birds, including the *butcher birds*, which sometimes kill small birds, mice, etc.

Loggerhead Shrike.

shrill (shrĭl), *a.* [3] Sharp and piercing in tone or sound; acute; as, a *shrill* whistle. — *v. i. & t.* To emit, or sound with, or utter in, a sharp piercing sound or tone.

shrill'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being shrill.

shril'ly (shrĭl'lĭ), *adv.* In a shrill manner.

shrimp (shrĭmp), *n.* **1.** Any of numerous small, mostly marine, crustaceans. Many are used as food. See CRUSTACEANS, *Illust.* **2.** A little wrinkled or puny person; — in contempt.

shrine (shrīn), *n.* **1.** A case or box for sacred relics. **2.** Tomb of a saint. **3.** Place consecrated to some deity or saint. — *v. t.* [1] To enshrine.

shrink (shrĭŋk), *v. i.; pret.* SHRANK (shrăŋk) or SHRUNK (shrŭŋk); *p. p.* SHRUNK or (chiefly as *p. a.*) SHRUNK'EN (shrŭŋk''n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHRINK'ING. **1.** To contract in compass or extent; gather together; as, flannel *shrinks.* **2.** To withdraw or retire, as from danger; recoil, as in abhorrence.

Syn. SHRINK, FLINCH, WINCE, QUAIL. *Shrink* implies an instinctive recoil, as from something painful; to *flinch* is to swerve or draw back, esp. from lack of firmness, as from pain; to *wince* is to flinch slightly. To *quail* is to shrink coweringly. — *v. t.* To cause to shrink. — *n.* A shrinking.

shrink'age (-ĭj), *n.* Act or amount of shrinking.

shrive (shrīv), *v. t. & i.; pret.* SHRIVED (shrīvd), SHROVE (shrōv), *p. p.* SHRIV'EN (shrĭv''n), SHRIVED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHRIV'ING. **1.** To hear the confession of; absolve. **2.** To make one's confession; as, to *shrive* one's self.

shriv'el (shrĭv''l), *v. i. & t.* [7] To draw into wrinkles; shrink. — **Syn.** See WITHER.

shroud (shroud), *n.* **1.** The dress for the dead; winding sheet. **2.** That which covers or shelters like a shroud. **3.** *Naut.* One of the lateral, supporting ropes leading, usually in pairs, from the masthead; — usually in *pl.* See RATLINE, *Illust.* — *v. t.* To cover with a shroud; hide; veil.

shrove (shrōv), *pret.* of SHRIVE.

Shrove Sunday. Quinquagesima Sunday.

Shrove'tide' (-tīd'), *n.* The days immediately before Ash Wednesday. Sometimes, Shrove Tuesday.

Shrove Tuesday. Day before Ash Wednesday.

shrub (shrŭb), *n.* A beverage made from some acid fruit juice, as lemon or raspberry, and sugar, sometimes with spirit, and usually to be diluted before drinking.

shrub, *n.* A woody-stemmed perennial plant smaller than a tree and having several stems arising at or near the ground; a bush.

shrub'ber-y (shrŭb'ĕr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -BERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Shrubs collectively. **2.** A plantation of shrubs.

shrub'by (shrŭb'ĭ), *a.* [3] Full of shrubs; of the nature of, or like, a shrub. — **shrub'bi-ness,** *n.* [8].

shrug (shrŭg), *v. t. & i.;* SHRUGGED (shrŭgd); SHRUG'GING (-ĭŋ). To draw up or contract (the shoulders), esp. in dislike, doubt, etc. — *n.* Act of shrugging.

shrunk'en (shrŭnk''n), *a.* [4] Shriveled.

shuck (shŭk), *n.* A shell, husk, or pod, outer covering of a nut. — *v. t.* To deprive of the shucks.

shud'der (shŭd'ĕr), *v. i.* To tremble involuntarily; shiver; quake, esp. with fear, aversion, or cold. — Syn. See SHIVER. — *n.* A shuddering. — **shud'der-ing-ly,** *adv.* [8].

shuf'fle (shŭf''l), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To shove one way and another; as, to *shuffle* money from hand to hand. **2.** To mix or rearrange by pushing or shoving, as the cards in a pack. **3.** To remove or introduce by artificial confusion; as, she *shuffled* the letter out of sight. **4.** To move or perform with a shuffle; as, to *shuffle* the feet. — *v. i.* **1.** To shove. **2.** To shuffle cards. **3.** To change position; shift ground; equivocate. **4.** To proceed awkwardly or with difficulty; as, to *shuffle* through a task. **5.** To move in a slovenly, dragging manner; as, the old man *shuffled* along the road. — *n.* **1.** Act of shuffling. **2.** A trick; artifice. **3.** A slovenly, dragging motion or gait. — **shuf'fler,** *n.* [8].

shuf'fle-board' (-bōrd'), *n.* **1.** A board on which a certain game is played by shoving pieces of metal or money to reach certain marks; also, the game. **2.** A similar game played on board ship; — called also *shovelboard.*

shun (shŭn), *v. t.;* SHUNNED (shŭnd); SHUN'NING. To avoid; keep clear of; escape from; eschew.

shunt (shŭnt), *v. t.* **1.** To turn to one side; shift; esp., *Chiefly Eng.,* to switch (a car or train). **2.** *Elec.* To provide with, or place on, a shunt. — *v. i.* To go or turn aside or off. — *n.* **1.** A shunting. **2.** a *Railroads.* A switch. *Chiefly Eng.* b *Elec.* A conductor joining two points in a circuit to form a parallel circuit. — **shunt'er,** *n.* [8].

shut (shŭt), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* SHUT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHUT'TING. **1.** To close to ingress or egress; as, to *shut* a door. **2.** To forbid entrance into; bar; as, to *shut* the ports by a blockade. **3.** To preclude; exclude; as, *shut* from every shore. **4.** To fold together; close up parts of; as, to *shut* a book.

Syn. SHUT, CLOSE. To *close* is, strictly, to stop an opening; to **shut** is to close, esp. in such a way as to bar ingress or egress.

to shut in, to inclose; confine; also, to intercept the view of. — **to s. off,** to stop the passage of, as water through a pipe, by closing a cock or the like. — **to s. out,** to prevent admission of; exclude. — **to s. up.** a To close: as, *to shut up* the house. b To inclose; confine; imprison; as, *to shut up* a convict. — *v. i.* To close itself; become closed. — **to shut down,** to stop work; — usually of a factory, etc.

shut'ter (shŭt'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One that shuts. **2.** A movable cover for a window; blind. **3.** A removable cover, lid, slide, or gate, for closing an aperture.

shut'tle (-'l), *n.* **1.** An instrument used in weaving for shooting the woof thread between the warp threads. **2.** The sliding thread holder in a sewing machine, or a device for a similar purpose.

Shuttlecock.

shut'tle-cock' (-kŏk'), *n.* A cork, stuck with feathers, to be struck by a battledore for sport; also, the sport.

shy (shī), *v. t. & i.* [2] To throw sidewise with a jerk; fling. — *n.; pl.* SHIES (shīz). A side throw; fling.

shy (shī), *a.;* SHY'ER (shī'ĕr) or SHY'ER; SHY'EST or SHY'EST. **1.** Easily frightened; timid; as, a *shy* bird. **2.** Bashful; coy; as, a *shy* maiden. **3.** a Disposed to avoid a person or thing through caution or timidity; watchful; as, the boatmen were *shy* of the rapids. b Wary; suspicious.

Syn. Shrinking, shamefaced, demure, bashful, coy. — SHY, BASHFUL, COY. **Shy** implies a shrinking from familiarity or contact with others, usually taking the form of reserve; **bashful** implies an instinctive shrinking from public notice, often resulting in awkwardness; as applied to mature persons, it suggests excessive shyness; **coy** suggests assumed shyness, and often coquetry.

shy, *v. i.* [2] To start suddenly aside through fright or suspicion; — said esp. of horses. — *n.; pl.* SHIES (shīz). A sudden start aside.

shy'ly, *adv.* In a shy manner.

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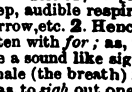
shy'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being shy.
shy'ster (shī'stẽr), *n.* A trickish knave; esp., a knaviah lawyer. *U. S.*
si (sē). *Music.* The seventh of the syllables used in solmization; — applied to the seventh tone of a major diatonic scale.
Si'a-mese' (sī'ȧ-mēz'; -mēs'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Siam, its native people, or their language. — *n.* **1.** *sing. & pl.* One of the people of Siam. **2.** The language of the Siamese.
Si-be'ri-an (sī-bē'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Siberia. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Siberia.
sib'i-lance (sĭb'ĭ-lăns), *n.* Sibilant quality.
sib'i-lant (sĭb'ĭ-lănt), *a.* Making, uttered with, or representing, a hissing sound; hissing; as, *s*, *z*, *sh*, and *zh* represent *sibilant* sounds. — *n.* A sibilant sound or a letter or symbol representing one.
sib'i-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Hissing utterance.
sib'yl (sĭb'ĭl), *n.* A prophetess; female seer.
sib'yl-line (sĭb'ĭ-lĭn; -līn), *a.* [4] **1.** Pertaining to sibyls. **2.** Prophetic; mysterious; occult.
‖ **sic** (sĭk), *adv.* [L.] Thus; — sometimes inserted [*sic*] to note that an expression, spelling, etc., is just as given.
Si-cil'i-an (sĭ-sĭl'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Sicily or its inhabitants. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Sicily.
sick (sĭk), *a.* [3] **1.** Affected with disease; ill; indisposed. **2.** Having, or attended by, nausea; as, a *sick* headache. **3.** Disordered; impaired; perturbed; unsound; as, *sick* at heart. **4.** Pining; languishing; — with *for*. **5.** Disgusted; surfeited; — with *of*; as, *sick* of flattery. **6.** a Indicative of sickness; as, a *sick* look. *Colloq.* b Designed for, or put to, the use of a sick person; as, a *sick* bed.
Syn. SICK, ILL have been used, in the best English, with little distinction. In England usage now tends to limit *sick* to the sense of "nauseated."
sick'en (sĭk''n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become sick.
sick'en-ing (-ĭng), *a.* [4] Causing sickness; nauseating; repulsive.
sick'lish, *a.* [4] **1.** Somewhat sick, or nauseated. **2.** Somewhat sickening; as, a *sickish* taste. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
sick'le (-'l), *n.* An agricultural implement consisting of a curved metal blade with a handle.

Sickle.

sick'ly (-lĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Somewhat sick; ailing; as, a *sickly* body. **2.** Characteristic or indicative of sickness; as, a *sickly* complexion. **3.** Marked by or producing disease; as, a *sickly* climate. **4.** a Sickening. b Mawkish; disgusting; as, *sickly* sentimentality. **5.** Appearing as if sick; languid; pale. — **Syn.** Infirm, weakly, unhealthy. — **-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* [8].
sick'ness, *n.* **1.** Diseased condition; illness. **2.** A malady; disease; ailment. **3.** Nausea.
side (sīd), *n.* **1.** The margin, edge, or border of a surface; esp., one of the longer as distinguished from the shorter edges (*ends*); a bounding line of a geometrical figure. **2.** One of the surfaces that limit a solid, esp. one of the longer surfaces; a face. **3.** Any outer portion of a thing considered as having a particular aspect; as, the upper *side* of a sphere. **4.** a A longitudinal half of the body, or that which pertains to such a half; as, a *side* of beef. b The right or left part of the trunk of the body. **5.** A body of advocates or partisans; party; hence, the cause which one maintains against another; as, he is on our *side*. **6.** A line of descent through one parent; as, the grandfather on one's mother's *side*. — *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a side, or the sides; lateral. **2.** Indirect; oblique; incidental; as, a *side* issue. — *v. i.* [1] To embrace the opinions, or take the part, of one as opposed to another or others; — usually with *with*.
side'board' (sīd'bōrd'), *n.* A piece of dining-room furniture for holding articles of table service.
side'ling (sīd'lĭng), *adv.* Sidelong; laterally; obliquely. — *a.* [4] **1.** Directed or moving sidewise; as, a *sideling* blow. **2.** Inclining to one side; sloping.
side'long' (sīd'lŏng'), *adv.* **1.** Laterally; obliquely. **2.** On the side; as, to lay a thing *sidelong*. — *a.* Lateral; oblique; indirect.
si-de're-al (sī-dē'rē-ăl), *a.* **1.** Relating to the stars or constellations; astral. **2.** Measured by the apparent motion of fixed stars; as, a *sidereal* day.
sid'er-ite (sĭd'ẽr-īt), *n.* *Min.* An iron ore usually yellowish brown.
side'sad'dle (sīd'săd''l), *n.* A woman's saddle on which the rider sits with both feet on the same side of the horse.
side'track' (sīd'trăk'), *v. t.* *Railroads.* To transfer to a siding from a main line. — *n.* A siding.
side'walk' (-wôk'), *n.* A walk for foot passengers at the side of a street or road; foot pavement.
side'way' (-wā'), *adv.* Sideways. — *a.* Sidelong.
side'ways' (-wāz'), *adv.* Sidewise.
side'wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* On or toward one side.
sid'ing (sīd'ĭng), *n.* *Railroads.* A short track connected with the main track.
si'dle (sī'd'l), *v. i.* [1] To go or move with one side foremost; move sidewise.
siege (sēj), *n.* **1.** A seat. *Archaic.* **2.** The besetting of a fortified place by an army; a besieging; beleaguering; investment. Hence, continued attempt to gain possession. — **Syn.** See BLOCKADE.
Siege Perilous. The seat at Arthur's Round Table reserved for the knight destined to achieve the quest of the Holy Grail, and fatal to all others.
Sieg'fried (sēg'frēd; *G.* zēk'frēt), *n.* *Ger. Myth.* A hero who wins the hoard and ring of the Nibelungs, a magic sword, and a cap (or cloak) that renders the wearer invisible. He slays a dragon and makes himself invulnerable (except between the shoulders) by bathing in its blood. Wagner makes Siegfried release from enchantment and wed Brünnehilde before he falls in love with Gutrune, Gunther's sister. See BRUNHILD, HAGEN, KRIEMHILD.
si-en'na (sĭ-ĕn'ȧ), *n.* An earthy substance, brownish yellow when raw and orange-red or reddish brown when burnt, much used as a pigment.
si-er'ra (-ĕr'ȧ), *n.* A range of mountains rising in peaks which give it an irregular outline.
si-es'ta (sĭ-ĕs'tȧ), *n.* A midday or after-dinner nap.
sieve (sĭv), *n.* A utensil with meshes for separating the coarser particles of a substance from the finer ones.


A form of Sieve.

sift (sĭft), *v. t.* **1.** To separate with or as with a sieve. **2.** To pass through or as through a sieve. **3.** To examine critically or minutely; as, to *sift* the evidence. — **sift'er**, *n.* [8].
sigh (sī), *v. i.* **1.** To make a deep, audible respiration, esp. from fatigue, grief, sorrow, etc. **2.** Hence, to lament; grieve; yearn; — often with *for*; as, to *sigh* for past joys. **3.** To make a sound like sighing, as wind. — *v. t.* **1.** To exhale (the breath) in sighs. **2.** To express by sighs; as, to *sigh* out one's grief. — *n.* Act of sighing. — **sigh'er**, *n.* [8].
sight (sīt), *n.* **1.** Power or act of seeing; vision; view. **2.** That which is seen; a spectacle; something worth seeing. **3.** Visibility; open view; range of vision; as, in *sight*. **4.** a Inspection; as, a note intended for your *sight* only. b Insight; opportunity for investigation; as, to get a *sight* into a business. **5.** A device, as a point, to guide the eye, as in aiming. **6.** An aim or observation taken by means of a sight or sights. **7.** A great number, quantity, or sum; as, a *sight* of money. *Colloq.* — **at sight**, as soon as seen; as, a draft payable *at sight*; he reads Greek *at sight*. — **on s.**, at sight.

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sight, *v. t.* **1.** To get sight of; see; as, to *sight* land. **2.** To look at through or as through a sight; look at with care; as, to *sight* an object. **3.** To direct by means of a sight or sights; as, to *sight* a rifle.—*v. i.* To take aim by a sight.

sight'less, *a.* Wanting sight; blind.

sight'ly (sīt'lĭ), *a.* [3] Pleasing the sight.—**sight'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* [8].

sight'-see'ing, *a.* Engaged in seeing sights.—*n.* Act of seeing sights.—**-se'er** (-sē'ẽr), *n.* [8].

sign (sīn), *n.* **1.** That by which anything is represented; mark; token. **2.** An event considered as showing divine will; a miracle; wonder; also, an omen or portent. **3.** An action or gesture expressive of a thought, command, or wish. **4.** A lettered board or the like to advertise a business, etc. **5.** *Astron.* One of the 12 divisions of the zodiac. **6.** *Math.* A character indicating the relation of quantities, or an operation performed on them; as, the *signs* +, —, ÷, etc.; also, an abbreviation or conventional mark having a fixed meaning; as, the radical *sign* [√].—*v. t.* **1.** To mark with a sign, esp. the sign of the cross. *Archaic.* **2.** To represent by a sign; signify. **3.** To affix a signature to. **4.** To assign or convey formally; —usually with *away*. **5.** To engage by securing the signature of.—*v. i.* **1.** To make a sign or signal. **2.** To write one's name, esp. in token of assent.

sig'nal (sĭg'năl), *n.* A sign made to give notice of something, as of a command or danger.—*a.* [4] Noticeable; extraordinary; as, a *signal* exploit.—**Syn.** Eminent, remarkable, memorable, notable, striking, conspicuous. See PROMINENT.—*v. t. & i.* [7] To communicate or to notify by a signal or signals.—**sig'nal-er**, *n.* [7, 8]—**-ly**, *adv.* [8].

sig'nal-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To make signal, or noteworthy. **2.** To point out carefully or distinctly.

sig'na-to-ry (sĭg'nă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Joining in a signature.—*n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). A signer; subscriber.

sig'na-ture (-tūr), *n.* **1.** A person's name written with his own hand; autograph. **2.** *Music.* **a** The sign (one or more sharps or flats) placed after the clef at the beginning of a staff to designate the key. **b** A sign placed after the key signature to indicate the time. **3.** *Print.* **a** A letter or figure at the bottom of the first page of each sheet of a book, etc., to direct the binder in arranging the sheets. **b** The printed sheet so marked.

sign'er (sīn'ẽr), *n.* One who signs.

sig'net (sĭg'nĕt), *n.* **1.** A seal. **2.** Impression made by or as by a seal, or signet.

sig-nif'i-cance (sĭg-nĭf'ĭ-kăns), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being significant; meaning, import. **2.** Importance; consequence.—**Syn.** See MEANING.

sig-nif'i-can-cy (-kăn-sĭ), *n.* Significance.

sig-nif'i-cant (-kănt), *a.* [4] Fitted or designed to signify something; having a meaning; full of meaning; expressive or suggestive.—**-ly**, *adv.* [8].

sig'ni-fi-ca'tion (sĭg'nĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A signifying. **2.** Things signified; meaning of a sign, character, etc.—**Syn.** See MEANING.

sig-nif'i-ca-tive (-nĭf'ĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* [4] Significant.

sig'ni-fy (sĭg'nĭ-fī), *v. t.* [2] **1.** To show by a sign; make known; express. **2.** To mean; import.—*v. i.* To have meaning; matter.

si'gnior (sēn'yẽr), *n.* Sir; Mr.;—English form of the Italian *signor* and the Spanish *señor*.

‖ **si'gnor** (sē'nyōr), *n.* [It.] **1.** See SIGNORE. **2.** A lord or gentleman, esp. an Italian of note or rank.

‖ **si-gno're** (sē-nyō'rā), *n.*; *pl.* **-RI** (-rē). ‖ **si-gno'ra** (-rä), *n.*; *pl.* **-RE** (-rā). ‖ **si'gno-ri'na** (sē'nyō-rē'nä), *n.*; *pl.* **-RINE** (-nā). [It.] Italian titles of courtesy corresponding respectively to the English *Mr.* or *sir*, *Mrs.* or *madam*, and *Miss*; also, a gentleman, lady, young lady. When used before a person's name **signor** is used instead of **signore**.

sign'post' (sīn'pōst'), *n.* Post for a sign or signs; guidepost.

Si'gurd (sē'gōōrt), *n.* See BRYNHILD.

si'lage (sī'lĭj), *n.* Fodder, usually finely cut, preserved by compressing it, as in a silo, while green.

si'lence (sī'lĕns), *n.* **1.** State of keeping or being silent; muteness. **2.** Absence of mention; as, to pass over in *silence*. **3.** Absence of sound or noise; absolute or general stillness; as, the *silence* of night.—*interj.* Be silent!—*v. t.* [1] **1.** To compel to silence; stop the noise of. **2.** *Mil.* To cause to cease hostile firing, esp. by return fire. **3.** To put to rest; quiet; as, to *silence* opposition.

si'lenc-er (-lĕn-sẽr), *n.* One that silences, as the muffler of a gas engine, or a device for a gun.

si'lent (sī'lĕnt), *a.* **1.** Making no utterance; mute; taciturn. **2.** Free from sound or noise; still; as, a *silent* room. **3. a** Unuttered; unexpressed; as, *silent* grief. **b** *Pron.* Not pronounced; as *e* in *fire*.—**silent partner**, one who has no voice in the management.—**-ly**, *adv.* [8]—**-ness**, *n.* [8].

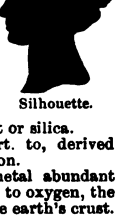
Syn. Silent may imply either a passing state or a characterizing quality; taciturn suggests habitual disinclination to speech. See NOISELESS, STILL.

si-le'nus (sī-lē'nŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-NI** (-nī). *Gr. Myth.* One of a type of woodland deities related to the satyrs and centaurs, and represented as part horse or part goat. Viewed as an individual [*cap.*] he is the companion of Bacchus. He is represented as old, short, stout, and, commonly, as tipsy.

si-le'si-a (sĭ-lē'shĭ-ä; -shä), *n.* **1.** A kind of linen cloth. **2.** A twilled cotton fabric.

si'lex (sī'lĕks), *n.* Silica; quartz; flint.

sil'hou-ette' (sĭl'ōō-ĕt'), *n.* An outline figure of an object filled in, usually with black; a profile of this kind, as in a shadow.—*v. t.* [1] To represent by, or project so as to form, a silhouette;—chiefly in p. p.



Silhouette.

si'li-ca (sĭ'lĭ-kä), *n.* *Chem.* Silicon dioxide, occurring naturally as quartz and opal.

sil'i-cate (-kāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of any of the silicic acids.

si-li'ceous (sĭ-lĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [4] Pertaining to, containing, or like, flint or silica.

si-lic'ic (-lĭs'ĭk), *n.* *Chem.* Pert. to, derived from, or containing, silica or silicon.

sil'i-con (sĭl'ĭ-kŏn), *n.* A nonmetal abundant (combined) in nature. It is, next to oxygen, the chief elementary constituent of the earth's crust.

si-lique' (sĭ-lēk'; sĭl'ĭk), *n.* *Bot.* A narrow many-seeded fruit, characteristic of the cress family, having two valves with a false partition.

silk (sĭlk), *n.* **1.** A fine, strong, lustrous fiber produced by various insect larvæ, usually to form a cocoon; esp., that of silkworms, used for weaving into fabrics; also, thread or fabric made of it; the fiber produced by certain spiders or mollusks. **2.** The silky styles on an ear of Indian corn.

silk'en (sĭl'kn), *a.* [4] **1.** Of, pert. to, or like, silk; silky; hence, soft; smooth; as, *silken* language. **2.** Dressed in silk; luxurious; as, *silken* ease.

silk'i-ness (sĭl'kĭ-nĕs), *n.* Silky quality or state.

silk'worm' (sĭlk'wûrm'), *n.* The larva of any of certain moths, which spins a strong silk in forming its cocoon.

Silkworm. *a* Larva; *b* Pupa; *c* Adult Female; *d* Adult Male.

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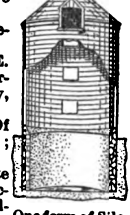
silk'y (sĭl'kĭ), *a.* [3] Of, pertaining to, or like, silk; soft and smooth; silken.

sill (sĭl), *n.* A horizontal piece forming the lowest member of a frame or supporting a structure. Hence: **a** Threshold. **b** The lowest piece in a window frame.

sil'la-bub (sĭl'ȧ-bŭb), *n.* A dish of wine or cider with milk, forming a soft curd; also, sweetened cream flavored with wine and beaten to a stiff froth.

sil'ly (sĭl'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Weak in intellect; foolish; witless; simple. **2.** Unwise; absurd; stupid. — **sil'li-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [8] — **sil'li-ness**, *n.* [8].

si'lo (sī'lō), *n.*; *pl.* -LOS (-lōz). A pit or vat for green fodder to be converted into silage.



One form of Silo, partly in section.

silt (sĭlt), *n.* Mud or fine earth suspended in water; a deposit of such mud or earth. — *v. t. & i.* To choke or obstruct with silt.

silt'y (sĭl'tĭ), *a.* [3] Full of or resembling silt.

sil'va, syl'va (sĭl'vȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. -VAS (-vȧz), L. -VÆ (-vē). The forest trees of a region, collectively, or a description of them.

sil'van, syl'van (-vȧn), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to woods or groves; woody; rustic.

sil'ver (sĭl'vẽr), *n.* **1.** A white precious metal, sonorous and ductile. **2.** Silver coin; money. **3.** Silverware. **4.** The color of silver. — *a.* **1.** Made of silver. **2.** Resembling silver; silvery; white. **3.** Giving a clear, ringing sound; silvery. **4.** Pertaining to silver; as, *silver* legislation. — **silver nitrate**, a salt got by dissolving silver in nitric acid and evaporating. It turns black in contact with organic matter. — *v. t.* **1.** To coat with silver or a substance like silver; as, to *silver* a mirror. **2.** To make hoary, or white, like silver.

sil'ver-ing, *n.* Act or process of covering with a film of silver; also, the film so laid on.

sil'vern (-vẽrn), *a.* [4] Silvery. *Poetic.*

sil'ver-smith' (-vẽr-smĭth'), *n.* Worker in silver.

sil'ver-ware' (-wār'), *n.* Silver dishes, vases, etc.

sil'ver-y (-ĭ), *a.* [4] **1.** Resembling silver; as, *silvery* locks. **2.** Covered with silver. **3.** Soft and clear in sound; as, a *silvery* laugh.

sim'i-an (sĭm'ĭ-ȧn), *a.* [4] Apelike. — *n.* Any monkey or ape, esp. an anthropoid ape.

sim'i-lar (-lȧr), *a.* [4] **1.** Nearly corresponding; having a general likeness. **2.** *Geom.* Having the same shape, differing only in size and position; — said of figures. — **sim'i-lar-ly**, *adv.* [8].

sim'i-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being similar; likeness; a point in which things are similar. — **Syn.** See RESEMBLANCE.

sim'i-le (sĭm'ĭ-lē), *n.*; *pl.* -LES (-lēz). A figure of speech which likens two different things in one or more aspects; an imaginative comparison.

si-mil'i-tude (sĭ-mĭl'ĭ-tūd), *n.* **1.** Similarity. **2.** Simile. **3.** That which is similar; facsimile.

sim'mer (sĭm'ẽr), *v. i. & t.* To boil gently; cook in liquid heated almost or just to boiling.

Si'mon (sī'mŏn), *n.* *Bible.* See PETER.

sim'o-ny (sĭm'ō-nĭ), *n.* Traffic in what is sacred; act of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment.

si-moom' (sĭ-mōōm'), *n.* A hot, dry, violent, dust-laden wind that blows in Arabia, Syria, etc.

sim'per (sĭm'pẽr), *v. i.* To smile in a silly or affected manner. — *n.* A silly smile; smirk.

sim'ple (-p'l), *a.* [3] **1.** Single; uncompounded; uncombined; elementary; — opposed to *compound*; esp., *Bot.*, having only one blade, or not compound, as a leaf. **2.** Free from intricacy; easy to understand or solve; plain; as, *simple* language. **3.** Unadorned; plain; not luxurious; as, *simple* dress; *simple* diet. **4.** Of low degree; humble; as, *simple* villagers. **5.** Undesigning; sincere; artless; unaffected; straightforward; as, *simple* manners. **6.** **a** Having only moderate understanding; hence, weak in intellect; foolish; silly. **b** Proceeding from ignorance, weakness of mind, etc.; as, a *simple* reply. **7.** Mere; as, the *simple* truth.

Syn. SIMPLE, INNOCENT, ARTLESS. Simple implies artlessness and unaffectedness, with, often, a lack of practical wisdom; as, a *simple* child, rustic. Innocent implies a guileless or unsuspecting nature or demeanor; artless heightens the suggestion of ingenuousness; as, the *innocent* consciousness of a child; *artless* betrayal of ignorance.

simple fraction, a fraction whose terms are integers, as ⅔. — **s. interest**, interest paid only on the principal. — **s. machine**, any of six (or more) mechanisms formerly considered elements composing all machines: (1) *lever*, (2) *wheel and axle*, (3) *pulley*, (4) *inclined plane*, (5) *wedge*, (6) *screw*; also, by some, the *toggle joint*, and the *hydrostatic press*.

— *n.* **1.** Something not mixed or compounded. **2.** A medicinal plant. — **sim'ple-ness**, *n.* [8].

sim'ple-ton (-p'l-tŭn), *n.* A foolish or silly person.

sim'plex (-plĕks), *a.* In telegraphy, designating or pertaining to a system in which only one message is sent over a line at a time.

sim-plic'i-ty (sĭm-plĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being simple; clearness; plainness. **2.** Artlessness. **3.** Lack of sagacity or of ordinary knowledge or judgment.

sim'pli-fi-ca'tion (sĭm'plĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of simplifying.

sim'pli-fy (sĭm'plĭ-fī), *v. t.* [2] To make simple; show an easier way of doing, making, etc.

sim'ply (sĭm'plĭ), *adv.* **1.** In a simple manner or state; merely. **2.** Plainly; without art or subtlety. **3.** Foolishly.

sim'u-late (-ū-lāt), *a.* Feigned; pretended. — (-lāt), *v. t.* [1] To counterfeit; feign; imitate. — **sim'u-la'tor** (sĭm'ū-lā'tẽr), *n.* [8].

sim'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A feigning.

Syn. SIMULATION, DISSIMULATION, HYPOCRISY. Simulation implies the assumption of a false appearance; dissimulation suggests the concealment of one's true nature or purpose. "*Simulation* is a pretense of what is not, and *dissimulation* a concealment of what is." Hypocrisy is a stronger word, and denotes esp. a false or insincere profession of goodness by one of selfish aims or life.

si'mul-ta'ne-ous (sī'mŭl-tā'nē-ŭs; sĭm'ŭl-), *a.* Existing, happening, or done, at the same time. — **si'mul-ta'ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.*

sin (sĭn), *n.* **1.** Transgression of the law of God; iniquity. **2.** An offense; misdemeanor. — *v. i.*; SINNED (sĭnd); SIN'NING. **1.** To violate the divine law by transgression or neglect; violate any rule of duty; — often with *against*. **2.** To violate human rights, law, or propriety; transgress. — *v. t.* **1.** To do or commit sinfully; to commit (a sin). **2.** To effect, bring about, etc., by a sin or sins.

since (sĭns), *adv.* **1.** **a** From a definite past time until now; as, he returned a month ago and has *since* been in town. **b** Subsequent to a certain past time and before the present; as, appointed last year, and *since* reappointed. **2.** In the time past; before this or now; ago; as, friends long *since* dead. (Some critics object to this usage.) — *prep.* From the time of; subsequently to; after. — *conj.* **1.** From and after the time when. **2.** Seeing that; because; as, *since* you insist, I must go.

sin-cere' (sĭn-sēr'), *a.* [3] Genuine; true; real. — **Syn.** Honest, unfeigned, unaffected, frank, upright. — **sin-cere'ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

sin-cer'i-ty (-sĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Sincere quality or state.

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Sind'bad the Sail'or (sĭnd'băd, sĭn'-). A man whose wonderful voyages and adventures are related in the "Arabian Nights."

si'ne-cure (sī'nē-kūr), *n.* **1.** An ecclesiastical benefice without *cure*, i.e. spiritual charge or oversight of parishioners. **2.** Any office or position requiring little or no responsibility or service, esp. one to which some emolument is attached.

‖si'ne di'e (sī'nē dī'ē). [L.] Without day; without appointing a day for reassembling; finally.

sin'ew (sĭn'ū), *n.* **1.** A tendon. **2.** Strength; nervous energy. **3.** That which supplies strength or power; as, money is the *sinews* of war. — **sin'ew-less**, *a.* [4, 8].

sin'ew-y (-ū-ĭ), *a.* [4] **1.** Pert. to, consisting of, or like, a sinew or sinews. **2.** Nervous; vigorous.

sin'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* [4] Tainted with sin; wicked; unholy. — **sin'ful-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ful-ness**, *n.* [8].

sing (sĭng), *v. i.*; *pret.* SANG (săng) or SUNG (sŭng); *p. p.* SUNG; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SING'ING. **1.** To utter vocal sounds with musical inflections or melodious modulations. **2.** To produce harmonious or pleasing sounds, as a brook. **3.** To make a small, shrill sound; as, the air *sings* through a crevice. **4.** To hum; ring; as, his ears began to *sing*. **5.** To relate or celebrate something in poetry; as, he *sang* of war. — *v. t.* **1.** To utter with musical inflections or modulations. **2.** To chant; intone; as, to *sing* Mass. **3.** To celebrate in song or in verse. **4.** To express enthusiastically; as, to *sing* one's praises. **5.** To dispatch, force, influence, etc., by or as by song; as, to *sing* a child to sleep.

singe (sĭnj), *v. t.*; SINGED (sĭnjd); SINGE'ING. **1.** To burn superficially; scorch. **2.** To burn off the nap of (cloth), the down of (a fowl, etc.). — **Syn.** See SCORCH. — *n.* A burning of the surface; slight burn. — **singe'er** (sĭn'jēr), *n.* [8].

sing'er (sĭng'ēr), *n.* One that sings.

Sin'gha-lese' (sĭn'gȧ-lēz' ; -lēs') *or* **Sin'ha-lese'** (sĭn'hȧ-), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, the principal race of Ceylon, or their language. — *n.* **1.** *sing. & pl.* A member of the Singhalese race. **2.** The language of the Singhalese.

sin'gle (sĭng'g'l), *a.* **1.** One only; individual; separate; as, a *single* thread. **2.** Alone; without company or aid. **3.** Unmarried; as, a *single* woman. **4.** Performed by one, or one on each side; as, *single* combat. **5.** Simple; sincere; artless; as, a pure and *single* heart. **6.** Having only the normal number of petals or rays; not double; as, a *single* rose.

Syn. That is **single** of which there is only one; that is **sole** which is not only single, but alone.

single entry, a method of keeping books by recording each transaction as a debit or credit of a single account. — **s. file**, a line of persons marching one behind another. — **s. tax**, a tax on a single object as the sole source of public revenue, esp. on land. — *v. t.* [1] To select (one) from among a number; choose out from others; — usually with *out* or *from*. — *n.* A single thing; unit; one.

sin'gle-foot', *n.* A horse's gait in which each foot strikes singly, with alternately one and two feet on the ground.

sin'gle-hand'ed, *a.* Unassisted; managed or done by one person or with one hand.

sin'gle-heart'ed, *a.* [4] Free from duplicity.

sin'gle-mind'ed, *a.* Guileless; single-hearted.

sin'gle-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being single.

sin'gle-stick' (-stĭk'), *n.* A stick used for hitting and fencing; the sport of fencing with such sticks.

sin'gle-tree' (-trē'), *n.* A whippletree.

sin'gly (sĭn'glĭ), *adv.* **1.** Individually; severally. **2.** As or by a single individual or unit. **3.** Single-handed; as, to attack another *singly*.

sing'song' (sĭng'sŏng'), *n.* **1.** Verse marked by monotonous cadence: doggerel. **2.** A monotonously rhythmical tone. — *a.* [4] Having a monotonous cadence or rhythm.

sin'gu-lar (sĭng'gū-lȧr), *a.* [4] **1.** *Gram.* Denoting one person or thing; as, the *singular* number; — opposed to *plural*. **2.** Separate from others; alone; hence: **a** Unique; unparalleled; as, a *singular* instance in history. **b** Unusual; strange; as, a *singular* phenomenon. **c** Eminent; exceptional; as, a man of *singular* ability. **d** Odd; whimsical. — **Syn.** Unexampled, extraordinary, remarkable, peculiar, eccentric, fantastic. See STRANGE. — *n.* *Gram.* The singular number, the inflectional form denoting it, or a word in that form. — **sin'gu-lar-ly**, *adv.* [8].

sin'gu-lar'i-ty (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being singular. **2.** A singular person, thing, act, etc.; peculiarity.

Sin'ha-lese'. Var. of SINGHALESE.

sin'is-ter (sĭn'ĭs-tẽr), *a.* [4] **1.** On the left; left; — opposed to *dexter*. **2.** *Heraldry.* Pertaining to the side of a shield, or escutcheon, at the left of the person wearing it. See ESCUTCHEON, *Illust.* **3.** Appearing or observed on the left; hence, inauspicious; evil. **4.** Wrong; dishonest; corrupt; as, *sinister* aims. **5.** Indicating lurking evil or harm; as, a *sinister* face.

sin'is-tral (-trăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the left; inclining to the left; — opposed to *dextral*.

sin'is-trous (-trŭs), *a.* [4] Disastrous; unlucky.

sink (sĭŋk), *v. i.*; *pret.* SANK (săŋk), or SUNK (sŭŋk); *p. p.* SUNK (*Obs.* SUNK'EN; — now used as *adj.*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SINK'ING. **1.** To fall; descend lower and lower; go under or to the bottom (of water, etc.); subside. **2.** To fail in strength. **b** To decline; degenerate. **c** To fall in pitch or tone; as, his voice *sank* to a whisper. **3.** To enter so as to impress lastingly; as, to *sink* into one's memory. **4.** To become or appear hollow or depressed; as, her cheeks *sank* in. — **Syn.** Drop, droop, lower, decrease. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to sink; immerse; submerge; lower; as, to *sink* a ship; to *sink* the voice; hence, to degrade; debase; destroy. **2.** To reduce or extinguish by payment, as a debt. (Cf. SINKING FUND.) **3.** To suppress; ignore. **4.** To excavate downward, as a well; place or fix in a depression so made. — *n.* **1.** A drain to carry off filthy water; a cesspool. **2.** A shallow vessel connected with a drain. **3.** *Geol.* Any slight depression of the land, esp. one with no outlet or with a subterranean one; — called also *sink hole*.

sink'er, *n.* One that sinks; weight, as on fishline.

sink'ing (sĭŋk'ĭng), *n.* Act of one that sinks. — **sinking fund**, the aggregate of monies set apart to extinguish a debt by accumulation of interest.

sin'less (sĭn'lĕs), *a.* [4] Free from sin.

sin'ner (-ẽr), *n.* One who sins; transgressor.

sin'u-ate (-ū-ĭt), *a.* [4] *Bot.* Having the margin wavy with strong indentations; — said of leaves.

sin'u-os'i-ty (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). **1.** Sinuous quality or state. **2.** That which is sinuous; bend; wind.

sin'u-ous (sĭn'ū-ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Winding. **2.** *Bot.* Sinuate. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

Si'on (sī'ŏn), *n.* = ZION.

Sioux (sōō), *n. sing. & pl.* An Indian of one of the most important tribes of North America. The Sioux now dwell in the Dakotas and Nebraska.

sip (sĭp), *v. t.*; *pret.* SIPPED (sĭpt), or, *Rare* or *Poet.*, SIPT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SIP'PING. To drink in small quantities or little by little; as, to *sip* tea. — *v. i.* To take a sip or sips. — *n.* **1.** Act of sipping. **2.** A small draft taken with the lips; slight taste.

si'phon (sī'fŏn), *n.* A pipe or tube bent to form two legs of unequal length, by which a liquid can

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be transferred to a lower level over an intermediate elevation by atmospheric pressure. — *v. t.* To convey, or draw off, by a siphon.

a Siphon, through which water flows from the Dish *b*.

sir (sûr), *n.* **1.** A title prefixed [*cap.*] to the Christian name of a knight or a baronet; sometimes prefixed [*l. c.*] to his title of rank; as, *sir* knight. **2.** A respectful title used in addressing a man without using his name.

sire (sīr), *n.* **1.** A title of respect formerly used in addressing superiors, now only in addressing a sovereign. **2.** A male progenitor; father; — often in composition, as in *grandsire*. **3.** The male parent of a beast, esp. of a horse or dog. — *v. t.* [1] To beget; — used esp. of stallions.

si'ren (sī'rĕn), *n.* **1.** [*Also cap.*] *Class. Myth.* One of a group of sea nymphs (usually three) said to frequent an island near the coast of Italy, and by their singing to lure mariners to destruction. **2.** An enticing, dangerous woman. **3.** *Acoustics.* An apparatus producing musical tones by the rapid interruption of a current of air, steam, etc., by a perforated rotating disk.

si-re'ni-an (sī-rē'nĭ-ăn), *n.* Any of an order (*Sirenia*) of aquatic mammals, as the manatee, dugong, etc.

Sir'i-us (sĭr'ĭ-ŭs), *n.* The Dog Star, the brightest star in the heavens.

sir'loin' (sûr'loin'), *n.* A loin of beef, or a part of a loin; esp., *U. S.*, the part next behind the part yielding the choicer cuts (*porterhouse steaks*).

si-roc'co (sĭ-rŏk'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -cos (-ōz). **1.** A hot, dust-laden wind blowing north from the Libyan deserts. **2.** A hot wind, of cyclonic origin.

sir'rah (sĭr'ä), *n.* A term of address (usually to a man or boy) used in anger, contempt, etc.

sir'up, syr'up (sĭr'ŭp), *n.* Any concentrated solution of sugar.

sir'up-y, syr'up-y (-ŭp-ĭ), *a.* [4] Like sirup.

sis'ter (sĭs'tẽr), *n.* **1.** A female considered in her relation to another having the same parents (**whole sister**), or one parent in common (**half sister**). **2.** A woman closely associated with another or others, as in the same sisterhood, order, etc.

sis'ter-hood (-hŏŏd), *n.* **1.** State or relation of being a sister; office or duty of a sister. **2.** Sisters, collectively; a women's society or order.

sis'ter-in-law', *n.*; *pl.* SISTERS-IN-LAW (sĭs'tẽrz-). Sister of one's husband or wife; also, the wife of one's brother.

sis'ter-ly, *a.* Like or becoming a sister.

Sis'tine (sĭs'tēn; -tĭn), *a.* Of or pertaining to any of the popes named Sixtus. — **Sistine Chapel**, the Pope's private chapel in the Vatican; — built by Sixtus IV. — **Madonna**, a famous Madonna, now in Dresden, painted by Raphael for the church of St. Sixtus at Piacenza, Italy.

Sis'y-phus (-ĭ-fŭs), *n.* *Gr. Myth.* An avaricious king condemned in Hades to roll to the top of a hill a huge stone, which periodically rolled back.

sit (sĭt), *v. i.*; *pret.* SAT (săt); *p. p.* SAT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SIT'TING. **1.** To rest on the haunches or buttocks. **2.** To perch; rest with the feet drawn up, as birds. **3.** To be situated; lie, rest, or bear; — with *on*. **4.** To fit; as, a coat *sits* well or ill. **5.** To cover and warm eggs for hatching, as a fowl; incubate. (See SET, *v. t.*, *Note.*) **6.** To occupy a place as a member of an official body; as, to *sit* in Congress. **7.** To hold a session; — said of legislatures, courts, etc. **8.** To pose, as for one's picture. — *v. t.* **1.** To sit on, as a horse. **2.** To cause to be seated; seat. — **to sit out.** **a** To remain to the end of; as, *to sit out a* dull play. **b** To outstay, as in a social call.

site (sīt), *n.* Place where anything is, or is to be, fixed; situation; local position.

sith (sĭth), *conj.* Seeing that. *Archaic.*

sit'ter (sĭt'ẽr), *n.* One that sits.

sit'ting, *n.* **1.** Act or posture of one that sits. **2.** A seat in a church, theater, etc. **3.** A session, as of a court. **4.** Incubation; also, number of eggs incubated by a fowl at one time. — *a.* **1.** Being in the state or position of one that sits; as, a *sitting* hen. (See SIT, *v. t.*, *Note.*) **2.** Pert. to, or used in or for, sitting; as, a *sitting* room.

sit'u-ate (sĭt'ū-āt), *a.* Situated.

sit'u-at'ed (-āt'ĕd), *a.* Having a site; located.

sit'u-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Manner or position in which an object is placed; locality; site. **2.** Position as regards conditions and circumstances; state. **3.** Temporary state or relation of affairs at a moment of action, as in a drama. **4.** Position of employment; place; office. — **Syn.** Seat, station, post, plight. See OFFICE.

sitz bath (sĭts). A tub in which one bathes in a sitting posture; also, a bath so taken.

six (sĭks), *a.* One more than five; — a cardinal number. — *n.* **1.** The number greater by a unit than five; six units or objects. **2.** A symbol for six units, as 6 or vi. **3.** Something having as an essential feature six units or members; as, the *six* of spades (a playing card). — **to be at sixes and sevens**, to be in disorder.

six'fold' (-fōld'), *a.* Six times as much or as many.

six'pence (-pĕns), *n.*; *pl.* -PENCES (-sĕz). The sum of six pence; an English silver coin of this value.

six'teen' (sĭks'tēn'; sĭks'tēn'), *a.* Fifteen and one more; — a cardinal number. — *n.* **1.** The number greater by a unit than fifteen; sixteen units or objects. **2.** A symbol for sixteen units, as 16 or xvi.

six-teen'mo (sĭks-tēn'mō), *n.*; *pl.* -MOS (-mōz). = SEXTODECIMO.

six'teenth' (sĭks'tēnth'; sĭks'tēnth'), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the fifteenth. **2.** Being one of sixteen equal parts into which any (whole) thing is divided. — *n.* **1.** A sixteenth part, unit, or object. **2.** *Music.* A semiquaver.

sixth (sĭksth), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the fifth. **2.** Being one of six equal parts into which any (whole) thing is divided. — *n.* **1.** A sixth part, unit, or object. **2.** *Music.* **a** An interval of six diatonic degrees. **b** A tone at this interval. **c** The harmonic combination of two tones a sixth apart. **d** Sixth tone of a scale, counting upwards.

sixth'ly, *adv.* In the sixth place.

six'ti-eth (sĭks'tĭ-ĕth), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the fifty-ninth. **2.** Being one of sixty equal parts into which any (whole) thing is divided. — *n.* A sixtieth part, unit, or object.

six'ty (sĭks'tĭ), *a.* Six times ten; threescore; — a cardinal numeral. — *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Sum of six times ten; sixty units or objects. **2.** A symbol for sixty units, as 60 or lx.

siz'a-ble (sīz'ä-b'l), *a.* [4] Of suitable size; usually, of considerable bulk. — **siz'a-ble-ness**, *n.* [8] — **siz'a-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.* [8].

siz'ar (sĭz'ẽr), *n.* Also **siz'er**. In the universities of Cambridge (Eng.) and Dublin, a student who, having passed a certain examination, is exempted from certain college fees and charges. He formerly waited on table.

size (sīz), *n.* A glutinous material for glazing paper, fiber, plaster, etc. — *v. t.* [1] To cover or prepare with size.

size, *n.* **1.** Extent of surface or volume; relative proportions or magnitude; magnitude. **2.** A conventional relative measure of dimension, as for shoes, gloves, etc. — **Syn.** Bulk, volume, area. — *v. t.* To adjust or arrange according to size.

size'a-ble, -ness, etc. Vars. of SIZABLE, etc.

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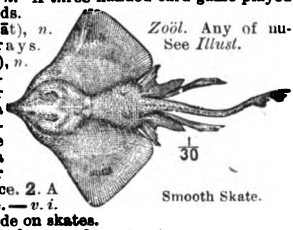
sized (sīzd), *a.* Having a particular size or bulk.
siz'ing (sīz'ĭng), *n.* Size (glutinous material).
siz'zle (sĭz''l), *v. i.* [1] To hiss; shrivel up with a hissing sound. — *n.* A hissing sound, as of something frying. *Both Colloq.*
skald. Var. of 2d SCALD.
skat (skăt), *n.* A three-handed card game played with 32 cards.
skate (skāt), *n.* *Zoöl.* Any of numerous rays. See *Illust.*
skate (skāt), *n.* **1.** A metallic runner with a frame fitting the sole of a shoe, for gliding on ice. **2.** A roller skate. — *v. i.* [1] To glide on skates.



Smooth Skate.

skat'er (skāt'ẽr), *n.* One who skates.
skein (skān), *n.* A quantity of yarn, thread, silk, etc., put up after it is taken from the reel, usually in a sort of knot.
skel'e-ton (skĕl'ẽ-tŭn), *n.* **1.** The bones collectively; bony or more or less rigid framework of an animal body. **2.** Framework or outline of anything. — *a.* Consisting of, or like, a skeleton.
skep (skĕp), *n.* A beehive.
skep'tic (skĕp'tĭk), *n.* One whose attitude is critically inquiring or is marked by doubt. — **Syn.** Unbeliever, doubter. See INFIDEL. — *a.* Skeptical.
skep'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to a skeptic or skepticism. — **skep'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].
skep'ti-cism (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** A doubting state of mind; incredulity. **2.** Doctrine that all knowledge is uncertain. **3.** Unbelief in Christianity.
sketch (skĕch), *n.* **1.** An outline; rough draft; a slight preliminary draft. **2.** A simply constructed literary composition, as a short story. — *v. i.* To outline; make a rough draft of. — *v. t.* To make a sketch or sketches. — **sketch'er**, *n.* [8].
sketch'book', *n.* A book of or for sketches.
sketch'y (-ĭ), *a.* [3] Like a sketch; rough.
skew (skū), *a.* [3] **1.** Turned or twisted to one side; — chiefly technical. **2.** Not symmetrical. — *n.* A twist; turn; distortion. — *v. i.* **1.** To walk or move obliquely; go sidling. **2.** To look obliquely; squint. — *v. t.* To form in an oblique way.
skew'er (skū'ẽr), *n.* A long pin of wood or metal for keeping meat in form while roasting. — *v. t.* To fasten with or as with a skewer.
ski (skē), *n.*; *pl.* SKI (skē) or SKIS (skēz). One of a pair of long strips of wood bound one on each foot for gliding over snow. — *v. i.* To use ski.
ski'a-graph (skĭ'ȧ-grăf), **sci'a-graph** (sī'ȧ-), *n.* A shadowlike image or picture made on a sensitive surface, esp. by Röntgen rays. Cf. RADIOGRAPH.
skid (skĭd), *n.* **1.** A shoe or clog placed under a wheel to prevent its turning when descending a hill. **2.** A timber, bar, rail, etc., used in pairs or sets to form a way on which something may be slid or rolled, as from a truck. **3.** Act of skidding. — *v. t.*; SKID'DED; -DING. To check, drag, etc., with or on a skid or skids. — *v. i.* **a** To slide without rotating; — said of a wheel. **b** To slip sideways on the road; — said esp. of an automobile.
skiff (skĭf), *n.* A light rowboat.
skil'ful, skil'ful-ly, etc. Vars. of SKILLFUL, etc.
skill (skĭl), *n.* Knowledge of, and expertness in, execution or performance; practical ability in art, science, etc.; expertness; aptitude; dexterity.
skilled (skĭld), *a.* [4] Having skill. — **Syn.** See SKILLFUL.
skil'let (skĭl'ĕt), *n.* A kind of small metal vessel with a handle, for cooking.
skill'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* [4] Having or displaying skill; expert. — **skill'ful-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **skill'ful-ness**, *n.* [8] Also **skil'ful**, etc.
Syn. Well-versed, dexterous, adroit, deft, clever, apt, proficient. — SKILLFUL, SKILLED, EXPERT agree in the idea of proficiency. **Skillful** implies a union of knowledge and readiness; as, a *skillful* operator. **Skilled** implies the mastery of the details of an art or handicraft through practice; as, a *skilled* mechanic. **Expert** suggests extraordinary proficiency in a special field; as, an *expert* accountant.
skim (skĭm), *a.* Skimmed; as, *skim* milk.
skim, *v. t.*; SKIMMED (skĭmd); SKIM'MING. **1.** To clear (a liquid) from scum or floating substance; also, to take off by or as by skimming; as, to *skim* cream. **2.** To pass swiftly or lightly over. **3.** To read or examine superficially and rapidly. **4.** To skip or ricochet; as, to *skim* stones on the water. — *v. i.* **1.** To pass lightly or hastily; glide along evenly and smoothly, esp. near the surface. **2.** To skip or ricochet over a surface, as of water.
skim'mer (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that skims; esp., a utensil for skimming liquids. **2.** Any of several long-winged marine birds allied to the terns.

Black Skimmer. ($\frac{1}{17}$)

skim'ming (-ĭng), *n.* Substance skimmed off; — usually in *pl.*
skimp (skĭmp), *v. t.* To slight; do carelessly; also, to scrimp. — *v. i.* To be parsimonious. — *a.* Scanty; meager. — **skimp'y** (skĭm'pĭ), *a.* [3]. *All Dial. or Colloq.*
skin (skĭn), *n.* **1.** The integument, or external covering, of an animal. **2.** The integument of an animal as separated from the body. **3.** Vessel of skin to hold liquids. **4.** Outermost layer; rind, peel, etc.
Syn. SKIN, HIDE, PELT. **Skin** applies esp. to the integument of animals; **hide**, esp. to the skins (commonly undressed) of the larger animals; **pelt**, to skins (often of smaller animals) with the hair, wool, or (esp.) fur on.
— *v. t.*; SKINNED (skĭnd); SKIN'NING. To strip the skin from; flay; peel. — *v. i.* To become covered with or as with skin; as, the wound *skinned* over.
skin'flint' (-flĭnt'), *n.* A penurious person; niggard.
skin'ner (skĭn'ẽr), *n.* One that skins or flays.
skin'ny (skĭn'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Of the nature of or like skin; as, a *skinny* membrane. **2.** Having skin with apparently little flesh beneath; lean; emaciated. — **skin'ni-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* [8].
skip (skĭp), *v. i.*; SKIPPED (skĭpt); SKIP'PING. **1.** To move with leaps and bounds; move with light dancing motion; caper. **2.** To pass from point to point omitting the intervals, as in writing, speaking, etc.; pass without notice or attention; — often with *over*. **3.** To ricochet.
Syn. Trip, hop, jump, leap, bound. — To **skip** is to move by leaping lightly and gracefully. **Bound** implies more vigorous leaps.
— *v. t.* **1.** To leap lightly over; as to *skip* rope. **2.** To pass over or by without notice; omit; as, to *skip* a page. **3.** To cause to ricochet. *Colloq.*
skip (skĭp), *n.* **1.** A light leap or bound. **2.** A passing over or neglecting; omission.
skip'per (skĭp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that skips. **2.** A small maggot that infests cheese. **3.** Any of various small mothlike insects.

Skipper, 3. Nat. size.

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skip'per (skĭp'ẽr), *n.* The master of a fishing or small trading vessel, or, *Colloq.*, of any vessel.

skir'mish (skûr'mĭsh), *v. i.* To engage in a skirmish. — *n.* **1.** A slight fight in war, usually incidental to larger movements. **2.** A slight contest; brisk preliminary conflict. — **skir'mish-er** (-ẽr), *n.* [8].

skirt (skûrt), *n.* **1.** The lower, hanging part of a coat, dress, etc.; esp., a separate outer garment for women or girls, covering the body from the waist down; also, a petticoat. **2.** On a saddle, the pendent side flaps. **3.** Border; margin. — *v. t.* To border; run along the edge of. — *v. i.* To be on, or move along, the edge or border; as, to *skirt* along a coast. — **skirt'er**, *n.* [8].

skit (skĭt), *n.* A short literary composition, esp. one involving humor or satire; a sketch (sense 2).

skit'tish (-ĭsh), *a.* [4] **1.** Marked by levity or liveliness; as, a *skittish* fancy. **2.** Easily excited or frightened; as, a *skittish* colt. **3.** Fickle; tricky; deceptive; as, *skittish* fortune. **4.** Coy; shy; as, a *skittish* girl. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

skit'tles (-'lz), *n. pl.* A game, resembling ninepins, played by throwing disks at the pins.

skive (skīv), *v. t.* [1] To cut off, as leather, in thin layers or pieces; to pare.

skiv'er (skīv'ẽr), *n.* A leather made of the hair side of a split sheepskin, and tanned in sumac.

skulk (skŭlk), *v. i.* To hide, or get out of the way, sneakingly. — **Syn.** See LURK.

skulk'er (skŭlk) } *n.* One that skulks; hence, an
skulk'er (-ẽr) } idle, good-for-nothing fellow.

skull (skŭl), *n.* The skeleton of the head of a vertebrate; the cranium and parts united with it.

Skunk. ($\frac{1}{12}$)

skull'cap' (skŭl'kăp'), *n.* A close-fitting cap; esp., a light brimless cap for indoor wear.

skunk (skŭnk), *n.* A common mammal of temperate North America, allied to the weasels. It ejects a very offensive secretion when attacked.

sky (skī), *n.*; *pl.* SKIES (skīz). **1.** The upper atmosphere; the region of clouds, storms, etc.; —often in *pl.* **2.** The heavens; firmament. **3.** Heaven.

sky'lark' (skī'lärk'), *n.* The common Old World lark, noted for its song, which it utters as it rises in almost perpendicular flight.

Skylark. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

sky'lark', *v. i.* To frolic boisterously.

sky'light' (-līt'), *n.* A window in a roof, etc.

sky'rock'et (-rŏk'ĕt), *n.* A rocket that ascends, and explodes high in the air.

sky'sail' (skī'sāl'; *naut.* skĭ's'l), *n.* *Naut.* The highest sail on full-rigged ships. See SAIL, *Illust.*

sky'scrap'er (-skrāp'ẽr), *n.* A very tall building.

sky'ward (skī'wẽrd), *a.* & *adv.* Toward the sky.

sky'wards (-wẽrdz), *adv.* Toward the sky.

slab (slăb), *n.* **1.** A thick plate or slice of anything. **2.** The outside piece, taken from a log in sawing it into boards.

slab'ber (slăb'ẽr; slŏb'-), *v. i.* & *t.* & *n.* Slobber.

slack (slăk), *a.* [3] **1.** Slow; as, a *slack* pace. **2.** Sluggish; as, *slack* water. **3.** Remiss; inattentive; as, *slack* in duty. **4.** Inactive; dull; as, a *slack* season. **5.** Lax: not tense; loose; relaxed. **6.** Weak; unnerved. — *n.* The part of anything (as a rope) that hangs loose. — *adv.* Slackly.

slack (slăk), *n.* Small coal; culm.

slack (slăk) } *v. i.* & *t.* To slow down; to loosen;
slack'en (-'n) } relax; retard; abate; slake.

slack'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who shirks a duty or responsibility, esp. to his country in time of war, as by attempting to evade military duty.

slack'ly, *adv.* In a slack manner.

slack'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being slack.

slag (slăg), *n.* **1.** The dross or scoria of a metal; cinder. **2.** The scoria of a volcano.

slain (slān), *p. p.* of SLAY.

slake (slāk), *v. t.* & *i.* [1] **1.** To allay; quench; as, to *slake* thirst. **2.** To mix (lime) with water. The resulting slaked lime is calcium hydroxide.

slam (slăm), *v. t.* & *i.*; SLAMMED (slămd); SLAM'MING. **1.** To shut violently; bang. **2.** To put in or on some place, or strike, forcibly and noisily. — *n.* Act of slamming or the noise so made.

slan'der (slăn'dẽr), *n.* Defamation, oral or written; *Law*, a false oral report maliciously uttered and tending to injure the reputation of another. — *v. t.* To utter slander against; defame. — **Syn.** Calumniate, villify, malign, belie. — **-er**, *n.* [8].

slan'der-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Given to or uttering slander. **2.** Containing, or of the nature of, slander. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

slang (slăng), *n.* Originally, cant of thieves, gypsies, etc.; now, language consisting either of new words or phrases or of ordinary words or phrases in arbitrary senses, and having a conventional, but vulgar or inelegant, use; also, the jargon of a particular class. — **Syn.** See CANT. — **slang'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [8] — **slang'i-ness**, *n.* [8].

slang'y (slăng'ĭ), *a.* [3] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, slang.

slank (slăngk), *pret.* & *p. p.* of SLINK.

slant (slänt), *v. i.* & *t.* To turn or incline from a right line or a level; to slope. Also fig. — *n.* A slanting direction or plane. — *a.* Oblique.

Syn. Slant emphasizes esp. the idea of (commonly sharp) divergence from a right line; slope suggests rather the resulting, often gradual, inclination.

slant'ing, *p. a.* [4] Oblique. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

slant'ly, slant'wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* Slantingly.

slap (slăp), *n.* A blow, esp. one from or as from the open hand; also, a rebuff; insult. — *v. t.*; SLAPPED (slăpt); SLAP'PING. **1.** To subject to a slap. **2.** To put or place with force. *Colloq.*

slap'dash' (-dăsh'), *a.* [4] Carelessly violent or impetuous. — *adv.* In a slapdash manner. *Colloq.*

slash (slăsh), *v. t.* To cut by sweeping, esp. random, strokes; gash. — *v. i.* To strike violently and at random, esp. with or as with an edged instrument. — *n.* **1.** Act of slashing, or a cut so made; gash. **2.** A stroke with a whip. — **-er**, *n.* [8].

slash'ing, *n.* Act of one that slashes; **slash.** — *a.* [4] That cuts violently or at random.

slat (slăt), *n.* A thin, narrow bar of wood or metal.

slate (slāt), *n.* **1.** A fine-grained rock that splits readily into thin layers. **2.** A color like that of common slate; dark bluish gray. **3.** A prepared piece of slate, esp. for roofing or for a writing tablet. **4.** A list of candidates, officers, etc., devised beforehand. *Polit. Cant, U. S.* — *v. t.* **1.** To cover with slate or a slatelike substance. **2.** To register (as on a slate, subject to revision) for an appointment. *Polit. Cant, U. S.* — **slat'er** (slāt'ẽr), *n.*

slat'ing (slāt'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one who slates. **2.** Slates collectively; also, material for slating.

slat'tern (slăt'ẽrn), *n.* A slovenly woman.

slat'tern-ly, *a.* [4] Slovenly; untidy. — *adv.* In a slatternly manner. — **Syn.** See SLOVENLY.

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slat'y (slāt'ĭ), *a.* [3] Of the nature of, or like, slate.
slaugh'ter (slô'tĕr), *n.* Act of killing; as: **a** Carnage. **b** Act of butchering for market. — **Syn.** Massacre, butchery, murder. — *v. t.* **1.** To kill, esp. ruthlessly or in large numbers. **2.** To butcher. — **Syn.** See KILL. — **slaugh'ter-er**, *n.* [8].
slaugh'ter-house' (-hous'), *n.* A building where beasts are butchered for the market. Also fig.
Slav (slăv; slȧv), *n.* A person speaking a Slavic language as his native tongue. The Slavs include the Russians, Poles, Bohemians, Moravians, Bulgarians, Servians, Croatians, Wends, Slovaks, etc.
slave (slāv), *n.* **1.** A person held in bondage; bondsman. **2.** One who has lost control of himself, as to vice, lust, etc. **3.** A drudge. — **Syn.** Bondman, bondmaid, thrall, vassal. See SERF. — *v. i.* [1] To labor as a slave; drudge; toil.
slave'hold'er (slāv'hōl'dĕr), *n.* One who holds slaves. — **slave'hold'ing**, *a.*
slav'er (slāv'ẽr), *n.* A slave ship or trader.
slav'er (slăv'ẽr), *v. i.* To let spittle, etc., run from the mouth. — *v. t.* To smear with saliva; slabber. — *n.* Saliva driveling from the mouth.
slav'er-y (slāv'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* **1.** The condition of a slave; bondage. **2.** The institution of holding slaves. **3.** A condition like, or suggesting, that of a slave. **4.** Drudgery. — **Syn.** Enthrallment, enslavement, captivity, vassalage. See SERVITUDE.
Slav'ic (slăv'ĭk; slȧv'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Slavs or their languages; Slavonic. — *n.* The group of allied languages spoken by the Slavs.
slav'ish (slāv'ĭsh), *a.* [4] Of, pert. to, or befitting, a slave; servile. — **Syn.** See MENIAL. — **slav'ish-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **slav'ish-ness**, *n.* [8].
Sla-vo'ni-an (slȧ-vō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Slavonic. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Slavonia; loosely, a Slav.
Sla-von'ic (slȧ-vŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to Slavonia or its inhabitants, or the Slavs or their language.
slaw (slô), *n.* Sliced cabbage served as a salad.
slay (slā), *v. t.*; *pret.* SLEW (slōō); *p. p.* SLAIN (slān); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLAY'ING. To put to death by violence; destroy. — **Syn.** See KILL. — **-er**, *n.* [8].
slea'zy (slē'zĭ; slā'zĭ), *a.* [3] Wanting firmness, as of texture; flimsy. — **slea'zi-ness** (-zĭ-nĕs), *n.* [8].
sled (slĕd), *n.* **1.** A sledge. **2.** A small vehicle with runners for sliding on snow or ice. — *v. t.*; SLED'DED; SLED'DING. To convey on a sled.
sledge (slĕj), *n.* A strong vehicle with low runners, or one made of plank slightly turned up at one end without runners, for transporting loads, esp. on snow or ice; a sled. — *v. i. & t.* [1] To travel or convey in a sledge or sledges.
sledge, *n.*, *or* **sledge hammer**. A large hammer, usually wielded with both hands.
sleek (slēk), *a.* [3] Smooth; glossy. — **Syn.** See SMOOTH. — *v. t.* To make smooth; smooth over. — **sleek'ly**, *adv.* [8] — **sleek'ness**, *n.* [8].
sleep (slēp), *v. i.*; *pret. & p. p.* SLEPT (slĕpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLEEP'ING. **1.** To be or pass time in the condition of repose called sleep; slumber; — often used as a transitive; as, to *sleep* a deep sleep. **2. a** To lie dormant; as, his anger *sleeps*. **b** To be dead. — *v. t.* To spend, use up, or get rid of, in or by sleep; — with *away*, *off*; as, to *sleep* away the hours. — *n.* **1.** A natural, temporary, and periodical diminution or virtual cessation of consciousness. **2.** Rest or repose; often, fig., death. — **Syn.** Slumber, nap, doze, drowse.
sleep'er, *n.* **1.** One who sleeps; a drone, or lazy person; one who is dead. **2.** A railroad sleeping car. *Colloq., U. S.* **3.** A beam, etc., used, on or near the ground, to support a structure, etc.
sleep'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a sleepy manner.
sleep'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being sleepy.
sleep'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SLEEP. — **sleeping car**, a railroad car with compartments and berths for sleeping. — **s. partner**, a silent partner. — **s. sickness**, a generally fatal disease common among the natives of parts of Africa, marked by drowsiness.
sleep'less (slēp'lĕs), *a.* [4] Having no sleep or rest. — **sleep'less-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
sleep'walk'er (-wôk'ẽr), *n.* A somnambulist.
sleep'walk'ing, *n.* Walking in one's sleep.
sleep'y (slēp'ĭ), *a.* [3] Drowsy; inclined to sleep; dull; lazy; sluggish; inducing sleep.
sleet (slēt), *n.* Fine, driving, icy particles, often with rain. — *v. i.* To shower sleet.
sleet'y (-ĭ), *a.* [3] Consisting of, or marked by, sleet.
sleeve (slēv), *n.* **1.** The part of a garment covering an arm only. **2.** *Mach.* A tubular part designed to fit over another part. — *v. t.* [1] To furnish with sleeves. — **sleeve'less**, *a.* [8].
sleigh (slā), *n.* A vehicle on runners used to transport persons or goods on snow or ice.
sleigh'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of riding in a sleigh. **2.** State of the snow or ice enabling the use of sleighs.
sleight (slīt), *n.* A sly artifice; a scheme; trick; dexterity; skill. — **sleight of hand**, a trick or tricks requiring skillful manipulation; legerdemain.
slen'der (slĕn'dẽr), *a.* [3] **1.** Small or narrow in proportion to the length or height; slim. **2.** Weak; feeble; slight; as, *slender* hope. **3.** Moderate; small; as, a *slender* income. **4.** Spare; frugal; as, a *slender* diet. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
slept (slĕpt), *pret. & p. p.* of SLEEP.
sleuth (slōōth), *n.* A detective. *Colloq.*
sleuth'hound' (-hound'), *n.* A hound that tracks animals by the scent; bloodhound.
slew (slōō), *pret.* of SLAY; also, var. of SLUE.
slice (slīs), *n.* A thin, broad piece, esp. one cut off. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To cut into slices; cut a slice from. Also fig. **2.** To remove as a slice; cut off; — usually with *off*. — **slic'er** (slīs'ẽr), *n.* [8].
slick (slĭk), *a.* [3] Sleek. *Chiefly Dial. or Colloq.* — *adv.* Smoothly; plausibly; smartly. *Colloq.* — *v. t.* To make sleek; sleek.
slick'er (-ẽr), *n.* A long, loose waterproof coat, esp. one of oilskin. *U. S.*
slid (slĭd), *pret. & p. p.* of SLIDE.
slide (slīd), *v. i.*; *pret.* SLID (slĭd); *p. p.* SLID'DEN (slĭd'n), SLID; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLID'ING (slīd'ĭng). **1.** To move freely along a surface, as on snow or ice, with little friction; glide. **2.** To pass without observing or being observed or heeded; — often with *let*. **3.** To move or go easily, quietly, quickly, or secretly; — often with *out*, *away*, etc. **Syn.** — SLIDE, SLIP, GLIDE. **Slide** commonly suggests esp. contact with a surface, and is usually intentional; *slip* implies entire absence of friction or obstruction, and is oftener unintentional; *glide* suggests the smoothness of the movement; as, to *slide* on the ice; to *slip* from one's grasp; to *glide* through the water. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to slide along a surface; as, to *slide* one piece of timber along another. **2.** To pass or put quietly or imperceptibly; slip. — *n.* **1.** Act of sliding. **2.** That on which anything moves by sliding. **3.** Something that operates by sliding. **4.** The descent of a mass of earth, etc., down a declivity. **5.** A plate of glass on which is a picture or an object to be projected by a stereopticon or examined with a microscope. — **slid'er** (slīd'ẽr), *n.*
slid'ing (slīd'ĭng), *n.* Act of one that slides. — *a.* **1.** That slides or slips; gliding. **2.** Having a part that slides on another part; adjustable.
sli'er (slī'ẽr), **sli'est**. See SLY.
slight (slīt), *a.* [3] **1.** Slender; frail; as, a *slight* figure. **2.** Unimportant; paltry; feeble; as, a *slight* pain. — *v. t.* To disregard as insignificant; as: **a** To treat (a person) with intentional neglect. **b** To

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perform (as work) carelessly and inadequately. — **Syn.** See NEGLECT. — *n.* A slighting; esp., an intentional neglect of courtesy due. — **Syn.** Disregard, negligence, inattention, contempt, indignity.

slight'ing, *p. a.* [4] Marked by disregard or disrespect; as, a *slighting* remark. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

slight'ly, *adv.* In a slight manner or degree.

slight'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being slight.

sli'ly (sli'lĭ). Var. of SLYLY.

slim (slĭm), *a.*; SLIM'MER (-ẽr); -MEST. 1. Frail; slight; unsubstantial; as, a *slim* structure; a *slim* chance. 2. Slender; as, a *slim* tree, or figure. 3. Small in numbers, etc.; sparse; as, a *slim* attendance. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

slime (slim), *n.* 1. Soft, moist earth or clay; sticky mud. 2. Any dirty substance that is moist, soft, and sticky. 3. The mucous, or mucuslike, secretion of the skin of slugs, land snails, etc.

slim'y (slīm'ĭ), *a.* [3] Of or pertaining to, or like, slime. — **slim'i-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-i-ness**, *n.* [8].

sling (slĭng), *n.* A drink composed of spirit (usually gin) sweetened.

sling, *v. t.*; *pret.* SLUNG (slŭng), *Archaic* SLANG (slăng); *p. p.* SLUNG; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLING'ING. 1. To throw with a sling; as, to *sling* stones. 2. To throw; hurl; cast. 3. To place in a sling or slings for hoisting, etc.; also, to hoist, etc., by slings; as, to *sling* a cask. 4. To suspend by or as by a sling; as, to *sling* a rifle. — *n.* 1. A well-known instrument for throwing stones, etc., by centrifugal force. 2. Act or motion of hurling with or as with a sling; a throw. 3. A contrivance to suspend something; as: a A bandage put around the neck to support the arm or hand. b A loop, as of rope or chain, etc., to suspend something.

sling'er (slĭng'ẽr), *n.* One who slings; esp., a soldier armed with a sling.

slink (slĭŋk), *v. i.*; *pret.* SLUNK (slŭŋk); *p. p.* SLUNK; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLINK'ING. To steal off or away; sneak. — **Syn.** See LURK.

slip (slĭp), *v. i.*; SLIPPED (slĭpt); SLIP'PING. 1. To slide; hence, to move smoothly; glide. 2. To lose one's footing. 3. To err; fall into error. 4. To move or start out of place with a sliding motion; — often with *out*, *off*, etc.; as, the tool *slipped* and cut me. 5. To go, move, etc., in a quiet or furtive manner; steal; — with *off*, *away*, etc. 6. To pass away or escape; as, his name has *slipped* from my mind. — **Syn.** See SLIDE. — **to slip up**, to lose one's footing by slipping; hence, *Colloq.*, to make a mistake or failure. — *v. t.* 1. To cause to slip; slide; as, he *slipped* a cartridge into his gun. 2. To omit to seize, as an advantage. 3. To cause to slip or slide off; as, a dog *slips* his collar. 4. To let loose, as in pursuit of game; as, to *slip* a hound. — **to slip off**, to take off, esp., quickly. — **to s. on**, to put on, esp. in haste or loosely. — *n.* 1. Act of slipping; fig., a sudden mishap. 2. An inadvertent fault; error; blunder; as, a *slip* of the tongue; also, a slight offense. 3. *Hort.* A cutting or scion. 4. A strip; a slender or slim person, esp. such a boy or girl. 5. Any covering easily slipped on; as: a An underwaist or dress lining. b A child's pinafore or frock. c A case for a pillow, etc. 6. A space for vessels to lie in between wharves or in a dock. *U. S.*

slip'knot' (slĭp'nŏt'), *n.*, *or* **slip knot**. A knot which slips along the cord around which it is made.

slip'per (slĭp'ẽr), *n.* 1. One that slips. 2. A kind of light shoe, easily slipped on or off.

slip'pered (-ẽrd), *a.* Wearing slippers.

slip'per-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *a.* [3] 1. Allowing or causing anything to slip; having a smooth or slimy surface. 2. Untrustworthy; tricky; sly; as, a *slippery* person. — **slip'per-i-ness**, *n.* [8].

slippery elm. An American elm with mucilaginous inner bark; also, the bark.

slip'shod' (slĭp'shŏd'), *a.* [4]. 1. Wearing shoes or slippers down at the heel. 2. Slovenly.

slit (slĭt), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* SLIT or SLIT'TED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLIT'TING. 1. To cut lengthwise; cut into long strips. 2. To make a slit in or on. — *n.* A long cut; narrow opening. — **slit'ter**, *n.* [8].

sliv'er (slĭv'ẽr), *v. t.* To cut into long, thin pieces. — *v. i.* To split; have slivers split off. — *n.* 1. A sharp, slender fragment; splinter. 2. A slender untwisted roll of fiber produced in carding.

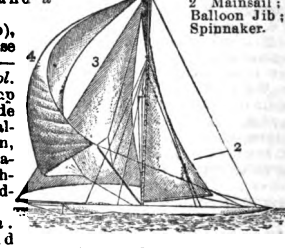
slob'ber (slŏb'ẽr), *v. i.* To slaver; slabber. — *v. t.* To wet by slobbering. — *n.* Slaver. — **-er**, *n.* [8].

sloe (slō), *n.* 1. The astringent fruit of the blackthorn; also, the tree. 2. Any of various American wild plums.

slo'gan (slō'găn), *n.* A rallying or battle cry.

sloid. Var. of SLOYD.

sloop (slōōp), *n.* A vessel having one mast and a fore-and-aft rig consisting of at least a boom-and-gaff mainsail and a jib.



Sloop Yacht. 1 Club Topsail; 2 Mainsail; 3 Balloon Jib; 4 Spinnaker.

slop (slŏp), *n.* 1. Loose breeches, — chiefly in *pl.* 2. *pl.* Cheap ready-made clothes; also, often, among seamen, clothing, bedding, etc.

slop, *n.* 1. Liquid spilled or thrown about. 2. Mean, esp. weak, drink or liquid food; — usually in *pl.* 3. *pl.* Dirty refuse water. — *v. t. & i.*; SLOPPED (slŏpt); SLOP'PING. 1. To spill or be spilled, as a liquid. 2. To soil with liquid spilled.

slope (slōp), *n.* 1. A sloping line or direction; slant. 2. An acclivity or a declivity. 3. The part of a continent descending toward an ocean. — *v. t. & i.* [1] To incline, esp. from the horizontal; slant. — **Syn.** See SLANT.

slop'ing (slōp'ĭng), *a.* [4] Inclining or inclined.

slop'py (slŏp'ĭ), *a.* [3] 1. Wet so as to spatter easily; wet as if spattered. 2. Slovenly; careless. *Colloq.* — **-pi-ly**, *adv.* — **-pi-ness**, *n.* [8].

slop'shop' (-shŏp'), *n.* A shop where slops (cheap clothes) are sold.

slop'work' (-wŭrk'), *n.* The manufacture of slops, or cheap clothing; also, such clothing.

slot (slŏt), *n.* Track of a deer; hence, any trail.

slot, *n.* An aperture, now esp. a narrow one. — *v. t.*; SLOT'TED; SLOT'TING. To cut a slot in.

sloth (slōth; slŏth), *n.* 1. Laziness; indolence. 2. Any of several slow-moving arboreal mammals of South and Central America.

Sloth.

sloth'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* [4] Addicted to sloth; lazy; indolent. — **Syn.** See IDLE. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

slouch (slouch), *n.* 1. A hanging of the head; drooping attitude; ungainly gait. 2. An awkward, clownish fellow.

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slouch, *v. i.* **1.** To droop, as the head. **2.** To walk, etc., in a careless, ungainly manner. — *v. t.* To cause to droop, as a hat.

slouch'y (-ĭ), *a.* [3] Slouching in gait or attitude.

slough (slŭf), *n.* **1.** The skin, esp. the cast-off skin, of a serpent, etc. **2.** The dead mass separating from a foul sore, etc. — *v. i.* **1.** *Med.* To separate as dead matter from living tissues; — often with *off* or *away*. **2.** To be shed or cast off, as the skin; also, of the animal, to shed or cast its skin. — *v. t.* To cast off; discard.

slough (slou), *n.* A place of deep mud or mire.

slough'y (slŭf'ĭ), *a.* [3] Like slough.

slough'y (slou'ĭ), *a.* [3] Full of sloughs; miry.

Slo-vak' (slō-văk'; slō'văk), *n.* One of a Slavic people of N. W. Hungary; also, their language.

slov'en (slŭv''n), *n.* One habitually negligent, esp. in dress; one lazy and slipshod.

slov'en-ly, *a.* [3] Having the habits of a sloven; slipshod. — **slov'en-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* [8].

Syn. SLOVENLY, SLATTERNLY, DOWDY. **Slovenly** implies lack of neatness, strictly as displayed by a man; **slatternly** applies esp. to a woman. **Dowdy** (of women) suggests lack of taste in dress.

slov'en-ly, *adv.* In a slovenly manner.

slow (slō), *a.* [3] **1.** Moving at a low speed; not swift or rapid. **2.** Not happening in a short time; gradual; as, *slow* growth. **3.** Not quick; sluggish; as, *slow* of speech. **4.** Not hasty or precipitate; as, *slow* to wrath. **5.** Behind in time, as a watch. **6.** Stupid; dull. **7.** Such as to hinder rapid movement, etc.; as, a *slow* track.

Syn. SLOW, LATE, TARDY, DILATORY. **Slow** (opposed to *fast*), may denote either inertness or lack of rapidity; that is **late** (opposed to *early*) which comes after the due or proper time; as, a *slow* train, intellect; the train was *late*. That is **tardy** (opposed to *prompt*, *punctual*) which is sluggish or late or behindhand; one is **dilatory** who is a habitual laggard, or inclined to procrastinate; as, a *tardy* pupil; *dilatory* in action.

— *adv.* Slowly. — *v. t.* To render slow; also, to retard; delay. — *v. i.* To go slower; — often with *up* or *down*. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

slow coach. A slow person; also, a fogy. *Colloq.*

slow'hound' (slō'hound'), *n.* A sleuth hound. *Obs., or Archaic.*

slow match. A slow-burning match, or fuse, as for firing blasting charges.

sloyd (sloid), *n.* A system of training in the use of tools and materials.

sludge (slŭj), *n.* **1.** Mud; mire; slush; sleet. **2.** Something resembling mud or slush.

slue (slōō), *v. t. & i.* [1] To turn about a fixed point, usually the center or axis; twist.

slug (slŭg), *n.* **1.** Any of numerous terrestrial gastropods related to ordinary land snails. See MOLLUSKS, *Illust.* **2.** Any smooth, soft larva of a sawfly or moth which creeps like a gastropod. **3.** A rough piece of metal, esp. one used as a missile, as in old-time muskets; hence, a small bullet for air guns, etc. — *v. t.*; SLUGGED (slŭgd); SLUG'GING (-Ing). To strike heavily, esp. with the fist. *Cant or Slang.*

slug'gard (slŭg'ärd), *n.* One habitually lazy and inactive; a drone. — *a.* [4] Sluggish; lazy.

slug'gish (slŭg'ĭsh), *a.* [4] **1.** Idle and lazy, esp. habitually; slothful; dull. **2.** Slow; inert; as, a *sluggish* stream. **Syn.** Indolent, drowsy, inactive. — **slug'gish-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

sluice (slōōs), *n.* **1.** An artificial passage for water, fitted with a gate to regulate the flow; also, a water gate or floodgate. **2.** A channel through which anything flows. **3.** A long, inclined trough, or flume, for washing auriferous earth. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To draw off by or as by a sluice, as a stream. **2.** To let water upon through a sluice; wet copiously. — *v. i.* To pour, as from a sluice.

slum (slŭm), *n.* A foul street of a city, esp. one with a slovenly, often vicious, population; a low neighborhood; — usually in *pl.* — *v. i.*; SLUMMED (slŭmd); SLUM'MING. To visit or frequent slums. *Colloq.* — **slum'mer** (-ẽr), *n.* [8].

slum'ber (-bẽr), *v. i.* **1.** To sleep. **2.** To be in a state of negligence or inactivity. — *n.* Sleep, esp. light sleep; doze. — **-er**, *n.* [8] — **-less**, *a.* [8].

slum'ber-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [4] Also **slum'brous** (-brŭs). **1.** Inducing sleep. **2.** Sleepy; drowsy.

slump (slŭmp), *n.* A falling or declining, esp. suddenly and markedly; a falling off; as, a *slump* in prices. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* **1.** To fall or sink suddenly, as into a bog, etc. **2.** To undergo a slump. *Colloq.*

slung (slŭng), *pret. & p. p.* of SLING.

slung shot. A small mass of metal or stone fixed on a thong or the like, for use as a weapon.

slunk (slŭnk), *pret. & p. p.* of SLINK.

slur (slûr), *v. t.*; SLURRED (slûrd); SLUR'RING (-Ing). **1.** To soil, as by smearing. **2.** To pass over lightly; slight; also, to make vague or obscure by slight treatment; as, to *slur* facts. **3.** To pronounce indistinctly; as, to *slur* a syllable. **4.** *Music.* **a** To perform (successive tones of different pitch) in a legato manner. **b** To mark with a slur in order to indicate such performance. — *n.* **1.** A mark or stain; hence, a slight reproach or disgrace; stigma. **2.** A slighting remark; innuendo. **3.** *Music.* **a** A curved line [⌣ or ⌒], connecting notes to be sung to the same syllable or performed without a break. Cf. TIE, *n.*; LEGATO, *a.* **b** The combination of slurred tones.

slush (slŭsh), *n.* A mixture of snow and water.

slush'y (-ĭ), *a.* [3] Abounding in or resembling slush; as, *slushy* streets; *slushy* snow.

slut (slŭt), *n.* **1.** A slattern. **2.** A bitch.

slut'tish (-ĭsh), *a.* [4] Like a slut; untidy. — **slut'tish-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-tish-ness**, *n.* [8].

sly (slī), *a.*; SLY'ER (slī'ẽr) or SLY'ER; SLY'EST or SLY'EST. **1.** Artful; crafty; marked by artful secrecy; subtle; as, a *sly* trick. **2.** Lightly artful; roguish; as, *sly* jests. — **Syn.** Crafty, wily. See CUNNING. — **on the sly**, in a sly or secret manner. *Colloq.*

sly'ly, sli'ly (slī'lĭ), *adv.* In a sly manner.

sly'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being sly.

smack (smăk), *n.* A sailing vessel, esp. a sloop or cutter, used chiefly in coasting and fishing.

smack, *n.* **1.** Taste or flavor, esp. a slight one; savor. **2.** A smattering; as, a *smack* of knowledge. **3.** A loud kiss. **4.** A quick, sharp noise, as of the lips when suddenly separated. **5.** A quick, smart blow; a slap. — *v. i.* **1.** To have a smack, or savor, of anything. **2.** To suggest by its quality; — usually with *of*; as, his talk *smacked* of cant. **3.** To make a noise by separation of the lips. — *v. t.* **1.** To make a smack (of the lips). **2.** To strike so as to make a sharp noise.

smack'ing, *p. a.* Making a sharp, brisk sound; hence, brisk; lively; as, a *smacking* breeze.

small (smôl), *a.* [3] **1.** Relatively little in size. **2.** Little, or not large, in number, duration, value, etc. **3.** Trivial; insignificant. **4.** Of little strength; as: **a** Of the voice, gentle; soft; also, thin and clear. **b** Diluted or weak; as, *small* beer. **5.** Petty; mean; as, a *small* nature. — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

Syn. SMALL, LITTLE, DIMINUTIVE, MINIATURE. *Small* (opposed to *large*) and *little* (opposed to *big*, *great*) are often used without distinction. But **small** (which, oftener than *little*, is applied to number, quantity, amount, etc.) often suggests that which is less than the ordinary or the expected; little may also imply tenderness or pathos, which *small* rarely does; a *small* house, a *little* house; a *small* (not *little*) attendance; my *little* boy; his *small*

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boy; a pathetic *little* smile. Diminutive is stronger than *small*. That is miniature which is on a very small scale; as, a *miniature* copy. Also, see LESS, *a.* **small arms**, arms carried on the person; now, generally, only portable firearms. — **s. hours, the**, the early hours after midnight, as one o'clock, two o'clock, etc. — **s. pica.** *Print.* See TYPE. — **s. talk**, light or trifling conversation.

small'pox' (smôl'pŏks'), *n.* A contagious febrile disease, with a peculiar pustular eruption.

smart (smärt), *v. i.* **1.** To feel or cause a pungent local pain; as, my finger *smarts*. **2.** To feel sharp pain or grief; suffer; as, he shall *smart* for it. — *v. t.* To cause to smart. — *n.* **1.** A quick, pungent pain; a pricking local pain. **2.** Sharp pain of mind. — *a.* [3] **1.** Causing smart; stinging; as, a *smart* chastisement. **2.** Vigorous; sharp; as, *smart* exercise. **3.** Brisk; fresh; as, a *smart* breeze. **4.** Witty; esp., cheaply witty; as, a *smart* saying. **5.** Active; capable; shrewd. **6.** *a* Of persons, articles of dress, etc., fashionable; in the mode. *b* Elegantly, sprucely, or showily dressed. **Syn.** Smart suggests either pungency of wit, often verging on pertness, or spruceness or dash of style; clever implies intellectual adroitness or dexterity; and often suggests contrast with more substantial qualities; as, ill-bred persons are often *smart* and captious; she liked to be thought *clever*. In colloquial usage (esp. in U. S.), *clever* is often loosely synonymous with "nice," good-natured.

smart'ly (smärt'lĭ), *adv.* In a smart manner.

smart'ness (smärt'nĕs), *n.* Smart quality or state.

smash (smăsh), *v. t.* **1.** To dash to pieces; crush. **2.** To destroy utterly; shatter; as, to *smash* a theory. — *v. i.* **1.** To go to pieces suddenly, as from collision. **2.** To move or be propelled violently against something; as, the ship *smashed* on the rocks. — *n.* **1.** A smashing; *Colloq.*, a severe collision. **2.** Ruin; wreck. *Colloq.* — **-er**, *n.* [8].

smat'ter (smăt'ẽr), *n.* Superficial knowledge.

smat'ter-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who has only a smattering.

smat'ter-ing, *n.* A slight, superficial knowledge.

smear (smēr), *n.* A blot or blotch; daub. — *v. t.* To overspread with anything greasy or sticky; daub.

smell (smĕl), *v. t.* **1.** To perceive by the olfactory nerves, or organs of smell; get the scent of. **2.** To detect, perceive, or investigate, as if by the sense of smell; — often with *out*. — *v. i.* **1.** To have an odor or scent; — often with *of*; as, to *smell* of smoke. **2.** To savor or smack; as, his work *smells* of the library. **3.** To exercise the sense of smell; — *Colloq.*, with *of*; as, to *smell* of a bottle. **4.** *To* investigate something; — usually with *about*; as, he *smells* about the office. — *n.* **1.** The sense by which certain qualities of substances are perceived by means of the olfactory nerves. **2.** A sensation of odor, scent, perfume, etc.; also, that quality of a thing which affects the olfactory organs. **3.** An act or instance of smelling. — **-er**, *n.* [8].

Syn. SMELL, ODOR, SCENT, FRAGRANCE, PERFUME, AROMA. **Smell**, the most general word, and odor may suggest either a pleasant or an unpleasant impression. Scent often implies less strength than *smell* or *odor*; fragrance is a fresh and pleasant odor. Perfume may be either natural or artificial, and either light or heavy. Aroma suggests a distinctive, often delicately spicy, odor. See REDOLENT.

smell'y (smĕl'ĭ), *a.* [3] Unpleasantly odorous.

smelt (smĕlt), *n.* Any of certain small fishes closely resembling the trout in general structure

smelt, *v. t.* To melt or fuse, as ore, in order to separate and refine the metal; reduce; refine.

smelt'er (smĕl'tẽr), *n.* A smelting furnace or establishment, or a man who owns or runs one.

smi'lax (smī'lăkc), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* Any of various plants (genus *Smilax*), usually woody vines, often with sharp prickles. **2.** A delicate greenhouse vine of the genus *Asparagus*.

smile (smīl), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To have, produce, or exhibit a smile. **2.** To look joyous; have an appearance suggestive of joy or good will; as, *smiling* spring. **3.** To be propitious; favor; as, fortune *smiled* on him. — *v. t.* To express by a smile; as, to *smile* consent. — *n.* **1.** A facial expression marked esp. by an upward curving of the corners of the mouth. **2.** Favor; propitiousness; as, the *smiles* of Providence. **3.** Gay or joyous appearance; as, the *smiles* of spring. — **smil'er** (smīl'ẽr), *n.*

smirch (smûrch), *v. t.* To smear; to make dirty; soil; sully. — *n.* A smutch; smear; stain.

smirk (smûrk), *v. i.* To smile in an affected or conceited way; simper. — *n.* An affected smile; simper.

smite (smīt), *v. t.*; *pret.* SMOTE (smōt); *p. p.* SMIT'TEN (smĭt'n), SMIT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SMIT'ING (smīt'ĭng). **1.** To strike, esp. heavily. **2.** To cause to strike; as, to *smite* the hands together. **3.** To blast; hence, to afflict; chasten. **4.** To strike or affect with passion or emotion; as, *smitten* with amazement. **5.** To bring distress or grief to; trouble; as, his conscience *smote* him. **6.** To affect with the force and abruptness of a blow; as, a cry *smote* his ears. — **Syn.** See STRIKE. — *v. i.* **1.** To strike, esp. heavily. *Archaic.* **2.** To act like a sudden blow; as, a glare of light *smote* on his eyes.

smith (smĭth), *n.* One who forges with the hammer; a worker in metals.

smith'y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* SMITHIES (-Iz). The workshop of a smith, esp. a blacksmith.

smit'ten (smĭt'n), *p. p. & p. a.* of SMITE.

smock (smŏk), *n.* **1.** A chemise; shift. **2.** A smock frock. — *v. t.* To clothe in a smock.

smock frock. A coarse, long, loose shirt, worn over the other dress by farm laborers in Europe.

smoke (smōk), *n.* **1.** The gaseous products of burning materials, made visible by carrying small particles of carbon, which settle as *soot*. **2.** Any visible fumes. **3.** Something unsubstantial or ephemeral, as idle talk. **4.** Act or fact of smoking, esp. tobacco. — **Syn.** Fume, reek, vapor. — *v. i.* [1] **1.** To emit or exhale smoke; as, the chimney *smokes*. **2.** To smoke a pipe, cigar, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To apply smoke to; disinfect, cure, etc., by smoke; as, to *smoke* ham. **2.** To fill or scent with smoke; as, to *smoke* a room. **3.** To subject to the action of smoke, as for driving out, stupefying, etc.; — with *out*; as, to *smoke* out a woodchuck. **4.** To inhale and puff out the smoke of, as tobacco; use or burn in smoking; as, to *smoke* a pipe or cigar.

smoke'jack' (-jăk'), *n.* A contrivance for turning a spit by a wheel moved by the ascending gases in a chimney.

smoke'less, *a.* Making or having no smoke.

smok'er (smōk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that smokes. **2.** A smoking car or compartment. *Colloq.* **3.** A gathering for smoking and social intercourse. *Colloq.*

smoke'stack' (smōk'stăk'), *n.* A chimney; esp., a pipe serving as a chimney, as of a locomotive.

smok'y (smōk'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Emitting smoke, esp. in large quantities or offensively; as, *smoky* fires. **2.** Like, or of the color of, smoke. **3.** Filled with smoke; thick; hazy; as, a *smoky* atmosphere. **4.** Tarnished with smoke; as, a *smoky* ceiling.

smol'der (smōl'dẽr), *v. i.* **1.** To burn and smoke without flame. **2.** To exist in suppressed activity; burn inwardly; as, his anger *smolders*.

smooth (smōōth), *a.* [3] **1.** Not rough; even. **2.** Evenly spread or arranged; sleek. **3.** Without lumps or with perfect blending of the elements; as, a *smooth* batter. **4.** Without hair; as, a *smooth* cheek. **5.** Gently flowing; unruffled; calm; as, a *smooth* disposition. **6.** Fluent; even; as, a *smooth* style. **7.** Bland; mild; soothing; hence: **a** Not harsh or acrid to the taste; as, a *smooth* wine.

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b Flattering; suave; as, *smooth* words. **8.** Without jarring, jolting, etc.; as, a *smooth* motion.
Syn. SMOOTH, SLEEK, GLOSSY. Smooth implies evenness or uniformity of surface; that which is sleek is smooth and soft: that which is glossy is smooth and shining; as, a panther *sleek* of coat; the beech has *smooth* and *glossy* foliage. See LEVEL.
— *adv.* Smoothly. — *v. t.* **1.** To make smooth or even. **2.** To make easy; as, to *smooth* a passage. **3.** To free from harshness; make flowing; as, to *smooth* the voice. **4.** To palliate; gloze; as, to *smooth* over a fault. **5.** To quiet; soften, esp. with blandishments; as, to *smooth* an angry person. **6.** To remove or reduce (an obstruction); — usually with *away;* as, to *smooth* away a hillock.
smooth'bore', *or* **smooth'-bore'**, *a. Firearms.* Having a smooth bore; — disting. from *rifled.*
smooth'faced' (-fāst'), *a.* **1.** Beardless; clean-shaven. **2.** Smooth, or bland, in expression.
smooth'ly, *adv.* In a smooth manner.
smooth'ness, *n.* Smooth quality or state.
smote (smōt), *pret.* (& *rare p. p.*) of SMITE.
smoth'er (smŭth'ĕr), *n.* **1.** That which smothers or stifles, as smoke, fog, etc. **2.** A state of smoldering or of suppression. — *v. t.* **1.** To suffocate. **2.** To stifle; deprive of air by a thick covering, as of ashes; as, to *smother* a fire. **3.** To suppress; conceal; as, to *smother* one's displeasure. — *v. i.* **1.** To be suffocated or stifled. **2.** To be suppressed or deprived of vent, as wrath.
smoul'der (smōl'dĕr). Var. of SMOLDER.
smudge (smŭj), *n.* **1.** A thick or suffocating smoke. **2.** A smutch; smear. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To smoke with a smudge. **2.** To smutch; smear.
smudg'y (smŭj'ĭ), *a.* [3] Discolored with or as with smudge. — **smudg'i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* [8].
smug (smŭg), *a.* [3] Primly or affectedly neat, nice, or proper, as in dress; of or pert. to a self-satisfied, and affectedly or primly proper, character.
smug'gle (smŭg''l), *v. t. & i.* [1] **1.** To import or export secretly and contrary to law or without paying duties imposed by law. **2.** To convey or introduce secretly. — **smug'gler** (-lẽr), *n.* [8].
smug'ly, *adv.* In a smug manner.
smug'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being smug.
smut (smŭt), *n.* **1.** Soot; also, a smutch. **2.** A destructive fungous disease of various plants; any fungus producing it; as, corn or wheat *smut.* **3.** Obscene language. — *v. t.;* SMUT'TED; SMUT'TING. To stain or taint with smut. — *v. i.* **1.** To be affected by smut. **2.** To give off smut.
smutch (smŭch), *n.* A dark or dirty spot; smudge. — *v. t.* To blacken, as with smoke, soot, etc.
smutch'y, *a.* [3] Stained; smudged.
smut'ty (smŭt'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Soiled or tainted with smut. **2.** Obscene; indecent. — **smut'ti-ness**, *n.*
snack (snăk), *n.* **1.** Share; part. *Obs.*, except in: to go snacks, i. e., to share. *Colloq.* **2.** A slight, hasty repast. *Colloq.*
snaf'fle (snăf''l), *n.* A kind of jointed bridle bit without curb. Called also *snaffle bit.*
snag (snăg), *n.* **1.** A stump of a branch lopped off; a rough branch broken off. **2.** A tooth projecting beyond the rest; a broken or decayed tooth. **3.** A tree or branch fixed in the bottom of navigable water and dangerous to boats.
snag'gy (snăg'ĭ), *a.* [3] Full of snags.
snail (snāl), *n.* **1.** Any of numerous gastropods, esp. a terrestrial one with a spiral shell. See MOLLUSKS, *Illust.* **2.** A sluggard. — **snail'-paced'**, *a.*
snake (snāk), *n.* Any of numerous limbless, very slender reptiles; serpent. See REPTILES, *Illust.*
snake'root' (-rōōt'), *n.* Any of numerous plants, mostly reputed to cure snake bites; a root of these.
snak'y (snāk'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Pert. to, or characteristic of, a snake or snakes; like a snake. **2.** Sly; deceitful; as, a *snaky* smile. **3.** Covered with, having, or abounding in, snakes; as, a *snaky* region.
snap (snăp), *v. t.;* SNAPPED (snăpt); SNAP'PING. **1.** To snatch, or seize suddenly, esp with the teeth; hence, to bite. **2.** To break short, as brittle substances. **3.** To attack with sharp, angry words; — usually with *up.* **4.** To crack; cause (as a whip) to make a cracking noise. **5.** To shut or close down with a sharp sound. **6.** To project with a quick, jerky motion, as a ball. **7.** To take an instantaneous photograph of; snapshot. — *v. i.* **1.** To grasp sharply or snatch (at anything), as with the teeth; — usually with *at;* as, a dog *snaps* at a passerby. **2.** To break short or suddenly; as, a mast *snaps.* **3.** To give forth a sharp, cracking noise; crack, as blazing wood. **4.** To utter sharp, angry words; — often with *at.* **5.** Of a firearm, to make a sharp sound by the falling of the hammer; hence, to miss fire. **6.** Of the eyes, to flash, as in anger. — *n.* **1.** Act of snatching, or seizing suddenly, as with the teeth. **2.** A sudden breaking of something brittle or tense; also, the sharp sound of such breaking. **3.** A sudden, sharp blow, as with the finger sprung from the thumb. **4.** A sharp, abrupt sound, as the crack of a whip. **5.** A small catch held by a spring, or one which closes with a snapping sound; a device having such a catch. **6.** Briskness; vigor; energy; as, his speech lacks *snap. Colloq.* **7.** A sudden severe spell of (cold) weather. **8.** A thin, crisp cake, usually small and flavored with ginger. — *a.* Done or made quickly and without deliberation; as, a *snap* decision. *Colloq.*
snap'drag'on (snăp'drăg'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Any of several garden plants having showy flowers. **2.** A game in which raisins are snatched from burning brandy and eaten; also, that which is so eaten.
snap'per (snăp'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One that snaps. **2.** Any of numerous active carnivorous fishes, of warm seas.
snap'ping (snăp'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SNAP, *v.* — snapping beetle, any of numerous beetles having the power to jump when laid on the back, making at the same time a slight noise; a click beetle.
snap'pish (-ĭsh), *a.* [4] **1.** Apt to snap at persons or things. **2.** Apt to speak sharply or testily; also, tart; peevish. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
snap'py (-ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Snappish. *Colloq.* **2.** Full of snap, or life and briskness. *Colloq., U. S.*
snap'shot' (-shŏt'), *n.* **1.** Commonly **snap shot.** **a** A quick offhand shot. **b** Act of taking a snapshot (sense 2). **2.** An instantaneous photograph made without posing. — *v. t. & i.;* -SHOT'TED; -SHOT'TING. To photograph by a snapshot.
snare (snâr), *n.* **1.** A contrivance, often consisting of a noose, for catching birds, etc.; a trap; gin. **2.** Anything by which one is entangled and got into trouble. **3.** A gut string of a snare drum.
Syn. Snare suggests a noose; trap, a spring or other mechanical device. Fig., *snare* implies entanglement or lure; *trap,* ambush or surprise.
— *v. t.* To catch with a snare. — **snar'er**, *n.* [8].
snare drum. A small double-headed drum, which, for greater resonance, has a catgut string or strings (snares) stretched across its lower head.
snarl (snârl), *v. t. & i.* To involve in knots; entangle, or become entangled; complicate. — *n.* A tangled knot of hair, thread, or the like.
snarl, *v. i.* To growl; grumble. — *v. t.* To utter or express with a snarl or by snarling. — *n.* A growl; a surly or peevish expression. — **snarl'er**, *n.* [8].
snarl'y (snâr'lĭ), *a.* [3] Snarling; ill-natured.
snatch (snăch), *v. t.* To seize abruptly, or without ceremony. — **Syn.** Twitch, pluck, grab, catch, grasp, gripe. — *v. i.* To try to seize something suddenly; — often with *at;* as, to *snatch* at a rope. — *n.* **1.** A hasty catching or seizing; a grab. **2.** A short period; as, a *snatch* of sleep. **3.** A small

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piece or fragment; scrap; as, a *snatch* of song. — **by snatches**, by hasty efforts; by fits and starts. — **snatch'er**, *n.* [8].

snatch'y (snăch'ĭ), *a.* [3] Interrupted; spasmodic.

snath (snăth), **snathe** (snāth), *n.* A scythe handle.

sneak (snēk), *v. i.* **1.** To creep or steal (away or about) furtively. **2.** To act furtively and cowardly. — **Syn.** See LURK. — *n.* **1.** A sneaking fellow. **2.** Act of sneaking. — **sneak'er**, *n.* [8].

sneak'ing, *a.* [4] **1.** Cowardly; furtive; underhand. **2.** Of feelings, tastes, etc., concealed; shamefaced; as, a *sneaking* sympathy for a rascal.

sneak'y (snēk'ĭ), *a.* [3] Like a sneak.

sneer (snēr), *v. i.* **1.** To show contempt by curling the lip, etc. **2.** To speak contemptuously or derisively. — **Syn.** Gibe, jeer, fleer. See SCOFF. — *v. t.* **1.** To utter with a sneer. **2.** To affect or effect by sneering; as, they *sneered* away his fame. — *n.* **1.** Act of sneering. **2.** A change of countenance showing contempt. **3.** Verbal insinuation of contempt. — **-er**, *n.* [8] — **-ing-ly**, *adv.* [8].

sneeze (snēz), *v. i.* [1] To make a sudden, violent, spasmodic, and audible expiration of breath through the nose. — *n.* Act or fact of sneezing.

snell (snĕl), *n.* A short line, as of gut, etc., by which a fishhook is attached to a longer line.

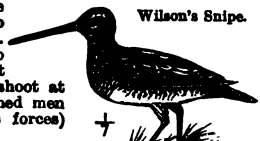
snick'er (snĭk'ẽr), *v. i.* To laugh in a partly suppressed manner; giggle. — *v. t.* To utter with, or express by, a snicker. *Colloq.* — *n.* A half-suppressed, broken laugh; giggle.

sniff (snĭf), *v. i.* To draw air audibly up the nose; snuff, as in contempt. — *v. t.* **1.** To draw in with the breath through the nose. **2.** To scent; smell; as, to *sniff* danger. — *n.* Act or sound of sniffing; that which is sniffed.

snig'ger (snĭg'ẽr), *v. i. & t.* Snicker. — **-er**, *n.* [8].

snip (snĭp), *v. t.*; SNIPPED (snĭpt); -PING. To cut off at one stroke, as with shears; nip. — *n.* **1.** A single cut, as with shears; a clip. **2.** A bit cut off; hence, any small or insignificant object. *Colloq.*

snipe (snīp), *n. sing. & pl.* (See PLURAL, *n.*) Any of certain shore birds related to the woodcocks. — *v. i. & t.* **1.** To shoot or hunt snipe. **2.** To shoot at (usually detached men of an enemy's forces) at long range.


Wilson's Snipe.

snip'py (snĭp'ĭ), *a.* [3] Fragmentary; cut short.

sniv'el (snĭv''l), *v. i.* [7] **1.** To run at the nose. **2.** To snuffle. **3.** To cry or whine with snuffling; hence, to lament whiningly. — **sniv'el-er**, *n.* [7, 8].

snob (snŏb), *n.* One who meanly admires station and material possessions, esp. such a one who regulates his attitude toward persons or matters according to wealth, station, etc.

snob'ber-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Snobbish conduct.

snob'bish (-ĭsh), *a.* [4] Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, a snob. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

snood (snōōd), *n.* A fillet worn round the hair.

snooze (snōōz), *n.* A nap. — *v. i.* [1] To doze; drowse. *Both Colloq. or Dial.*

snore (snōr), *v. i.* [1] To breathe during sleep with a rough, hoarse noise. — *n.* Act or noise of snoring.

snort (snōrt), *v. i.* To force air audibly through the nose, as high-spirited horses. — *v. t.* To utter with, or express by, a snort. — *n.* A snorting. — **snort'er**, *n.* [8].

snout (snout), *n.* The long, projecting nose of a beast, as of a swine; muzzle · nozzle.

snout beetle. Any of various beetles in which the head is usually produced into a beak bearing the mouth at its end and the antennæ on its sides; a weevil.

snow (snō), *n.* Watery particles congealed into white or transparent crystals or flakes in the air and falling or fallen to the earth. — *v. t.* To fall in or as snow; — used impersonally; as, it *snows*. — *v. t.* **1.** To shower down like snow. **2.** To cover, or shut in, with snow; — with *in*, *up*, *under*, or *over*.

Crystals of Snow.

snow'ball' (-bôl'), *n.* A round mass of snow pressed or rolled together. — *v. t.* To pelt with snowballs. — *v. i.* To throw snowballs.

snow'bird' (-bûrd'), *n.* Any of numerous small American finches.

snow'-blind' (-blīnd'), *a.* [4] Having defective vision caused by the glare of snow. — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

snow'-bound', *a.* Shut in or blockaded by snow.

snow'drift' (snō'drĭft'), *n.* Bank of drifted snow.

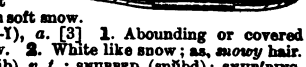
snow'drop' (-drŏp'), *n.* An early-flowering bulbous plant, with nodding white flowers; also, its flower.

snow'fall' (-fôl'), *n.* A fall of snow; amount of snow that falls in a single storm or given period.

snow'flake' (-flāk'), *n.* A flake of snow.

snow'plow', **snow'plough'** (snō'plou'), *n.* A contrivance to clear away snow from roads, etc.

snow'shoe' (-shōō'), *n.* A slight frame of wood, strung with rawhide, worn under the shoe to prevent sinking in soft snow.


Snowshoe.

snow'y (-ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Abounding or covered with snow. **2.** White like snow; as, *snowy* hair.

snub (snŭb), *v. t.*; SNUBBED (snŭbd); SNUB'BING. **1.** To check or rebuke with a tart, sarcastic remark. **2.** To neglect or slight (a person) designedly. — *n.* A check or rebuke; an intended slight. — *a.* [3] Short and turned up; — said of the nose.

snub'-nosed' (-nōzd'), *a.* Having a snub nose.

snuff (snŭf), *n.* The charred part of a candle wick. — *v. t.* To crop the snuff of, as a candle.

snuff, *v. t.* **1.** To draw in, or inhale, forcibly through the nose; sniff. **2.** To perceive by smelling; scent; smell. **3.** To sniff in order to examine; — said of dogs, etc. — *v. i.* To inhale through the nose noisily and forcibly; sniff inquiringly, as a dog, etc. — *n.* **1.** Act of snuffing. **2.** Tobacco pulverized and prepared to be taken into the nose.

snuff'er (snŭf'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who snuffs. **2.** *pl.* A device for snuffing a candle.

snuf'fle (-'l), *v. i.* [1] To breathe through the nose noisily, as in whimpering or when the nose is obstructed; also, to speak through the nose. — *n.* **1.** Act or sound of snuffling. **2.** A nasal twang.

snuff'y (snŭf'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Like snuff, as in color, nature, etc. **2.** Soiled with snuff.

snug (snŭg), *a.* [3] **1.** Trim; tidy; sheltered; cozy; as, a *snug* corner. **2.** Close; concealed; as, he lay *snug*. **3.** Fitting closely, as a coat.

Syn. Snug implies trimness, closeness, or security; cozy, warmth, shelter, and ease; as, a *snug*-fitting coat; a *snug* little crib; a *cozy* armchair. — *v. i.*; SNUGGED (snŭgd); SNUG'GING. To lie close; snuggle; — often with *up* or *together*.

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snug'ger-y (snŭg'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A snug, cozy place, esp. a small room.

snug'gle (-'l), *v. i.* [1] To move one way and the other to get close; cuddle; nestle. — *v. t.* To draw close, as for comfort; cuddle.

snug'ly (-lĭ), *adv.* In a snug manner.

snug'ness, *n.* Snug quality or state.

so (sō), *adv.* **1.** In that manner, degree, or state; as indicated or implied; as supposed to be known. **2.** In like manner or degree; in such manner; to such degree; — used esp. as correlative of *as* in negative assertions and in questions implying a negative answer. Thus, "he is not *so* rich *as* Cræsus" is preferred to "he is not *as* rich *as* Cræsus." **3.** Very; as, he is *so* good. *Chiefly Colloq.* **4.** For that reason; by this or that means; thus; as, obey the laws, *so* shalt thou prosper. **5.** The case being such; therefore; — used as both an adverb and a conjunction; as, *so* they gave him something to eat. **6.** (Abbr. from *is it so?*) Is it thus? as, "*So?*" *Colloq.* **7.** Thereabouts; more or less; — after *or*; as, I have read only a page or *so*. — **so as**, so that. — **so that.** **a** In order that. **b** Provided that. — **so to say, so to speak**, to use such an expression. — *conj.* **1.** Provided or on condition that; if; as, I am content *so* you are satisfied. **2.** So that; in such a way that; — with clause of purpose or result; as, he was sick, *so* they were quiet. — *interj.* Be as you are! stand still!

soak (sōk), *v. t.* **1.** To saturate in a fluid; steep. **2.** To drench. **3.** To draw in by pores or interstices; as, a sponge *soaks* up water. **4.** To permeate; saturate; as, the water *soaked* his shoes. — **Syn.** See SATURATE. — *v. i.* **1.** To become saturated. **2.** To enter (into something) by pores or interstices. — *n.* **1.** A soaking; state of being soaked. **2.** Liquid in which anything is soaked. — **soak'er**, *n.*

soap (sōp), *n.* A cleansing agent soluble in water made, usually, by action of alkali on fat. — *v. t.* To rub or wash over with soap.

soap'stone', *n.* Variety of talc, with a soapy feel.

soap'y (-ĭ), *a.* [3] Like soap; soft and smooth; smeared with soap. — **-i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* [8].

soar (sōr), *v. i.* **1.** To fly aloft, as a bird; mount on or as on wings. **2.** To be exalted in thought, spirits, or imagination. — **Syn.** See FLOAT. — *n.* Act of soaring; upward flight.

sob (sŏb), *v. i.*; SOBBED (sŏbd); -BING. **1.** To sigh with a sudden heaving of the breast; weep with a convulsive catching of the breath. **2.** To make a sound suggestive of a sob or sigh; as, the wind *sobs*. — *v. t.* To utter with sobs; also, usually reflexive, to bring to a certain state by sobbing; as, to *sob* one's self to sleep. — *n.* Act or sound of sobbing.

so'ber (sō'bẽr), *a.* [3] **1.** Free from the influence of an intoxicant; not drunk; also, temperate in the use of liquor. **2.** Temperate or moderate in thought or action; self-controlled. **3.** Not proceeding from or attended with passion; calm. **4.** Serious; solemn; grave; sedate; as, *sober* garments. — **Syn.** Steady, cool, collected, staid, somber. See EARNEST. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become sober. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

so-bri'e-ty (sō-brī'ĕ-tĭ), *n.* Sober quality or state.

‖ **so'bri'quet'** (sō'brē'kā'; sō'brĭ-kā), *n.* [F.] An assumed name; nickname.

so'-called' (sō'kôld'), *a.* Commonly named (but with doubtful propriety); thus termed.

so'cia-bil'i-ty (sō'shā-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Sociable quality.

so'cia-ble (sō'shā-b'l), *a.* [4] **1.** Inclined to, or adapted for, society; social. **2.** Marked by friendly and, esp., informal meeting and conversation; as, a *sociable* house party. — **Syn.** See SOCIAL. — *n.* A gathering; informal reception. *Colloq., U. S.* — **-ness**, *n.* [8] — **so'cia-bly**, *adv.* [8].

so'cial (sō'shăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Of or pertaining to companionship or persons associated in friendly intercourse; characterized by mutual intercourse, friendliness, etc.; as, a *social* evening. **2.** Disposed to companionship; sociable; as, a *social* person; also, leading to, or characteristic of, sociable actions; as, *social* tastes. **3.** Of or pertaining to society or a social organism. **4.** a *Bot.* Naturally growing in groups or masses. **b** *Zoöl.* Living in more or less organized communities; as, *social* ants, etc. **Syn.** SOCIAL, SOCIABLE, CONVIVIAL. That is **social** which pertains to society in general or has to do with human intercourse; one is **sociable** who is companionable, or fond of mingling with others. **Convivial** implies festive or jovial fellowship.

so'cial-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* A political and economic theory of social reorganization, the essential feature of which is governmental control of economic activities, to the end that competition shall give way to coöperation and the opportunities of life and the rewards of labor shall be equitably apportioned.

so'cial-ist, *n.* An advocate of socialism.

Syn. A **socialist** has a definite economic theory or political program indicating the results of the action which he advocates. A **communist**, as a rule, has no such theory, but accepts the principles of common or communal ownership and lets the future take care of itself.

so'cial-ist (sō'shăl-Ist), *a.* Socialistic.

so'cial-is'tic (-Is'tĭk), *a.* [4] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, socialism; relating to socialists.

so'cial-ly, *adv.* In a social manner.

so-ci'e-ty (sō-sī'ĕ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** The relationship of men associated in any way; companionship; fellowship; company. **2.** A number or body of persons associated for mutual or joint usefulness, pleasure, or profit; an association. **3.** The more cultivated or fashionable portion of any community in its social relations.

so'ci-o-log'i-cal (sō'shĭ-ō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to sociology.

so'ci-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Science of the constitution, phenomena, and growth of society. — **so'ci-ol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

sock (sŏk), *n.* A stocking with a short leg.

sock'et (sŏk'ĕt), *n.* Any hollow thing or place which receives and holds something else.

So-crat'ic (sō-krăt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Socrates or his philosophy or method.

sod (sŏd), *n.* That stratum of the soil which is filled with the roots of grass, herbs, etc.; turf; sward; also, a piece of it cut or pulled off; a turf. — *v. t.*; SOD'DED; SOD'DING. To cover with sod.

so'da (sō'dă), *n.* **1.** Sodium carbonate; — called also *washing soda*, *sal soda*. **2.** Bicarbonate of soda; — called also *baking soda*, *cooking soda*, *soda saleratus*. **3.** Sodium hydroxide; — usually called *caustic soda*. **4.** Sodium oxide. **5.** In *soda alum*, *soda salts*, etc., sodium. **6.** Soda water.

soda fountain. An apparatus with delivery tubes, faucets, etc., for drawing soda water. *U. S.*

so-dal'i-ty (sō-dăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). A fraternity; a brotherhood.

soda water. A beverage of water charged with carbon dioxide and flavored. It sometimes contains sodium bicarbonate in solution.

sod'den (sŏd'n), *a.* [4] **1.** Soaked; saturated; as, *sodden* turf or clothes. **2.** Not well cooked; heavy, as bread. **3.** Appearing as if soaked or seethed; esp., showing effects of habitual intemperance; as, *sodden* features. — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

so'di-um (sō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* A waxy, silver-white metal of the alkali group, occurring always combined, as in common salt, Chile saltpeter, borax, etc.

Sod'om (sŏd'ŭm), *n. Bible.* A city or country the wickedness and destruction of which, with the neighboring **Gomorrah**, are told in Gen. xviii.–xix.

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so-ev'er (sō-ĕv'ĕr). A word used in composition with *who*, *what*, *where*, *when*, *how*, etc., and indicating any out of all possible or supposable persons, things, places, times, ways, etc.

so'fa (sō'fȧ), *n.* A kind of long seat, usually upholstered and having a back and arms.

soft (sŏft), *a.* [3] **1.** Easily impressed, molded, or cut; also, malleable; — opposed to *hard*. **2.** Susceptible; easily affected; esp., gentle; kind; tender; as, a *soft* heart. **3.** Not rough or harsh, as to the touch, sight, or ear; smooth; delicate; as, *soft* silk. **4.** Expressing gentleness, tenderness, etc.; mild; courteous; kind; as, *soft* eyes. **5.** Gentle in action; easy. **6.** Gently curved; as, *soft* outlines. **7.** Quiet; peaceful; as, *soft* slumbers. **8.** a Weak; effeminate; as, *soft* pleasures. b Simple; foolish. *Colloq.* c With muscles not hardened by exercise. *Colloq.* d Of beverages, not alcoholic. *Colloq.* **9.** Marked by the lack of certain salts which prevent lathering; — said of water. **10.** Of consonants: a Sibilant or spirant (as *g* in *gem*, *c* in *cent*, etc.), as distinguished from stopped or explosive (as *g* in *go*, *c* in *come*, etc.); — opposed to "*hard*." b Sonant or voiced, as distinguished from surd or voiceless; as, *b*, *d*, *g*, etc., in contrast with *p*, *t*, *k*, etc.; — opposed to "*sharp*" or "*hard*." — *adv.* Softly; gently; quietly. — *interj.* Be quiet! hold! stop! — **soft'ly**, *adv.* [8] — **soft'ness**, *n.* [8].

soft'en (sŏf'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become soft or softer.

sog'gy (sŏg'ĭ), *a.* [3] Heavy and wet; sodden.

soil (soil), *v. t.* To feed (stock) with fresh grass or green food cut for them.

soil, *n.* **1.** The loose surface material of the earth in which plants grow. **2.** Firm land; earth. — *v. t.* To enrich with soil or muck.

soil, *v. t.* **1.** To foul; dirty; defile. **2.** To stain or mar, as with disgrace; sully; as, they *soiled* his name. — *v. i.* To become soiled or dirty. — *n.* **1.** Fact of being soiled; soiling; a soiled place; stain. **2.** Filth; sewage; dung; manure.

soil'ure (soil'ūr), *n.* A soiling; a stain; pollution.

‖soi'rée' (swȧ'rā'), *n.* [F.] An evening party.

so'journ (sō'jûrn, sō-jûrn'), *v. i.* To dwell temporarily; tarry. — **Syn.** See RESIDE. — *n.* A temporary residence or stay. — **so'journ-er**, *n.* [8].

sol (sŏl), *n.* **1.** The sun. **2.** [*cap.*] The Roman sun god. Cf. HELIOS.

sol (sō), *n.* *Music.* The fifth of the syllables in solmization; — applied to the fifth tone of any diatonic scale.

sol'ace (sŏl'ĭs), *n.* Comfort in grief; relief; consolation. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To cheer in grief or calamity; console. **2.** To allay; soothe; as, to *solace* grief. **3.** To divert; cheer; — sometimes reflexive. — **Syn.** See COMFORT.

so'lar (sō'lär), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or from, the sun. **2.** Determined by the sun; as, the *solar* year. — **solar plexus**, *Anat.*, a nervous plexus behind the stomach. — **s. system**, the sun with the celestial bodies revolving round it.

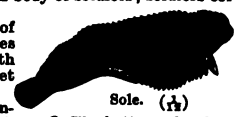
sold (sōld), *pret. & p. p.* of SELL.

sol'der (sŏd'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A metal or alloy used, when melted, to join metallic surfaces. **2.** Something which unites or cements. — *v. t.* **1.** To join with solder. **2.** Fig., to mend; patch up.

sol'dier (sōl'jĕr), *n.* **1.** One engaged in military service. **2.** An enlisted man, as distinguished from a commissioned officer; sometimes, a private. **3.** A man of military experience and skill or of noted valor. — **soldier of fortune**, one who follows a military career, usually in foreign countries, for profit, adventure, or pleasure; — often fig. — *v. i.* **1.** To serve as a soldier. **2.** (*pron. often* sō'jĕr) To make a pretense of working, while doing only enough to escape punishment. *Colloq.*

sol'dier-ly, *a.* [4] Like or befitting a soldier.

sol'dier-y (-ĭ), *n.* A body of soldiers; soldiers collectively.



Sole. ($\frac{1}{12}$)

sole, *n.* **1.** The under surface of the foot. **2.** The bottom of a shoe, boot, etc. — *v. t.* [1] To furnish with a sole.

sole, *a.* Single; only. — **Syn.** See SINGLE.

sol'e-cism (sŏl'ē-sĭz'm; sō'lē-), *n.* **1.** A deviation from the idiom of a language or from the rules of syntax; loosely, any minor blunder in speech. **2.** Any impropriety or unfitness.

Syn. SOLECISM, BARBARISM, IMPROPRIETY. A solecism is a construction violating an idiom; a barbarism is a word or phrase not in accepted use; an impropriety is a word or phrase used in a sense contrary to good usage; thus, "between you and I" is a *solecism;* "to suicide" is a *barbarism;* "transpire" for "happen" is an *impropriety*.

sole'ly (sōl'lĭ), *adv.* Singly; alone.

sol'emn (sŏl'ĕm), *a.* [4] **1.** Marked with religious rites and pomps; sacred. **2.** Serious; grave; as, a *solemn* promise. **3.** Inspiring serious thought or reflection; impressive. — **Syn.** Formal, ritual, ceremonial, reverential, devotional. See EARNEST.

so-lem'ni-ty (sō-lĕm'nĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** A religious or ritual ceremony; hence, any ceremony, celebration, or formal festivity. **2.** Seriousness; formal dignity; gravity. **3.** Awe or reverence, or the quality producing it.

sol'em-ni-za'tion (sŏl'ĕm-nĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of solemnizing; celebration.

sol'em-nize (sŏl'ĕm-nīz), *v. t.* [1] To perform with solemn ceremonies or legal formality. — **Syn.** See CELEBRATE. — **sol'em-niz'er** (-nīz'ĕr), *n.* [8].

sol'emn-ly (-ĕm-lĭ), *adv.* In a solemn manner.

sol'emn-ness, *n.* Solemn quality or state.

sol'-fa' (sōl'fā'), *v. i.*; -FAED' (-fād'); -FA'ING. To sing the notes of the gamut. — *v. t.* To sing to solmization syllables. — *n.* *Music.* a The syllables used in sol-faing. b Solmization. c The gamut. d See TONIC SOL-FA.

so-lic'it (sō-lĭs'ĭt), *v. t.* **1.** To ask earnestly; petition; as, to *solicit* a man for alms. **2.** To seek; plead for; as, to *solicit* a favor. — **Syn.** Beseech, request, crave, supplicate, entreat, beg, implore. See INVITE. — *v. i.* To make solicitation.

so-lic'i-ta'tion (-ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of soliciting; importunity. **2.** Excitement; allurement.

so-lic'i-tor (sō-lĭs'ĭ-tĕr), *n.* **1.** One who solicits. **2.** *Law.* a In England, one admitted to practice law (but not to plead) in any court. b The law officer of a city, government, etc. — **so-lic'i-tor-ship**, *n.* — **so-lic'i-tress** (-trĕs), *n. fem.* [8].

so-lic'it-ous (-ĭ-tŭs), *a.* [4] Eager to obtain or to avoid something; anxious; apprehensive. — **so-lic'i-tous-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

so-lic'i-tude (-ĭ-tūd), *n.* State of being solicitous; anxiety. — **Syn.** See CARE.

sol'id (sŏl'ĭd), *a.* [3] **1.** Capable of resisting, up to a certain limit, forces tending to deform; rigid; — opposed to *gaseous* and *liquid*, or *fluid*. **2.** Not hollow; full of matter; dense; sometimes, heavy; as, a *solid* wall. **3.** Cubic; as, a *solid* foot. **4.** Compact; hard; firm; stable; as, *solid* earth; *solid* opposition. **5.** Entirely of one substance, formation, kind, color, etc. **6.** United; unanimous; as, the *solid* South. *Polit. Cant, U. S.* **7.** Sound; strong. **8.** Trustworthy; reliable; weighty; real; genuine; as, *solid* reasons. **9.** Complete; entire;

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unbroken; as, a *solid* hour. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** See FIRM. — **solid geometry**, geometry of three dimensions. — *n.* **1.** A solid substance or body; any substance which does not visibly flow. **2.** A magnitude having three dimensions (length, breadth, and thickness).

sol'i-dar'i-ty (sŏl'ĭ-dăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* An entire union or consolidation of interests and responsibilities.

so-lid'i-fi-ca'tion (sō-lĭd'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of solidifying, or state of being solidified.

so-lid'i-fy (sō-lĭd'ĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.* [2] To make or become solid or compact; to embody concretely.

so-lid'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Solid state or quality; hardness; massiveness. **2.** Moral firmness; truth. **3.** *Geom.* Volume; space within a closed area.

sol'id-ly, *adv.* In a solid manner.

sol'id-ness, *n.* Solid quality or state.

so-lil'o-quize (sō-lĭl'ō-kwīz), *v. i.* [1] To utter a soliloquy; talk to one's self.

so-lil'o-quy (-kwĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-QUIES** (-kwĭz). Act of talking to one's self; a monologue.

sol'i-taire' (sŏl'ĭ-târ'), *n.* **1.** A single diamond or (sometimes) other gem set alone. **2.** A game (as at cards) which one person can play alone.

sol'i-ta-ry (sŏl'ĭ-tā-rĭ), *a.* [4] **1.** Living or being by one's self or by itself; single; performed, passed, or endured alone; as, a *solitary* life. **2.** Not frequented; remote; retired; lonely; desolate; deserted; — of places, etc. **3.** Single; sole. — **sol'i-ta-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [8] — **-ri-ness**, *n.* [8].

Syn. SOLITARY, ALONE, LONE, LONELY, LONESOME. Alone emphasizes the fact of being entirely by one's self; solitary implies a sense of isolation or remoteness; as, to be *alone* in the house; a *solitary* walk. One is lonely who feels one's self alone and longs for companionship; a place is *lonely* which is unfrequented; lonesome heightens the suggestion of dreariness; lone is chiefly poetical; as, *alone* but not *lonely*; a *lonesome* road; *Lone*-Star State.

sol'i-tude (sŏl'ĭ-tūd), *n.* **1.** State of being alone, or remote from society; loneliness; isolation; seclusion. **2.** A solitary or lonely place.

sol'ler-et (sŏl'ẽr-ĕt), *n. Armor.* A flexible steel shoe or one of its overlapping plates. See ARMOR, *Illust.*

sol'mi-za'tion (-mĭ-zā'shŭn), *n. Music.* Act, practice, or system of using a set of syllables to denote tones of a scale; sol-fa notation. Cf. TONIC SOL-FA.

so'lo (sō'lō), *n.*; *pl.* E. SOLOS (-lōz), It. **-LI** (-lē). An air, strain, or a whole piece, played or sung by one person, with or without accompaniment.

so'lo-ist, *n.* One who sings or plays a solo.

Sol'o-mon (sŏl'ō-mŭn), *n. Bible.* A king of Israel in the 10th century B. C., noted for wisdom, and reputed author of Proverbs, etc. He was the son of David.

Sol'o-mon's-seal', *n.* Any of several plants allied to the asparagus.

So'lon (sō'lŏn), *n.* A legislator; sage.

sol'stice (sŏl'stĭs), *n.* **1.** Point in the ecliptic, or time (about June 21 and Dec. 21), at which the sun is farthest from the equator, north or south. **2.** Furthest or highest point. — **sol-sti'tial** (sŏl-stĭsh'ăl), *a.*

sol'u-bil'i-ty (sŏl'ū-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). Quality of being soluble.

sol'u-ble (sŏl'ū-b'l), *a.* [4] **1.** Susceptible of being dissolved in a fluid. **2.** Susceptible of being solved; solvable. — **sol'u-ble-ness**, *n.* [8].

so-lu'tion (sō-lū'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Separation of the parts of any body; disruption; breach. **2.** Disintegration. **3.** Act or process of solving a problem, etc.; explanation. **4.** Act or process by which a substance (solid, liquid, or gaseous) is absorbed into a liquid substance; the resulting liquid.

solv'a-bil'i-ty (sŏl'vă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being solvable.

solv'a-ble (sŏl'vă-b'l), *a.* [4] Susceptible of being solved, resolved, or explained. — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

solve (sŏlv), *v. t.* [1] To clear up (what is obscure or difficult); explain; settle. — **solv'er**, *n.* [8].

sol'ven-cy (sŏl'vĕn-sĭ), *n.* Solvent state or quality.

sol'vent (-vĕnt), *a.* [4] **1.** Able to dissolve. **2.** Able to pay all just debts. — *n.* A substance (usually liquid) capable of, or used in, dissolving something.

so-mat'ic (sō-măt'ĭk), *a.* **1.** *Biol.* Pertaining to the body as a whole; corporeal. **2.** *Anat.* Pertaining to the wall of the body.

so'ma-tol'o-gy (sō'mă-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* The comparative study of the structure, functions, and development of the human body. — **-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

som'ber (sŏm'bẽr), *a.* [6] **1.** Dull; gloomy; as, a *somber* house. **2.** Melancholy; grave; depressing; as, *somber* reflections. — **som'ber-ly**, *adv.* [6, 8] — **som'ber-ness**, *n.* [6, 8].

som-bre'ro (sŏm-brā'rō), *n.*; *pl.* **-ROS** (-rōz). A kind of broad-brimmed hat, usually of felt.

Sombrero.

some (sŭm), *a.* **1.** A certain; one; — indicating a person, thing, etc., as not designated specially, and often correlative to *another*, *other*, or *others*; as at *some* time or other. **2.** Being a certain (indefinite) portion or number; as, *some* wine. Also, constituting one portion or group; — correlative to *other* or *others*. **3.** About; more or less; — used adverbially before a numeral; as, *some* eighty houses. — *pron.* A certain (indefinite) quantity, portion, or number, as distinguished from the rest.

some'bod-y (sŭm'bŏd-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-BODIES** (-ĭz). **1.** A person unknown or not certainly known; some person. **2.** A person of importance.

some'how' (-hou'), *adv.* In one way or another; by some means.

som'er-sault (sŭm'ẽr-sôlt), *n.* A leap or fling in which a person turns his heels over his head.

som'er-set (-sĕt), *n.* A somersault.

some'thing (sŭm'thĭng), *n.* **1.** Some thing; a certain indefinite thing. **2.** A portion, more or less. **3.** A thing or a person of importance. — *adv.* In some degree; somewhat; to some extent.

some'time' (-tīm'), *adv.* **1.** At a past time indefinitely referred to; once; formerly. **2.** Once in a while; sometimes. **3.** At one time or other hereafter. — *a.* Having been formerly; former; late.

some'times' (-tīmz'), *adv.* At times; now and then; occasionally.

some'what' (-hwŏt'), *n.* A part, more or less. — *adv.* In some degree or measure; a little.

some'where' (-hwâr'), *adv.* In or to a place unknown or not specified; in one place or another.

som-nam'bu-lism (sŏm-năm'bū-lĭz'm), *n.* A state in which one asleep walks or performs other actions appropriate to the waking state. — **-list**, *n.*

som-nif'er-ous (-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [4] Inducing sleep.

som'no-lence (sŏm'nō-lĕns), *n.* Sleepiness.

som'no-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [4] Sleepy; drowsy.

son (sŭn), *n.* **1.** A human male considered with reference to his parents or either of them; a male descendant; a man of a given country, faith, etc. **2.** A son-in-law. **3.** [*cap.*] (Commonly with *the*) Jesus Christ, called the *Son* of God, and the *Son* of man.

so'nan-cy (sō'năn-sĭ), *n.* Sonant quality or state.

so'nant (sō'nănt), *a. Phon.* Uttered with voice or vocal sound, as distinguished from mere breath sound; voiced; vocal; tonic; — the opposite of *surd*, or *voiceless*. — *n.* A sonant sound or its symbol.

so-na'ta (sō-nä'tä), *n. Music.* A kind of extended composition for one or two instruments.

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song (sŏng), *n.* **1.** That which is sung; singing; vocal music. **2.** A lyrical poem adapted to vocal music; a ballad; poem. **3.** Poetical composition; poetry; verse; as, heroic *song*. **4.** *Music.* A musical setting for a lyric poem or ballad. — **Syn.** Canticle, carol, ditty, hymn, lay. — **Song of Solomon,** *or* **Song of Songs,** the Canticles.

song'ster (sŏng'stẽr), *n.* **1.** One skilled in singing; — chiefly of birds. **2.** A book of popular songs.

song'stress (-strĕs), *n.* A female singer.

son'-in-law', *n.*; *pl.* **SONS-IN-LAW.** The husband of one's daughter.

son'net (sŏn'ĕt), *n.* A certain verse form consisting of 14 lines running according to a prescribed scheme; also, a poem in this form. — **-eer'**, *n.*

so-nor'i-ty (sŏ-nŏr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Sonorous quality.

so-no'rous (sŏ-nō'rŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Resonant; as, *sonorous* metals. **2.** Loud or full in sound; as, a *sonorous* voice. **3.** High-sounding; as, *sonorous* language. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

son'ship (sŭn'shĭp), *n.* The position or relation of a son.

soon (sōon), *adv.* **1.** In a short time; also, shortly after any time specified or understood; as, *soon* after sunrise. **2.** Early. **3.** Promptly; quickly; also, easily. **4.** Readily; willingly. — — **Syn.** See **EARLY.** — **sooner or later,** at some uncertain future time.

soot (sōōt; sōōt), *n.* A black substance formed by combustion and adhering to chimneys or pipes conveying smoke; the fine powder, chiefly carbon, which colors smoke. — *v. t.* To cover with soot.

sooth (sōōth), *n.* Truth; reality; — chiefly in *in sooth*.

soothe (sōōth), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To quiet; calm; comfort. **2.** To soften; assuage; allay. — **Syn.** Compose, tranquilize, pacify. — **sooth'er**, *n.* [8].

sooth'say'er (sōōth'sā'ẽr), *n.* One who foretells events. — **sooth'say'ing**, *n.*

soot'y (sōōt'ĭ; sōōt'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Pertaining to or producing soot; soiled with soot. **2.** Having a dark brown or black color like soot. — **-i-ness**, *n.* [8].

sop (sŏp), *n.* **1.** Something dipped or steeped in a liquid. **2.** Something given to pacify. — *v. t.*; SOPPED (sŏpt); SOP'PING. **1.** To steep or dip in a liquid. **2.** To soak up; — usually with *up*; as, to *sop* up water. — *v. i.* To soak in.

soph'ism (sŏf'ĭz'm), *n.* A plausible but fallacious argument.

Soph'ist, *n.* **1.** One of a class of teachers of rhetoric, philosophy, and conduct in ancient Greece. **2.** [*l. c.*] A specious or fallacious reasoner.

so-phis'tic (sŏ-fĭs'tĭk) } *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to
so-phis'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl) } a sophist or sophistry; fallaciously subtle. — **so-phis'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

so-phis'ti-cate (-tĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To refine overmuch; make artificial; make knowing or worldly-wise. **2.** To delude. — **-ca'tor** (-kā'tẽr), *n.* [8].

so-phis'ti-cat'ed (-kāt'ĕd), *a.* Experienced in, or pertaining to, the more artificial phases of life.

so-phis'ti-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* A sophisticating, or state of being sophisticated.

soph'ist-ry (sŏf'ĭs-trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TRIES** (-trĭz). **1.** The arts, teachings, and practices of the Sophists; esp., disputation. **2.** Specious but fallacious reasoning.

soph'o-more (-ō-mōr), *n.* A student in the second year of a four-year college course. *Now U. S.*

soph'o-mor'ic (-mōr'ĭk), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a sophomore; pretentious; as, *sophomoric* rhetoric. *Now U. S.*

so'por (sō'pẽr), *n.* Profound or lethargic sleep.

so'po-rif'ic (sō'pō-rĭf'ĭk; sŏp'ō-), *a.* [4] Causing, or tending to cause, sleep. — *n.* A narcotic.

sop'py (sŏp'ĭ), *a.* [3] Soaked or saturated; wet.

so-pra'no (sō-prä'nō), *n.*; *pl.* E. **-NOS** (-nōz), It. **-NI** (-nē). *Music.* **a** The treble; the highest quality of voice. **b** A part for such a voice. **c** A singer, esp. a woman, with a treble voice.

Sorb (sôrb), *n.* One of a Slavic people whose present representatives are the Wends living in Brandenburg and the kingdom of Saxony.

sor'cer-er (sôr'sẽr-ẽr), *n.* A practicer of sorcery; magician; wizard. — **sor'cẽr-ess**, *n. few.* [8].

sor'cer-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to sorcery.

sor'cer-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **SORCERIES** (-ĭz). The use of magic; necromancy; witchcraft.

sor'did (-dĭd), *a.* [4] **1.** Vile; base; gross; also, mean or low; despicable. **2.** Meanly avaricious; niggardly. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

sore (sôr), *a.* [3] **1.** Sensitive to pain from pressure; tender; as, a *sore* hand. **2.** Distressed mentally; pained; irritable; sensitive; as, he is *sore* on that subject; also, irritated; vexed; as, a *sore* conscience. **3.** Distressing; vexatious; severe; violent; extreme; as, a *sore* disease; *sore* temptation. — *n.* **1.** A place where the skin and flesh are ruptured or bruised so as to be tender or painful. **2.** A source of pain or vexation. — *adv.* Sorely.

sore'ly (sôr'lĭ), *adv.* In a sore manner.

sore'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being sore.

sor'ghum (sôr'gŭm), *n.* A cereal grass cultivated as a fodder or grain plant or for making molasses.

so-ror'i-cide (sō-rŏr'ĭ-sīd), *n.* The killing of one's sister; one who commits this crime.

so-ror'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). A society or club of girls or women.

so-ro'sis (sō-rō'sĭs), *n.* A woman's club.

so-ro'sis, *n. Bot.* A collective fleshy or pulpy fruit formed by the union of many flowers, as in the mulberry and pineapple.

sor'rel (sŏr'ĕl), *a.* Yellowish or reddish brown. — *n.* **1.** A sorrel color. **2.** A sorrel animal.

sor'rel, *n.* Any of various plants with sour juice.

sor'ri-ly (sŏr'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a sorry manner.

sor'ri-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being sorry.

sor'row (sŏr'ō), *n.* **1.** Distress of mind due to loss or disappointment; unhappiness; sadness; regret. **2.** A cause of grief or sadness; trouble; affliction. — **Syn.** Grief, woe, tribulation. — *v. i.* To feel sorrow; grieve. — **sor'row-er**, *n.* [8].

sor'row-ful (-fŏl), *a.* [4] Full of, expressive of, marked by, or inducing, sorrow. — **Syn.** Sad, mournful, dismal, grievous, doleful, distressing. — **sor'row-ful-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ful-ness**, *n.* [8].

sor'ry (-ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Grieved for loss; feeling sorrow. **2.** Melancholy; dismal; mournful. **3.** Poor; pitiful; contemptible; mean; as, a *sorry* excuse.

sort (sôrt), *n.* **1.** A group having the same or similar characteristics; a kind, class, order, or species. **2.** Way; fashion; manner. **3.** Character; quality; nature; as, people of evil *sort*. — **after a sort,** in a certain degree; to some extent. — **out of sorts,** out of order; ill; vexed; disturbed. *Colloq.* — *v. t.* To place, rank, separate, or select according to sort, kind, class, etc.; as, to *sort* letters. — **sort'a-ble**, *a.* [8] — **sort'er**, *n.* [8].

sor'tie (sôr'tĭ), *n. Mil.* A sally of troops from a besieged place against the besiegers.

so'so' } (sō'sō'), *a.* Middling; passable. — *adv.*
so'-so' } Tolerably. *Both Chiefly Colloq.*

sot (sŏt), *n.* A habitual drunkard.

sot'tish (sŏt'ĭsh), *a.* [4] Like a sot; doltish; very foolish; drunken. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

sou (sōō), *n.*; *pl.* sous (sōōz; *F.* sōō). The French bronze 5-centime piece, worth about a cent.

sou-brette' (sōō-brĕt'), *n. Theat.* Originally, in comedies, an intriguing lady's maid; hence, a coquettish maidservant or frivolous young woman; an actress who plays such a part.

‖ **souf'flé'** (sōō'flā'; sōō'flā), *a.* [F.] Often **-fléed'**. *Cookery.* Filled with air by beating, and baked.

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‖ **souf'flé'** (sōō'flā'; sōō'flā), *n.* [F.] A delicate, spongy dish of eggs, milk, flour, etc.

sough (sŭf; sou), *n.* A hollow moaning, as of the wind; sigh; sob. — *v. i.* To make a sough; sigh, as the wind.

sought (sôt), *pret. & p. p.* of SEEK.

soul (sōl), *n.* **1.** That which is conceived to be the essence of individual, esp. psychical, life. **2.** Man's moral and emotional nature; hence, effective expression of emotion and sentiment. **3.** The seat of real life, action, etc.; animating or essential part. **4.** The leader; inspirer. **5.** Courage; spirit; fervor; affection, etc. **6.** A person; as, not a *soul* was there. **7.** A disembodied spirit.

soul'ful (sōl'fo͝ol), *a.* [4] Full of deep feeling.

soul'less (-lĕs), *a.* [4] Having no soul, or no nobleness of mind or feeling. — **-less-ness**, *n.* [8].

sound (sound), *a.* [3] **1.** Free from flaw, defect, or decay; as, *sound* timber. **2.** Healthy; not diseased. **3.** Firm; strong; safe; trustworthy; as, a *sound* bank. **4.** Founded in truth or right; right; as, *sound* argument. **5.** Morally good or honorable; orthodox; as, *sound* doctrine. **6.** Thorough; as, a *sound* beating. **7.** Not broken or troubled; — of sleep. **8.** Legal; valid; as, a *sound* title.

sound, *n.* A fish's air bladder.

sound, *n.* A long passage (larger than a strait) of water connecting two larger bodies.

sound, *v. t.* **1.** To measure the depth of, esp. by line and plummet; fathom. **2.** To find or seek the thoughts, motives, etc., of; probe. **3.** *Med.* To probe with a sound. — *v. i.* To sound water. — *n. Med.* Any elongated instrument or probe for exploring cavities of the body.

sound, *n.* **1.** Sensation or a sensation usually having as its source a body set in vibration, so that waves from it stimulate the auditory nerve; tone; noise; report. **2.** A particular tone or noise; as, a *sound* of rejoicing. **3.** Distance within which a certain noise may be heard; as, within *sound* of his voice.

Syn. SOUND, NOISE. **Sound** is the general term; **noise** suggests meaningless or discordant sound. — *v. i.* **1.** To make a noise or sound. **2.** To be conveyed in sound; be spread. **3.** To convey a certain impression, or to have a certain import, when heard; hence, to seem; appear; as, the story *sounds* false. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to sound. **2.** To cause to exist as a sound; as, to *sound* a note. **3.** To indicate by a sound; as, to *sound* a retreat. **4.** To celebrate by or as by sounds; as, to *sound* a man's praises. **5.** To examine, as the chest, by causing to sound. — **sound'er**, *n.* [8].

sound'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one that sounds. **2.** *Naut.* **a** Measurement by sounding, or the depth so ascertained. **b** *pl.* Any place or part of a body of water where a hand sounding line will reach bottom.

sound'less, *a.* [4] Silent; noiseless.

sound'ly, *adv.* In a sound manner.

sound'ness, *n.* Sound quality or state. — **Syn.** Strength; solidity; healthiness; sanity; truth.

soup (sōōp), *n.* A liquid food usually made by boiling meat or vegetables, or both, in water; broth.

‖ **soup'çon'** (sōōp'sôN'), *n.* [F.] A suspicion; a suggestion; hence, a very small portion; a taste.

sour (sour), *a.* [4] **1.** Acid; tart; changed so as to be acid, rancid, or musty; turned. **2.** Distasteful; unpleasant; also, cross; morose. — **-ish**, *a.*

Syn. SOUR, TART, ACID, ACRID, BITTER (esp. in fig. senses). **Sour** applies esp. to that which is crabbed or morose; **tart** suggests pungency or sharpness; that which is **acid** is biting or caustic; as, a *sour*, envious disposition; a *tart* temper; *acid* sarcasm. That is **acrid** which is harsh or irritating; that is **bitter** which is (esp.) grievous, virulent, or cutting; as, an *acrid* manner; a *bitter* cry, *bitter* cold.

sour dock, the common sorrel. — **s. grapes,** things which people affect to despise because they cannot possess them.

sour, *n.* A sour substance; that which is sour. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become sour.

source (sōrs), *n.* **1.** A spring; fountainhead. **2.** Origin; first cause; as, the *source* of ideas.

sour'ly, *adv.* In a sour manner.

sour'ness, *n.* Sour quality or state.

souse (sous), *n.* **1.** Act of sousing. **2.** Pickle made with salt. **3.** Something steeped in pickle, as fish or pigs' feet. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To pickle; as, to *souse* fish. **2.** To plunge or immerse in any liquid. **3.** To drench; as, to *souse* a fire.

south (south), *n.* **1.** The cardinal point directly opposite the north. **2.** A region relatively farther south than another; esp. [*cap.*]: That part of the United States south of Mason and Dixon's line (southern boundary of Pennsylvania) and the Ohio River, corresponding in general to the former slaveholding States. — *a.* Situated at the south, or in a southern direction; proceeding toward, or coming from, the south; southern. — *adv.* Toward, or in, the south; of the wind, from the south.

south'east' (south'ēst'; *colloq.* sou'-), *n.* Point or direction halfway between south and east. — *a.* Of or pertaining to, proceeding or facing toward, or (of wind) blowing from, the southeast. — *adv.* Toward, or from, the southeast.

south'east'er (-ēs'tẽr), *n.* Storm or wind from the southeast.

south'east'er-ly, *a. & adv.* Toward or from the southeast.

south'east'ern (-ēs'tẽrn), *a.* Southeasterly.

south'er-ly (sŭth'ẽr-lĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to the south; southern. — *adv.* From the south.

south'ern (sŭth'ẽrn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to, or situated in or toward, the south; proceeding from or toward the south. **2.** [*cap.*] Of or pert. to the South. *U. S.* — **south'ern-ly,** *a. & adv.*

south'ern-er (-ẽr-nẽr), *n.* An inhabitant or native of the south, esp. [*cap.*] of the southern U. S.

south'ern-most (-ẽrn-mōst), *a.* Farthest south.

south'ing (south'ĭng), *n.* Tendency, progress, or distance southward.

south'ron (sŭth'rŭn), *n.* A southerner.

south'-south'east', *a.*, **south'-south'west',** *a.* See *points of the compass*, under POINT, *n.*

south'ward (south'wẽrd), *adv.* Toward the south. — *a.* Situated, directed, or looking, southward. — *n.* The southward direction, point, or part.

south'ward-ly, *adv.* In a southern direction.

south'wards (-wẽrdz), *adv. & n.* Southward.

south'west' (south'wĕst'; *colloq.* sou'-), *n.* Point or direction halfway between south and west; southwest part or region. — *a.* Of, pertaining to, proceeding or facing toward, or (of the wind) blowing from, the southwest; toward or from the southwest. — *adv.* Toward or from the southwest.

south'west'er (-wĕs'tẽr), *n.* Often, esp. in nautical use, **sou'-west'er.** **1.** A storm or strong wind from the southwest. **2.** A waterproof hat, with a flap at the back, worn in stormy weather.

south'west'er-ly, south'west'ern (-tẽrn), *a.* Toward or from the southwest.

sou've-nir' (sōō'vĕ-nēr'; sōō'vĕ-nēr'), *n.* That which serves as a reminder; memento; keepsake.

sov'er-eign (sŏv'ẽr-ĭn; sŭv'-), *a.* [4] **1.** Supreme; paramount. **2.** Supreme in position or power; as, our *sovereign* prince. **3.** Independent of, and unlimited by, any other; absolute in authority; as, a *sovereign* state. **4.** Excellent; effectual, as a remedy. — *n.* **1.** A person, body of men, or state, sovereign in authority. **2.** A British gold coin worth one pound sterling ($4.8665).

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sov'er-eign-ty (sŏv'ĕr-In-tĭ; sŭv'-), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being sovereign; power, right, or status of a sovereign; dominion.

so'viet' (sō'vyĕt'), *n.* In Russia, literally, a council; specif., [*often cap.*] any of the various elected governing bodies of the radical "Soviet Republic" established by the revolution of 1917 and the following Bolshevistic régime. Hence, any of various similar radically socialistic bodies elsewhere.

sow (sou), *n.* **1.** The adult female of swine. **2.** A casting larger than a pig. See PIG, *n.*, 2.

sow (sō), *v. t.; pret.* SOWED (sōd); *p. p.* SOWN (sōn) or SOWED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SOW'ING. **1.** To scatter, as seed, on the earth for growth; plant by strewing. **2.** To scatter seed on, in, or over; as, to *sow* a field. **3.** To disseminate; as, to *sow* strife. — *v. i.* To scatter seed for growth. — **-er**, *n.* [8].

soy (soi), *n.* **1.** A Chinese and Japanese liquid sauce for fish, etc., made of fermented beans. **2.** The soy bean, an Asiatic herb, or its white seed.

Soy Bean. 1 Stems and Leaves; 2 Flower; 3 Seed Pods. (½)

spa (spä), *n.* A mineral spring; a locality or resort containing mineral springs.

space (spās), *n.* **1.** That which is characterized by dimension (esp. three mutually perpendicular dimensions), boundlessness, and indefinite divisibility. **2.** A small portion of space (sense 1); distance; interval; expanse. **3.** Quantity of time; interval; duration; as, in the *space* of a lifetime. **4.** *Print.* A small piece of metal used to separate words or letters. **5.** *Music.* A degree, or open place, of the staff. — *v. t.* [1] To place at intervals; arrange with spaces between.

spa'cious (spā'shŭs), *a.* [8] **1.** Vast in extent; of great space; roomy; as, a *spacious* plain, hall. **2.** Large in scale; also, comprehensive; expansive.

spade (spād), *n.* **1.** A digging implement adapted for being pushed into the ground with the foot. **2.** Something like, or suggestive of, the spade (sense 1). — *v. t.* [1] To dig with a spade. — *n.* One of a certain suit of playing cards; also, the figure on this suit, or, usually in *pl.*, the suit. — **spad'er** (spād'ĕr), *n.* [8].

spa'dix (spā'dĭks), *n.; L. pl.* SPADICES (spā-dī'sēz). *Bot.* A spike with a fleshy axis, usually inclosed in a spathe.

a Spathe, *b* Spadix (bearing flowers at *c*) of Jack-in-the-pulpit.

spa-ghet'ti (spä-gĕt'ĭ), *n.* A variety of macaroni. See MACARONI.

spake (spāk). A pret. of SPEAK.

span (spăn), *n.* **1.** The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger when extended; 9 inches. **2.** **a** A limited or brief space of time; as, life is but a *span*. **b** Spread or extent between abutments or supports; also, the portion of anything thus extended. **3.** A pair of horses, mules, or other animals driven together. — *v. t.;* SPANNED (spănd); SPAN'NING. **1.** To measure by the hand with fingers and thumb extended. **2.** To spread, stretch, or extend, over or across, as an arch.

span'gle (spăng'g'l), *n.* A small plate or boss, as of shining metal; any sparkling bit. — *v. t.* [1] To set or sprinkle with or as with spangles.

Span'iard (spăn'yărd), *n.* A native of Spain.

span'iel (spăn'yĕl), *n.* Any of numerous breeds of long-haired dogs. See DOGS, *Illust.*

Span'ish (-ĭsh), *a.* Of or pertaining to Spain, the Spaniards, or their language. — **Spanish Armada.** See ARMADA. — **S. bayonet** *or* **dagger**, a plant of the lily family, of the southern United States, with rigid, spine-tipped leaves. — **S. fly**, a green beetle of southern Europe. See BLISTER BEETLE. — **S. Main**, the northern coast of South America; improperly, the Caribbean Sea. — *n.* **1.** The chief language of Spain. **2.** *pl.* The people of Spain.

Spanish Fly. Nat. size.

spank (spăngk), *v. t.* To strike, or to strike the buttocks of, as with the open hand. — *n.* A slap, esp. on the buttocks.

spank'er (spăngk'ĕr), *n.* **1.** One that spanks. **2.** *Naut.* The fore-and-aft sail on the after mast of a square-rigged vessel, or the fourth mast of a schooner.

spank'ing, *p. a.* [4] Moving with a quick, lively pace; loosely, dashing; lively; of wind, brisk.

span'ner (spăn'ĕr), *n.* One that spans.

span'-new', *a.* Quite new; brand-new.

spar (spär), *n.* Any of various nonmetallic minerals, usually cleavable and somewhat lustrous.

spar, *n.* A mast, yard, boom, etc. — *v. t.;* SPARRED (spärd); SPAR'RING. To equip with spars.

spar, *v. i.* To box with fists, esp. scientifically. — *n.* A contest at sparring; a boxing match.

spar deck. The upper deck of a vessel, esp. that continued in a straight line from the quarter-deck to the forecastle.

spare (spâr), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To refrain from; forbear. **2.** To use frugally or stintingly; as, *spare* the rod and spoil the child. **3.** To deprive one's self of; do without; part with. **4.** To forbear to destroy or punish; as, he *spared* their lives. — *v. i.* **1.** To be frugal or saving. **2.** To refrain from inflicting harm. — *a.* [3] **1.** Scanty; as, a *spare* diet. **2.** Lean; gaunt; as, a tall *spare* man. **3.** Superfluous; also, held in reserve; as, *spare* time, or cash. — **Syn.** See THIN. — *n.* *Bowling.* Act of knocking down all the pins in two bowls. *U. S.* — **spare'ly**, *adv.* — **spare'ness**, *n.* [8].

spare'rib' (spâr'rĭb'), *n.* A cut of pork, consisting of ribs somewhat closely trimmed of meat.

spar'ing (spär'ĭng), *p. a.* [4] Saving; frugal; merciful. — **Syn.** See FRUGAL. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

spark (spärk), *n.* **1.** A small particle of fire or ignited substance emitted by a burning body, or remaining in one almost extinguished, or produced by the impact of hard bodies. **2.** Anything like, or suggestive of, such a particle, as in brilliancy, etc. **3.** That which may be kindled into flame or action; as, a *spark* of life. **4.** *Elec.* The light accompanying a sudden disruptive discharge, as across an air space. — *v. i.* *Elec.* To produce sparks.

spark, *n.* **1.** A brisk, showy, gay man. **2.** A lover; beau. — *v. i. & t.* To play the spark, or beau; court. *Colloq.* — **-er**, *n.* [8] — **spark'ish**, *a.* [8].

spar'kle (spär'k'l), *n.* A little spark; a scintillation; also, quality of sparkling; as, the *sparkle* of a diamond. — *v. i. & t.* [1] **1.** To emit or cause (sparks); throw off in sparks; scintillate; twinkle; as, the stars *sparkle*. **2.** To effervesce, as wine. — **Syn.** See FLASH. — **spar'kler** (-klĕr), *n.* [8].

spar'kling (-klĭng), *p. a.* [4] Emitting sparks; flashing; effervescing. — **Syn.** Brilliant, shining.

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spark plug. In most internal-combustion engines with electric ignition, a plug, screwed into the cylinder head, arranged so that a current makes a spark inside the cylinder.

spar'row (spăr'ō), *n.* Any of numerous small finches; esp., a common species, in many countries, often called *house sparrow.* See BIRDS, *Illust.*

sparrow hawk. 1. Any of various small hawks. 2. A small American falcon resembling the kestrel.

spar'ry (spär'ĭ), *a.* [3] Of, like, or abounding with, spar.

sparse (spärs), *a.* [3] Of few and scattered elements; scanty; thinly scattered. — **Syn.** See SCANTY. — **sparse'ly,** *adv.* [8] — **-ness,** *n.* [8].

Spar'tan (spär'tăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Sparta, in Greece, ruled by a Dorian people noted for their military discipline and valor; hence, hardy; undaunted. — *n.* A citizen of Sparta; a person of great fortitude.

spasm (spăz'm), *n.* 1. *Med.* An involuntary and unnatural muscular contraction. 2. A sudden, violent, and temporary effort, emotion, etc.

spas-mod'ic(spăz-mŏd'ĭk),*a.* [4] 1. *Med.* Of, pertaining to, or affected or marked by, a spasm or spasms. 2. Acting fitfully; jerky; intermittent. **spas-mod'i-cal**(-ĭ-kăl),*a.* [4] Spasmodic.— **spas-mod'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* [8].

spat (spăt), *n.* A light blow; slap. Hence, a petty quarrel, esp. verbal. — *v. t.;* SPAT'TED; -TING. To slap. — *v. i.* To dispute; quarrel. *All Colloq.*

spat, *n.* A young oyster or other bivalve mollusk; such young collectively. — *v. i.* To emit spawn.

spat, *pret.* of SPIT.

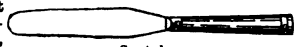
spat, *n.* A kind of short gaiter; — chiefly in *pl.*

spathe (spāth), *n. Bot.* The large sheathing bract or pair of bracts inclosing an inflorescence. See SPADIX, *Illust.*

spa'tial (spā'shăl), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to space. — **spa'tial-ly,** *adv.* [8].

spat'ter (spăt'ĕr), *v. t.* 1. To splash with liquid; soil by splashing. 2. To scatter by splashing; as, to *spatter* mud. — *n.* 1. Act or noise of spattering, or state of being spattered. 2. A drop or splash on something; also, a spot due to spattering.

spat'u-la (spăt'ū-lă), *n.* A flexible knifelike implement for spreading paints, drugs, etc.



Spatula.

spav'in (spăv'ĭn), *n.* A disease of the hock of horses, marked by a bony enlargement.

spav'ined (-ĭnd), *a.* Affected with spavin.

spawn (spôn), *v. t. & i.* 1. To produce or deposit (spawn). 2. To bring forth; generate or be generated; — in contempt. — *n.* 1. The eggs of fishes, oysters, or other aquatic animals. 2. Any product or offspring; — in contempt.

spay (spā), *v. t.* To remove the ovaries of (a female animal).

speak (spēk), *v. i.; pret.* SPOKE (spōk), *Archaic* SPAKE (spāk); *p. p.* SPO'KEN (spō'k'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPEAK'ING. 1. To utter words with the ordinary voice. 2. To express opinions. 3. To utter a discourse, or the like; as, to *speak* at a meeting. 4. To make mention. 5. To convey ideas, etc., as if by utterance. — **Syn.** Say, tell, discourse, articulate, pronounce. See TALK. — **to speak by the book,** to speak with minute exactness. — **to s. for.** a To speak in behalf of; as, the lawyer *spoke for* the prisoner; also, to speak in place of. b To indicate. c To bespeak; engage; as, he *spoke for* five seats. — **to s. out, s. up,** to speak loudly and distinctly; also, to speak without reserve. — **to s. well for,** to commend; to be evidence in favor of. — **to s. with,** to converse with. — *v. t.* 1. To utter by speaking; express orally. 2. To tell or express in words; as, to *speak* the truth. 3. To express or declare in any way; as, he *spoke* his business. 4. To use, or be able to use, in talk or conversation; talk; as, to *speak* Latin. 5. To address; accost; hail; as, to *speak* a vessel. — **to speak one's mind,** to speak without reserve. — **to s. volumes,** to be full of meaning or very significant.

speak'er (-ĕr), *n.* 1. One who speaks; as: a One who gives a discourse or address. b One who speaks for others; esp., a presiding officer. 2. A book of selections for declamation. *U. S.*

speak'er-ship, *n.* Office of speaker.

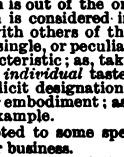
speak'ing,*p.a.*[4] 1. Uttering speech. 2. Seeming capable of speech; lifelike. — *n.* Act of uttering words; also, public declamation. — **-ly,** *adv.* [8].

spear (spēr), *n.* 1. A weapon with long shaft and sharp head or blade for thrusting or throwing; lance. 2. A spearman. 3. A sharp-pointed, barbed instrument for stabbing fish or other animals. 4. A shoot, as of grass. — *v. t.* To pierce or strike with a spear. — *v. i.* To shoot into a long stem, as a plant.

spear'head' (-hĕd'), *n.* Head or point of a spear.

spear'man(-măn),*n.; pl.* -MEN. One, esp. a soldier, armed with a spear.

spear'mint' (-mĭnt'), *n.* The common garden mint, yielding an aromatic oil.



Ancient Spearheads.

spe'cial (spĕsh'ăl), *a.* [4] 1. Of or pert. to or constituting a species or sort. 2. Pertaining or confined to a single thing or class of things; limited; as, a *special* train, purpose, or law. 3. Of an unusual quality; extraordinary; as, a *special* occasion. — **spe'cial-ly,** *adv.* [8].

Syn. SPECIAL, PARTICULAR, SPECIFIC, INDIVIDUAL, CONCRETE. That is special which is out of the ordinary; that is particular which is considered in and for itself, as contrasted with others of the sort; that is individual which is single, or peculiar to one only, or strikingly characteristic; as, take *special* care; a *particular* date; *individual* taste. Specific implies precise or explicit designation; concrete, also actual existence or embodiment; as, a *specific* instance; a *concrete* example.

spe'cial-ist (-ĭst), *n.* One devoted to some special branch of learning or art or business.

spe'ci-al'i-ty (spĕsh'ĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). = SPECIALTY, 2 & 3.

spe'cial-i-za'tion (spĕsh'ăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* A specializing, or state of being specialized.

spe'cial-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.* [1] To apply to a specific use; — chiefly in p. p. — *v. i.* To pursue a special mode of action or development.— **-iz'er**(-ĭz'ĕr),*n.*

spe'cial-ly, *adv.* In a special manner.

spe'cial-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). 1. State of being special; possession of peculiar or particular characteristics. 2. A particular or distinctive characteristic, mark, or quality. 3. An object having some special characteristic; also, an article to which special attention is devoted. 4. A branch of learning, art, or business to which one especially devotes one's self.

spe'cie (spē'shĭ), *n.* Coin; hard money.

spe'cies (spē'shēz; -shĭ-ēz), *n. sing. & pl.* 1. A sort; kind; variety; class. 2. *Biol.* A class or group lower than a genus or subgenus and above a subspecies or variety; a group of animals or plants which have in common one or more distinctive characters, and do or may interbreed and reproduce their characters in their offspring; a distinct kind or sort of animal or plant.

spe-cif'ic (spē-sĭf'ĭk), *a.* [4] 1. Of, pertaining

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to, or constituting, a species; as, the *specific* name of an animal. **2.** Specifying; definite; explicit; as, a *specific* statement. **3.** *Med.* **a** Preventing or curing disease by a peculiar adaptation; as, quinine is a *specific* medicine in malaria. **b** Of a disease, due to a particular microörganism or virus.—**Syn.** See SPECIAL. —specific duty, a duty of a certain sum assessed on a commodity without reference to its market price. —s. gravity, the ratio of the weight of any volume of a substance to the weight of an equal volume of some other substance (usually water for solids and liquids, and air for gases) taken as the standard or unit; relative density. — *n.* Something that is specific; esp., a specific remedy. See SPECIFIC, *a.*, 3 **a**.

spe-cif'i-cal (spē-sĭf'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] Specific. *Now Rare.* — **spe-cif'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

spec'i-fi-ca'tion (spĕs'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A designation or statement of particulars; particular mention; also, a single article, item, or particular.

spec'i-fy (spĕs'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [2] To mention or name in a specific or explicit manner.

spec'i-men (-mĕn), *n.* A part, or one of a number, intended to show the kind and quality of the whole; a sample. — **Syn.** See EXAMPLE.

spe'ci-os'i-ty (spē'shĭ-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being specious. **2.** That which is specious.

spe'cious (spē'shŭs), *a.* [4] Apparently right; superficially, but not actually, fair, just, or correct. — **spe'cious-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

Syn. SPECIOUS, PLAUSIBLE, COLORABLE, OSTENSIBLE. Specious implies a fair appearance assumed for deceit; that is plausible which is superficially reasonable or pleasing, with or without deceit; *specious* emphasizes purpose, *plausible*, effect; as, a *specious* argument, claim; a *plausible* pretext. That is colorable for which some justification may be alleged; as, a *colorable* transaction. That is ostensible (often opposed to *real*, *actual*) which is avowed or apparent; the word often implies pretense; as, his *ostensible* motive.

speck (spĕk), *n.* **1.** A small spot; stain; blemish. **2.** A small piece or object; bit; particle. — *v. t.* To produce specks on or in.

speck'le (spĕk'l), *n.* A little speck or spot.— *v.t.* [1] To mark with speckles; speck; spot.

spec'ta-cle (spĕk'tă-k'l), *n.* **1.** Something exhibited to view, esp. as unusual and notable; a noteworthy sight. **2.** *pl.* A device to aid vision or protect the eyes, consisting of two lenses supported by a frame with a bridge over the nose and bows passing over the ears. Cf. EYEGLASS, 1. — **Syn.** Show, exhibition, pageant.

spec-tac'u-lar (spĕk-tăk'ū-lăr), *a.* [4] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a spectacle, or show; imposing. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

spec-ta'tor (spĕk-tā'tĕr), *n.* One who looks on or beholds; a beholder.

spec'ter (spĕk'tĕr), *n.* [6] An apparition; ghost. — **Syn.** See GHOST.

spec'tra (spĕk'trȧ), *n.*, *L. pl.* of SPECTRUM.

spec'tral (-trăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Of, like, or pert. to, a specter; ghostly; as, a *spectral* form. **2.** Of, pert. to, or made by, a spectrum. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

spec'tro-scope (-trō-skōp), *n.* An optical instrument for forming and examining spectra.

spec'tro-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk) **-scop'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by, a spectroscope. — **spec'tro-scop'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

spec-tros'co-py (spĕk-trŏs'kō-pĭ; spĕk'trō-skō'pĭ), *n.* Study of spectra; use of the spectroscope.

spec'trum (spĕk'trŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TRA (-trȧ). An image formed when a beam of light, or, in general, radiant energy, is decomposed (as by means of a prism) so that its rays are arranged in the order of their wave lengths, as in the rainbow.

spec'u-lar (spĕk'ū-lăr), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or having the qualities of, a speculum, or mirror. **2.** *Med.* Of or pertaining to a speculum.

spec'u-late (-ū-lāt), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To ponder a subject in its different aspects and relations; meditate; theorize. **2.** To enter into a business venture in order to profit by a change in market value; often, to engage in hazardous business transactions for the chance of unusually large profit.

spec'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Faculty, act, process, or product of speculating, or theorizing. **2.** *Commerce.* Act or fact of speculating.

spec'u-la-tive (spĕk'ū-lā-tĭv), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to, given to, involving, formed by, or engaged in, speculation. — **Syn.** Contemplative, theoretical. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

spec'u-la'tor (-lā'tĕr), *n.* One who speculates.

spec'u-lum (-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. **-LA** (-lȧ), E. **-LUMS**. **1.** A mirror, esp. of metal. **2.** A reflector in an optical instrument. **3.** An instrument for dilating and illuminating certain passages of the body.

sped (spĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of SPEED.

speech (spēch), *n.* **1.** Faculty of uttering articulate sounds or words; power of speaking. **2.** Act or manner of speaking; oral utterance. **3.** That which is spoken; talk. **4.** A public discourse; oration; harangue. **5.** A language; tongue.

Syn. SPEECH, ADDRESS, ORATION, HARANGUE. **Speech** is the general term; an **address** is a formal speech; an **oration** is an elaborate or rhetorical address, esp. on a notable occasion; a **harangue** is a vehement or noisy speech. See LANGUAGE.

speech'less, *a.* **1.** Destitute or deprived of speech. **2.** Not speaking; silent; dumb. **3.** Not orally expressed; as, a *speechless* appeal. — **Syn.** See DUMB. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

speed (spēd), *n.* **1.** Prosperity in an undertaking; success; as, send me good *speed*. *Archaic.* **2.** Act or state of moving swiftly; swiftness; rapidity; also, rate of motion; velocity; as, high *speed*. —**Syn.** Celerity, quickness, expedition, hurry. See HASTE. — *v. i.*; *pret. & p. p.* SPED (spĕd), SPEED'ED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPEED'ING. **1.** *Archaic.* **a** To experience any fortune, good or ill; fare. **b** To succeed; prosper. **2.** To hasten; move with celerity; as, an arrow *sped* past him. — *v. t.* **1.** To promote; further; aid; favor; as, may heaven *speed* me. **2.** To send forth or away; dismiss; as, to *speed* the parting guest. **3.** To dispatch with celerity; hence, hasten; hurry.—**Syn.** Expedite, accelerate. — **sped'er**, *n.* [8].

speed-om'e-ter (spēd-ŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* An instrument for indicating speed or velocity.

speed'way' (spēd'wā'), *n.* A course where fast driving, as of horses or motor cars, is allowed.

speed'y (-ĭ), *a.* [3] Marked by speed. — **Syn.** See FAST.— **speed'i-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

speiss (spīs), *n.* A mixture of metallic arsenic compounds produced in smelting certain ores.

spell (spĕl), *n.* **1.** **a** The relief of one person by another in any work or duty. **b** A period of work, duty, etc.; a turn; also, a rest from work. **2.** Any relatively short period; as, a cold *spell*.

spell (spĕl), *n.* A spoken word or formula of words supposed to have magic power; an incantation. — *v. t.*; SPELLED (spĕld) or SPELT (spĕlt); SPELL'ING. **1.** To name, write, or print in order the letters of, esp. the proper letters. **2.** To constitute; to signify; import; as, such an act *spells* ruin. **3.** To read with difficulty; as, to *spell* out the sense of an author. — *v. i.* To form words with letters, esp. the proper letters.

spell'bind' (spĕl'bīnd'), *v. t.*; -BOUND'; -BIND'ING. To bind or hold by or as by a spell or charm; fascinate; charm. — **spell'bind'er**, *n.* [8].

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spell'bound' (-bound'), *a.* [4] Bound by or as by a spell; fascinated.

spell'er, *n.* 1. One who spells. 2. Spelling book.

spell'ing, *n.* Act of one who spells; orthography. — **spelling book**, a book with exercises for teaching pupils to spell.

spelt (spĕlt), *pret. & p. p.* of SPELL.

spelt, *n.* A variety of wheat having loose ears, the grains being triangular in cross section.

spel'ter (spĕl'tẽr), *n.* Zinc.

spend (spĕnd), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* SPENT (spĕnt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPEND'ING. 1. To consume by using; lay out; expend; as, to *spend* money for bread. 2. To consume wastefully; squander; as, to *spend* an estate in gaming. 3. To pass, as time. — *v. i.* 1. To expend, consume, use, or waste something; as, he who gets easily *spends* freely. 2. To waste or wear away; lose force or strength; as, energy *spends* in use. — **spend'er**, *n.* [8].

spend'thrift' (spĕnd'thrĭft'), *n.* One who spends money improvidently. — *a.* [4] Prodigal.

spent (spĕnt), *p. a.* [4] Exhausted; worn out.

sperm (spûrm), *n.* The semen.

sperm, *n.* Spermaceti; also, sperm oil.

sper'ma-ce'ti (spûr'mȧ-sē'tĭ; -sĕt'ĭ), *n.* A waxy solid which separates from sperm oil, and is used in making candles, cosmetics, etc.

sperm oil. A fatty oil found as a liquid, with spermaceti, in the head of the sperm whale.

sperm whale. A large whale of the warmer parts of all oceans. Its head has a large closed cavity, containing fluid spermaceti and sperm oil.

spew (spū), *v. t. & i.* To eject from the stomach; vomit; cast forth; eject.

sphe'noid (sfē'noid), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a compound bone of the base of the cranium.

spher'al (sfĕr'ăl), *a.* [4] Of, pert. to, or like, a sphere; symmetrical; harmonious.

sphere (sfēr), *n.* 1. *Geom.* A body or space bounded by one surface all points of which are equally distant from a point within called its *center*. 2. Any globe or globular body, esp. a celestial one; an orb. 3. Circuit or range; compass; province. 4. Rank; social position. — *v. t.* [1] 1. To place in a sphere. 2. To form into a sphere.

spher'ic (sfĕr'ĭk), *a.* Spherical.

spher'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* 1. Like a sphere; globular; as, a *spherical* body. 2. Of or pertaining to a sphere; as, a *spherical* segment. — **spherical geometry**, geometry which treats of the sphere.

sphe-ric'i-ty (sfē-rĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Roundness.

sphe'roid (sfē'roid), *n.* A figure having nearly the form of a sphere; esp., a figure made by revolving an ellipse about one of its axes.

sphe-roi'dal (sfē-roi'dăl), *a.* Having the form of a spheroid.

spher'ule (sfĕr'ōōl), *n.* A little sphere or spherical body.

sphinc'ter (sfĭŋk'tẽr), *n.* A ringlike muscle surrounding, and able to contract or close, a natural opening or passage.

The Great Sphinx at Gizeh.

sphinx (sfĭŋks), *n.*; *pl.* E. SPHINXES (sfĭŋk'sĕz), L. SPHINGES (sfĭn'jēz). 1. *Gr. Myth.* A monster having (typically) a lion's body, wings, and the head and bust of a woman. The Theban Sphinx proposed a riddle to passers, and on their failure to guess it destroyed them. Œdipus guessed the riddle, and the Sphinx slew herself. 2. A sphinxlike person; one who is enigmatical or inscrutable.

spice (spīs), *n.* 1. Any of certain aromatic or pungent vegetable condiments, as pepper, cinnamon, nutmeg, ginger, etc. 2. That which gives zest or pungency; as, variety is the *spice* of life.—**Syn.** See VEIN. — *v. t.* [1] To season with spices; make spicy.

spic'i-ly (spīs'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a spicy manner.

spic'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Spicy quality or state.

spick'-and-span', *or, more fully,* **spick'-and-span'-new'**, *a.* New and fresh. Cf. SPAN-NEW.

spic'u-lar (spĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* [4] Dartlike.

spic'ule (spĭk'ūl), *n.* A minute, slender, pointed body; a needlelike body.

spic'y (spīs'ĭ), *a.* [3] 1. Flavored with or containing spice or spices; fragrant; aromatic. 2. Producing, or abounding with, spices. 3. Piquant; pungent; racy; as, a *spicy* debate.

spi'der (spī'dẽr), *n.* 1. An arachnid having four pairs of walking legs and a body with but two main parts. It spins threads of silk. 2. Anything like, or suggestive of, a spider, esp. in having slender radiating parts, as a kind of frying pan (originally with long legs), a trivet, etc.

Garden Spider. Nat. size.

spied (spīd), *pret. & p. p.* of SPY.

spig'ot (spĭg'ŭt), *n.* A pin or peg used to stop the vent in a cask; also, the plug of a faucet or cock; also, sometimes, *U. S.*, a faucet or cock.

spike (spīk), *n.* 1. An ear of grain. 2. *Bot.* A form of raceme in which the flowers are closely set along the axis, as in the common plantain.

spike, *n.* Any of various pointed, usually slender, objects or projections; a kind of very large nail. — *v. t.* [1] 1. To fasten or furnish with spikes; as, to *spike* down planks. 2. *Mil.* To disable (a cannon) temporarily by plugging the vent. 3. To pierce, impale, etc., with or on a spike.

spike'let (spīk'lĕt), *n. Bot.* A small or secondary spike, as in grasses and sedges.

spike'nard (-nȧrd), *n.* A fragrant ointment of the ancients; also, an East Indian aromatic plant supposed to yield it or furnish an ingredient of it.

spile (spīl), *n.* 1. A small plug to stop a vent. 2. A spout inserted in a tree to conduct sap. *U. S.* 3. A large stake used as a support; a pile. — *v. t.* [1] To supply with a spile or spiles; pile; also, to make a small vent in, as a cask.

spil'ing (spīl'ĭng), *n.* Spiles collectively.

spill (spĭl), *n.* A slender piece; as: a A peg for plugging a hole. b A metallic rod or pin. c A small roll of paper, or slip of wood, for lighting.

spill (spĭl), *v. t.;* SPILLED (spĭld) or SPILT (spĭlt); SPILL'ING. 1. To cause or allow to fall, flow, or run out, esp. so as to be lost, wasted, etc.; hence, to lose, or suffer to be scattered; as, to *spill* water or sand. 2. To shed (blood). — *v. i.* To fall or run out or over and thus, usually, be lost or wasted. — *n.* Act of spilling; state of being spilled; that which is spilled.

spin (spĭn), *v. t. & i.; pret.* SPUN (spŭn); *p. p.* SPUN; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPIN'NING. 1. To draw out and twist into threads; as, to *spin* cotton. 2. To form, as a thread of silk or a web, by expelling viscous fluid; — said of spiders, silkworms, etc. 3. To form or produce by a slow process; — usually with *out;* as, to *spin* out a story. 4. To turn round rapidly; whirl; twirl; as, to *spin* a top. — *v. i.*

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1. To make yarn or thread from fiber by drawing and twisting. **2.** To form a thread, as a spider. **3.** To whirl, as a top. **4.** To move swiftly, as on a bicycle. *Colloq.* — *n.* Act of spinning.

spin'ach (spĭn'ĭj ; -ĕch), *n.* Also **spin'age** (-ĭj). A potherb of the same family as the beet.

spi'nal (spī'năl), *a.* **1.** *Anat.* Of, pertaining to, or near, the backbone. **2.** Pertaining to a spine (pointed process) or spines. — **spinal column**, the series of small bones or vertebræ forming the backbone ; the spine. — **s. cord**, the thick cord of nervous tissue protected by the spinal column.

spin'dle (spĭn'd'l), *n.* **1. a** In hand spinning, a round stick, tapering toward each end, used to twist and hold the yarn. **b** The long rod or pin in spinning wheels or machines by which the thread is twisted, and on which it is wound. **2. a** pin or rod suggestive of a spindle (sense 1). — *v. i.* [1] To grow into a long, slender stalk or body.

spin'dle-leg'ged (-lĕg'ĕd ; -lĕgd'), **-shanked'** (-shăṅkt'), *a.* [4] Having long, slender legs.

spin'dle-shanks' (-shăṅks'), *n.* **1.** *pl.* Long, slender shanks or legs. **2.** Construed as a *sing.* A spindle-shanked person.

spin'dling (-dlĭng), *a.* [4] Long and slender, or disproportionately tall and slender.

spin'drift (spĭn'drĭft), *n.* Spoondrift.

spine (spīn), *n.* **1.** A stiff, sharp process on a plant or animal. **2.** The backbone ; spinal column. **3.** Something resembling the spine, or backbone.

spin'el (spĭn'ĕl ; spĭ-nĕl'), *n.* A hard mineral of various colors. The red variety is the gem spinel ruby.

spine'less (spīn'lĕs), *a.* **1.** Having no spine ; invertebrate ; fig., without backbone or courage. **2.** Without spines.

spin'et (spĭn'ĕt ; spĭ-nĕt'), *n.* *Music.* An obsolete instrument resembling a harpsichord, but smaller.

spin'na-ker (spĭn'ā-kẽr), *n.* A large triangular sail set on a long light pole (**spinnaker boom**), and used when running before the wind. See SLOOP, *Illust.*

spin'ner (-ẽr), *n.* One that spins.

spin'ner-et (-ĕt), *n.* *Zoöl.* An organ for producing silk from the secretion of the silk glands.

spin'ney (spĭn'ĭ), *n.* A copse ; thicket. *Eng.*

spin'ning, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SPIN. — **spinning jenny**, machine for multiplying the work of the spinning wheel, by means of many spindles. — **s. wheel**, machine for spinning wool, cotton, etc., into yarn or thread, in which a wheel drives a single spindle.

Spinning Wheel, for Yarn.

spi'nose (spī'nōs ; spī-nōs'), *a.* [4] Full of, or armed with, spines.

spi'nous (spī'nŭs), *a.* [4] Like a spine ; spinose.

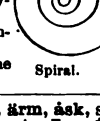
spin'ster (spĭn'stẽr), *n.* **1.** A woman who spins. **2.** An unmarried woman.

spin'y (spīn'ĭ), *a.* [3] Having spines ; thorny.

spir'a-cle (spĭr'ā-k'l), *n.* A breathing orifice, as the blowhole of a cetacean.

spi-ræ'a (spī-rē'ā), *n.* Any of several rosaceous shrubs, some of which are cultivated.

spi'ral (spī'răl), *a.* **1.** Winding round a center or pole and gradually receding from it ; as, the *spiral* curve of a watch spring. **2.** Helical, like the thread of a screw. — *n.* **1.** *Geom.* **a** A curve (generally plane) of spiral form. **b** A helix. **2.** Anything spiral. — **-ly**, *adv.*



Spiral.

spi'rant (-rănt), *n.* A fricative consonant ; as, *f*, *s*, *sh*.

spire (spīr), *n.* **1.** A spiral ; curl. **2.** The upper part of a spiral shell.

spire, *n.* **1.** Slender blade or stalk, as of grass. **2.** A tapering body that shoots up or out to a point ; esp., a tapering roof surmounting a tower or structure ; loosely, a steeple.

Spire, 2.

spir'it (spĭr'ĭt), *n.* **1.** The breath of life ; life, or the life principle. **2.** The soul. **3.** [*cap.*] A part of the divine nature ; the Holy Spirit. **4.** Any supernatural being ; specter ; ghost ; sometimes, a sprite ; fairy. **5.** An individual ; person ; — esp. with reference to mind or temper ; as, a bold *spirit*. **6.** Temper or disposition of mind ; mood ; — often in *pl.* ; as, to be in good *spirits*. **7.** Liveliness, energy, vivacity, courage, etc. ; as, to act with *spirit*. **8.** Animating or controlling principle ; hence, intent ; real meaning ; as, the *spirit* of a law. **9. a** A liquid produced by distillation ; now, commonly, any strong distilled alcoholic liquor ; esp., ordinary, or ethyl, alcohol, the **spirits**, or **spirit, of wine** ; — often in *pl.* **b** *Pharm.* A solution in alcohol of a volatile principle. — **Syn.** Ardor, fire, animation, cheerfulness, vivacity. See GHOST. — *v. t.* To convey rapidly and secretly, as if by the aid of a spirit ; kidnap ; — often with *away* or *off*.

spir'it-ed, *a.* [4] **1.** Animated ; full of vigor ; lively. **2.** Having (such) a spirit ; — used in composition ; as, high-*spirited*. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

spir'it-ism (spĭr'ĭ-tĭz'm), *n.* = SPIRITUALISM, 2.

spir'it-ist, *n.* A spiritualist.

spir'it-less, *a.* [4] Without spirit. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

spirit level. A level in which the adjustment to the horizon is shown by the position of a bubble in alcohol or ether.

spir'it-u-al (-ĭt-ū-ăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, spirit or the spirit ; incorporeal. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or like, the soul or its affections, esp. as influenced by the divine Spirit ; hence, pure ; holy ; heavenly-minded ; — opposed to *carnal*. **3.** Of or pertaining to sacred things or the church ; as, lords *spiritual* and temporal.

spir'it-u-al-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* **1.** The doctrine that all that exists is spirit ; idealism. **2.** A belief or doctrine that departed spirits hold intercourse with mortals, esp. through a medium ; also, the practices based on this belief ; spiritism.

spir'it-u-al-ist, *n.* A believer in spiritualism.

spir'it-u-al-is'tic (-Is'tĭk), *a.* [4] Of, pertaining to, or connected with, spiritualism.

spir'it-u-al'i-ty (-ĭt-ū-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being spiritual. **2.** That which belongs to the church, to an ecclesiastic in his official capacity, or to religion.

spir'it-u-al-ize (spĭr'ĭt-ū-ăl-īz), *v. t.* [1] To render spiritual. — **-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

spir'it-u-al-ly, *adv.* In a spiritual manner.

‖ **spi'ri'tu'el'** (spē'rē'tü'ĕl'), *a. masc.* } [F.] Like
‖ **spi'ri'tu'elle'** (-ĕl'), *a. fem.* } a spirit ; refined ; ethereal ; also, sprightly ; bright ; witty.

spir'it-u-ous (spĭr'ĭt-ū-ŭs), *a.* [4] Containing, or of the nature of, alcoholic spirit.

spi-rom'e-ter (spī-rŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* An instrument for measuring the breathing capacity of the lungs.

spirt (spûrt). Var. of SPURT.

spit (spĭt), *n.* **1.** A slender, pointed rod to hold roasting meat. **2.** A narrow point of land running out into a body of water. — *v. t.* ; SPIT'TED (-ĭd) ; SPIT'TING. To thrust a spit through ; impale.

spit, *v. t.* ; *pret. & p. p.* SPIT or SPAT (spăt) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPIT'TING. **1.** To eject from the mouth. **2.** To eject ; throw out ; belch. — *v. i.* To eject

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saliva. — **Syn.** See EXPECTORATE. — *n.* Spittle; saliva; also, act of spitting.

spite (spīt), *n.* Ill will; petty malice; rancor. — **Syn.** See RESENTMENT. — **in spite of**, *or* **spite of**, in defiance or contempt of; notwithstanding. See *Syn.* under NOTWITHSTANDING, *prep.* — *v. t.* [1] To do despite to; treat maliciously; shame; mortify.

spite'ful (spīt'fo͝ol), *a.* [4] Filled with or showing spite; malicious. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

spit'fire' (spĭt'fīr'), *n.* An irascible person. *Colloq.*

spit'ter (-ẽr), *n.* One who spits.

spit'tle (-'l), *n.* Saliva; spit.

spit-toon' (spĭ-to͞on'), *n.* A receptacle for spit.

spitz dog (spĭts). One of a breed of dogs with long silky hair, bushy tail, and sharp muzzle.

splash (splăsh), *v. t.* **1.** To strike and dash about (water, mud, etc.). **2.** To bespatter. **3.** To cause to appear splashed; as, fields *splashed* with poppies. — *v. i.* **1.** To dash about water, mud, etc. **2.** To fall or strike with a splash; as, he *splashed* into the river. — *n.* **1.** Liquid splashed; also, a spot or daub. **2.** Noise made in splashing. **3.** A blotch.

splash'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that splashes; that which is splashed, or keeps off splashes.

splash'y (splăsh'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Wet and muddy; slushy. **2.** Of or resembling splashes or blotches.

splay (splā), *v. t.* **1.** To dislocate, as a horse's shoulder bone. **2.** To slope or slant, as the side of a window, etc. — *n.* **1.** Spread; expansion. **2.** *Arch.* A slope or bevel. — *a.* [3] Spread out; broad and flat; fig., clumsy; ungainly.

splay'foot' (splā'fo͝ot'), *n.*; *pl.* **-FEET.** A foot abnormally flattened and spread out; the deformity exhibited by it. — **splay'foot', -foot'ed**, *a.*

spleen (splēn), *n.* **1.** A glandlike ductless organ in the abdomen of most vertebrates. **2.** Anger; latent spite; ill humor; malice.

splen'did (splen'dĭd), *a.* [4] **1.** Possessing or displaying splendor; as: **a** Shining; brilliant; as, a *splendid* sun. **b** Showy; magnificent; gorgeous; as, a *splendid* palace. **2.** Illustrious; brilliant; grand; glorious; as, a *splendid* victory. **3.** Excellent; very good or fine; as, a *splendid* likeness. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** See GRAND. — **splen'did-ly**, *adv.* [8].

splen'dor (-dẽr), *n.* [5] **1.** Great brightness; brilliancy. **2.** Magnificence; pomp; glory. — **Syn.** Luster, gorgeousness, display, parade, grandeur.

sple-net'ic (splē-nĕt'ĭk; splĭn'ē-tĭk), *a.* [4] **1.** Splenic. **2.** Affected with spleen; spiteful; fretful. — **Syn.** Morose, gloomy. — *n.* One affected with spleen or having a diseased spleen.

splen'ic (splĕn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the spleen.

splice (splīs), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To unite, as two ropes, or parts of a rope, by interweaving the strands. **2.** To unite, as spars, timbers, etc., by a lap joint. — *n.* A joining or junction made by splicing.

splint (splĭnt), *n.* **1.** A piece split off; splinter. **2.** *Surg.* An appliance, as of wood, to hold or protect an injured part. **3.** A splint bone. **4.** *Medieval Armor.* One of the thin metal plates, usually overlapping, of which **splint armor** is made up. **5.** A thin strip of wood interwoven with others to make a chair seat, basket, etc.

splint bone. One of the rudimentary splintlike bones on either side of the cannon bone of the horse and allied animals.

splin'ter (splĭn'tẽr), *v. t. & i.* To split, or to become split, into long, thin pieces; shiver. — *n.* A thin piece split off lengthwise; splint.

splin'ter-y (-ĭ), *a.* [4] Consisting of, like, or exhibiting, splinters.

split (splĭt), *v. t. & i.*; SPLIT; SPLIT'TING. **1.** To divide lengthwise; rive. **2.** To burst; rend; tear asunder; as, to *split* a rock. **3.** To divide into parts or factions, as a political party; break up. **4.** To split one's votes or vote. — **Syn.** See TEAR. — **to split hairs**, to make overnice distinctions. — **to s. one's votes** *or* **vote** *or* **ticket**, to vote for candidates of different parties. — *n.* **1.** A crack, rent, or fissure. **2.** A breach or separation. — *a.* Divided; cleft. — **split infinitive**, *Gram.*, a simple infinitive with *to*, having a modifier between the verb and the *to*; as, *to largely decrease*. — **split'ter**, *n.* [8].

splotch (splŏch), *n.* & *v. t.* Spot; blotch.

splotch'y (-ĭ), *a.* [3] Marked with splotches.

splurge (splûrj), *n.* A showy display. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* [1] To make a splurge. *Colloq.*

splut'ter (splŭt'ẽr), *v. i. & t.* To sputter. — *n.* Confusion, as of hasty speaking. *Both Colloq.*

spoil (spoil), *v. t.*; SPOILED (spoild) *or* SPOILT (spoilt); SPOIL'ING. **1.** To plunder; rob; as, to *spoil* one of his goods. **2.** To impair; vitiate; destroy; ruin; as, it *spoiled* her beauty. **3.** To impair the disposition of (a person); as, to *spoil* a child with indulgence. — *v. i.* To become corrupted; decay; as, fruit soon *spoils* in hot weather. — *n.* **1.** That which is taken by violence or after a contest; booty; loot. **2.** Public offices and their emoluments regarded as belonging to a successful party or faction; — usually in *pl.* **3.** An object for plundering; prey. — **spoil'er**, *n.* [8].

spoke (spōk), *pret.* of SPEAK.

spoke (spōk), *n.* **1.** One of the small bars inserted in the hub, or nave, of a wheel and supporting the rim or felly. **2.** Rung of a ladder. **3.** A bar to prevent a wheel from turning, as in going down hill.

spo'ken (spō'k'n), *p. p.* of SPEAK. As a *p. a.*: **a** Uttered; oral; — opposed to *written*. **b** Speaking; — in composition, as in pleasant-*spoken*.

spoke'shave' (spōk'shāv'), *n.* A tool, with a blade like that of a plane and handles on each side, for dressing sharply curved work, as spokes.

spokes'man (spōks'măn), *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN** (-mĕn). A speaker for another or others.

spo'li-ate (spō'lĭ-āt), *v. t. & i.* [1] To plunder; pillage; despoil. — **spo'li-a'tor** (-ā'tẽr), *n.* [8].

spo'li-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A plundering; robbery, esp. of neutrals at sea.

spon-da'ic (spŏn-dā'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to a spondee; consisting of or marked by a spondee or spondees.

spon'dee (spŏn'dē), *n.* A poetic foot of two long syllables, as in Latin *lēgēs*.

sponge (spŭnj), *n.* **1.** The mass of horny fibers forming the internal skeleton of certain fixed marine animals. Also, the animal producing it. **2.** One who lives on others; parasite. **3.** Any spongelike substance, as raised dough. **4.** A long-handled brush, or swab, for cleaning the bore of a cannon. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To cleanse, wipe, or wet with a sponge; as, to *sponge* the body. **2.** To erase or wipe out with or as with a sponge; efface; — with *out*, *off*, etc. **3.** To absorb or take up with or as with a sponge; as, to *sponge* up water. **4.** To get by imposition or mean arts without cost; as, to *sponge* a dinner. — *v. i.* **1.** To absorb, as does a sponge. **2.** To get a living, a meal, etc., meanly at the expense of another; as, he *sponges* on his neighbor. **3.** To gather, or fish for, sponges. — **spong'er**, *n.* [8].

spon'gy (spŭn'jĭ), *a.* [3] Soft and full of cavities; of an open, loose, pliable texture; as, *spongy* earth, cake, etc. — **spon'gi-ness** (-jĭ-nĕs), *n.* [8].

spon'son (spŏn'sŭn), *n.* A projection from a ship's side, to act as a bearing or protection for some part.

spon'sor (-sẽr), *n.* **1.** One who binds himself to answer for another's default. **2.** A godfather or godmother.

spon'ta-ne'i-ty (spŏn'tȧ-nē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). Quality or state of being spontaneous.

spon-ta'ne-ous (spŏn-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Pro-

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ceeding from natural feeling, temperament, disposition, or tendency, without constraint; as, a *spontaneous* gift. **2.** Proceeding from, or acting by, internal impulse or energy or natural law, without external force or cause; as, *spontaneous* combustion. **3.** Produced without being planted, or without human labor. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

spook (spōōk), *n.* A spirit; ghost; apparition; hobgoblin. *Now Humorous.*

spook'ish, spook'y (-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Like a spook. **2.** Haunted. **3.** Suggestive of, or due to, spooks.

spool (spōōl), *n.* **1.** A cylinder with a rim or ridge at each end, to wind thread on. **2.** Something resembling a spool (in sense 1). — *v. t.* To wind on a spool.

Spoonbill.

spoon (spōōn), *n.* **1.** A utensil having a small shallow bowl, with a handle, used esp. in cooking or eating. **2.** Something suggestive of a spoon (sense 1). — *v. t.* To take up in a spoon.

spoon'bill' (-bĭl'), *n.* Any of several wading birds having the bill greatly expanded.

spoon'drift (spōōn'drĭft), *n.* Spray blown from waves during a gale at sea; spindrift.

spoon'ful (-fōōl), *n.*; *pl.* **-FULS** (-fōōlz). As much as a spool can contain.

spoor (spōōr), *n.* The track or trail of a wild animal. — *v. i. & t.* To follow or track by a spoor.

spo-rad'ic (spō-răd'ĭk), *a.* [4] Occurring singly or in scattered instances; separate; single.

spo-rad'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] Sporadic. — **-ly**, *adv.*

spore (spōr), *n.* Any of various primitive reproductive bodies produced by plants and protozoans.

spor'ran (spŏr'ăn), *n.* A large purse or pouch of skin with the hair or fur on, worn in front of the kilt by Highlanders in full dress. See KILT, *Illust.*

sport (spōrt), *n.* **1.** Pastime; amusement. **2.** A diversion of the field, esp. an athletic game; also, any of various similar games usually played under cover. **3.** a Pleasantry; raillery. b Mock; mockery; derision; as, they make *sport* of me. **4.** One interested in sports, now esp. for gambling; also, a flashy, cheap person. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** Game, frolic, mirth. See PLAY. — *v. t.* To show, use, or wear; as, to *sport* a cane. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* **1.** To play; frolic. **2.** To engage in sports. **3.** To trifle.

sport'ful (-fōōl), *a.* [4] **1.** Full of sport; frolicsome. **2.** Done in jest; sportive.

spor'tive (spōr'tĭv), *a.* [4] Frolicsome; playful; merry. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

sports'man (spōrts'măn), *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN** (-mĕn). One who pursues sports, esp. of the field, as hunting, fishing, racing, etc.; one who is fair and generous in sports. — **-like**, **-ly**, *a.* — **-ship**, *n.*

spot (spŏt), *n.* **1.** A mark or blot; stain; blemish. **2.** A small part differing, as in color, from the main part; as, the leopard's *spots*. **3.** A small extent of space; a place; as, in this *spot*. — **on**, *or* **upon**, **the spot**, immediately; before moving; as, to decide *on the spot*. — *v. t.*; **SPOT'TED**; **-TING**. **1.** To mark in or with spots; stain; as, to *spot* a garment. **2.** To blemish; as, to *spot* one's reputation. **3.** To mark or note so as to insure recognition; hence, to recognize; detect; as, to *spot* a criminal. *Cant.* **4.** To place on a spot, as a billiard ball. — *v. i.* To become stained with spots. — *a.* Lit., being on the spot; hence: *Commerce.* **a** On hand for immediate delivery after sale; as, *spot* wheat. **b** Paid or ready for payment on delivery; as, *spot* cash.

spot'less, *a.* [4] Without a spot; unspotted. — **Syn.** Blameless, unblemished, immaculate, irreproachable. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

spot'light' (spŏt'līt'), *n.* The projected spot or circle of light used to illuminate brilliantly a single person or object or group on the stage; hence, conspicuous public notice.

spot'ter (-ẽr), *n.* One that spots.

spot'ty (-ĭ), *a.* [3] Full of, or marked with, spots.

spouse (spouz), *n.* Either one of a married couple.

spout (spout), *v. t.* **1.** To throw out forcibly and abundantly, as liquids, esp. in a jet or stream. **2.** To utter magniloquently; as, to *spout* verses. — *v. i.* **1.** To issue with violence, as a liquid through a narrow orifice. **2.** To eject material in a jet; as, a whale *spouts*. **3.** To utter a speech, esp. pompously. — *n.* **1.** That through which anything spouts or is carried so as to issue in a stream. **2.** A jet, as of liquid; esp., a water-spout. — **spout'er**, *n.* [8].

sprain (sprān), *v. t.* To weaken by sudden and excessive exertion or strain. — **Syn.** See STRAIN. — *n.* **1.** Act of spraining. **2.** Condition caused by spraining.

sprang (sprăng), *pret.* of SPRING.

sprat (sprăt), *n.* Any of several small herrings.

sprawl (sprôl), *v. i.* **1.** To move awkwardly or spread the limbs carelessly, while lying down. **2.** To spread irregularly, as vines. — *v. t.* To cause to sprawl. — *n.* Act or posture of sprawling.

spray (sprā), *n.* A branch with small branches bearing foliage or flowers.

spray, *n.* **1.** Liquid flying in small drops or particles. **2.** An instrument for producing or applying a spray (def. 1). — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To scatter in spray; discharge spray. **2.** To throw spray on; as, to *spray* a tree. — **spray'er**, *n.* [8].

spread (sprĕd) *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* SPREAD; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPREAD'ING. **1.** To scatter; distribute or extend over a surface; strew. **2.** To stretch forth; extend; as, the tree *spreads* its branches. **3.** To divulge; disseminate; diffuse; as, to *spread* a report. **4.** To cover or overlay; as, to *spread* a floor with rugs. **5.** To set forth; record. **6.** To push or force apart; as, the locomotive *spread* the rails. — **Syn.** Propagate, disperse, scatter, publish, circulate. — *v. i.* To become spread. — *n.* **1.** Extension; diffusion; expansion; as, the *spread* of learning. **2.** Extent; compass; expanse. **3.** A cloth to cover a table or bed. **4.** A table, as spread with a meal; meal; feast. *Colloq.* — **spread'er**, *n.* [8].

spread'-ea'gle, *a.* [4] Pretentious; boastful; bombastic. *Colloq. & Humorous, U. S.*

spree (sprē), *n.* **1.** A frolic. **2.** Drunken debauch. — *v. i.*; SPREED (sprēd); SPREE'ING. To carouse.

sprig (sprĭg), *n.* A small shoot or twig.

spright'ly (sprīt'lĭ), *a.* [3] Having animation; lively; brisk; gay. — **-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* [8].

spring (sprĭng), *v. i.*; *pret.* SPRANG (sprăng) or SPRUNG (sprŭng); *p. p.* SPRUNG; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPRING'ING. **1.** To leap; bound. **2.** To start or rise suddenly; dart; shoot. **3.** To recoil; as, a bent bow *springs* back. **4.** To bend; warp, as a plank. **5.** To shoot up, out, or forth; as, a plant *springs* from its seed. **6.** To tower; rise, as a spire. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to spring. **2.** To produce or disclose suddenly or unexpectedly; as, to *spring* a surprise. **3.** To crack; split; also, to bend or strain so as to weaken, as a mast. **4.** To explode, as a mine. **5.** To bend by force; as, to *spring* in a slat. **6.** To leap over; as, to *spring* a fence. — **to spring a leak**, to crack, split, part, or the like, so as to let liquid in or out. — *n.* **1.** Act of springing, as a leap, jump, etc. **2.** Season of the year when plants begin to vegetate, usually including March, April,

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and May in the North temperate zone. Also fig. **3.** A source of supply, esp. of a stream; an issue of water from the earth. **4.** An elastic body or device that recovers its original shape when released after being distorted. **5.** Cause; origin; motive; as, *springs* of conduct. **6.** Elastic power or force; as, he walked with a *spring*. **7.** Crack, fissure, or deformation in a mast or yard.

spring'board' (sprĭng'bōrd'), *n.* An elastic board used in performing feats of agility.

spring'bok' (-bŏk'), **spring'buck'** (-bŭk'), *n.* A South African gazelle noted for springing lightly into the air. See DEER AND ANTELOPES, *Illust.*

springe (sprĭnj), *n.* A noose fastened to a spring to catch small game; snare.

spring'er (sprĭng'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that springs. **2.** *Arch.* The bottom stone of one end of an arch.

spring'halt' (sprĭng'hôlt'), *n.* Stringhalt.

spring'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Springy quality or state.

spring'tide' (sprĭng'tīd'), **spring'time'** (-tīm'), *n.* Season of spring.

spring'y (-ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Like a spring; elastic. **2.** Abounding with springs of water; wet; spongy.

sprin'kle (sprĭn'k'l), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To scatter so as to make fall in drops or particles; as, to *sprinkle* water or seed. **2.** To scatter on or over in small drops or particles. — *v. i.* **1.** To sprinkle something. **2.** To rain lightly in scattered drops. — *n.* A sprinkling; esp., a slight rain. — **sprin'kler** (-klẽr), *n.*

sprint (sprĭnt), *v. i.* To run at top speed. — *n.* A short run at top speed. — **sprint'er**, *n.* [8].

sprit (sprĭt), *n. Naut.* A small pole or spar which crosses a fore-and-aft sail diagonally.

sprite (sprīt), *n.* **1.** A ghost; spirit. **2.** Elf; fairy.

sprit'sail' (sprĭt'sāl'; *naut.* -s'l), *n.* A sail extended by a sprit.

Spritsail.

sprock'et (sprŏk'ĕt), *n.* **1.** A tooth, as on a wheel (**sprocket wheel**) shaped so as to engage with a chain. **2.** A sprocket wheel.

sprout (sprout), *v. i.* To germinate, as seed; form new shoots. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to sprout; as, rain *sprouts* seed. **2.** To deprive of sprouts, as potatoes. *Dial.* — *n.* The shoot of a plant.

spruce (sprōōs), *n.* A kind of evergreen tree of the pine family, or its wood. See TREES, *Illust.* — *a.* [3] **1.** Neat and dapper; smart; trim. **2.** Overnice. — *v. t. & i.* [1] To dress smartly; give or restore a look of neatness to; — often with *up*. *Now Colloq.* — **spruce'ly**, *adv.* [8] — **ness**, *n.* [8].

sprung (sprŭng), *pret. & p. p.* of SPRING.

spry (sprī), *a.*; SPRI'ER or SPRY'ER; SPRI'EST or SPRY'EST. Nimble; active. *Colloq. & Dial.*

spud (spŭd), *n.* A sharp, narrow spade, esp. for digging up large-rooted weeds.

spume (spūm), *n.* Froth; foam; scum. — *v. i.* [1] To froth; foam.

spu'mous (spū'mŭs), **spum'y** (spūm'ĭ), *a.* Consisting of, containing, or covered with, spume.

spun (spŭn), *pret. & p. p.* of SPIN.

spunk (spŭnk), *n.* **1.** Punk. **2.** Spirit; mettle; also, anger; passion. *Colloq.* — *v. t.* To kindle. *Colloq.*

spunk'y (spŭnk'ĭ), *a.* [3] Full of spunk; mettlesome; also, touchy. *Colloq.*

spur (spûr), *n.* **1.** A pointed implement secured to a rider's heel to urge the horse. **2.** A goad to action; an incitement; as, on the *spur* of the moment. **3.** Something like, or suggestive of, a spur; as: **a** A spine, esp. the spine on a cock's leg. **b** A ridge or lesser elevation that extends laterally from a mountain, or range of mountains. **c** A short branch of railway track. — *v. t.*; SPURRED (spûrd); SPUR'RING. **1.** To prick with spurs; hence, to incite; stimulate; instigate. **2.** To put spurs on; as, to *spur* a boot. — *v. i.* To spur on one's horse; hasten.

spurge (spûrj), *n.* Any of numerous species of plants, mostly shrubby and yielding bitter juice.

spu'ri-ous (spū'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [4] Not proceeding from the true source; not genuine; counterfeit; false; fictitious. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

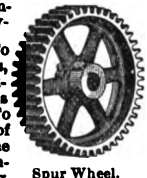
spurn (spûrn), *v. t.* **1.** To kick; drive back or away as with the foot. **2.** To reject with disdain; treat with contempt; as, to *spurn* an offer.

spurred (spûrd), *a.* Having a spur or spurs.

spurt (spûrt), *v. i.* To gush out; spout forth; jet. — *v. t.* To expel, as a liquid, in a jet; squirt. — *n.* A sudden gushing forth, as of liquor; a jet.

spurt, *n.* A sudden increased exertion for a short time, as in an emergency. — *v. t.* To make a spurt.

spur wheel. *Mach.* The simplest form of toothed wheel, having teeth parallel to the axis.



Spur Wheel.

sput'ter (spŭt'ẽr), *v. i. & t.* **1.** To spit small, scattered particles, as in slovenly and rapid speaking; splutter. **2.** To utter words hastily and indistinctly. **3.** To throw out anything, as jets of steam, with a noise as of one sputtering, as green wood burning. — *n.* **1.** Act of sputtering. **2.** Confused and excited speech; hence, fuss; ado. — **sput'ter-er**, *n.* [8].

spu'tum (spū'tŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* SPUTA (-tȧ). Spittle.

spy (spī), *v. t.* [2] **1.** To discover at a distance, or in a state of concealment; esp. **2.** To discover by close search; as, to *spy* a secret fault. **3.** To explore; inspect secretly; — usually with *out*; as, they *spied* out the land. — *v. i.* **1.** To scrutinize. **2.** To watch secretly; — often with *on* or *upon*. — *n.*; *pl.* SPIES (spīz). **1.** One who watches, esp. secretly or furtively, the conduct of others. **2.** One who, clandestinely or on false pretenses, obtains or seeks information in the zone of operations of a belligerent, with intent to communicate it to the enemy.

spy'glass' (-glȧs'), *n.* A small telescope.

squab (skwŏb), *a.* [4] **1.** Fat; short and thick. **2.** Recently hatched; as, a *squab* pigeon. — *n.* **1.** A nestling pigeon or similar bird. **2.** Short, fat person.

squab'ble (skwŏb''l), *v. i.* [1] To quarrel noisily; wrangle. — *n.* A noisy dispute; wrangle. — **Syn.** See DISPUTE. — **squab'bler** (-lẽr), *n.* [8].

squad (skwŏd), *n.* **1.** *Mil.* A small party of men grouped for drill, inspection, etc. **2.** Any small group of individuals engaged in a common effort.

squad'ron (skwŏd'rŭn), *n.* **1.** Any body of men in regular formation; esp.: *Mil.* A division of a cavalry regiment. **2.** *Nav.* A division of a fleet.

squal'id (skwŏl'ĭd), *a.* [4] Dirty through neglect. — **Syn.** See DIRTY. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

squall (skwôl), *n.* A sudden violent gust, often with rain or snow. — *v. i.* To blow a squall.

squall, *v. i. & t.* To cry out or scream violently. — *n.* A harsh piercing cry. — **squall'er**, *n.* [8].

squall'y (skwôl'ĭ), *a.* [3] Abounding with or threatening squalls.

squal'or (skwŏl'ẽr; skwā'lẽr), *n.* Squalidness; miserable and unkempt condition.

squan'der (skwŏn'dẽr), *v. t. & i.* To spend lavishly, profusely, or wastefully; dissipate. — **Syn.** Expend, waste, scatter. — **squan'der-er**, *n.* [8].

square (skwār), *n.* **1.** A parallelogram having four equal sides and four right angles. **2.** Anything of, or approximating to, this form. **3.** An area

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of four sides bounded by streets, or the distance along one side of it. **4.** An open place or area, as at the meeting of streets. **5.** An instrument having at least one right angle and two or more straight edges, used to lay out or test square work. **6.** The product of a number or quantity multiplied by itself; as, 9 is the *square* of 3.

square, *v. t.* [1] **1.** To form with four equal sides and four right angles. **2.** To form with right angles and straight lines, or flat surfaces, as mason's work. **3.** To bring approximately to a right angle, as one's shoulders. **4.** To compare with, or reduce to, a standard; adjust; as, to *square* our actions by the opinions of others. **5.** To make even; balance; settle; as, to *square* accounts. **6.** To multiply (a number or a quantity) by itself. **7.** To find a square equal in area to; as, to *square* a circle. — *v. i.* **1.** To accord, conform, or agree; fit; — usually followed by *with*. **2.** To take a boxing attitude; — often with *up* or *off*. *Colloq.* — *a.* [3] **1.** Having four equal sides and four right angles. **2** Forming a right angle; as, a *square* corner. **3.** Squared; as, a *square* foot. **4.** Having a broad shape with angular outlines; as, a man of a *square* frame. **5.** Exactly adjusted; hence, just; exact; honest; as, *square* dealing. **6.** Even; leaving no balance; as, to make accounts *square*. **7.** Of a meal, etc., substantial; satisfying. *Colloq.* **8.** Straightforward; absolute; unequivocal; as, a *square* denial. — **square dance,** a dance consisting of a set figure, or a series of figures, performed by an even number of couples. — **s. measure,** the measure of areas in square units; also, a system of such units. See *Tables*, in *Appendix*. — **square'ly,** *adv.* [8] — **square'ness,** *n.* [8].

square'-rigged′ (-rĭgd′), *a. Naut.* Having the chief sails extended on yards suspended horizontally at the middle; — distinguished from *fore-and-aft*.

squash (skwŏsh), *n.* The fruit of any of several vines of the cucumber family; also, the vine.

squash, *v. t. & i.* To beat or press, or to be pressed, into pulp or a flat mass; crush. *Colloq.* — *n.* **1.** Something soft and easily crushed. **2.** A sudden fall or shock of a heavy, soft body. **3.** A crushed mass. **4.** A game much like rackets.

squash'y, *a.* [3] Soft; esp., soft and wet. — **squash'i-ness,** *n.*

squat (skwŏt), *v. i.*; SQUAT'TED or SQUAT; SQUAT'TING. **1.** To sit down upon the hams or heels. **2.** To sit or keep close to the ground, as a bird. **3.** To settle on land without right or title; also, to settle on public land with a view to acquiring title. — *a.*; -TER; -TEST. **1.** Sitting on the hams or heels. **2.** Short and thick. — *n.* The posture of one that squats. — **squat'ter,** *n.* [8].

squat'ty (skwŏt'ĭ), *a.* [3] Squat; thickset.

squaw (skwô), *n.* A female; a woman; — used with reference to North American Indians.

squawk (skwôk), *v. i.* To utter a harsh, abrupt scream, as a fowl. — *n.* Act or noise of squawking.

squaw man. A white man married to an Indian woman, and, usually, living as one of her tribe.

squeak (skwēk), *v. i.* To utter or make a squeak. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to squeak; as, to *squeak* a door. **2.** To utter with a squeak. — *n.* A sharp, shrill, usually short, cry or sound. — **squeak'er,** *n.* [8].

squeak'y (-ĭ), *a.* [3] Squeaking. — **-i-ly,** *adv.*

squeal (skwēl), *v. i.* To utter a squeal. — *n.* A shrill, somewhat prolonged cry. — **-er,** *n.* [8].

squeam'ish (skwēm'ĭsh), *a.* [4] Inclined to be sick at the stomach; qualmish; hence, fastidious. — **squeam'ish-ly,** *adv.* [8] — **-ness,** *n.* [8].

squeeze (skwēz), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To exert pressure on opposite sides or parts of; compress. **2.** To force, gain, or procure by or as by pressure. — **Syn.** Hug, pinch, gripe. — *v. i.* To press; crowd; — often with *through*, *into*, etc. — *n.* A squeezing; pressure. — **squeez'er** (skwēz'ẽr), *n.*

squelch (skwĕlch), *v. t.* To quell or crush; discomfit; disconcert. *Colloq.*

squib (skwĭb), *n.* **1.** A paper tube or ball filled with gunpowder. **2.** A brief witty or sarcastic writing or speech; lampoon.

squid (skwĭd), *n.* Any of numerous ten-armed cephalopods having a long, tapered body, and a caudal fin on each side.

squill (skwĭl), *n.* A plant of the lily family, the bulb of which is used in medicine; also, its bulb.

squint (skwĭnt), *a.* [3] **1.** Looking obliquely or askance. **2.** Cross-eyed. — *v. i.* **1.** To see or look obliquely or askance; also, to look or peer with eyes partly closed. **2.** To be cross-eyed. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to squint; direct obliquely. **2.** To close (the eyes or an eye) partly. *Colloq.* — *n.* **1.** A squinting. **2.** Strabismus.

squint'-eyed′ (-id′), *a.* [4] Having eyes that squint; hence, looking askance; prejudiced.

squire (skwīr), *n.* **1.** A shield bearer or armor-bearer of a knight. Cf. ESQUIRE, 1. **2.** A title, perhaps most usually given to justices of the peace. Cf. ESQUIRE, 2 & 3. **3.** A male attendant on a great personage; also, *Colloq.*, a gallant devoted to a lady. — *v. t.* [1] To attend as a squire.

squirm (skwûrm), *v. i.* To twist about with contortions like an eel or a worm; wriggle; writhe.

squir'rel (skwûr'ĕl; skwĭr'-), *n.* Any of various rodents, most of which have a long bushy tail and strong hind legs and are arboreal. See MAMMALS, *Illust.*

squirt (skwûrt), *v. t. & i.* To eject, or come forth, in a jet from a narrow orifice. — *n.* **1.** Act of squirting; also, an instrument, as a syringe, for squirting a liquid. **2.** A jet. — **-er,** *n.* [8].

squirting cucumber, a plant of the squash family, the ripened fruit of which forcibly ejects its seeds.

stab (stăb), *v. t.*; STABBED (stăbd); STAB'BING. To pierce with a pointed weapon; as, to *stab* a man; thrust or drive (a pointed weapon, etc.). — *v. i.* To thrust or give a wound with a pointed weapon. — *n.* A thrust of, or a wound made by, a pointed weapon. — **stab'ber,** *n.* [8].

sta-bil'i-ty (stă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being stable. — **Syn.** Steadfastness, firmness.

sta'bi-lize (stā'bĭ-liz; stăb'ĭ-), *v. t.* [1] To make stable; esp., *Aëronautics*, to maintain the equilibrium of (a flying machine, etc.) by means of fixed surfaces. — **sta'bi-liz'er** (-liz'ẽr), *n.* [8].

sta'ble (stā'b'l), *n.* A building for beasts to lodge and feed in. — *v. t. & i.* [1] To lodge in a stable.

sta'ble, *a.* [3] **1.** Firmly established; not easily overthrown; as, a *stable* government. **2.** Steady in purpose; constant; as, a man of *stable* character. **3.** Durable; not changeable; abiding; as, a *stable* position. — **-ness,** *n.* [8] — **sta'bly** (-blĭ), *adv.* [8].

stac-ca'to (stă-kä'tō), *a.* [4] *Music.* Disconnected; cut short or apart by gaps of silence. Cf. LEGATO.

stack (stăk), *n.* **1.** A large pile of hay, grain, straw, or the like. **2.** A more or less orderly pile or heap; as, a *stack* of billets. **3.** A number of flues in one structure, rising above the roof; any chimney or conduit for smoke. **4.** A fixed rack or set of racks with shelves for books. — *v. t.* To pile up. — **to stack arms,** to set up arms (three rifles or carbines) in a stack.

sta'di-um (stā'dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-DIA** (-ä) **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A course for foot races, with tiers of seats for spectators. **2.** A similar modern structure, with its inclosure, for athletic games, etc.

staff (stăf), *n.* A plaster used for temporary ornamental buildings.

staff, *n.*; *pl.* in senses 1–2, STAVES (stāvz; stăvz) or STAFFS (stăfs); in senses 3–4, STAFFS. **1.** A pole

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or stick. 2. *Music.* The five horizontal lines, with their spaces, on which music is written; — called also *stave.* 3. *Mil.* An establishment of officers, having no command, but administrative and executive duties. 4. A body of assistants to a manager.

stag (stăg), *n.* The adult male of certain large deers.

European Stag.

stage (stāj), *n.* 1. An elevated platform, esp. one on which an orator may speak, a play may be presented, etc. 2. The raised flooring in a theater where plays are enacted. 3. A scaffold; staging. 4. The theater; the drama; also, theatrical profession. 5. Scene of any noted action, event, or career. 6. A place of rest on a road; a station. 7. A stagecoach. 8. The distance between two places of rest on a road; hence, a degree of advance in a journey or in any pursuit, process, etc.; as, a *stage* in a disease. — *v. t.* [1] To exhibit on or as on a stage.

stage'coach' (stāj'kōch'), *n.* A coach that runs regularly between stations.

stag'er (stāj'ẽr), *n.* One who has long acted on the stage of life; — usually with *old.*

stag'ger (stăg'ẽr), *v. i.* 1. To reel to one side and the other, as if about to fall, in standing or walking; sway; totter. 2. To begin to doubt and waver; hesitate. — *v. t.* 1. To cause to reel or totter; as, the blow *staggered* him. 2. To cause to doubt, waver, or hesitate; as, the question *staggered* him. — *n.* 1. A reeling or tottering movement of the body. 2. *pl.* A disease, as of horses, attended by reeling or falling; — called also *blind staggers.* — **stag'ger-er**, *n.* [8] — **-ing-ly**, *adv.* [8].

stag'ing (stāj'ĭng), *n.* 1. Scaffolding. 2. Business of running stagecoaches; also, act of journeying in stagecoaches. 3. Act or art of putting a play on the stage.

stag'nan-cy (stăg'năn-sĭ), *n.* [1] State of being stagnant.

stag'nant (stăg'nănt), *a.* [4] 1. Not flowing; foul from want of motion, as a pool. 2. Not active or brisk; dull; as, business is *stagnant.*

stag'nate (-nāt), *v. i.* [1] To be or become stagnant.

stag-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* State of being stagnant.

stag'y (stāj'ĭ), *a.* [3] Theatrical; — used depreciatively. — **stag'i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* [8].

staid (stād), *pret. & p. p.* of STAY, *v. t.* Hence, *a.* [3] Sober; grave; steady; sedate. — **Syn.** See DECOROUS. — **staid'ly**, *adv.* [8] — **staid'ness**, *n.* [8].

stain (stān), *v. t.* 1. To discolor with foreign matter; foul; spot. 2. To tinge with a color or colors combining with or penetrating the substance; dye; as, to *stain* wood. 3. To spot with guilt or infamy; soil; tarnish; as, to *stain* a name. — **Syn.** Sully, discolor; disgrace, taint, dishonor. — *v. i.* To give or receive a stain. — *n.* 1. A discoloration, esp. by foreign matter; a spot; as, a coffee *stain.* 2. A dye, etc., used in staining. 3. Taint of guilt; also, cause of reproach; shame. — **Syn.** Blot, disgrace, infamy. — **-er**, *n.* [8] — **-less**, *a.* [8].

stair (stâr), *n.* 1. Any step of a series for ascending or descending. 2. A series of steps from one level to another; — commonly in *pl.*

stair'case' (stâr'kās'), *n.* A flight of stairs with the supporting framework, casing, balusters, etc.

stair'way' (stâr'wā'), *n.* A staircase.

stake (stāk), *n.* 1. A pointed piece, as of wood, driven or to be driven into the ground. 2. A post to which a person is bound to be burned; hence, death by such burning. 3. That which is staked, or hazarded, for gain or loss. 4. The prize set in any contest; — often in *pl.* 5. A property or interest involved. — **at stake**, involved; in jeopardy; as, his life was *at stake.* — *v. t.* 1. To fasten or support with stakes. 2. To mark the limits of by stakes; — with *out* or *off*; as, to *stake* off a claim. 3. To wager; venture.

stake'hold'er (stāk'hōl'dẽr), *n.* The holder of a stake, or wager.

sta-lac'tite (stă-lăk'tīt), *n.* 1. A pendent deposit of calcium carbonate, resembling an icicle, in a cave. 2. A similar formation of other material, as lava.

stal'ac-tit'ic (stăl'ăk-tĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, a stalactite.

sta-lag'mite (stă-lăg'mīt), *n.* 1. A deposit more or less like an inverted stalactite, formed by calcareous water dropping on the floor of a cavern. 2. Any similar deposit.

Stalagmites.

stal'ag-mit'ic (stăl'ăg-mĭt'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, a stalagmite.

stale (stāl), *a.* [3] 1. Vapid or tasteless from age. 2. Not fresh; as, *stale* bread. 3. Trite; commonplace; as, a *stale* joke. 4. Impaired in vigor or energy by prolonged activity; — originally of overtrained athletes. — *v. t.* [1] To make stale or common; destroy the charm or freshness of. — *v. i.* To become or grow stale; wear out. — **stale'ness**, *n.* [8].

stale'mate' (stāl'māt'), *n.* *Chess.* The position of the king when, though not in check, he cannot move without being put in check, and no other piece can be moved. — *v. t.* To subject to a stalemate; hence, to bring to a standstill.

stalk (stôk), *n.* 1. Stem, or main axis, of a plant. 2. *Bot.* A supporting organ, as a petiole. 3. Something like, or suggestive of, the stalk of a plant.

stalk, *v. i.* 1. To approach game stealthily or under cover. 2. To walk with lofty, haughty, or pompous bearing. — *v. t.* To approach, as game, under cover or by stealth. — *n.* 1. A stately or haughty step or walk. 2. Act or process of stalking game. — **stalk'er**, *n.* [8].

stalk'ing-horse', *n.* 1. A horse, or a figure like a horse, behind which a hunter stalks game. 2. A mask; pretense.

stall (stôl), *n.* 1. A stable; esp., a compartment for one animal. 2. A small apartment or booth in which business is conducted; also, a bench, table, etc., on which articles are exposed; as, a butcher's *stall.* 3. A seat in the choir of a church. 4. In a theater, a seat in the forward part of the orchestra. *Eng.* — *v. t.* 1. To put or keep in a stall. 2. To mire; stop contrary to desire; as, to *stall* an engine by too great a load. — *v. i.* To stick fast, as in mire; stop contrary to desire.

stall'fed' (-fĕd'), *a.* Fed or fattened in a stall or on dry fodder.

stal'lion (stăl'yŭn), *n.* A male horse not castrated.

stal'wart (stôl'wẽrt; stôl'-), *a.* [4] Stout; strong; sturdy; also, brave. — **Syn.** See STRONG. — *n.* A stalwart person. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

sta'men (stā'mĕn), *n.*; *pl.* **-MENS** (-mĕnz). In seed plants, that organ of the flower which gives rise to the male fertilizing cell. It consists of the *anther* and the *filament.*

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stam'i-na (stăm'ĭ-nȧ), *n.* Staying power; endurance; "backbone."
stam'i-nal (-năl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, a stamen or stamens.
stam'i-nate (-nāt), *a. Bot.* Having or producing stamens; esp., having stamens but no pistils.
stam'mer (-ẽr), *v. i. & t.* To speak with involuntary stops or hesitations; stutter. — *n.* Act of stammering; defective utterance. — **-er**, *n.* [8].
stamp (stămp), *v. t.* **1.** To crush; pulverize, as ore. **2.** To strike or beat forcibly with the bottom of the foot. **3.** To bring down (the foot) forcibly and noisily. **4.** To impress or imprint with a mark; fix deeply or indelibly; as, to *stamp* a fact on the mind. **5.** To cut out, bend, or indent with a stamp, die, etc. **6.** To indicate as by a mark or stamp; mark; distinguish. **7.** To put a stamp on; as, to *stamp* a letter. — *v. i.* To strike the foot forcibly and noisily downward. — *n.* **1.** Act of stamping. **2.** That which stamps; as: **a** An instrument for making imprints, as a die. **b** A heavy pestle, raised by water or steam power, for crushing ores. **3.** The mark, impression, design, or the like, made by stamping. **4.** An official mark, seal, or slip of paper set on things, as to evidence the payment of a tax or dues, or (on papers) for validity of execution; as, a postage *stamp;* a notary's *stamp* on a deed. **5.** A distinctive nature or sign; as, the *stamp* of genius. **6.** Make; cast; form; character; as, a man of the same *stamp*. — **stamp'er**, *n.* [8].
stam-pede' (stăm-pēd'), *n.* **1.** A wild, headlong scamper, or running away, of a number of animals; hence, a sudden flight, as of an army in panic. **2.** A sudden unconcerted acting together of a number, as from some common impulse; as, a *stampede* in a convention. — *v. i.* [1] To run away in a panic; — of droves of cattle, horses, etc.; also, of armies. **2.** To act together suddenly and unconcertedly. — *v. t.* To cause to stampede.
stanch (stänch; stănch), *v. t.* To stop or check the flow of; stop the flow of blood from. — *a.* **1.** Watertight; sound; as, a *stanch* ship; hence, firm; strong. **2.** Loyal; steadfast; as, a *stanch* churchman. — **Syn.** Resolute, unwavering, unswerving, steady. — **stanch'ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
stan'chion (stăn'shŭn), *n.* An upright bar, post, prop, or support.
stand (stănd), *v. i.; pret. & p. p.* STOOD (stŏŏd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STAND'ING. **1.** To take, or be at rest in, an upright position. **2.** To take or have one's stand; hence, be situated or located. **3.** To remain unchanged or unimpaired; endure; last; as, the house has *stood* for a century. **4.** To assume and maintain a position, as with reference to a course of action; be fixed or steadfast; as, to *stand* for temperance. **5.** To act in opposition or resistance; as, let us *stand* against the enemy. **6.** To have or maintain a relative position, order, or rank in or as in a graded scale; as, the thermometer *stands* at 78°. **7.** To hesitate; scruple. **8.** To be in some particular state; be; as, he *stands* accused. **9.** To be consistent; agree; — followed by *with*, except in: it *stands* to reason. **10.** To be a candidate; as, he *stood* for Parliament. **11.** *Naut.* To hold a course at sea; sail (in a specified direction). **12.** To measure when erect on the feet; as, he *stands* six feet.
☞ In various senses, *stand* may be transitive or intransitive according to the interpretation.
to stand by. **a** To be near. **b** To defend; support; as, *to stand by* one's friends. — **to s. off**, to keep one's self at a distance. — **to s. out.** **a** To project; to be prominent or conspicuous. **b** To persist in opposition or resistance; to be stubborn; as, *to stand out* against a new rule. — **to s. up for**, to defend; support; uphold. — **to s. up to**, to meet fairly and fully, as a danger, a foe, an obligation.
stand, *v. t.* **1.** To set upright; cause to stand. **2.** To endure; sustain; tolerate; bear; withstand; as, to *stand* the cold; *stand* a siege. **3.** To submit to; suffer; abide; as, to *stand* trial. **4.** To be at the expense of; pay for; as, to *stand* treat. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** See BEAR. — **to stand off**, to hold at bay; to keep off. — **to s. one's ground**, to maintain one's position; to stand firm.
stand, *n.* **1.** Act of standing. **2.** A halt or stop, esp. for defense or resistance. **3.** A place or post where one stands; station. **4.** **a** The place where a witness testifies. **b** A raised platform or station whence any outdoor spectacle may be viewed. **5.** A station, stall, or booth for business. **6.** A small table; also, something on or in which anything may be placed for support; as, a hat *stand*. **7.** The relative number of plants growing on a given area; as, a good *stand* of corn.
stand'ard (stăn'dȧrd), *n.* **1.** An emblematic figure; loosely, a banner. **2.** That which is established as a rule for measuring or as a model or example; criterion; test. **3.** An upright support. **Syn.** A standard is an accepted or established rule or model; criterion adds the idea of a test. — *a.* **1.** Being, affording, or according with, a standard for comparison and judgment; as, *standard* weights and measures. **2.** Having a recognized value; as, *standard* authors. — **standard time**, the civil time established by law or by general usage over a region or country.
stand'ard-i-za'tion (stăn'dȧr-dĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* A standardizing.
stand'ard-ize (stăn'dȧr-dīz), *v. t.* [1] To reduce to, or compare with, a standard.
stand'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Upright or erect. **2.** Not flowing; stagnant, as water. **3.** Established by law, custom, or the like; settled. **4.** Not movable; fixed. **5.** Done from a standing position; as, a *standing* jump. — **standing army**, a permanent army of paid soldiers. — *n.* **1.** Act of one that stands or comes to a stand. **2.** Place to stand in; station. **3.** Condition in society; position; reputation; as, a man of high *standing*. **4.** Maintenance of position or condition; duration; as, a custom of long *standing*.
stand'pipe' (stănd'pīp'), *n.* A high vertical pipe or reservoir for water, used to produce a constant pressure in a supply system.
stand'point' (-point'), *n.* A position from which objects or principles are viewed and judged.
stand'still' (-stĭl'), *n.* Stop; state of rest.
stank (stăngk), *pret.* of STINK.
stan'za (stăn'zȧ), *n.; pl.* -ZAS. A group of verses forming a division of a poem. — **Syn.** See VERSE.
sta'ple (stā'p'l), *n.* **1.** Principal commodity of traffic; chief product. **2.** A chief constituent or item. **3.** Unmanufactured or raw material. **4.** The general fiber of wool, cotton, flax, etc. **5.** A loop of iron or wire with two points to be driven into wood, etc., to hold a hook, pin, etc. — *a.* **1.** Established in commerce; settled: as, a *staple* trade. **2.** Regularly produced in large quantities; as, a *staple* commodity. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To secure by a staple. **2.** To sort according to its staple; as, to *staple* cotton.
star (stär), *n.* **1.** Any of those heavenly bodies which are visible as apparently fixed points of light, or of those, specifically called *planets*, which periodically change their apparent position. **2.** In astrology, a star, esp. a planet, supposed to influence fortune; hence, destiny; fortune. **3.** A conventional figure having five or more points, representing a star; something likened to, or suggestive of, a star. **4.** An asterisk [*]. **5.** A person

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of brilliant and attractive qualities; *Theat.*, the principal member of a company. — *v. t.*; STARRED (stärd); STAR'RING. **1.** To set or adorn with stars or spangles. **2.** To mark with an asterisk. — *v. i.* To be brilliant or prominent; *Theat.*, to act as a star.

star'board (stär'bōrd; -bŏrd), *n. Naut.* That side of a vessel on the right of a person on board facing the bow; — opposed to *port.* — *a. Naut.* Pert. to the starboard. — *v. t. Naut.* To put to the starboard side; as, to *starboard* the helm.

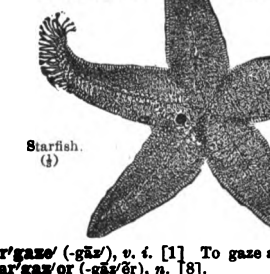
starch (stärch), *n.* **1.** A well-known white, odorless, tasteless carbohydrate. **2.** A paste made of starch (def. 1), for stiffening linen or the like. **3.** A stiff, formal manner; stiffness. — *v. t.* To stiffen with starch.

Star Chamber. *Eng. Hist.* An ancient high court having broad jurisdiction. It could proceed on mere rumor or examine witnesses; it could apply torture. Hence, any body with like powers.

starch'y (stär'chĭ), *a.* [3] Consisting of or resembling starch; hence, stiff; precise.

stare (stâr), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To gaze fixedly, as through wonder, impudence, etc. **2.** To be conspicuous; as, *staring* colors. — **Syn.** See GAZE. — *v. t.* To gaze at; as, to *stare* one out of countenance. — *n.* Act of staring; a fixed look, as suggesting wonder, impudence, etc. — **star'er** (stâr'ẽr), *n.* [8].

star'fish' (stär'fĭsh'), *n.* (See PLURAL, *n.*) Any of numerous marine animals having a body of radially disposed arms or rays, usually five in number.



Starfish. (½)

star'gaze' (-gāz'), *v. i.* [1] To gaze at stars. — **star'gaz'er** (-gāz'ẽr), *n.* [8].

stark (stärk), *a.* [3] **1.** Stiff; rigid; as, *stark* in death. **2.** Sheer; utter; as, *stark* folly. — *adv.* Wholly; quite; as, *stark* mad. — **stark'ly**, *adv.* [8].

star'less (stär'lĕs), *a.* Without stars.

star'light' (-līt'), *n.* The light given by the stars. — *a.* Lighted by the stars, or by the stars only.

star'ling (-lĭng), *n.* A bird of dark brown (in summer, greenish black) plumage, spotted with yellowish white.

star'lit' (stär'lĭt'), *a.* Starlight.

starred (stärd), *p. a.* **1.** Adorned with stars. **2.** Affected in fortune by the stars. *Obs.* exc. in comp.; as, ill-*starred*. **3.** Marked with an asterisk.

star'ry (stär'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Of or pertaining to the stars; abounding with stars. **2.** Consisting of, or proceeding from, the stars; stellar; as, *starry* light. **3.** Shining like stars; sparkling; as, *starry* eyes.

start (stärt), *v. i.* **1.** To move suddenly and quickly; dart; spring. **2.** To give an involuntary twitch or spring, as in sudden surprise, pain, joy, etc. **3.** To set out; begin; as, to *start* in business. **4.** To become somewhat displaced or loosened; as, a nail has *started*. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to start; rouse; as, to *start* a hare. **2.** To cause to move or act; set going; as, to *start* a train. **3.** To displace or loosen; dislocate; as, to *start* a bolt. **4.** To tap and begin drawing from; as, to *start* a water cask. — *n.* **1.** Act of starting; sudden involuntary motion, as from surprise, fear, etc. **2.** A spasmodic and brief effort or action. **3.** A sudden, capricious impulse; sally; also, a sudden leap, dash. **4.** The beginning, as of a journey or a course of action; — opposed to *finish*. **5.** A lead at the beginning of a competition. — **start'er**, *n.* [8].

star'tle (stär't'l), *v. i.* [1] To move suddenly as in surprise, fear, alarm, etc. — *v. t.* To excite by sudden alarm, surprise, etc.; frighten suddenly. — **Syn.** Start, shock, alarm. — *n.* A start or shock, as in alarm, surprise, etc. — **-tler**, *n.* [8].

star-va'tion (stär-vā'shŭn), *n.* Act of starving; state of being starved.

starve (stärv), *v. i.* [1] To perish with or as with hunger; suffer extreme hunger. — *v. t.* To kill with hunger; to distress or subdue by famine.

starve'ling (stärv'lĭng), *n.* One that pines or is thin from lack of nutriment. — *a.* [4] Starving.

state (stāt), *n.* **1.** Mode or condition of being; condition. **2.** Condition as to wealth, social position, etc.; standing; rank; status. **3.** Condition of living; esp., elaborate style; hence, formal dignity, pomp, etc.; as, his body lay in *state*. **4.** *pl.* The states-general of a country. **5.** A political body, or body politic; a body of people occupying a definite territory and politically organized under one government, esp. one not subject to external control. **6.** [*Often cap.*] Any of a number of commonwealths, or bodies politic, constituting a sovereign state (in sense 5) by federation, as in the United States. **7.** The territory or the government of a state (in sense 5 or 6). — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To set; fix; as, to *state* a time. **2.** To tell; recite; narrate; as, to *state* one's opinion. — **Syn.** Mode, circumstances, case, plight, predicament, condition, situation.

state'craft' (stāt'krăft'), *n.* State management.

state'house' (-hous'), *n., or* **state house.** The building in which a State legislature sits. *U. S.*

state'ly (-lĭ), *a.* [3] Evincing state, or lofty dignity. — **Syn.** Majestic, grand, august, important. — **state'ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* [8].

state'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Act of stating. **2.** That which is stated; narrative; abstract of an account.

state prison. Also **state's prison.** a A prison maintained by the state. b [Usually **State prison.**] In the United States, a prison maintained under State laws; specifically, one for felons.

state'room' (stāt'rōōm'), *n.* An individual apartment on a vessel or a railroad car.

state's evidence. Evidence for the government or people; esp., such evidence voluntarily given by a confessed accomplice; as, to turn *state's evidence*.

states'-gen'er-al (stāts'jĕn'ẽr-ăl), *n.* An assembly of the governing classes or of their representatives, esp. [*cap.*] the Dutch parliament.

states'man (stāts'măn), *n.; pl.* **-MEN** (-mĕn). A man who shows unusual wisdom in treating great public matters. — **Syn.** See POLITICIAN.

states'man-like, *a.* [4] Befitting a statesman.

states'man-ly, *a.* [4] Statesmanlike.

states'man-ship, *n.* Qualifications or skill of a statesman.

stat'ic (stăt'ĭk) } *a.* **1.** Acting by mere weight
stat'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } without motion; as, *statical* pressure. **2.** Pertaining to bodies at rest or in equilibrium. — **stat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

stat'ics (stăt'ĭks), *n.* Mechanics treating of the equilibrium of forces; — distinguished from *dynamics*.

sta'tion (stā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Place where anything stands or is appointed to remain; assigned post; as, a sentinel's *station;* place where a force is assembled, as in readiness for duty; as, a police *station;* fire *station*. **2.** A regular stopping place,

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as on a railroad. **3.** Situation; position; location; as, to take up one's *station* in front. **4.** Social standing; rank.

Syn. STATION, DEPOT. The use of depot for (railroad) station is contrary to the best usage.

station of the cross, any of a series, usually 14, of images or pictures of the stages of Christ's passion.

— *v. t.* To appoint or assign; place; set.

sta'tion-a-ry (stā'shŭn-ā-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Fixed; not moving; stable; as, a *stationary* engine. **2.** Not changing state or condition; as, a *stationary* temperature.

sta'tion-er (-ẽr), *n.* One who sells writing materials.

sta'tion-er-y (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Writing materials.

sta-tis'ti-cal (stȧ-tĭs'tĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to statistics. — **sta-tis'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

stat'is-ti'cian (stăt'ĭs-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* One versed in, or engaged in compiling, statistics.

sta-tis'tics (stȧ-tĭs'tĭks), *n.* **1.** (*sing.*) Systematic compilation of facts or instances for general inferences. **2.** (*pl.*) Classified facts, esp. those facts which can be stated in numbers.

stat'u-a-ry (stăt'ū-ā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ARIES (-rĭz). **1.** One who makes statues. **2.** Art of making statues. **3.** Statues collectively.

stat'ue (stăt'ū), *n.* The sculptured or modeled likeness of a living being, in the full form on all sides, as in marble or bronze.

stat'u-esque' (-ĕsk'), *a.* [4] Resembling a statue, as in massive or formal dignity. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

stat'u-ette' (-ĕt'), *n.* A small statue, usually one much smaller than life size.

stat'ure (stăt'ūr), *n.* Natural height of an animal, esp. man.

sta'tus (stā'tŭs), *n.* **1.** The condition of a person in relation to others, as fixed by law. **2.** State or rank of a person. **3.** Position of affairs.

stat'ute (stăt'ūt), *n.* Something laid down or declared as fixed or established, esp. as a rule or law; esp., a law enacted by a legislature; an act. — **statute law,** the law as stated in statutes. — **s. of limitations,** a statute assigning a certain time after which rights cannot be enforced by action.

stat'u-to-ry (stăt'ū-tō-rĭ), *a.* Enacted, constituted, or imposed, by statute.

staunch (stänch). Var. of STANCH.

stave (stāv), *n.* **1.** A stick; cudgel; staff. **2.** Any of a number of strips forming the sides, covering, or lining of something, as a cask. **3.** a A metrical portion; stanza; staff. b *Music.* = STAFF, 2. — *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* STAVED (stāvd) or STOVE (stōv); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STAV'ING (stāv'ĭng). **1.** To break in a stave or the staves of; break a hole in; — often with *in;* as, to *stave* in a boat. **2.** To furnish with staves; also, to form into staves. **3.** To keep at a distance; drive away; — usually with *off;* as, to *stave* off trouble.

staves (stāvz), *n., pl.* of STAFF (see STAFF), STAVE.

stay (stā), *n.* **1.** A rope, now usually of wire, supporting a mast. **2.** A guy rope or the like.

stay (stā), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* STAYED (stād) or STAID (stād); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STAY'ING. **1.** To prop; support. **2.** To satisfy for a time, as the stomach by food; sustain. **3.** To stop; check; also, to hinder; postpone; as, to *stay* a judgment. **4.** To fasten with stays, as a mast. — *v. i.* **1.** To cease from action or motion; as: a To delay; as, *stay* and hear me. b To remain; as, to *stay* in town all summer. c To stand still; not to retreat. **2.** To hold out, as in a race; have powers of endurance. *Colloq.*

Syn. The use of **stop** for **stay,** in the sense of remaining for a time (as, I am *stopping* at the Grand Hotel), is contrary to good usage. See RESIDE.

— *n.* **1.** A support. **2.** *pl.* A corset. **3.** A hindrance; as, a *stay* upon his activity. **4.** A halt; stand; stop; as, a *stay* of judicial proceedings. **5.** Continuance in a place; sojourn. — **-er**, *n.* [8].

stay'sail' (stā'sāl'; *naut.* stā's'l), *n.* Any sail on a stay, as the triangular sails set between masts.

stead (stĕd), *n.* **1.** Advantage; service; avail; — esp. in: **to stand in good stead,** to be of service or advantage. **2.** Place or room which another had, has, or might have; as, I came in his *stead.* — **in stead of,** *or* **in the s. of,** in place of. Cf. INSTEAD.

stead'fast (stĕd'fȧst), *a.* **1.** Firmly fixed or established. **2.** Constant; unswerving. — **stead'fast-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

stead'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a steady manner.

stead'i-ness (-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being steady. — **Syn.** Stability, constancy, resolution.

stead'y (-ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Firm in position; fixed; as, *steady* as a rock. **2.** Constant; not fickle or wavering; — of persons; as, *steady* in his allegiance. **3.** Regular; constant; uniform; — of things; as, the *steady* course of the sun. **4.** Of a vessel, keeping nearly upright in a seaway. **5.** Sober and well ordered; as, a *steady* fellow. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** Invariable, stable. — *v. t. & i.* [2] To make, or become, steady.

steak (stāk), *n.* A slice of meat, esp. of beef, for broiling, frying, etc.

steal (stēl), *v. t.; pret.* STOLE (stōl); *p. p.* STO'LEN (stō'lˈn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STEAL'ING. **1.** To take feloniously; take without right and with intent to keep wrongfully. **2.** To appropriate to one's self furtively; as, to *steal* a kiss. **3.** To move stealthily. **4.** To take possession of gradually and imperceptibly; as, diversions *steal* the mind from study. **5.** To accomplish in a concealed or unobserved manner; as, to *steal* a look.

to steal a march, to gain an advantage unobserved; as, *to steal a march* on one's rivals.

Syn. STEAL, PILFER, FILCH, PURLOIN, EMBEZZLE. Steal is the general term; pilfer and filch imply petty thieving; to purloin is esp. to carry off by theft; embezzle implies fraudulent appropriation by breach of trust.

— *v. i.* **1.** To commit theft. **2.** To move furtively; as, he *stole* out of the room. — *n.* An act of stealing. — **steal'er** (-ẽr), *n.* [8].

stealth (stĕlth), *n.* Secret procedure or action.

stealth'y (stĕl'thĭ), *a.* [3] Acting or done by stealth; furtive; sly. — **stealth'i-ly** (-thĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [8] — **stealth'i-ness**, *n.* [8].

steam (stēm), *n.* **1.** The invisible vapor of boiling water. **2.** The mist formed by condensation of water vapor. **3.** Power; force. *Colloq.* — *v.i.* **1.** To emit steam. **2.** To rise or pass off as vapor. **3.** To move by the agency of steam; as, the vessel *steamed* away. — *v.t.* To expose to steam; as, to *steam* cloth.

steam'boat' (-bōt'), *n.* A boat propelled by steam.

steam engine. An engine worked by steam.

steam'er (stēm'ẽr), *n.* **1.** Any of various machines driven by steam, as a steamboat. **2.** A vessel in which articles are subjected to steam.

steam'ship' (-shĭp'), *n.* A ship propelled by steam.

steam'y (stēm'ĭ), *a.* [3] Consisting of or resembling steam; full of steam; vaporous; misty.

ste'a-rin (stē'ȧ-rĭn), *n.* A constituent of many animal and vegetable fats and oils, which raises the melting point of the fat.

ste'a-tite (stē'ȧ-tīt), *n.* A massive variety of talc.

sted'fast, -ly, etc. Vars. of STEADFAST, etc.

steed (stēd), *n.* A horse; esp., a spirited horse.

steel (stēl), *n.* **1.** A variety of iron combined with a small portion of carbon and intermediate between cast iron and wrought iron, very tough and, when tempered, hard and elastic; now, also, ingot iron, or nearly pure iron made by fusion processes. **2.** An instrument or implement of steel. — *v. t.* **1.** To overlay, point, or edge, with steel. **2.** To make hard or strong, insensible or obdurate.

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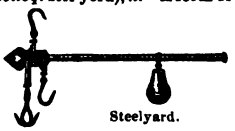
steel'y (stēl'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Made or consisting of steel. **2.** Resembling steel, as in hardness, color, etc.

steel'yard (-yärd; *colloq.* stĭl'yĕrd), *n.* A form of lever balance for weighing a body suspended from the shorter arm, the longer arm being graduated for the counterpoise; —often in *pl.*



Steelyard.

steep (stēp), *v. t.* To soak; esp., to extract the essence of by soaking, as in water below the boiling point; fig., to imbue with; as, *steeped* in Latin. — **Syn.** See SATURATE. — *v. i.* To be steeped.

steep, *a.* [3] Having a side or slope making a large angle with the horizontal; precipitous. — **Syn.** See ABRUPT. — *n.* A precipitous place.

stee'ple (stē'p'l), *n.* A tall structure, usually topped with a spire, surmounting a church roof.

stee'ple-chase' (-chās'), *n.* A race across country between horsemen; hence, a race over a prescribed course obstructed by hedges, walls, etc.

steep'ly, *adv.* In a steep manner.

steep'ness, *n.* Quality of being steep.

steer (stēr), *n.* A young castrated male of the ox kind, or, in the western U. S, one of any age.

steer, *v. t.* To direct the course of; guide; direct. — *v. i.* **1.** To direct a vessel in its course; to direct one's self or one's conduct. **2.** To take a direction; obey the helm; as, the boat *steers* easily.

steer'age (stēr'ĭj), *n.* **1.** Act of steering. **2.** a Effect of the helm on a ship. b The part of a vessel occupied by passengers paying the smallest fare.

steer'age-way' (-wā'), *n. Naut.* A rate of motion sufficient to make a vessel answer the helm.

steers'man (stērz'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who steers; helmsman.

stel'lar (stĕl'ẽr), *a.* Pert. to stars; astral; starry.

stel'late (stĕl'ĭt) } *a.* Pointed or radiated like a
stel'lat-ed (-āt-ĕd) } star.

stel'li-form (stĕl'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Star-shaped.

stel'lu-lar (-ū-lẽr), *a.* **1.** Starlike; radiated. **2.** Marked with starlike spots of color.

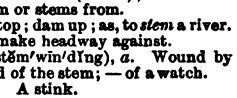
stem (stĕm), *n.* **1.** The main axis or trunk of a tree or other plant; hence, any part supporting leaves or flowers; stalk; stock. **2.** The stock, or a branch, of a family. **3.** Something like, or suggestive of, the stem of a plant; as, the *stem* of a pipe or a watch case. **4.** The piece to which the sides of a ship or boat are secured in the bow; the prow. **5.** That part of an inflected word not changed by inflection. — *v. t.;* STEMMED (stĕmd); STEM'MING. To remove the stem or stems from.

stem, *v. t.* **1.** To stop; dam up; as, to *stem* a river. **2.** Of a vessel, to make headway against.

stem'-wind'ing (stĕm'wĭn'dĭng), *a.* Wound by the knob at the end of the stem; — of a watch.

stench (stĕnch), *n.* A stink.

sten'cil (stĕn'sĭl), *n.* A thin sheet, as of metal, so perforated that when it is laid on a surface and color is applied, a certain figure is made.



— *v. t.* [7] To mark or paint with a stencil.

sten'o-graph (-ō-grăf), *n.* A production of stenography. — *v. t.* To write or report by stenography.

ste-nog'ra-pher (stē-nŏg'rā-fẽr), **ste-nog'ra-phist** (-fĭst), *n.* A writer of shorthand.

sten'o-graph'ic (stĕn'ō-grăf'ĭk), **-i-cal,** *a.* Of, pert. to, or using, stenography. — **-i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ste-nog'ra-phy (stē-nŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* Art of writing in shorthand, by using abbreviations or characters for whole words; shorthand.

Sten'tor (stĕn'tẽr), *n.* A herald, in Homer's "Iliad," who had a very loud voice; hence [*l. c.*], any person having a powerful voice.

sten-to'ri-an (stĕn-tō'rĭ-ăn), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to a stentor; extremely loud.

step (stĕp), *v. i.;* STEPPED (stĕpt); STEP'PING. **1.** To advance or recede by raising and moving one foot to another resting place, or by so moving each foot in succession; move the feet as in walking. **2.** To go on foot; walk, esp. a short distance. **3.** To walk slowly, gravely, or resolutely. — *v. t.* **1.** To set or place, as the foot. **2.** *Naut.* To fix the foot of in its step and so erect (a mast). **3.** To measure (a distance) by stepping. — *n.* **1.** A movement made by one removal of the foot; a pace; hence, in *pl.*, progress by or as by stepping. **2.** A rest for the foot in ascending or descending, as a stair; a degree; — also used figuratively; as, a *step* in the social scale. **3.** Space passed over by one movement of the foot in walking or running. **4.** A small space or distance; as, it is but a *step.* **5.** A footstep; footprint. **6.** Gait; manner of walking; also, footfall. **7.** Proceeding; measure; action; an act; as, to take *steps* to recover payment. **8.** *Music.* a A degree (line or space) of the scale or staff. b Any interval between two contiguous degrees of the scale or staff. **9.** *Naut.* A frame, block, or platform supporting the bottom of a mast.

step'broth'er (stĕp'brŭth'ẽr), *n.* Son of one's step-parent by a former marriage.

step'child' (-chīld'), *n.* Child of one's wife or husband by a former marriage.

step'daugh'ter (-dô'tẽr), *n.* Daughter of one's wife or husband by a former marriage.

step'fa'ther (-fä'thẽr), *n.* Husband of one's mother by a subsequent marriage.

Ste'phen (stē'v'n), *n.* In the Bible, the first Christian martyr. *Acts* vii. 59.

step'lad'der (stĕp'lăd'ẽr), *n.* A portable set of steps, usually with a hinged back frame.

step'moth'er (-mŭth'ẽr), *n.* The wife of one's father by a subsequent marriage.

step'-par'ent (-pâr'ĕnt), *n.* A stepfather or stepmother.

steppe (stĕp), *n.* One of the vast tracts in southeastern Europe or in Asia, level and without forests.

step'ping-stone', *n.* **1.** A stone projecting above water or mud, on which to step in walking. **2.** A means of progress or advancement.

step'sis'ter (-sĭs'tẽr), *n.* A daughter of one's step-parent by a former marriage.

step'son' (-sŭn'), *n.* A son of one's husband or wife by a former marriage.

stere (stēr), *n.* A cubic meter.

ster'e-op'ti-con (stĕr'ĕ-ŏp'tĭ-kŏn; stē'rĕ-), *n.* A lantern for projecting pictures, as photographs, upon a screen by means of an intense light.

ster'e-o-scope' (stĕr'ĕ-ō-skōp'; stē'rĕ-), *n.* An optical instrument with two eyeglasses producing the effect of solidity or relief by combining the images of two pictures taken from points of view a little way apart. — **ster'e-o-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), **-scop'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* — **-cal-ly,** *adv.* [8].

ster'e-o-type' (-tīp'), *n.* A plate made by taking a mold of a printing surface and making from this a cast in type metal. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To make stereotype plates of, as a book. **2.** To fix in lasting, esp. conventional, form. — **-typ'er** (-tīp'ẽr), *n.*

ster'e-o-typ'y (stĕr'ĕ-ō-tīp'ĭ; stē'rĕ-; -ō-tĭp'ĭ-pĭ), *n.* Art or process of making stereotype plates.

ster'ile (stĕr'ĭl), *a.* [4] **1.** Producing little or no crop; unfruitful; barren; as, *sterile* land. **2.** Incapable of reproduction; as, a *sterile* plant; a *sterile* seed. **3.** Free from disease-producing microörganisms; as, *sterile* fluid.

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ste-ril'i-ty (stĕ-rĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being sterile.
ster'i-li-za'tion (stĕr'ĭ-lĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* A sterilizing; also, state of being sterile.
ster'i-lize (stĕr'ĭ-lĭz), *v. t.* [1] To make sterile (esp. in sense 3). — **ster'i-liz'er** (-lĭz'ẽr), *n.* [8].
ster'ling (stûr'lĭng), *n.* Standard of fineness of lawful British coin. — *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the standard British money of account or coinage. **2.** Of full value; genuine; as, *sterling* merit.
stern (stûrn), *a.* [3] **1.** Having a certain hardness or severity of nature or aspect; severe; grim: austere. **2.** Proceeding from, or characteristic of, such a nature or aspect; as, a *stern* look. **3.** Stout; resolute; firm; unyielding; as, a *stern* heart; *stern* discipline. — **Syn.** Forbidding, unfeeling, cruel, pitiless, relentless. See STRICT. — **stern'ly**, *adv.* [8] — **stern'ness**, *n.* [8].
stern, *n.* The after end of a ship or boat.
ster'nal (stûr'năl), *a.* Of or pert. to the sternum.
stern chase. *Naval.* A chase in which the pursuing vessel follows in the wake of the one pursued.
stern'fore'most (stûrn'fōr'mōst), *adv.* With the stern in advance; hence, awkwardly.
ster'num (stûr'nŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. **-na** (-nă), E. **-nums** (-nŭmz). A bone or cartilage, or a series of bony or cartilaginous segments, connecting the ribs in front in most vertebrates above fishes; breastbone.
stern'way' (stûrn'wā'), *n.* Movement of a ship backward.
ster'to-rous (stûr'tŏ-rŭs), *a.* Characterized by a deep snoring, as in apoplexy; hence, hoarsely breathing. — **ster'to-rous-ly**, *adv.*
stet (stĕt), *L., subj. 3d pers. sing.* of *stare* to stand. *Print.* Let it stand. — *v. t. Print.* To cause to remain after having been marked for omission.
steth'o-scope (stĕth'ŏ-skōp), *n. Med.* An instrument applied esp. to the chest, to convey to the ear sounds produced in the body.
ste've-dore' (stē'vē-dōr'), *n.* One whose occupation is to load and unload vessels in port.
stew (stū), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To boil slowly; seethe. **2.** To worry. *Colloq.* — *n.* **1.** A dish prepared by stewing. **2.** Worry. *Colloq.*
stew'ard (stū'ẽrd), *n.* **1.** One who directs affairs; manager, as of an estate. **2.** One who supervises the provision and distribution of food, as in a club; esp., on a ship, one who superintends the culinary affairs, etc.; also, a waiter or a caretaker of the staterooms. **3.** A fiscal agent. — **-ess**, *n. fem.* [8].
stew'ard-ship, *n.* Office or functions of a steward.
stew'pan' (stū'păn'), *n.* A pan for stewing.
stick (stĭk), *n.* **1.** A shoot taken from a tree or shrub. **2.** A stem or branch of a tree taken for fuel or timber. **3.** Any long and relatively slender piece of wood; as, a walking *stick*. **4.** Something long and slender; as, a *stick* of candy. **5.** One who is inert or stupid. *Colloq.* **6.** Adhesive tendency; adhesion. **7.** An impediment; also, hesitation; delay; demur;
stick, *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* **stuck** (stŭk); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **stick'ing.** **1.** To pierce with a pointed implement; stab; kill by piercing. **2.** To cause to penetrate. **3.** To push; thrust; poke; as, to *stick* out one's arm. **4.** To fasten by thrusting in; as, to *stick* a flower in one's buttonhole. **5.** To set with something pointed; as, a cushion *stuck* with pins. **6.** To fix on a pointed implement; impale. **7.** To attach by causing to adhere; in general, to place; as, to *stick* a cap on one's head. **8.** To puzzle; as, to *stick* one with a hard problem. *Colloq.*
stick, *v. i.* **1.** To adhere; as, glue *sticks* to the fingers. **2.** To hold fast; cling; as, to *stick* to one's friends. **3.** To be fixed by or as by piercing; as, the spear *sticks* in the shield. **4.** To be thrust or put; protrude; — commonly with *up, out, through*, etc.; as, his hair *sticks* up. **5.** To be prevented from going **farther**; be stayed; as, to *stick* in the mud. **6.** To be puzzled; hesitate; scruple; — often with *at;* as, he *sticks* at nothing. — **to stick by**, to adhere to or remain with; to be firm in supporting; as, *to stick by* the leader. — **to s. up for**, to assert or to defend, as one's rights. — **stick'er**, *n.* [8].
stick'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Sticky quality or state.
sticking plaster. An adhesive plaster for closing wounds, etc.
stick'le (stĭk''l), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To contend pertinaciously on insufficient grounds. **2.** To hesitate.
stick'le-back' (-băk'), *n.* Any of numerous small, scaleless, nest-building fishes having two or more free dorsal spines.
stick'ler (-lẽr), *n.* One who stickles, or pertinaciously contends, esp. for some trifling thing.
stick'y (-ĭ), *a.* [3] Adhesive; gluey. — **-i-ly**, *adv.*
stiff (stĭf), *a.* [3] **1.** Not easily bent; rigid; firm; as, *stiff* paper. **2.** Not liquid or fluid; thick and tenacious; as, the paste is *stiff*. **3.** Tense; taut; as, a *stiff* rein. **4.** Not moving with ease; not limber; as, *stiff* joints. **5.** Not natural and easy; constrained; affected. **6.** Of a breeze, current, or the like, having force not easily opposed; strong. **7.** Stubborn; obstinate; as, a *stiff* adversary. **8.** Strong; — of a beverage; as, a *stiff* drink. **9.** Difficult; as, a *stiff* ascent. — **Syn.** Formal, starched; rigorous.
stiff'en (stĭf''n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become stiff or stiffer.
stiff'ly, *adv.* In a stiff manner.
stiff'-necked' (-nĕkt'), *a.* [4] Stubborn.
stiff'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being stiff.
sti'fle (stī'f''l), *v. t. & i.* [1] **1.** To stop the breath of; choke; suffocate; as, to *stifle* one with smoke. **2.** To stop; extinguish; as, to *stifle* a fire.
sti'fle, *n., or* **stifle joint.** The joint next above the hock in certain quadrupeds, esp. horses and dogs. It corresponds to the knee in man.
stig'ma (stĭg'mă), *n.*; *pl.* E. **-mas** (-măz), chiefly in senses 1 and 4; L. **-mata** (-mă-tă). **1.** Any mark of infamy or disgrace. **2.** *Med.* A red speck on the skin. **3.** A mark or sign of defect, taint, etc. **4.** *Bot.* That part of the pistil which receives the pollen grains, and on which they germinate.
stig-mat'ic (stĭg-măt'ĭk), *a.* [4] Of the nature of, or marked with, a stigma or stigmata.
stig'ma-ti-za'tion (stĭg'mă-tĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* A stigmatizing, or state of being stigmatized.
stig'ma-tize (stĭg'mă-tīz), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To set a mark of disgrace on; describe opprobriously; as, to *stigmatize* vice. **2.** To produce stigmata upon. See STIGMA, 2.
stile (stīl), *n.* A step, or set of steps, for passing a fence or wall; also, a turnstile.
sti-let'to (stĭ-lĕt'ō), *n.*; *pl.* **-tos** (-ōz). **1.** A kind of slender dagger. **2.** Instrument for making eyelet holes, etc.
still (stĭl), *a.* [3] **1.** Motionless; quiet; as, sit *still*. **2.** Not disturbed; calm; as, *still* waters. **3.** Silent; hushed. **4.** Comparatively quiet or silent; soft; low; as, a *still* small voice. **5.** Not sparkling or effervescent; — of wines.
Syn. STILL, QUIET, SILENT. That is **still** which is motionless or at rest, often suggesting hush or noiselessness; **quiet**, which may also refer to either sound or motion, adds to *still* the idea of tranquillity or repose; **silent** implies absolute stillness or quiet as to sound only; as, *still* as the grave, a mouse; a *quiet* evening; the *silent* night.
still alarm, an alarm of fire without sounding the fire-signal apparatus, as by a call at the station or by telephone. — **s. life**, *Fine Arts*, that kind of subject in a picture which consists of inanimate objects, as fruit, flowers, pottery, etc.
— *adv.* **1.** Always; constantly. **2.** **a** To this or that time; as, she is *still* here. **b** In the future as now and before. **c** After that; as, he *still* feared.

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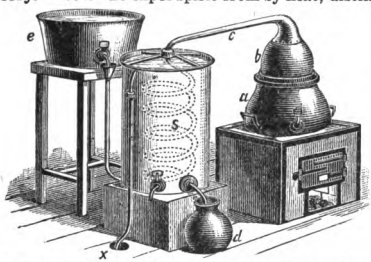
3. In an increasing or additional degree; even more; as, *still* better. **4.** Notwithstanding; nevertheless. — *v. t.* **1.** To stop, as physical motion or agitation; as, to *still* the sea. **2.** To appease; calm; quiet; allay; as, to *still* passions. **3.** To silence; as, to *still* a child. — **Syn.** Lull, pacify, subdue, suppress, check, restrain. — **stil'ly** (stĭl'lĭ), *adv.*

still, *n.* **1.** A vessel or apparatus for distilling liquids, esp. alcoholic liquors; a retort. **2.** A distillery. — *v. t.* To expel spirit from by heat; distill.



Still, 1. *a* Body, or Boiler; *b* Head; *c* Tube leading from the Head to the Worm (*s*), inclosed in Cistern of Cold Water; *d* Receiver; *e* Water Tank for supplying Cistern; *x* Overflow Pipe.

still'born' (-bôrn'), *a.* Dead at the birth.

still'ness (stĭl'nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being still; quiet; silence.

still'y (stĭl'ĭ), *a.* Still; calm. *Rare.*

stilt (stĭlt), *n.* One of two poles with a support to raise the foot above the ground in walking.

stilt'ed, *p. a.* [4] Elevated as if on stilts; hence, pompous; bombastic; also, stiffly formal; as, a *stilted* style. — **stilt'ed-ness,** *n.* [8].

Stilts.

stim'u-lant (stĭm'ū-lănt), *a.* Serving to stimulate; esp., producing increased vital action. — *n.* That which stimulates or excites, or produces a temporary increase of vital activity; esp., an alcoholic beverage.

stim'u-late (stĭm'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To excite as with a goad; rouse; spur on; as, to *stimulate* one by the hope of reward. **2.** To excite the activity of (a nerve or an irritable muscle), as by electricity. **3.** To arouse by an intoxicating, esp. an alcoholic, beverage. — *v. i.* To act as a stimulant or stimulus. — **stim'u-la'tor** (-lā'tẽr), *n.* [8].

stim'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A stimulating, or state of being stimulated; quickened activity.

stim'u-la-tive (stĭm'ū-lā-tĭv), *a.* [4] Able or tending to stimulate. — *n.* That which stimulates.

stim'u-lus (-lŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LI (-lī). **1.** A goad. **2.** Something that rouses the mind or spirits; an incentive. **3.** That which excites a temporary increase of vital action, as of a nerve or muscle.

sting (stĭng), *v. t.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* STUNG (stŭng); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STING'ING (stĭng'ĭng). **1.** To prick painfully; as: **a** To wound with a poisonous sting; as, bees *stung* him. **b** To affect with sharp quick pain or smart; as, hail *stung* their faces. **2.** To cause to suffer acutely; as, *stung* by remorse. **3.** To incite as with a sting. — *v. i.* **1.** To use or wound with a sting; give pain, as by a sting; as, his conscience *stung.* **2.** To give a keen burning pain or smart; as, his eye *stung.* — *n.* **1.** *Zoöl.* [illegible] various sharp organs of offense and de[illegible]hen connected with a poison gland; [illegible] a scorpion. **2.** *Bot.* A stinging hair, as of a nettle. **3.** The thrust of a sting into the flesh; act of stinging; also, a wound or pain caused by a sting. — **sting'er,** *n.* [8].

stin'gi-ly (stĭn'jĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a stingy manner.

stin'gi-ness, *n.* Stingy quality or state.

sting ray *or* **sting'ray',** *n.* Any of numerous rays having one or more sharp barbed spines on the whiplike tail. See FISH, *Illust.*

sting'y (stĭng'ĭ), *a.* [3] Stinging; able to sting.

stin'gy (stĭn'jĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Meanly avaricious; miserly. **2.** Scanty; as, a *stingy* crop.

stink (stĭŋk), *v. i.*; *pret.* STANK (stăŋk), STUNK (stŭŋk); *p. p.* STUNK; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STINK'ING. To emit a disgusting odor. — *v. t.* To cause to stink; affect by a stink; — often with *up.* — *n.* A disgusting odor; stench.

stint (stĭnt), *v. t.* To limit; restrict to a scant allowance. — *v. i.* To be sparing or frugal. — *n.* **1.** Restraint; limitation; also, limit; bound. **2.** Quantity or task assigned; as, a daily *stint.*

stipe (stīp), *n.* *Bot.* A short stalk or support, as a mushroom stem or fern-leaf petiole.

sti'pend (stī'pĕnd), *n.* Settled pay for services.

sti-pen'di-a-ry (stī-pĕn'dĭ-ā-rĭ), *a.* Receiving pay. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). One who receives a stipend.

stip'ple (stĭp''l), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To engrave by means of dots. **2.** To render in paint, ink, etc., by small, short touches. — *n.* Also **stip'pling** (-lĭng). In the graphic arts, any mode of execution by which shading is produced by small, short touches; also, the effect so produced.

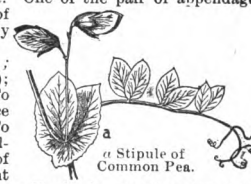
stip'u-late (-ū-lāt), *a.* *Bot.* Furnished with stipules.

stip'u-late (-lāt), *v. i.* [1] To agree to do or forbear anything; bargain; contract. — *v. t.* To arrange definitely; specify (something).

stip'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A stipulating; an agreement; also, that which is stipulated.

stip'u-la'tor (stĭp'ū-lā'tẽr), *n.* One who stipulates.

stip'ule (-ūl), *n.* One of the pair of appendages at the base of the leaf in many plants.



stir (stûr), *v. t.*; STIRRED (stûrd); STIR'RING. **1.** To change the place of; move. **2.** To disturb the relative position of the constituent particles of, as a liquid, by moving something about in it. **3.** To rouse; excite or incite; stimulate; as, eloquence *stirs* men's souls. — **Syn.** Awaken, animate, provoke. — *v. i.* **1.** To move; as, I could not *stir.* **2.** To be in motion; esp.: **a** To be active or busy; as, not a person was *stirring.* **b** To be current; be taking place. **3.** To be stirred; as, the paste *stirs* easily. — *n.* Act or result of stirring; agitation; activity; movement. — **stir'rer** (-ẽr), *n.* [8].

Syn. Hurry, flurry, bustle, fuss. — STIR, BUSTLE, FUSS. **Stir** suggests brisk movement or activity; **bustle,** a noisy, obtrusive, or self-important display of energy; **fuss,** flurry or fidgetiness.

stir'ring (stûr'ĭng), *p. a.* [4] **1.** Active; lively; as, a *stirring* age. **2.** Rousing; inspiring; as, a *stirring* song. — **Syn.** Animating, stimulating.

stir'rup (stĭr'ŭp; stûr'ŭp), *n.* **1.** A kind of ring attached to a saddle, to support a rider's foot. **2.** Any piece like, or suggestive of, a stirrup, as *Carp.* & *Mach.*, for a support, clamp, etc.

stirrup cup. A cup of wine or the like taken by a rider about to depart; hence, a farewell cup.

stitch (stĭch), *n.* **1.** A local, sharp and sudden pain, esp. in the back or side. **2.** a In sewing, a

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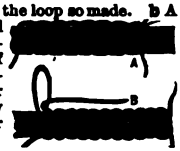
single pass of a needle, or the loop so made. **b** A single turn of the thread round the needle in knitting, etc.; a link, or loop, of yarn. **c** A particular arrangement of stitches or method of stitching. **3.** Any least part of a fabric or dress. *Colloq.* — *v. t.* **1.** To form stitches in. **2.** To unite by stitches. — *v. i.* To practice stitching; sew. — **stitch'er** (stĭch'ẽr), *n.* [8].



Sewing-Machine Stitches. *A* Chain Stitch, *or* Loop Stitch. *B* Lock Stitch.

stith'y (stĭth'ĭ; stĭdh'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -THIES (-ĭz). A smithy; a forge.

sti'ver (stĭ'vẽr), *n.* A Dutch coin of small value (now about 2 cents); hence, a trifle.

stoat (stōt), *n.* The European ermine, esp. in the brown summer coat; also, any ermine or weasel.

stock (stŏk), *n.* **1.** A wooden post; stump; block of wood. **2.** The chief supporting or holding part; part in which other parts are inserted, or to which they are attached; as, a *gun-stock*. **3.** Stalk or trunk of a plant. **4.** The stem or plant in which a graft is inserted; also, any plant from which cuttings are taken. **5. a** Original progenitor. **b** Line of descent; lineage; family. **6.** *pl.* A frame with holes for confining the feet, or the feet and hands, of offenders. **7.** *pl.* The frame on which a ship rests while building. **8.** A debt or fund due to individuals for money loaned, or the securities representing such debt or fund. **9.** The capital of a company or corporation in transferable shares; also, often in *pl.*, funds or property made up of shares in various corporations or in corporations in general. **10. a** The capital employed in a business. **b** A merchant's or manufacturer's store of goods; hence, store; supply. **11.** Raw material; as, paper *stock*. **12.** A liquid or jelly containing juices, etc., extracted by cooking, used in making soup, gravy, etc. **13.** Domestic animals collectively; — called also *live stock*. **14.** A close-fitting wide band or cravat for the neck. **15.** Any of various fragrant-flowered garden plants with woody stem, as the gillyflower. — *v. t.* **1.** To lay up; store; as, to *stock* grain. **2.** To provide with stock or requisites. — *a.* Used for constant service; kept in stock; as, a *stock* sermon. — *v. i.* To put in stock, or supplies; — often with *up*.

stock-ade' (stŏk-ād'), *n.* **1.** *Mil.* A line of stout posts or timbers forming a barrier. **2.** An inclosure made with posts and stakes. — *v. t.* [1] To surround, fortify, or protect, with a stockade.

stock'bro'ker (stŏk'brō'kẽr), *n.* A broker who deals in stocks. — **stock'bro'king** (-kĭng), *n.*

stock company. *Commerce.* A corporation the capital of which is represented by stock (sense 9).

stock exchange. a An exchange for the sale and purchase of stocks (sense 9), etc. **b** An association of stockbrokers who meet and transact business by recognized forms, regulations, and usages.

stock'hold'er (stŏk'hōl'dẽr), *n.* One who is a holder or proprietor of stock or stocks.

stock'i-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a stocky manner.

stock'i-ness, *n.* Stocky quality or state.

stock'i-net' (-ĭ-nĕt'), *n.* An elastic textile fabric, used for stockings, undergarments, etc.

stock'ing (stŏk'ĭng), *n.* A close-fitting covering for the foot and leg, usually knit or woven; also, something like, or suggestive of, such a covering.

stock'job'ber (-jŏb'ẽr), *n.* One who deals in stocks.

stock'job'bing, *n.* The business of a stockjobber.

stock'man (stŏk'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One owning, or in charge of, live stock; a ranchman.

stock'-still', *a.* Still as a stock, or post.

stock'y (stŏk'ĭ), *a.* [3] Short and thick.

stock'yard' (-yärd'), *n.* A yard for live stock; esp., an inclosure with stables, pens, sheds, etc.

stodg'y (stŏj'ĭ), *a.* [3] *Dial. or Colloq.* **1.** Thick; heavy; — of food. **2.** Stuffed; crammed; thick-set; lumpish.

sto'gy (stō'gĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-gĭz). **1.** A brogan. **2.** A cheap cylindrical cigar.

Sto'ic (stō'ĭk), *n.* **1.** A member of the school of philosophy founded by Zeno about 308 B. C. The Stoics held that men should be free from passion and unsubdued by joy or grief. **2.** [*l. c.*] One apparently indifferent to pleasure or pain.

sto'ic (stō'ĭk) } *a.* [4] **1.** [*cap.*] Of or pert. to
sto'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } the Stoics. **2.** Showing indifference to pain or pleasure; impassive. — **sto'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* [8] — **sto'i-cal-ness,** *n.* [8].

Sto'i-cism (stō'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The doctrines of the Stoics. **2.** [*l. c.*] Indifference to pain or pleasure; impassiveness.

stoke (stōk), *v. t.* [1] To poke, as a fire; tend, as a fire or furnace; supply with fuel. — *v. i.* To stoke a fire or furnace. — **stok'er** (stōk'ẽr), *n.* [8].

stoke'hold' (-hōld'), *n.* Space in front of a boiler of a ship from which the furnaces are fed; also, a boiler room.

stoke'hole' (-hōl'), *n.* Mouth of a furnace; also, a stokehold.

stole (stōl), *n.* **1.** A loose garment reaching to the feet. **2.** A long narrow band, esp. of silk, worn over the shoulders by bishops and priests.

stole, *pret.*, **sto'len** (stō'l'n), *p. p.* of STEAL.

stol'id (stŏl'ĭd), *a.* [3] Having or expressing little or no sensibility; impassive. — **stol'id-ly,** *adv.* [8] — **stol'id-ness,** *n.* [8].

sto-lid'i-ty (stō-lĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Stolid quality or state.

stom'ach (stŭm'ŭk), *n.* **1.** In man and most vertebrates, the dilated portion of the alimentary canal beyond the esophagus. **2.** Appetite; desire; inclination; as, he has no *stomach* for the fight. **3.** The belly; abdomen; — an erroneous use. — *v. t.* To bear without repugnance; brook.

stom'ach-er (-ŭk-ẽr; -ā-chẽr), *n.* An ornamental covering for the breast.

sto-mach'ic (stō-măk'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the stomach. **2.** Strengthening to the stomach; cordial. — *n.* A stomachic tonic or medicine.

stone (stōn), *n.* **1.** Concreted earthy or mineral matter: **a** A small piece of rock or one of moderate size. **b** Rock as a material, esp. for building; as, a house of *stone*. **2.** A gem. **3. a** A calculus, or concretion, esp. in the kidneys, bladder, or gall bladder. **b** The hard covering of the kernel in a drupe or any hard, stonelike seed; as, a peach *stone*. **4.** A varying unit of weight, now legally 14 pounds in Great Britain. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To pelt or kill with stones. **2.** To remove the stones or seeds of. — *a.* Made of stone or stoneware.

stone'crop' (stōn'krŏp'), *n.* See SEDUM.

stone fruit. A drupe.

stone'ware' (-wâr'), *n.* A species of coarse potter's ware, glazed and baked.

stone'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* Work made of stone.

ston'y (stōn'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Abounding in stone or stones. **2.** Pert. to, or characteristic of, stone; inflexible; pitiless; cold; as, a *stony* heart. — **ston'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [8] — **ston'i-ness,** *n.* [8].

stood (stŏŏd), *pret. & p. p.* of STAND.

stool (stōōl), *n.* A stock or parent plant; esp., the stump or root which throws out shoots or yields layers for propagation. — *v. i.* To form a stool; to tiller, as grain.

stool, *n.* **1.** A single seat without a back. **2.** Evacuation of the bowels. **3.** A pole or the like to which a bird, as a pigeon, is fastened as a decoy.

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stool pigeon. 1. A pigeon used to decoy others. 2. A person used as a decoy; police spy.

stoop (stōōp), *v. i.* 1. To bend or lean forward and downward. 2. To condescend; descend; as, to *stoop* to flattery. 3. To yield; submit.—*v. t.* To bend (as the body) forward and downward. —*n.* 1. A stooping; habitual forward bend of the back and shoulders. 2. Descent; condescension.

stoop (stōōp), *n.* A porch, platform, or small veranda, at a house door. *U. S.*

stoop. Var. of STOUP.

stop (stŏp), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* STOPPED (stŏpt), STOPT (*Chiefly Poetic*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STOP'PING. 1. To close, as an aperture, by filling or obstructing; hence, to stanch (a wound). 2. To obstruct; render impassable; as, to *stop* a passage. 3. To arrest the progress or motion of; cause to cease; suppress; as, to *stop* a train; to *stop* a noise.

Syn. STOP, ARREST, CHECK. To stop, the general term, is to cause advance, or (often) movement of any sort, to cease; as, to *stop* a clock. To arrest is esp. to stop (and often to hold fixed) in the midst of movement, progress, or the like; as, *arrested* development. To check is esp. to stop or arrest partially or temporarily; as, *checked* by fear.

—*v. i.* 1. To cease to go on; halt. 2. To stay; tarry. *Colloq.* — Syn. See STAY, CEASE. — *n.* 1. Act of stopping; state of being stopped. 2. That which stops. 3. *Music.* a A contrivance for regulating the pitch of an instrument. b A graduated set of organ pipes or reeds of like kind and tone quality. 4. A mark of punctuation. 5. Any consonant formed with a complete momentary closure at some point in the voice passage, the nasal passage also being closed, as *p, b, t, d, k, g.* — Syn. Cessation, check, interruption.

stop'cock' (stŏp'kŏk'), *n.* A cock, tap, or faucet.

stope (stōp), *n. Mining.* An excavation for extracting ore in successive steps or ledges.

stop'-gap' (stŏp'găp'), *n.* That which closes or fills up an opening; hence, a temporary expedient.

stop'page (stŏp'ĕj), *n.* Act of stopping, or arresting motion or action; also, state of being stopped.

stop'per (-ẽr), *n.* One that stops, closes, plugs, etc. —*v. t.* To close or secure with a stopper.

stop'ple (stŏp''l), *n. & v. t.* [1] Stopper.

stop watch. A watch with a hand or hands that can be started or stopped at will, for timing.

stor'age (stōr'ĭj), *n.* 1. Act of storing; state of being stored; safe-keeping of goods in a depository. 2. Space for the safe-keeping of goods, or the price charged therefor.

storage battery. A battery for generating electricity by the reversal of chemical reactions previously produced in it by an electric current.

store (stōr), *n.* 1. That which is accumulated; source from which supplies may be drawn; reserve fund; as, a *store* of knowledge or provisions. 2. *pl.* Articles, esp. of food, accumulated for a special object; supplies; as, army *stores*. 3. An abundance; great amount; as, he has a *store* of books. 4. A storehouse; warehouse. 5. A place where goods are kept for sale; a shop. —*v. t.* [1] 1. To furnish; provide; supply; as, to *store* a ship with provisions. 2. To collect a supply; lay away. 3. To deposit, as in a storehouse.

store'house' (stōr'hous'), *n.* Building for storing goods, esp. provisions; warehouse; store.

store'keep'er (-kēp'ẽr), *n.* A shopkeeper. *U. S.*

store'room' (-rōōm'), *n.* Room for storing things.

sto'rey (stō'rĭ). Var. of STORY, of a building.

sto'ried (-rĭd), *a.* Also **sto'reyed** (-rĭd). Having (such or so many) stories; as, a two-*storied* house.

sto'ried, *p. a.* 1. Celebrated in story or history. 2. Bearing designs representing scenes from story or history; as, a *storied* frieze.

stork (stôrk), *n.* Any of various large wading birds allied to the herons. See BIRDS, *Illust.*

storm (stôrm), *n.* 1. A disturbance of the atmosphere attended by wind, rain, snow, hail, sleet, or thunder and lightning. 2. Vehement or passionate outbreak. 3. A determined assault on a fortified place; as, to take by *storm*. —Syn. Tempest. — *v. i.* 1. To blow with violence; also, to rain, hail, snow, or the like, usually violently; — used impersonally; as, it *storms*. 2. To rage; as, the master *storms*.— *v. t.* To attack, and attempt to take, by sudden assault.

storm'y (stôr'mĭ), *a.* [3] 1. Marked by, or pertaining to, a storm; subject to storms; tempestuous; as, a *stormy* sea. 2. Turbulent; violent; passionate; as, a *stormy* life. — **storm'i-ly** (-mĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [8] — **storm'i-ness** (-mĭ-nĕs), *n.* [8].

sto'ry (stō'rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A set of rooms on one floor or level; a floor, or the space between two floors.

sto'ry, *n.* 1. A connected narration of past events; history. 2. a An account of some incident. b A report; a statement. c An anecdote. 3. In literature, a narrative in prose or verse; a tale, esp. fictitious. 4. A fib; falsehood. *Colloq.*

Syn. STORY, TALE, ANECDOTE. *Story* is the general and familiar word; *tale* frequently implies more than *story*; an *anecdote* is a short account of a single incident.

sto'ry-tell'er, *n.* A teller of stories.

sto'ry-tell'ing, *a.* Of or pertaining to the telling of stories. — *n.* 1. The act or art of telling stories. 2. Lying. *Colloq.*

stoup (stōōp), *n.* 1. A small vessel for liquids. 2. A basin for holy water at a church entrance.

stout (stout), *a.* [3] 1. Strong and firm of character; brave; bold; as, a *stout* heart; hence, firm; resolute; bold. 2. Physically strong; sturdy; firm; tough; as, a *stout* opponent; *stout* cloth. 4. Bulky; stocky; corpulent.

Syn. Fat, portly, corpulent, obese, fleshy, plump, rotund, thickset, burly. — STOUT, PORTLY, CORPULENT, BURLY. *Stout* implies a thickset, bulky figure or build; *portly* adds to *stout* the suggestion of a more or less dignified and imposing appearance; *corpulent* (in present usage) implies a disfiguring excess of flesh; *burly* gives the idea of sturdiness or bluffness. See STRONG.

— *n.* A strong malt liquor, esp. porter.

stout'-heart'ed, *a.* Having a stout heart; brave; courageous. — **stout'-heart'ed-ness,** *n.* [8].

stout'ly, *adv.* In a stout manner.

stout'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being stout.

stove (stōv), *pret. & p. p.* of STAVE.

stove (stōv), *n.* Any of various apparatus, commonly of iron, for heating and cooking.

stow (stō), *v. t.* 1. To place or arrange compactly; pack; as, to *stow* freight. 2. To arrange anything compactly in; as, to *stow* a box.

stow'age (stō'ĕj), *n.* 1. Act or method of stowing; also, room for stowing. 2. That which is stowed. 3. Money paid for stowing goods.

stow'a-way' (stō'ă-wā'), *n.* One who hides on a vessel or railroad train to obtain a free passage.

stra-bis'mus (strȧ-bĭz'mŭs), *n.* Eye affection in which the optic axes cannot be directed to the same object; cross-eye.— **stra-bis'mic** (-mĭk), *a.*

strad'dle (străd''l), *v. i.* [1] To stand, sit, or walk with legs wide apart; sit astride.—*v. t.* To stand or sit astride of.—*n.* 1. A straddling. 2. Distance between the feet or legs of one straddling.

strag'gle (străg''l), *v. i.* [1] 1. To wander from the direct course; stray. 2. To become separated from others of its kind; be, become, or occur as if, dispersed; as, branches that *straggle* out too far. — **strag'gler** (-lẽr), *n.* [8].

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strag'gly (străg'lĭ), *a.* [4] Straggling.
straight (strāt), *a.* [3] **1.** Having an invariable direction; not curved or crooked. **2.** Conforming to justice and rectitude; upright; as, *straight* dealing. **3.** Direct; unbroken; as, *straight* reasoning. **4.** Properly ordered or arranged; as, to set things *straight*. — *adv.* Directly; rightly; straightway.
straight'edge' (-ĕj'), *n.* A bar or the like having one or more long straight edges, used in testing for straightness, etc.
straight'en (-'n), *v. t.* To make straight; put in order. — *v. i.* To become straight. — **-er**, *n.* [8].
straight'for'ward (-fôr'wĕrd), *a.* [4] Proceeding in a straight course or manner; hence, honest; frank. — **straight'for'ward-ly, straight'for'ward**, *adv.* — **-for'ward-ness**, *n.* [8].
straight'ly, *adv.* In a straight manner.
straight'ness, *n.* Straight quality or state.
straight'way' (-wā'), *adv.* Immediately.
strain (strān), *n.* **1.** Race; stock; descent; family. **2.** **a** Hereditary character. **b** A trace; a streak; as, he has a *strain* of madness. **3.** Sort, kind; as, the common *strain*. **4.** **a** The tenor, burden, tone, manner, style, of a song, poem, speech, book, etc.; as, he spoke in a noble *strain*. **b** Mood; temper. **5.** A sustained note or movement; a passage or flight, as of song or the imagination; hence: **a** A melody, tune, or air. **b** A song; a poem.
strain, *v. t.* **1.** To draw tight; stretch; as, to *strain* a rope. *Archaic.* **2.** To force; constrain; as, "The quality of mercy is not *strained*." **3.** To act upon so as to cause change of form or volume, as forces on a beam to bend it. **4.** To exert to the utmost; as, to *strain* every nerve. **5.** To distort from its true sense or meaning; as, to *strain* a law. **6.** To injure by stretching or by exertion of force, or by overexertion or overuse. **7.** To squeeze; hug; as, to *strain* to one's breast. **8.** To put through a strainer; filter.
Syn. STRAIN, SPRAIN agree in the idea of injury from excessive stretching or exertion, but *sprain* applies only to muscles or ligaments; as, to *strain* the back; to *sprain* the ankle.
to strain a point, to go beyond the proper limit or rule. — *v. i.* **1.** To make violent efforts; strive. **2.** To suffer a strain. **3.** To be filtered; percolate. — **to strain at**, to strive after, esp. with extreme effort. — *n.* **1.** Act of straining; state of being strained; as: **a** Excessive tension; as, the *strain* on a rope. **b** Excessive exertion; as, the *strain* of modern life. **c** A sprain; wrench. **2.** *Mech.* **a** Distortion due to stress or force. **b** Stress, thrust, or force.
strain'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that strains, as (esp.) a sieve or filter.
strait (strāt), *a.* [3] **1.** Narrow; as, the *strait* gate. **2.** Tight; close. **3.** Strict; scrupulous. **4.** Straitened; hampered; as, *strait* circumstances. — **Syn.** See NARROW. — *n.* **1.** Passageway connecting two large bodies of water. **2.** Perplexity or distress; difficulty; need; — often in *pl.*; as, reduced to great *straits*.
strait'en (strāt'n), *v. t.* **1.** To make strait; confine. **2.** To afflict, as with difficulty; embarrass.
strait'-jack'et, *n.* A strong, tight coat to restrain the violently insane or violent criminals, etc.
strait'-laced' (-lāst'), *a.* [4] **1.** Laced tightly; wearing tight stays. **2.** Unusually strict in manners, morals, or opinion.
strait'ly, *adv.* In a strait manner.
strait'ness, *n.* Strait quality or state.
strake (strāk), *n.* *Shipbuilding.* One breadth of planks or plates forming a continuous strip on the bottom or sides of a vessel.
strand (strănd), *n.* Any of the twists, or strings, of a rope; also, a single filament. — *v. t.* **1.** To break a strand of (a rope). **2.** To form (a rope, etc.) by uniting strands.
strand, *n.* A shore, esp. of the ocean. *Poetic.* — **Syn.** See SHORE. — *v. t. & i.* To run aground.
strange (strānj), *a.* [3] **1.** Of or pertaining to another or others; belonging to others, or to some other place, time, etc.; as, a *strange* dog. **2.** Not before known, heard, or seen; unfamiliar; as, a *strange* land. **3.** Novel; extraordinary; queer; as, *strange* garments. **4.** Reserved; distant in deportment; shy, timid, or coy. **5.** Unaccustomed; inexperienced; as, he is *strange* to the work. — **strange'ly**, *adv.* [8] — **strange'ness**, *n.* [8].
Syn. Unusual, uncommon, irregular, unexampled, unprecedented, remarkable; singular, peculiar, eccentric, erratic, odd, queer, quaint, fantastic, droll. — STRANGE, SINGULAR, PECULIAR, ECCENTRIC, ERRATIC, ODD, QUEER, QUAINT. That is strange which is out of the ordinary, familiar, or natural order; singular often suggests that whose strangeness puzzles one or piques one's curiosity; as, a *strange*, mysterious dream; a *singular* character. That is peculiar which carries distinctive qualities to an extreme; eccentric implies divergence from the beaten track; erratic adds to *eccentric* a stronger suggestion of caprice; as, a *peculiar* trick of expression; an *eccentric* old man; the workings of his mind were *erratic*. Odd sometimes suggests an element of the fantastic; that is queer which is (esp. oddly) abnormal, or which is dubious or questionable; as, an *odd* superstition; a *queer* feeling; a *queer* transaction. That is quaint which is pleasantly odd or old-fashioned; as, a *quaint* expression.
stran'ger (strān'jẽr), *n.* One who is strange; as: **a** A foreigner. **b** A visitor or intruder. **c** A person with whom one is unacquainted. **d** One ignorant of a specified object; as, a *stranger* to Latin.
stran'gle (străng'g'l), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To choke to death by compressing the throat. **2.** To stifle, choke, or suffocate. **3.** To suppress; repress; as, to *strangle* an impulse. — *v. i.* To be strangled, or suffocated. — **stran'gler** (-glẽr), *n.* [8].
stran'gu-late (-gū-lāt), *v. t.* [1] To compress, esp., *Med.*, so as to stop circulation; strangle.
stran'gu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A strangling; strangulating; state of being strangled or strangulated.
strap (străp), *n.* **1.** A narrow strip of flexible material, esp. of leather, for use as a fastening. **2.** Something consisting of, serving as, or resembling, a strap (sense 1). **3.** A narrow strip, as of iron or brass. — *v. t.*; STRAPPED (străpt); STRAP'PING. **1.** To beat with a strap. **2.** To secure with a strap. **3.** To sharpen, as a razor, on a strap.
strap'ping, *a.* [4] Tall; strong; large. *Colloq.*
strass (străs), *n.* A brilliant lead glass used in manufacturing artificial gems; paste.
stra'ta (strā'tȧ), *n.*, *L. pl.* of STRATUM.
strat'a-gem (străt'ȧ-jĕm), *n.* A trick in war for deceiving the enemy; artifice; deceptive device.
stra-te'gic (strȧ-tē'jĭk; -tĕj'ĭk) } *a.* [4] Of, pert.
stra-te'gi-cal (-tē'jĭ-kăl; -tĕj'ĭ-) } to, or effected or marked by, strategy. — **-gi-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].
strat'e-gist (străt'ē-jĭst), *n.* A master of strategy.
strat'e-gy (-jĭ), *n.* **1.** The science or art of projecting and directing great military movements. **2.** Use of stratagem.
strat'i-fi-ca'tion (străt'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of stratifying; state of being stratified.
strat'i-fy (străt'ĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.* [2] To arrange or form in strata, or layers.
stra'tum (strā'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. -TA (-tȧ), E. -TUMS (-tŭms). A layer; as, a *stratum* of rock.
stra'tus (strā'tŭs), *n.* A cloud form marked by horizontal extension and low altitude.
straw (strô), *n.* **1.** A stalk or stem of grain or pulse. **2.** Stalks of grain after threshing. **3.** A thing of smallest worth; as, he is a mere *straw*.

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straw'ber-ry (strô'bĕr-ĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). The edible red fruit of any of various stemless herbs, or the plant that bears it.

straw'board' (-bôrd'), *n.* Common paper board made of straw pulp, used for packing, etc.

stray (strā), *v. i.* **1.** To wander; deviate. **2.** To roam; go astray; err; as, the sheep *strayed* far. — **Syn.** See WANDER. — *a.* **1.** Gone astray; wandering; as, a *stray* horse. **2.** Incidental; unrelated; as, a *stray* remark. — *n.* **1.** Any domestic animal wandering at large or lost. **2.** A person or thing that strays.

streak (strēk), *n.* A line or long mark; stripe; vein. — **Syn.** See VEIN. — *v. t.* To form streaks in or on; stripe.

streak'y (strēk'ĭ), *a.* [3] Marked with streaks. — **streak'i-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-i-ness**, *n.* [8].

stream (strēm), *n.* **1.** A current or course of water or other fluid. **2.** A steady flow, as of air; a beam or column of light. **3.** Current; drift.

Syn. Current denotes esp. the more swiftly moving portion of a stream or other body of water; as, he was caught by the *current* while swimming the *stream*.

— *v. i.* **1.** To issue or flow in a stream; as, his words *streamed* forth. **2.** To pour out, or emit, a stream or streams; as, her eyes *streamed*. **3.** To issue, shoot, or pass swiftly, as light, a comet, etc. **4.** To stretch out at length, or in a line, often wavy; as, *streaming* hair. — *v. t.* To cause to stream.

stream'er (-ẽr), *n.* That which streams out, as a flag, esp. a long, narrow one, or a column of light, as in the aurora.

stream'let (-lĕt), *n.* A small stream; rivulet; rill.

stream'line' (-līn'), *n.* The path of any particle in a fluid flowing smoothly and with the least possible resistance.

street (strēt), *n.* A thoroughfare, esp. in a city or village. — **Syn.** See WAY.

street Arab. A homeless vagabond in the streets of a city, esp. an outcast boy or girl; a gamin.

street car. A car, usually a passenger car, running through the public streets, usually on rails. *U. S.*

strength (strĕngth), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being strong; ability to do or to bear; force; power. **2.** Power to resist force; solidity or toughness; as, the *strength* of a beam. **3.** Power of resisting attacks; impregnability. **4.** Intensity; vehemence; vigor; as, the *strength* of one's love. **5.** Force as measured in numbers; as, the *strength* of an army. **6.** One regarded as embodying or affording strength; support; as, God is our *strength*. **7.** Legal or moral force; as, the *strength* of evidence. — **Syn.** Energy, robustness, stoutness, firmness. — **on, or upon, the strength of,** in reliance *upon*.

strength'en (strĕng'th'n), *v. t. & i.* To make, grow, or become, stronger. — **Syn.** Invigorate, fortify, encourage. — **strength'en-er**, *n.* [8].

stren'u-ŏs'i-ty (strĕn'ū-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being strenuous.

stren'u-ous (strĕn'ū-ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Eagerly pressing or urgent; zealous; ardent. **2.** Marked by zealous energy. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

stress (strĕs), *v. t.* **1.** To subject to mechanical stress. **2.** To accent or emphasize. — *n.* **1.** Pressure; strain; hence, urgency; importance; significance; as, to lay *stress* on. **2.** *Mech.* Mutual force or action between contiguous parts of a body, due to external force. Stress is caused by tension, compression, or shear, or by a combination of these. **3.** Force of utterance of words or syllables, increasing their relative loudness; accent.

stretch (strĕch), *v. t.* **1.** To reach out; extend; as, to *stretch* the arm. **2.** To draw out; expand; distend; as, to *stretch* cloth or the wings. **3.** To make tense; strain. **4.** To cause to reach or continue, as from one point to another. **5.** To extend too far; exaggerate; as, to *stretch* the truth. — **to stretch a point,** to strain a point. — *v. i.* **1.** To spread; reach; as, the road *stretches* across the State. **2.** To extend or spread one's self or one's limbs. **3** To bear extension without breaking; as, rubber *stretches* easily. — *n.* **1.** Act of stretching; state of being stretched. **2.** A continuous line, surface, or period; as, grassy *stretches* of land. **3.** Extent to which anything may be stretched.

stretch'er (strĕch'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that stretches. **2.** A timber or rod used as a tie, esp. when horizontal. **3.** A litter, usually of canvas stretched on a frame, for carrying the disabled or dead.

strew (strō), *v. t.* ; *pret. & p. p.* STREWED (strōd; strōd); *p. p.* STREWN (strōn; strŏn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STREW'ING. **1.** To scatter; as, to *strew* seed in beds. **2.** To cover by or as by scattering something over; also, to be dispersed over as if scattered.

stri'a (strī'ă), *n.* ; *L. pl.* STRIÆ (-ē). A minute groove; a narrow line or band, as of color.

stri'ate (strī'āt) } *a.* [4] Marked with parallel
stri'at-ed (-āt-ĕd) } striæ.

stri-a'tion (strī-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** State of being striated; also, arrangement of striæ. **2.** A stria.

strick'en (strĭk'n), *p. p.* of STRIKE. Hence: *p. a.* [4] **1.** Smitten; wounded; as, the *stricken* deer. **2.** Worn out; as, *stricken* in age.

strict (strĭkt), *a.* [3] **1.** Drawn close; tight; also, tense; as, a *strict* ligature. **2.** Exact; precise; hence, rigid in interpretation; without exception or deviation; as, to keep *strict* silence. **3.** Rigorous; as, *strict* discipline. — **strict'ly**, *adv.* [8] — **strict'ness**, *n.* [8].

Syn. Rigid, stringent, scrupulous, severe, stern, austere, strait-laced, puritanical. — STRICT, SEVERE, STERN, AUSTERE. Strict (opposed to *lax*) implies rigorous exactness, esp. as regards conformity to rules or standards; severe, as applied to persons, often adds the idea of harshness or censoriousness; as applied to style, it suggests restraint or simplicity; as, keeping *strict* watch; a *severe* punishment; *severe* simplicity. Austere implies cold and formal severity; stern suggests a severely unbending, sometimes hard or forbidding, aspect or nature; as, *austere* truth; a *stern* look.

stric'ture (strĭk'tūr), *n.* **1.** An adverse criticism. **2.** A morbid contraction of any passage of the body.

stride (strīd), *v. i.* ; *pret.* STRODE (strōd); *p. p.* STRID'DEN (strĭd'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STRID'ING (strīd'ĭng). To walk or run with long steps. — *v. t.* **1.** To pass over at a step. **2.** To bestride. — *n.* Act of striding; also, a long step.

stri'dent (strī'dĕnt), *a.* [4] Harsh-sounding; grating; shrill. — **stri'dent-ly**, *adv.* [8].

strid'u-late (strĭd'ū-lāt), *v. i.* To make a shrill, creaking noise, as crickets. — **-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

strid'u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* [4] Making a shrill, creaking sound.

strife (strīf), *n.* **1.** Exertion for superiority; emulation. **2.** Contention; conflict; fight; contest.

strike (strīk), *v. t.* ; *pret.* STRUCK (strŭk); *p. p.* STRUCK, or, *Chiefly Poetic or Literary*, STRICK'EN (strĭk'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STRIK'ING (strīk'ĭng). **1.** To hit; smite. **2.** To strike against; collide with; as, the ship *struck* a reef. **3.** To give or inflict, as a blow. **4.** To impel, as with a blow; dash. **5.** To cause or produce as by a stroke; as, to *strike* a light. **6.** To cause to ignite by friction; as, to *strike* a match. **7.** To impress with a die; mint; coin. **8.** To thrust in. **9.** To affect sensibly in a particular manner, as with wonder. **10.** To cause to sound, esp. by strokes; indicate by sounding; as, the clock *strikes* two. **11.** To make and ratify, as a bargain. **12.** To lower, as a flag. **13.** To efface, cancel, or the like; —

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usually with *from*, *off*, or *out*; as, to *strike* out a word. **14.** To assume (a posture, etc.).

Syn. STRIKE, HIT, SMITE. **Strike** is the general term; **hit**, in the sense of *strike*, is rather more familiar and colloquial; **smite** is chiefly rhetorical.

to strike a balance, to find out the difference between the debit and credit sides of an account. — **to s. camp**, to take down the tents of a camp. — **to s. from**, to separate from, with, or as with, a blow; as, the shackles were *struck from* him. — **to s. off**, to separate by a blow or sudden action; as, *to strike off* a man's head. — **to s. out**, to devise quickly; invent; contrive, as a scheme. — **to s. up**, to begin, as a tune or friendship. — **to s. work**, to quit work.

strike, *v. i.* **1.** To advance; proceed; as, to *strike* into the fields. **2.** To come upon something suddenly. **3.** *Naut.* To strand; as, the vessel *struck* on a rock. **4.** To give or aim a blow; as, to *strike* for one's country. **5.** To hit; collide. **6.** To sound by percussion; as, the clock *strikes*. **7.** To lower a flag in token of respect or in surrender. **8.** To quit work in order to obtain or resist a change in conditions of employment. See STRIKE, *n.*, 2. **9.** *Hort.* To take root. — **to strike home**, to strike effectively; as, his argument *struck home*. — **to s. in.** **a** To begin suddenly. **b** To interpose; interrupt; as, *to strike in* with a comment. **c** To join in; unite. — **to s. up**, to begin to play, sound, or sing.

strike, *n.* **1.** A striking. **2.** A stopping of work by workmen to obtain more pay, shorter hours, etc. **3.** A sudden finding of rich ore in mining; any sudden success, esp. financial. **4.** *Bowling.* Act of leveling all the pins with the first bowl. — **strik'er** (strīk'ẽr), *n.* [8].

strike breaker. A workman who takes the place of a striker; also, one supplying such workmen.

strik'ing (strīk'ĭng), *a.* [4] Very noticeable; remarkable. — **strik'ing-ly**, *adv.* [8].

string (strĭng), *n.* **1.** A small cord or the like, used esp. for tying things. **2.** A thread or cord strung with a number of objects; hence, a line or series of things arranged on or as on a thread; as, a *string* of beads or of arguments. **3.** The cord of a musical instrument, as a piano, violin, etc., or of a bow. **4.** A fiber, as of a plant. — *v. t.; pret.* STRUNG (strŭng); *p. p.* STRUNG; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STRING'ING (strĭng'ĭng). **1.** To furnish with strings; as, to *string* a violin. **2.** To adjust or tune the string or strings of, as a violin, a bow, etc.; hence, to make tense. **3.** To thread on a string; as, to *string* beads. **4.** To deprive of strings; as, to *string* beans. **5.** To tie, hang up, or the like, with a string. **6.** To extend or stretch like a string. — *v. i.* **1.** To form into a string or strings. **2.** To move or progress in a string, or series.

stringed (strĭngd), *a.* Having strings, as a musical instrument; produced by strings.

strin'gen-cy (strĭn'jĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality of being stringent.

strin'gent (strĭn'jĕnt), *a.* [4] **1.** Restrictive; rigid; as, *stringent* rules. **2.** Tight; having little available money; as, a *stringent* money market. — **strin'gent-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

string'er (strĭng'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who strings. **2.** *Mech.* A long horizontal timber to connect uprights, support a floor, or the like.

string'halt' (-hôlt'), *n.* A spasmodic affection of a horse's hind legs; springhalt.

string'piece' (-pēs'), *n.* A long timber in a construction, esp. a principal one, usually horizontal.

string'y (-ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Consisting of strings; fibrous; as, a *stringy* root. **2.** Ropy; viscid; as, *stringy* sirup. — **string'i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* [8].

strip (strĭp), *v. t.;* STRIPPED (strĭpt); STRIP'PING. **1.** To deprive; divest; plunder (a person, building, etc.); to deprive, as of a covering; to skin; peel. **2.** To milk dry, as a cow. **3.** To pull or tear off, as a covering; remove; hence, to plunder, as jewels, etc. — *v. i.* To undress. — *n.* A narrow or relatively long piece; as, a *strip* of cloth.

stripe (strīp), *n.* **1.** A line, or long narrow division of anything. **2.** A strip attached to something of a different color or material. **3.** A long narrow discoloration of the skin made by the blow of a lash or the like; hence, such a blow. **4.** Distinctive color; type; sort; as, persons of the same political *stripe*. — *v. t.* [1] To make stripes upon.

striped (stript; strĭp'ĕd), *a.* Having stripes.

strip'ling (strĭp'lĭng), *n.* A youth; lad.

strive (strīv), *v. i.; pret.* STROVE (strōv); *p. p.* STRIV'EN (strĭv'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STRIV'ING (strīv'ĭng). **1.** To make efforts; labor hard. **2.** To contend; battle, as against temptation. — **Syn.** Struggle, endeavor, aim. — **striv'er** (strīv'ẽr), *n.* [8].

strob'ile (strŏb'ĭl), *n.* *Bot.* An inflorescence marked by imbricated bracts or scales, as in the hop and the pine cone.

strode (strōd), *pret.* of STRIDE.

stroke (strōk), *n.* **1.** Act of striking; impact; blow; as, the *stroke* of a hammer. **2.** A sudden action suggesting a blow; hence, the result of such action; esp., any sudden attack, as of disease. **3.** A vigorous effort to accomplish something, or the thing so accomplished; as, a *stroke* of work. **4.** The sound of striking, esp. of a clock. **5.** One of a series of movements to effect passage through or on a resisting medium; as, the *stroke* of a swimmer. **6.** The rower nearest the stern. **7.** A movement, as with an implement; as, a pen *stroke;* also, a mark made by such a stroke. **8.** *Mach.* Movement, in either direction, as of a piston. — **Syn.** See BLOW. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To rub gently. **2.** To row as stroke of (a rowing boat).

stroll (strōl), *v. i.* To wander on foot; rove; saunter. — *n.* A strolling; ramble. — **stroll'er**, *n.*

strom'bus (strŏm'bŭs), *n.* Any member of a genus (*Strombus*) of gastropods having a heavy, inversely conical shell. See MOLLUSKS, *Illust.*

strong (strŏng), *a.* [3] **1.** Having great power to act; vigorous. **2.** Having ability to bear or endure; hale; robust. **3.** Having great resources, as of wealth, numbers, etc.; as, a *strong* bank, army, etc. **4.** Of specified number; as, ten thousand *strong*. **5.** Forceful; as, *strong* arguments. **6.** Intense; concentrated; as, a *strong* acid. **7.** Moving with rapidity or force; as, a *strong* wind. **8.** Ardent; zealous. **9.** Containing much alcohol; as, *strong* drink. **10.** Solid; tough; as, a *strong* beam. **11.** Well established; as, a *strong* belief. **12.** *Gram.* Pertaining to or designating a verb which forms its preterit by variation in the root vowel, and the past participle (usually) by addition of *-en*, as in *strive, strove, striven*. **13.** Offensive; rank. *Colloq.*

Syn. Powerful, firm, vehement, stout, sturdy, stalwart, lusty, sinewy, brawny, muscular. — STRONG, STOUT, ROBUST, STURDY, STALWART. **Strong**, the most general term, denotes lit. the possession of great physical power; as, a *strong* arm. **Stout** adds to *strong*, in its lit. use, the suggestion of thickness or weight; fig. it implies resoluteness; as, a *stout* stick; a *stout* heart. **Robust** suggests the vigor and soundness of health, with toughness as of oak; as, a *robust* physique. **Sturdy** suggests something which stands firm and unyielding; as, a *sturdy* boy. **Stalwart** implies largeness of frame, esp. with physical courage; as, a *stalwart* farmer.

strong'hold' (-hōld'), *n.* A fort; place of security.

strong'ly, *adv.* In a strong manner.

strop (strŏp), *n.* A strap; esp., a strap for sharpening a razor. — *v. t.;* STROPPED (strŏpt); STROP'PING. To sharpen on a strop.

stro'phe (strō'fē), *n.; pl.* -PHES (-fēz). **1.** A move-

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meat of the chorus in the ancient Greek choral dance. **2.** The part of the choral ode sung during the strophe (sense 1) ; a group of lines in a poem.
strove (strōv), *pret.* of STRIVE.
struck (strŭk). See STRIKE.
struc'tur-al (strŭk'tŭr-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to structure or a structure. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].
struc'ture (strŭk'tŭr), *n.* **1.** Manner of building; construction. **2.** Something built ; a building. **3.** Arrangement of parts, organs, tissues, etc., in a substance or body. — **Syn.** See BUILDING.
strug'gle (strŭg'l), *v. i.* [1] To put forth great efforts; strive; contend. — *n.* **1.** A violent effort or exertion. **2.** Contest; strife. — **-gler** (-lĕr), *n.* [8].
strum (strŭm), *v. t. & i.* ; STRUMMED (strŭmd); STRUM'MING. To play on a stringed instrument unskillfully or carelessly. — *n.* Act of strumming.
strum'pet (strŭm'pĕt), *n.* A prostitute.
strung (strŭng), *pret. & p. p.* of STRING.
strut (strŭt), *v. i.* ; STRUT'TED (-ĕd) ; STRUT'TING. To walk with a lofty, proud gait or with affected dignity. — *n.* **1.** A strutting. **2.** *Arch.* Any bar or piece for resisting pressure endwise.
strych'nine (strĭk'nĭn; -nēn), *n.* Also **strych'nin**. A poisonous alkaloid got from various plants, as nux vomica, and used as a medicinal stimulant.
stub (stŭb), *n.* **1.** Tree stump. **2.** The short blunt remnant of something ; as, the *stub* of a pencil. **3.** In a check book, etc., a part of each leaf fastened to the back for memoranda of the items on the detached check, receipt, etc. **4.** Something short and blunt. — *v. t.* ; STUBBED (stŭbd) ; STUB'BING. To strike, as the toes, against a stone, etc. *U. S.*
stub'bed (stŭb'ĕd ; stŭbd), *a.* [4] **1.** Reduced to, or resembling, a stub. **2.** Abounding in stubs, or stumps. **3.** Hardy; rugged. — **stub'bed-ness**, *n.*
stub'ble (stŭb''l), *n.* The stumps of grain, left in the ground, as after reaping.
stub'bly (-lĭ), *a.* [3] Covered with stubble.
stub'born (-ĕrn), *a.* [3] **1.** Resolute in mental attitude ; inflexible; esp., obstinate. **2.** Performed or practiced persistently or obstinately; as, *stubborn* strife. **3.** Difficult to manage ; refractory. — **Syn.** See OBSTINATE. — **stub'born-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **stub'born-ness**, *n.* [8].
stub'by (stŭb'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Abounding with stubs. **2.** Short, thick, and stiff, as bristles.
stub nail. A short thick nail.
stuc'co (stŭk'ō), *n.* ; *pl.* -COES, -COS (-ōz). Plaster for coating walls; esp., a fine plaster for inside decoration. — *v. t.* To cover or decorate with stucco.
stuck (stŭk), *pret. & p. p.* of STICK.
stud (stŭd), *n.* **1.** A collection of horses for breeding, racing, riding, etc. **2.** The place where a stud is kept, esp. for breeding. **3.** A studhorse.
stud, *n.* **1.** *Building.* A small scantling ; esp., one of the uprights for lath-and-plaster partitions. **2.** A kind of nail with a large head ; boss. **3.** A buttonlike device, used for ornament, etc. — *v. t.* ; STUD'DED ; STUD'DING. To supply with studs.
stud'ding (-Ing), *n.* Material for studs, or joists; studs, or joists, collectively.
stud'ding sail (-sāl; *naut.* stŭn's'l). A sail set at the side of a principal square sail in free winds.
stu'dent (stū'dĕnt), *n.* **1.** A person engaged in study; scholar. **2.** An attentive and systematic observer; as, a *student* of life. — **Syn.** See DISCIPLE.
stud'horse' (stŭd'hôrs'), *n.* A stallion, esp. one kept for breeding.
stud'ied (stŭd'ĭd), *a.* [4] **1.** Made the subject of study. **2.** Premeditated ; designed; as, a *studied* insult. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
stu'di-o (stū'dĭ-ō), *n.* ; *pl.* -DIOS (-ōz). The workroom of an artist.
stu'di-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Given to study. **2.** Diligent in attention ; carefully earnest ; as, *studious* to please. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
stud'y (stŭd'ĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* STUDIES (-Iz). **1.** Application of the mind to books, etc., in order to acquire knowledge. **2.** Act or process of acquiring knowledge of a particular subject. **3.** Earnest and reasoned effort ; as, his *study* is to do right. **4.** Meditation. **5.** A branch of learning. **6.** *Fine Arts & Literature.* A preliminary sketch. Also, a rendering made as the result of investigation or observation. **7.** *Music.* A piece for special practice. **8.** A room devoted esp. to study. — *v. i.* [2] **1.** To apply the mind to books or learning. **2.** To fix the mind closely on a subject; also, to ponder; meditate. **3.** To endeavor with thought and planning ; as, he *studied* for the public good. — *v. t.* To apply the mind to ; as, to *study* nature.
stuff (stŭf), *n.* **1.** Material out of which anything is to be or may be made; hence, any material. **2.** Elemental part ; essence. **3.** Goods, esp. domestic goods. **4.** Woven material not made into garments. **5.** Refuse ; hence, nonsense ; trash. — *v. t.* **1.** To fill by crowding ; cram. **2.** To fill the cavity of (as a turkey, a skin) with a particular material. **3.** To put fraudulent votes into (a ballot box). *U. S.* **4.** To thrust or crowd in ; pack. **5.** To obstruct by filling up. — *v. i.* To feed gluttonously ; cram.
stuff'ing, *n.* Act or process of, or that which is used for, filling anything.
stuff'y (stŭf'ĭ), *a.* [3] Ill-ventilated ; close. — **stuff'i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* [8].
stul'ti-fi-ca'tion (stŭl'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A stultifying, or state of being stultified.
stul'ti-fy (stŭl'tĭ-fī), *v. t.* [2] To make foolish.
stum'ble (stŭm'b'l), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To trip in walking, etc. **2.** To walk unsteadily ; hence, to act or perform blunderingly. **3.** To fall into sin or error. **4.** To come or happen without design; — with *on, upon*, or *against* ; as, he *stumbled* on a plot. — *n.* **1.** A trip in walking or running. **2.** A blunder. — **-bler** (-blĕr), *n.* [8] — **-bling-ly**, *adv.* [8].
stum'bling-block' (stŭm'blĭng-blŏk'), *n.* Any cause of stumbling, perplexity, or error.
stump (stŭmp), *n.* **1.** The part of a tree or plant remaining in the earth after the stem is cut off. **2.** The portion, as of a limb remaining after the rest is removed. **3.** A platform for political speaking (often, in early days, a tree stump) ; hence, public speaking, esp. political ; — chiefly in *to take*, or *go on, the stump.* — *v. i.* To walk heavily and stiffly.
stump'y (stŭm'pĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Abounding in stumps. **2.** Short and thick ; stubby. *Colloq.*
stun (stŭn), *v. t.* ; STUNNED (stŭnd) ; STUN'NING. **1.** To make senseless or dizzy, as by a blow. **2.** To overpower or confound with noise. **3.** To stupefy or overpower with sudden emotion. — *n.* Condition of being stunned ; also, that which stuns.
stung (stŭng), *pret. & p. p.* of STING.
stunk (stŭnk), *pret. & p. p.* of STINK.
stun'ner (stŭn'ĕr), *n.* One that stuns ; hence *Slang*, one that surprises, esp. by excellence.
stunt (stŭnt), *n.* A feat. *Colloq.*
stunt, *v. t.* To hinder from normal growth; dwarf; cramp ; check. — *n.* A check in growth.
stu'pe-fac'tion (stū'pĕ-făk'shŭn), *n.* Act of stupefying ; state of being stupefied.
stu'pe-fy (stū'pĕ-fī), *v. t.* [2] To make stupid, dull, or torpid. — **stu'pe-fi'er** (-fī'ĕr), *n.* [8].
stu-pen'dous (stū-pĕn'dŭs), *a.* [4] Amazing, esp. in magnitude or elevation. — **Syn.** See MONSTROUS. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
stu'pid (stū'pĭd), *a.* [3] **1.** Very dull ; stupefied. **2.** Slow-witted; foolish. **3.** Resulting from or evincing mental dullness ; dull. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

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stu-pid'i-ty (stū-pĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being stupid; crass foolishness.

stu'por (stū'pẽr), *n.* Suspension or great diminution of sensibility; lethargy.

stur'dy (stûr'dĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Resolute; firm; unyielding. **2.** Strong; lusty; robust; stout. — **Syn.** See STRONG. — **-di-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-di-ness**, *n.* [8].

stur'geon (-jŭn), *n.* Any of certain large fishes, living in fresh and salt waters of the north temperate zone. The roe is made into caviar and the air bladder into isinglass. See FISHES, *Illust.*

stut'ter (stŭt'ẽr), *v. i. & t.* To hesitate or stumble in uttering words; stammer. — *n.* Act of stuttering; a stammer. — **stut'ter-er** (-ẽr), *n.* [8].

sty (stī), *n.*; *pl.* STIES (stīz). **1.** A pen for swine. **2.** A filthy, low, or vicious place.

sty, *n.*; *pl.* STIES. Also **stye**. *Med.* An inflamed swelling on the edge of the eyelid. [fernal.

Styg'i-an (stĭj'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Styx; in-

style (stīl), *n.* **1.** An instrument used by the ancients in writing on waxed tablets. **2.** Hence: **a** A pen. **b** A graver. **c** An etching needle. **d** The gnomon of a dial. **3.** Mode of expressing thought in language; esp., characteristic or distinctive mode of expression. **4.** Distinctive mode of presentation, construction, or execution in any art, employment, or product; as, *styles* of costume. **5.** Manner or method of acting or performing; as, *style* of singing. **6.** Fashionable elegance; fashion; as, they dined in *style*. **7.** Title; mode of address; as, the trade name or *style* of a business firm. **8.** A mode of reckoning time; a calendar. **9.** *Bot.* A threadlike prolongation of the ovary, commonly bearing the stigma at its apex. — **Old Style** (abbr. O. S.) refers to reckoning by the Julian calendar (see JULIAN) and **New Style** (abbr. N. S.) to that by the Gregorian (adopted in England and America in 1752, — see GREGORIAN). The difference between them is 10 days from 1582 to 1700, 11 days from 1700 to 1800, 12 days from 1800 to 1900, and 13 days since 1900. Thus, March 5, Old Style, is the same as March 18, New Style (since 1900). — **Syn.** See FASHION. — *v. t.* [1] To entitle; name or call.

styl'ish (stīl'ĭsh), *a.* [4] Highly fashionable; modish. — **styl'ish-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

styl'ist (-ĭst), *n.* One who is a master or a model of style, esp. in writing or speaking.

sty'lo-graph (stī'lō-grăf), *n.* A stylographic pen.

sty'lo-graph'ic (-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or used in, a mode of writing by means of a style, etc. — **stylographic pen**, a pen having a conical point and with a reservoir in the handle for ink.

sty'lus (stī'lŭs), *n.* = STYLE, *n.*, 1.

styp'tic (stĭp'tĭk), *a.* [4] Astringent; stopping bleeding. — *n.* A styptic medicine.

Styx (stĭks), *n.* *Gr. Myth.* The chief river of the lower world, which it encircled seven times.

sua'sion (swā'zhŭn), *n.* Persuasion.

sua'sive (-sĭv), *a.* [4] Persuasive.

suave (swāv; swäv), *a.* [3] Blandly pleasing; gracious; bland. — **suave'ly**, *adv.* [8].

suav'i-ty (swăv'ĭ-tĭ; swä'vĭ-tĭ), *n.* Agreeableness; pleasant urbanity.

sub-ac'id (sŭb-ăs'ĭd), *a.* Slightly acid.

sub-al'tern (sŭb-ôl'tẽrn), *a.* Subordinate; *Mil.*, being below the rank of captain. — *n.* A commissioned military officer below a captain.

sub-a'que-ous (sŭb-ā'kwē-ŭs), *a.* Being under water; adapted for use under water.

sub'-base', *n.* *Arch.* The lowest member of a base when divided horizontally, or of a pedestal.

sub-con'scious (sŭb-kŏn'shŭs), *a.* Of the nature of mental operation, but not present in consciousness. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

sub'con'tract (sŭb'kŏn'trăkt), *n.* A contract under, or subordinate to, a previous contract.

sub'cu-ta'ne-ous (sŭb'kū-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Situated under the skin. **2.** To be used or introduced under the skin; as, a *subcutaneous* needle.

sub'dea'con (sŭb'dē'k'n), *n.* *Eccl.* An assistant to, or a minister ranking next below, a deacon.

sub'di-vide' (-dĭ-vīd'), *v. t. & i.* [1] To divide again.

sub'di-vi'sion (-dĭ-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of subdividing. **2.** A part of a thing made by subdividing.

sub-dom'i-nant (sŭb-dŏm'ĭ-nănt), *n.* *Music.* The fourth tone above, or fifth below, the tonic.

sub-due' (sŭb-dū'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To bring under; conquer; vanquish. **2.** To overcome, as by persuasion. **3.** To destroy the force of, as of a fever. **4.** To reduce; hence, to soften. — **-du'er**, *n.* [8].

sub'fam'i-ly (sŭb'făm'ĭ-lĭ), *n.* A category below a family and above a genus.

sub'ge'nus (-jē'nŭs), *n.* A category below a genus and above a species.

sub'ject (sŭb'jĕkt), *a.* [4] **1.** Under the power or dominion of another. **2.** Exposed; liable; prone. **3.** Being under the contingency (of); exposed (to); — with *to*; as, *subject* to approval.

Syn. SUBJECT, INCIDENT are sometimes confused, but are correlative, — *incident* being active and *subject* passive. Incident applies to that to which anything is liable or exposed; subject applies to that which is liable or exposed to something; as, change is *incident* to life; life is *subject* to change. See APT.

— *n.* **1.** One under the authority, control, or influence of another. **2.** One subject to a monarch or ruler; one who owes allegiance. **3.** One subjected or submitted to; an operation or process; esp., a dead body for dissection. **4.** That concerning which anything is said or done; theme; topic. **5.** *Gram.* The word or word group denoting that of which anything is affirmed. **6.** *Music.* The principal theme, or melodic phrase, on which a composition or a movement is based.

sub-ject' (sŭb-jĕkt'), *v. t.* **1.** To bring under control or dominion; subdue. **2.** To expose; make liable; — with *to*. **3.** To submit; cause to undergo; — with *to*.

sub-jec'tion (-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* A subjecting; state of being subject, obedient, or submissive.

sub-jec'tive (-tĭv), *a.* [4] **1.** Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a subject. **2.** Esp., pertaining to, or derived from, one's own consciousness, in distinction from external observation; relating to one's own mind in distinction from the outward or material. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

sub'jec-tiv'i-ty (sŭb'jĕk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Subjective quality, state, or nature.

subject matter. Subject of thought or study.

sub-join' (sŭb-join'), *v. t.* To add after something, esp. something said or written; append.

sub'ju-gate (sŭb'jōō-gāt), *v. t.* [1] To bring under the yoke of power or dominion; subdue. — **Syn.** Subject, conquer, vanquish. — **-ga'tor**, *n.* [8].

sub'ju-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* A subjugating, or state of being subjugated.

sub-junc'tive (sŭb-jŭnk'tĭv), *a.* *Gram.* Designating, or pertaining to, that mood of a verb expressing the action or state not as a fact, but only as a contingent and dependent mental conception. — *n.* The subjunctive mood.

sub'king'dom (sŭb'kĭng'dŭm), *n.* A primary division of a kingdom, now usually called a *phylum*.

sub-let' (sŭb-lĕt'), *v. t.*; **-LET'**; **-LET'TING.** To lease to another (property already leased to oneself).

sub'li-mate (sŭb'lĭ-māt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To cause to sublime; as, to *sublimate* sulphur. **2.** To refine and exalt; elevate; as, *sublimated* odors. — *a.* **1.** Sublimated. **2.** Refined; elevated. — (-māt), *n.* *Chem.* A product obtained by subliming.

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sub'li-ma'tion (-mā'shŭn), *n.* Act, process, or product of sublimating or subliming.

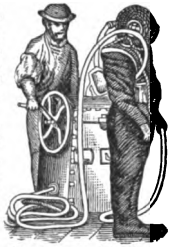
sub-lime' (sŭb-līm'), *a.* [3] **1.** Lifted up; high. *Archaic.* **2.** Exalted in character; as, a *sublime* leader. **3.** Producing a sense of elevated beauty, nobility, grandeur, awfulness, etc.; lofty; as, *sublime* mountain scenery. — **Syn.** See GRAND. — *n.* That which is sublime; — usually with *the.* — *v. t.* [1] **1.** *Chem.* To cause to sublime; hence, to purify. **2.** To elevate; exalt; refine. — *v. i. Chem.* To pass from the solid to the gaseous state, and again condense to solid form, without apparently liquefying. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

sub-lim'i-nal (-lĭm'ĭ-năl), *a.* Subconscious.

sub-lim'i-ty (-ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Sublime quality or state. **2.** That which is sublime.

sub-lu'nar (sŭb-lū'năr) } *a.* Situated beneath
sub'lu-na-ry (sŭb'lū-nā-rĭ) } the moon; mundane.

sub'ma-rine' (-mă-rēn'), *a.* Being, acting, growing, or used, under water in the sea. — **submarine armor**, a diver's waterproof dress having a helmet into which air is pumped. — *n.* A submarine, esp. torpedo, boat.



Diver dressed in Submarine Armor.

sub-max'il-la-ry (sŭb-măk'sĭ-lă-rĭ), *a.* Below, or pertaining to, the lower jaw.

sub-merge' (sŭb-mûrj'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To put under water; plunge. **2.** To cover with water; inundate. — *v. i.* To become submerged.

sub-mer'gence (-mûr'jĕns), *n.* Submersion.

sub-mer'sion (-mûr'shŭn), *n.* A submerging, or state of being submerged.

sub-mis'sion (-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of submitting; esp., yielding to power or authority. **2.** State of being submissive; obedience; compliance.

sub-mis'sive (-mĭs'ĭv), *a.* [4] Inclined or ready to submit; yielding; humble. — **Syn.** Obedient, compliant, subservient. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

sub-mit' (-mĭt'), *v. t.;* -MIT'TED (-ĕd); -MIT'TING. **1.** To yield to power, will, or authority; as, to *submit* our souls to God. **2.** To commit to the discretion or judgment of another; refer; as, to *submit* a question to the court. **3.** To offer as an opinion, or affirm; as, we *submit* that the charge is not proved. — *v. i.* **1.** To yield; surrender. **2.** To be subject or submissive. — **Syn.** See YIELD.

sub-nor'mal (-nôr'măl), *a.* [4] Below the normal.

sub-or'di-nate (sŭb-ôr'dĭ-nāt), *a.* [4] **1.** Placed in a lower order, class, or rank; as, *subordinate* species. **2.** Inferior in order, nature, importance, etc.; as, a *subordinate* position. — **subordinate clause.** See CLAUSE. — *n.* One that is subordinate. — (-nāt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To place in a lower order or class. **2.** To make subject or subservient; as, to *subordinate* the passions to reason. — **sub-or'di-nate-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

sub-or'di-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of subordinating; quality or state of being subordinate.

sub-orn' (sŭb-ôrn'), *v. i. Law.* To procure (another) to commit perjury. — **sub-orn'er**, *n.* [8].

sub'or-na'tion (sŭb'ôr-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of suborning.

sub-pœ'na. Var. of SUBPŒNA.

sub-pœ'na (sŭb-pē'nă), *n. Law.* A writ or process commanding the person designated in it to attend court or appear, under a penalty for failure. — *v. t. Law.* To serve or summon with a subpœna; as, to *subpœna* a witness.

sub-scribe' (sŭb-skrīb'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To write underneath; sign (one's name) to a document. **2.** To sign with one's own hand; consent to (something written) by writing one's name beneath; as, to *subscribe* a bond. **3.** To promise to give by writing one's name with the amount; as, each man *subscribed* ten dollars. — *v. i* **1.** To sign one's name to a document. **2.** To give consent to something written, by signing; hence, to assent; agree; as, I *subscribe* to that statement. **3.** To promise, or to agree to take and pay for, something by subscribing one's name; as, to *subscribe* for a book. — **sub-scrib'er** (-skrīb'ĕr), *n.* [8].

sub-scrip'tion (sŭb-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of subscribing. **2.** That which is subscribed.

sub'se-quence (sŭb'sē-kwĕns), **-quen-cy** (-kwĕn-sĭ), *n.* Act or state of being subsequent.

sub'se-quent (-kwĕnt), *a.* Succeeding; following; as, *subsequent* events. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

sub-serve' (sŭb-sûrv'), *v. t.* [1] To serve subordinately or instrumentally; promote.

sub-ser'vi-ence (-sûr'vĭ-ĕns), **sub-ser'vi-en-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being subservient.

sub-ser'vi-ent (-sûr'vĭ-ĕnt), *a.* [4] **1.** Fitted or disposed to subserve; subordinate. **2.** Servile; truckling. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

sub-side' (sŭb-sīd'), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To sink or fall to the bottom; settle, as lees. **2.** To tend downward; descend; sink; as, the water *subsides.* **3.** To fall into a state of quiet; quiet; abate, as a fever.

sub-sid'ence (-sīd'ĕns; sŭb'sĭ-dĕns), *n.* Act or process of subsiding.

sub-sid'i-a-ry (sŭb-sĭd'ĭ-ă-rĭ), *a.* [4] **1.** Furnishing aid; auxiliary; tributary; as, a *subsidiary* stream. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or constituting, a subsidy; as, *subsidiary* payments to allies. — **Syn.** See AUXILIARY. — *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). One that contributes aid or supplies; assistant; auxiliary.

sub'si-dize (sŭb'sĭ-dīz), *v. t.* [1] To furnish or aid with a subsidy.

sub'si-dy (-dĭ), *n.; pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). **1.** **a** A sum granted by one state to another. **b** A government grant to assist a private enterprise; a subvention. **2.** Any gift made by way of financial aid.

sub-sist' (sŭb-sĭst'), *v. i.* **1.** To continue; to exist. **2.** To be; exist; as, a state cannot *subsist* without law. **3.** To be maintained with food and clothing; live. — *v. t.* To support with provisions; feed.

sub-sist'ence (-sĭs'tĕns), *n.* **1.** Act or condition of subsisting; esp., being; existence. **2.** Means of support; livelihood. **3.** Inherency; as, the *subsistence* of qualities in bodies. — **Syn.** See LIVING.

sub-sist'ent (-tĕnt), *a.* **1.** Having being. **2.** Inherent; as, qualities *subsistent* in matter.

sub'soil' (sŭb'soil'), *n.* The bed of weathered material which underlies the soil proper, or surface soil. — *v. t.* To break up the subsoil of.

sub'spe'cies (-spē'shēz; -shĭ-ēz), *n. Biol.* A subdivision of a species.

sub'stance (sŭb'stăns), *n.* **1.** That which underlies all outward manifestations; that which is real; real essence. **2.** The most important element in any existence; main part; purport; as, the *substance* of his remarks. **3.** Body; matter; material of a thing; hence, solidity; firmness; as, a fabric of little *substance.* **4.** Material possessions.

sub-stan'tial (sŭb-stăn'shăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Of or pert. to substance; material; as, *substantial* life. **2.** Not seeming or imaginary; real; true; as, *substantial* good. **3.** Having good substance; strong; solid; as, a *substantial* fence. **4.** Possessed of goods; moderately wealthy; as, *substantial* men. **5.** That is such in the main; as, a *substantial* victory. **6.** Considerable; large; as, a *substantial* gain. — *n.* That which is substantial. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

sub-stan'ti-al'i-ty (-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being substantial; materiality.

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sub-stan'ti-ate (sŭb-stăn'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* [1] To establish the existence or truth of; verify, as a charge.
sub-stan'ti-a'tion (-shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* A substantiating; proof.
sub'stan-tive (sŭb'stăn-tĭv), *a.* [4] **1.** Betokening existence; as, the *substantive* verb; that is, the verb *to be*. **2.** Pertaining to or constituting the essential part or principles; as, the law *substantive*. — *n. Gram.* A noun or name. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].
sub'sti-tute (-stĭ-tūt), *n.* One put in place of another; esp., one who enlists for military service in the place of a conscript or drafted man. — *v. t.* [1] To put in the place of another; exchange.
sub'sti-tu'tion (-tū'shŭn), *n.* Act of substituting, or state of being substituted.
sub-stra'tum (sŭb-strā'tŭm), *n.; pl., L.* **-TA** (-tȧ); *E.* **-TUMS** (-tŭmz). **1.** That which is laid or spread under. **2.** The subsoil.
sub-struc'ture (-strŭk'tŭr), *n.* An under structure; groundwork.
sub-tend' (sŭb-tĕnd'), *v. t.* **1.** To extend under, or be opposite to; as, the chord *subtends* an arc. **2.** *Bot.* To inclose or embrace in its axil; as, a bract *subtending* a flower.
sub'ter-fuge (sŭb'tĕr-fūj), *n.* A device, plan, or the like, for escape or concealment; artifice; evasion. — **Syn.** See **RUSE**.
sub'ter-ra'ne-an (-ā'nē-ăn) } *a.* [4] Being under
sub'ter-ra'ne-ous (-ŭs) } the surface of the earth; hence, hidden; secret.
sub'tile (sŭt'tĭl; sŭt''l), *a.* [3] Subtle. *Now R.* See **SUBTLE**, *Syn.* — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
sub'til-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.* [1] To make subtle; refine. — *v. i.* To use subtlety.
sub'til-ty (-tĭ), *n.* Subtlety.
sub'ti'tle (sŭb'tī't'l), *n.* A secondary or subordinate title, as of a book.
sub'tle (sŭt''l), *a.* [3] **1.** Thin; tenuous; delicate; as, the *subtle* air; a *subtle* pleasure. **2.** Skillfully or cunningly devised; ingenious; clever; as, a *subtle* stratagem; sometimes, crafty; sly. **3.** Nicely discriminating; discerning; shrewd; penetrating; as, a *subtle* intellect. **4.** Skillful; expert; as, a *subtle* workman. — **sub'tle-ness**, *n.* [8].
Syn. Subtle is now much commoner than subtile and tends to displace it in all senses. *Subtile*, however, is often preferred when the word retains its physical associations somewhat definitely.
sub'tle-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). **1.** Quality of being subtle. **2.** Something subtle.
sub'tly (sŭt'lĭ), *adv.* In a subtle manner.
sub-ton'ic (sŭb-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* Voiced, or sonant, as a voiced consonant, but not consisting of pure vocal tone as does a vowel. Cf. **TONIC**. — *n.* A subtonic sound.
sub-tract' (sŭb-trăkt'), *v. t.* To take away, as a part from the whole or one number from another; deduct. — **Syn.** See **DEDUCT**. — **-er**, *n.* [8].
sub-trac'tion (-trăk'shŭn), *n.* Act or operation of subtracting.
sub-trac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Tending or able to subtract.
sub'tra-hend' (sŭb'trȧ-hĕnd'), *n. Math.* The quantity to be subtracted.
sub-trop'ic (-trŏp'ĭk) } *a.* Of, pert. to, or desig-
sub-trop'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } nating, the regions [**sub-trop'ics** (-ĭks)] bordering on the tropical zone.
sub'urb (sŭb'ûrb), *n.* **1.** An outlying part of a city or town. **2.** The confines; outer parts.
sub-ur'ban (sŭb-ûr'băn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, suburbs.
sub-ven'tion (sŭb-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Support; help. **2.** A government aid; subsidy.
sub-ver'sion (sŭb-vûr'shŭn), *n.* A subverting, or state of being subverted; utter ruin.
sub-ver'sive (-vûr'sĭv), *a.* [4] Tending to subvert.
sub-vert' (-vûrt'), *v. t.* **1.** To overturn from the foundation; ruin utterly; as, to *subvert* a monarchy. **2.** To pervert; corrupt; as, to *subvert* morals. — **sub-vert'er**, *n.* [8] — **-vert'i-ble**, *a.* [8].
sub'way' (sŭb'wā'), *n:* An underground way.
suc-ceed' (sŭk-sēd'), *v. t.* **1.** To come after; follow. **2.** To come next after; hence, to take the place of; as, the king's eldest son *succeeded* him. — *v. i.* **1.** To come after; follow; hence, to come next in possession; — often with *to*; as, to *succeed* to a title. **2.** To ascend the throne after the removal or death of the occupant. **3.** To obtain the object desired; be successful; as, his plans *succeeded*. — **Syn.** See **FOLLOW**. — **suc-ceed'er**, *n.* [8].
suc-cess' (-sĕs'), *n.* **1.** Favorable termination of anything attempted. **2.** A thing or person achieving success; as, the play is a *success*. *Colloq.*
suc-cess'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* [4] Resulting in success; having success. — **Syn.** Happy, prosperous, fortunate. — **-ful-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ful-ness**, *n.* [8].
suc-ces'sion (-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of succeeding; sequence. **2.** *Law.* The change in legal relations by which one person takes the place of another in the enjoyment of, or liability for, his rights or duties, or both; also, the right or duty so to take another's place, or the rights and duties succeeded to. **3.** Act or right of succeeding to a throne; as, the War of the Spanish *Succession*. **4.** A series of persons or things that follow according to some established rule; as, a *succession* of kings. **5.** A series of descendants; lineage; race; descent.
Syn. SUCCESSION, SEQUENCE, SERIES. Succession may apply to things of any sort that follow in the order of time or place; sequence is more limited in its application, and suggests esp. a uniform, logical, or regular succession; a series is a succession of objects of similar nature, or standing to each other in similar relations; as, a *succession* of presidents; in regular *sequence*, a *sequence* at cards; a *series* of books, an arithmetical *series*.
suc-ces'sion-al (-ăl), *a.* [4] Of or pert. to a succession; consecutive. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].
suc-ces'sive (-sĕs'ĭv), *a.* [4] Following in order or in uninterrupted course; consecutive. — **Syn.** See **CONSECUTIVE**. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
suc-ces'sor (-sĕs'ẽr), *n.* One that succeeds, or follows; one who takes the place of another by succession; — correlative to *predecessor*.
suc-cinct' (sŭk-sĭŋkt'), *a.* [4] Compressed; concise; terse. — **Syn.** Short, brief, summary, compendious, laconic. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
suc'cor (sŭk'ẽr), *v. t.* [5] To help or relieve in difficulty or want. — **Syn.** Aid, assist, deliver, comfort. — *n.* Aid; help; relief.
suc'co-tash (-ō-tăsh), *n.* Beans and kernels of maize boiled together.
suc'cu-lence (-ū-lĕns), **suc'cu-len-cy** (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or condition of being succulent.
suc'cu-lent (-ū-lĕnt), *a.* [4] Juicy.
suc-cumb' (sŭ-kŭm'), *v. i.* To yield; submit.
such (sŭch), *a.* **1.** Of that or the like kind; like; similar; as, we never saw *such* a day.
☞ *Such* is often used emphatically to note the kind or quality (often understood) as extreme or of a high degree; as, *such* a boy! I shall have *such* a time! When used before an attributive adjective, *such* is adverbial in force.
2. Having the quality or character specified or implied; as, "That thou art happy, owe to God; that thou continuest *such*, owe to thyself." **3.** The same; — with *as*; as, *such* people as these. **4.** Certain; as, *such* a one. — *pron.* Such a person or thing; — commonly with plural reference.
suck (sŭk), *v. t.* **1.** To draw (a liquid) by the mouth. **2.** To draw liquid from by the mouth; as, to *suck* an orange. **3.** To draw by any process like sucking;

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inhale; absorb; as, to *suck* in air. — *v. i.* **1.** To draw something by producing a vacuum. **2.** To draw milk from the breast or udder. — *n.* Act or opportunity of sucking; suction; as, to give *suck*.

suck'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that sucks. **2.** Suckling; a sucking animal. **3.** Any of numerous fresh-water fishes that suck in food, or have mouths suggestive of sucking. **4.** In various animals, an organ for sucking or adhering. **5.** A shoot from the roots or lower part of the stem of a plant.

suck'le (sŭk''l), *v. t.* [1] To give suck to. — *v. i.* To nurse; suck.

suck'ling (-lĭng), *n.* Unweaned offspring.

suc'tion (sŭk'shŭn), *n.* Act of drawing, as a fluid, by exhausting the air.

Su-to'ri-al (sū-tō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Fitted for, or capable of, sucking.

Su'da-nese' (sōō'dȧ-nēz'; -nēs'), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Sudan. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native or inhabitant of the Sudan.

sud'den (sŭd''n; -ĕn), *a.* [3] **1.** Happening or coming unexpectedly; rapid and unforeseen; as, *sudden* death. **2.** Hastily prepared, made, done, etc.; quick; rapid; as, a *sudden* departure. — **Syn.** Unexpected, unusual, abrupt. — *n.* An unexpected occurrence. *Obs.*, exc. in **all of a sudden**, etc., suddenly. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

su'dor-if'er-ous (sū'dŏr-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [4] Producing or secreting sweat.

su'dor-if'ic (sū'dŏr-ĭf'ĭk), *a.* [4] Causing sweat. — *n.* A sudorific medicine.

suds (sŭdz), *n. pl.* Soapy water, esp. when frothy.

sue (sū), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To seek after; woo. **2.** *Law.* **a** To seek justice or right from by legal process. **b** To proceed with (an action); to take legal action upon (a claim). — *v. i.* **1.** To make request (for); plead; as, to *sue* for a woman's hand in marriage. **2.** *Law.* To take legal proceedings in court; seek (for something) in law; as, to *sue* for damages.

suède (swād; *F.* swĕd), *n.* Undressed kid; — often attrib.; as, *suède* gloves, pumps, etc.

su'et (sū'ĕt), *n.* The hard fat about the kidneys and loins in beef and mutton, which, when tried out, forms tallow.

suf'fer (sŭf'ẽr), *v. t.* **1.** To feel or endure (pain, annoyance, etc.); submit to with distress or grief. **2.** To experience; as, to *suffer* loss or damage. **3.** To allow; permit; tolerate; as, "*Suffer* the little children to come unto me." — *v. i.* **1.** To undergo pain of body or mind. **2.** To sustain loss or damage; as, business *suffers* greatly. **3.** To undergo punishment, esp. of death. — **suf'fer-or**, *n.*

suf'fer-a-ble (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Endurable.

suf'fer-ance (-ȧns), *n.* **1.** Patient endurance; long-suffering. **2.** Toleration; permission; leave. — **Syn.** See PERMISSION. — **on sufferance**, by mere toleration.

suf'fer-ing, *vb. n.* of SUFFER. The bearing of pain, inconvenience, or loss; also, a pain endured.

suf-fice' (sŭ-fīs'; -fĭz'), *v. t.* [1] To satisfy; content. — *v. i.* To be enough or adequate.

suf-fi'cien-cy (sŭ-fĭsh'ĕn-sĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being sufficient, or adequate; adequacy. **2.** Qualification for any purpose; ability. **3.** Adequate substance or means; as, an "elegant *sufficiency*." **4.** Conceit; self-confidence.

suf-fi'cient (-ĕnt), *a.* [4] Enough; equal to the need. — **Syn.** See ADEQUATE. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

suf'fix (sŭf'ĭks), *n.* A letter, letters, or syllable or syllables added to the end of a word or a root to modify the meaning.

suf-fix' (sŭ-fĭks'), *v. t.* To annex to the end; attach as a suffix.

suf'fo-cate (sŭf'ō-kāt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To kill by stopping respiration; stifle. **2.** To extinguish by depriving of air, as fire. — *v. i.* To be suffocated.

suf'fo-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of suffocating, or state of being suffocated.

suf'fo-ca-tive (sŭf'ō-kā-tĭv), *a.* Tending or able to choke or stifle.

suf'fra-gan (sŭf'rȧ-găn), *a.* **1.** Assistant; as, a *suffragan* bishop. **2.** Of or pertaining to a suffragan bishop. — *n.* A suffragan bishop.

suf'frage (-rāj), *n.* **1.** A vote; assent. **2.** Right or act of voting in political matters.

suf'fra-gette' (sŭf'rȧ-jĕt'), *n.* A woman who advocates woman's suffrage. *Cant.*

suf'fra-gist (sŭf'rȧ-jĭst), *n.* **1.** A voter. **2.** An advocate of suffrage; as, a woman *suffragist*.

suf-fuse' (sŭ-fūz'), *v. t.* [1] To overspread, as with a fluid, tinge, or tint.

suf-fu'sion (-fū'zhŭn), *n.* **1.** A suffusing, or state of being suffused. **2.** That which suffuses.

sug'ar (shōōg'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A well-known sweet carbohydrate, derived chiefly from a tall, perennial, jointed tropical grass (**sugar cane**, see GRASSES, *Illust.*) and from the large white roots of a variety of beet (**sugar beet**). **2.** Any of a class of sweet carbohydrates, as glucose, lactose, etc. — **sugar of milk.** = LACTOSE. — *v. t.* **1.** To sweeten, cover, or sprinkle with sugar. **2.** To sweeten (something distasteful), as by soft words. — *v. i.* To form or make sugar.

sugar loaf. **1.** A loaf or mass of refined sugar, usually cone-shaped, now rarely made. **2.** Something shaped like a sugar loaf, as a hat or a hill.

sugar maple. A hard maple of the eastern United States, with gray bark. Its sap is the chief source of maple sugar.

Sugar Maple. *a* Detached Flower; *b* Inflorescence.

sug'ar-plum' (shōōg'ẽr-plŭm'), *n.* A sweetmeat; bonbon.

sug'ar-y (-ĭ), *a.* [4] Like or containing sugar; sweet; honeyed.

sug-gest' (sŭg-jĕst'), *v.t.* To present (a matter, problem, etc.), usually indirectly, to the mind; intimate; hint. — *v. i.* To give rise to or present ideas through association. — **sug-gest'er**, *n.*

sug-ges'tion (-jĕs'chŭn), *n.* **1.** A suggesting; presentation of an idea, esp. indirectly. **2.** That which is suggested; intimation. **Syn.** SUGGESTION, HINT. A **suggestion** is an indirect or guarded presentation of a matter for consideration or action; a **hint** is a suggestion conveyed by remote or covert allusion.

sug-ges'tive (-jĕs'tĭv), *a.* [4] **1.** Tending to suggest; stimulative of thought. **2.** Suggesting, or tending to suggest, what is improper, etc.; as, a *suggestive* play. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

su'i-cid'al (sū'ĭ-sīd'ăl), *a.* [4] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, suicide. — **su'i-cid'al-ly**, *adv.* [8].

su'i-cide (sū'ĭ-sīd), *n.* **1.** Act of taking one's own life voluntarily and intentionally; self-murder. **2.** Ruin of one's own interests; as, to commit political *suicide*. — *n.* One guilty of self-murder.

suit (sūt), *n.* **1.** Act of suing; entreaty; solicitation; esp., wooing. **2.** *Law.* An action or process in a court; legal application to a court for justice. **3.** *Playing Cards.* One of the four sets of cards in a pack. **4.** A number of things used together; a set; as, a *suit* of armor. Often, short for *suit of clothes*. — **Syn.** See PRAYER. — *v. t.* **1.** To fit; adapt; accommodate; as, to *suit* the action to the word. **2.** To be fitted or adjusted to accord with; befit; as, democracy is not *suited* to savages. **3.** To please; satisfy; as, to *suit* one's taste. — *v. i.* To

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agree; accord; correspond; — usually with *with* or *to*. — **Syn.** Comport, tally, match, become.

suit'a-bil'i-ty (sūt'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Suitable quality or state.

suit'a-ble (sūt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Capable of suiting; proper; becoming. — **Syn.** Fitting, accordant, agreeable, congruous, consistent. See FIT. — **suit'a-ble-ness**, *n.* [8] — **suit'a-bly**, *adv.* [8].

suite(swēt),*n.* **1.** A retinue, or company of attendants, as on a person of rank. **2.** A connected series or succession of objects; a set; as, a *suite* of rooms. **3.** *Music.* **a** An old instrumental form, consisting of a series of dances in the same or related keys. **b** A modern instrumental form, free as to the character and number of its movements.

suit'or (sūt'ẽr), *n.* One who sues; esp.: **a** A wooer; lover. **b** *Law.* A party in a suit.

sul'fate, sul'fide, sul'fite, sul'fur. Vars. of SULPHATE, etc.

sulk (sŭlk), *v. i.* To be sulky or sullen. — *n.* State of being sulky; sulky mood or humor; — often in *pl.*

sulk'i-ly (sŭl'kĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a sulky manner.

sulk'i-ness (sŭl'kĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being sulky; sullenness; moroseness.

sulk'y (sŭl'kĭ), *a.* [3] Moodily silent; sullen; morose. — **Syn.** See SULLEN.

sulk'y, *n.*; *pl.* **SULKIES** (-kĭz). A light two-wheeled carriage for one person.

sul'len (sŭl'ĕn), *a.* [3] **1.** Disposed to be alone; gloomily silent; morose; as, a *sullen* person. **2.** Gloomy; dismal; melancholy; as, a *sullen* dirge. — **sul'len-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **sul'len-ness**, *n.* [8].

Syn. Sulky, surly, glum, sour, peevish, fretful, petulant, moody, austere, churlish. — SULLEN, SULKY, SURLY, GLUM, MOROSE. One is *sullen* who is (often by disposition) gloomily silent and ill-humored; one is *sulky* who is childishly sullen, or inclined to indulge in fits of sullenness; one is *glum* who is silent and dismal, often with a touch of dogged sullenness. *Surly* implies churlishness or gruffness; *morose* suggests a sour austerity.

sul'ly (-ĭ), *v. t.* [2] To soil; tarnish; stain; defile. — *v. i.* To become soiled; tarnish. — *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-ĭz). Soil; tarniah; stain.

sul'phate (sŭl'fāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of sulphuric acid.

sul'phide (-fĭd; -fīd), *n.* *Chem.* A binary compound of sulphur.

sul'phite (-fīt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt or ester of sulphurous acid.

sul'phur (sŭl'fŭr), *n.* *Chem.* A nonmetallic element occurring native and combined. It burns in air with a flame and suffocating odor.

sul'phu-rate (-fū-rāt), *v. t.* [1] To sulphuret.

sul-phu're-ous (sŭl-fū'rē-ŭs), *a.* [4] Sulphurous.

sul'phu-ret' (sŭl'fū-rĕt'), *v. t.* [7] To combine or impregnate with sulphur.

sul-phu'ric (sŭl-fū'rĭk),*a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, sulphur, esp. in a higher valence. — **sulphuric acid**, a heavy, corrosive, oily liquid, early made from green vitriol, whence the name *oil of vitriol*.

sul'phur-ous (sŭl'fŭr-ŭs; sŭl-fū'rŭs; *the second pron. is common in* sulphu'rous ac'id, *etc.*), *a.* [4] Of, pertaining to, or containing, sulphur, esp. in a lower valence; like sulphur; fig., heated; fiery. — **sulphurous acid**, an acid forming a series of salts (the *sulphites*).

sul'phur-y (sŭl'fŭr-ĭ), *a.* [4] Resembling sulphur.

sul'tan (sŭl'tăn; *Ar.* sōōl-tăn'), *n.* A ruler or sovereign, esp. of a Mohammedan state; esp. [*often cap.*], the ruler of the Turks.

sul-ta'na (sŭl-tä'nȧ), *n.* The wife or, sometimes, the mother, sister, or daughter, of a sultan.

sul'tan-ess (sŭl'tăn-ĕs), *n.* A sultana.

sul'tan-ate (sŭl'tăn-āt), *n.* The rule, dominion, territory, or office, of a sultan.

sul'try (sŭl'trĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Oppressively hot. **2.** Very hot and moist, or close and oppressive, as air. — **sul'tri-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-tri-ness**, *n.* [8].

sum (sŭm), *n.* **1.** The aggregate of two or more numbers, magnitudes, or the like; amount. **2.** A quantity of money or currency. **3.** The chief points or thoughts when viewed together; substance; as, the *sum* of the evidence. **4.** Maximum amount; utmost degree; height; as, the *sum* of earthly bliss. **5.** *Arith.* A problem; an example. **Syn.** SUM, AMOUNT, TOTAL, WHOLE, NUMBER, QUANTITY. **Sum** denotes the result of simple addition; **amount** implies a result reached by accumulation; as, the *sum* of 5 and 7 is 12; the *amount* of one's purchases. **Total** and **whole** suggest completeness of result, while *total* often further implies magnitude; as, the grand *total*; the *whole* is the *sum* of its parts. **Number** is used for an aggregate of persons or things, to which (except as to things in bulk or mass) *amount* should not be applied; as, the *number* present, a small *amount* of cotton; but not, a small *amount* of apples. **Quantity** may be used of objects that can be counted, but only when measurable in bulk; as, a *quantity* of apples.

— *v. t.*; SUMMED (sŭmd); SUM'MING. **1.** To cast up, as a column of figures; add together; — usually with *up*. **2.** To condense; recapitulate briefly; — usually with *up*; as, to *sum* up the evidence. — *v. i.* To recapitulate; — usually with *up*.

su'mac (sū'măk; shōō'măk), *n.* **1.** Any of a large genus of shrubs or small trees of the cashew family. Also, the wood of any species. **2.** A material used in tanning and dyeing, made of the leaves, etc., of various species of sumac.

sum'ma-rize (sŭm'ȧ-rīz), *v. t.* [1] To tell in, or reduce to, a summary; present briefly.

sum'ma-ry (-rĭ), *a.* [4] **1.** Formed into a sum; summed up; compact; concise; as, a *summary* statement of facts. **2.** Done without delay or formality; as, a *summary* proceeding. — **Syn.** Short, brief, compendious, succinct. — **sum'ma-ri-ly**(-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [8] — **-ri-ness**, *n.* [8].

sum'ma-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). An abstract, abridgment, or compendium.

sum-ma'tion (sŭm-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of summing, or adding; addition; also, an aggregate.

sum'mer (sŭm'ẽr), *n.* In any region, the season of the year in which the sun shines most directly; the warmest period of the year. — *v. i.* To pass the summer; as, to *summer* in Europe. — *v. t.* To keep or carry (as live stock) through the summer.

sum'mer-house' (-hous'), *n.* A rustic covered structure in a garden or park.

sum'mer-sault, -set. Vars. of SOMERSAULT, etc.

sum'mer-y (-ĭ), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, summer.

sum'mit (sŭm'ĭt), *n.* The top; highest point.

sum'mon (sŭm'ŭn), *v. t.* **1.** To call, bid, or send for. **2.** To notify or command to come or appear, as in court; as, to *summon* witnesses. **3.** To rouse or excite; as, to *summon* up courage. — **-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

sum'mons (-ŭnz), *n.*; *pl.* -MONSES (-ŭn-zĕz). Act of summoning; a call by authority to appear or attend; a citation or warning to appear in court.

sump'ter (sŭmp'tẽr), *n.* An animal, esp. a horse, that carries packs or burdens.

sump'tu-a-ry (-tū-ă-rĭ), *a.* Relating to or regulating expense or expenditure.

sump'tu-ous (-tŭ-ŭs), *a.* [4] Involving large expense; luxurious. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

sun (sŭn), *n.* **1.** The heavenly luminary the light of which constitutes day; the member of the solar system round which the earth and other planets revolve. **2.** Any heavenly body like our sun. **3.** Sunshine. — *v. t.*; SUNNED (sŭnd); SUN'NING. To expose to the sun's rays; warm or dry in the sun.

sun'beam' (sŭn'bēm'), *n.* A ray of sunshine.

sun'bon'net (-bŏn'ĕt), *n.* A projecting bonnet worn as a protection against the sun.

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sun'burn' (-bŭrn'), *n.* Inflammation of the skin, from exposure to the sun's rays. — *v. t. & i.* To burn or discolor by the sun; tan.

Sun'day (-dā), *n.* The first day of the week; the Christian Sabbath; the Lord's Day.

Syn. Sunday is the name of the first day of the week; Sabbath designates the institution rather than the day, and is synonymous with *Sunday* only in Christian usage, inasmuch as the Jewish *Sabbath* falls on Saturday.

sun'der (sŭn'dĕr), *v. t.* To disunite; part; divide, sever. — **Syn.** See PART. — *n.* A separation into parts; division; severance. — **in sunder**, into parts.

sun'dew' (-dū'), *n.* Any of a genus of herbs, having viscid glands on their leaves, by means of which they capture and digest small insects.

sun'di'al (-dī'ăl), *n.* An instrument to show the time of day by the shadow of a gnomon, or style.

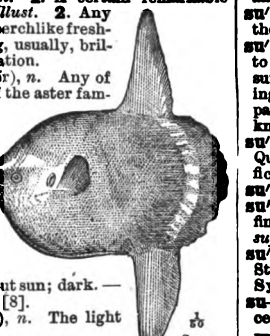
sun dog, *or* **sun'dog'**, *n.* A parhelion.

sun'down' (sŭn'doun'), *n.* Sunset.

sun'dries (-drĭz), *n. pl.* Sundry small things.

sun'dry (-drĭ), *a.* Several; divers; various.

sun'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* **1.** A certain remarkable marine fish. See *Illust.* **2.** Any of many American perchlike freshwater fishes, having, usually, brilliant metallic coloration.



Sunfish, 1. 1/60

sun'flow'er (-flou'ĕr), *n.* Any of a genus of plants, of the aster family, with large yellow-rayed flower heads.

sung(sŭng), **sunk** (sŭngk), *pret. & p. p.* of SING, SINK.

sunk'en (sŭngk'n), *a.* Sunk; esp., lying on the bottom of a body of water.

sun'less, *a.* Without sun; dark. — **sun'less-ness**, *n.* [8].

sun'light' (sŭn'līt'), *n.* The light of the sun.

sun'ny (sŭn'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Of or pertaining to, proceeding from, or like, the sun; shining; bright; cheerful; genial; as, a *sunny* smile. **2.** Exposed to the sun; as, a *sunny* room. — **sun'ni-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **sun'ni-ness**, *n.* [8].

sun'rise' (sŭn'rīz'), *n.* **1.** The first appearance, or the rising, of the sun above the horizon; the time of such appearance. **2.** The east.

sun'set' (sŭn'sĕt'), *n.* **1.** The descent of the sun below the horizon; the time of such descent; evening. **2.** The west.

sun'shade (-shād'), *n.* Anything used as a protection from sunshine, as a sun umbrella or an awning.

sun'shine' (-shīn'), *n.* **1.** The sun's direct rays, the place where they fall, or the warmth and light which they give. **2.** Anything having a warming and cheering influence. — **sun'shin'y** (-ĭ), *a.*

sun spot, *or* **sun'spot'**, *n.* One of the dark spots that appear periodically on the sun's surface.

sun'stroke' (sŭn'strōk'), *n.* An affection, often fatal, due to exposure to the sun or excessive heat.

sup(sŭp), *v. t.*; SUPPED (sŭpt); -PING. To take (liquid) into the mouth with the lips; sip. — *n.* A small mouthful of liquid; a sip. — *v. i.* **1.** To sip. **2.** To eat the evening meal; take supper.

su'per-a-bound' (sū'pĕr-*ā*-bound'), *v. i.* To be superabundant.

su'per-a-bun'dance (-bŭn'dăns), *n.* Excess.

su'per-a-bun'dant (-bŭn'dănt), *a.* [4] Abounding greatly or to excess; redundant. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

su'per-add' (-ăd'), *v. t.* To add over and above.

su'per-an'nu-ate (-ăn'ū-āt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To impair or disqualify on account of age or infirmity; — chiefly in p. p. **2.** To retire and pension because of old age or infirmity.

su'per-an'nu-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A superannuating, or state of being superannuated.

su-perb' (sū-pûrb'), *a.* [3] **1.** Grand; magnificent; stately; as, a *superb* edifice. **2.** Rich; elegant; as, *superb* furniture. — **Syn.** See GRAND. — **su-perb'ly**, *adv.* [8] — **su-perb'ness**, *n.* [8].

su'per-cal'en-der (sū'pĕr-kăl'ĕn-dĕr), *n.* A calender for giving an extra finish to paper, etc.

su'per-car'go (sū'pĕr-kär'gō), *n.* An officer in a merchant ship in charge of the commercial concerns of the voyage.

su'per-cil'i-ous (sū'pĕr-sĭl'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [4] Lofty with pride; haughtily contemptuous. — **su'per-cil'i-ous-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

su'per-er'o-gate (-ĕr'ō-gāt), *v. i.* [1] To do more than duty requires.

su'per-er'o-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* The performance of more than duty requires.

su'per-e-rog'a-to-ry (-ē-rŏg'ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* [4] Of the nature of supererogation; superfluous.

su'per-fi'cial (-fĭsh'ăl), *a.* [3] **1.** Of or pertaining to the superficies, or surface; lying on, or near, the surface; shallow; as, a *superficial* color. **2.** Reaching or comprehending only what is obvious or apparent; not profound or thorough; as, *superficial* knowledge. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

su'per-fi'ci-al'i-ty (-ĭ-shĭ'ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being superficial; also, a superficial quality, character, or the like.

su'per-fi'cies (-fĭsh'ĭ-ēz), *n.* The surface.

su'per-fine' (sū'pĕr-fīn), *a.* **1.** Very fine; extra fine. **2.** Very subtle or delicate; too nice; as, *superfine* tastes. — **-fine'ness**, *n.* [8].

su'per-flu'i-ty (-flōō'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State of being, or that which is, superfluous. — **Syn.** Superabundance, redundancy.

su-per'flu-ous (sū-pûr'flōō-ŭs), *a.* [4] In excess of what is wanted or is sufficient; excessive. — **Syn.** Useless, redundant, needless. — **su-per'flu-ous-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

su'per-hu'man (sū'pĕr-hū'măn), *a.* [4] Above or beyond what is human; sometimes, divine.

su'per-im-pose' (-ĭm-pōz'), *v. t.* [1] To lay or impose on something else.

su'per-in-cum'bent (sū'pĕr-ĭn-kŭm'bĕnt), *a.* Lying or resting on something else.

su'per-in-duce' (-dūs'), *v. t.* [1] To bring in, or on, as an addition to something.

su'per-in-tend' (-tĕnd'), *v. t.* To have charge and oversight of; supervise.

su'per-in-tend'ence (-tĕn'dĕns), *n.* Act of superintending; supervision; oversight; direction.

su'per-in-tend'en-cy (-tĕn'dĕn-sĭ), *n.* Office or term of office of a superintendent.

su'per-in-tend'ent (-dĕnt), *a.* Overseeing; superintending. — *n.* One who superintends. — **Syn.** Overseer, manager, director, supervisor.

su-pe'ri-or (sū-pē'rĭ-ĕr), *a.* **1.** More elevated in place or position; higher; upper. **2.** Higher in rank or office; more exalted; as, a *superior* officer. **3.** Higher or greater in excellence; greater in quantity or degree of a good quality; as, tea of *superior* grade. **4.** Beyond the power or influence of; too great or firm to be subdued or affected by; — with *to*; as, *superior* to one's sufferings. **5.** Affecting superiority; as, a *superior* smile. **6.** More comprehensive; as, a genus is *superior* to a species. — *n.* **1.** One who surpasses another, as in rank or ability. **2.** Head of a monastery, convent, or the like. — **su-pe'ri-or-ly**, *adv.* [8].

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su-pe'ri-or'i-ty (sū-pē'rĭ-ŏr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being superior. — **Syn.** Preëminence, excellence, predominancy, ascendancy, advantage.

***su-per'la-tive** (sū-pûr'lă-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Surpassing all other; supreme. **2.** *Gram.* Expressing the highest (or, with a privative auxiliary, the lowest) degree or amount of the quality, manner, etc., denoted by an adjective or an adverb; as, *highest*, *most* pleasant, *least* bright. See COMPARE, *v. t.*, 3. — *n.* **1.** The utmost degree. **2.** *Gram.* The superlative degree; also, a form or word denoting it. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

su-per'nal (sū-pûr'năl), *a.* **1.** Being in a higher place or region. **2.** Celestial; heavenly.

su'per-nat'u-ral (sū'pĕr-năt'ū-răl), *a.* [4] Beyond or exceeding the powers or laws (*i. e.*, observed sequences) of nature; miraculous. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

su'per-nu'mer-a-ry (-nū'mĕr-ă-rĭ), *a.* [4] **1.** Exceeding the stated, prescribed, usual, or required number or quantity; superfluous. — *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). **1.** A person or thing beyond the number stated, needed, or usual. **2.** In theaters, one not a regular actor who appears in mob scenes, spectacles, etc.

su'per-pose' (-pōz'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To lay (on or upon), as one kind of rock on another. **2.** *Geom.* To lay (a figure in thought) on another so that all the parts coincide with like parts. — **su'per-po-si'tion** (-pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.*

su'per-scribe' (-skrīb'), *v. t.* [1] To write or engrave (anything) on the top or surface; write a name, address, or the like, on the outside or cover of (anything).

su'per-scrip'tion (-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of superscribing. **2.** That which is superscribed; inscription; an address on a letter, envelope, etc.

su'per-sede' (-sēd'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To come or be placed in the room of; replace. **2.** To displace, or set aside, and put another in place of; supplant. — **Syn.** See REPLACE. — **-sed'er** (-sēd'ẽr), *n.* [8].

su'per-se'dure (-sē'dūr), *n.* Act of superseding.

su'per-ses'sion (-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of superseding, or state of being superseded.

su'per-sti'tion (-stĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** An excessive reverence for, or fear of, that which is unknown. **2.** A belief, act, or practice, esp. of a religious nature, regarded as irrational or injurious; false religion. **3.** Such beliefs, etc., collectively.

su'per-sti'tious (-ŭs), *a.* [4] Of, pert. to, proceeding from, or marked by, superstition. — **su'per-sti'tious-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-tious-ness**, *n.* [8].

su'per-struc'ture (-strŭk'tūr), *n.* An edifice or a part of a structure considered in relation to that on which it rests; a building above the basement.

su'per-vene' (-vēn'), *v. i.* [1] To come as something additional or extraneous; occur with reference to something else; be added or follow closely.

su'per-vise' (-vīz'), *v. t.* [1] To superintend; oversee; inspect with authority.

su'per-vi'sion (-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* Act of overseeing; superintendence. — **Syn.** See OVERSIGHT.

su'per-vi'sor (-vī'zẽr), *n.* One who supervises.

su'per-vi'so-ry (-zŏ-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to supervision.

su-pine' (sū-pīn'; sū'pīn), *a.* [4] **1.** Lying on the back, or with the face upward; — opposed to *prone*. **2.** Mentally or morally inert; listless; also, abject. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

su'pine (sū'pīn), *n.* A verbal noun, esp. one in Latin having two cases, accusative and ablative.

sup'per (sŭp'ẽr), *n.* The evening meal; the last meal of the day when dinner is not the last.

sup-plant' (sŭ-plănt'), *v. t.* To remove or displace, as by stratagem; esp., to supersede. — **Syn.** Overthrow, oust. See REPLACE. — **-er**, *n.* [8].

sup'ple (sŭp'l), *a.* [4] **1.** Pliant; flexible; as, *supple* joints. **2.** Yielding; compliant; submissive; as, a *supple* will. **3.** Bending to the humor of others; obsequious; as, a *supple* courtier. — **Syn.** See FLEXIBLE. — *v. t.* & *i.* [1] To make or become supple. — **sup'ple-ness**, *n.* [8].

sup'ple-ment (sŭp'lē-mĕnt), *n.* That which completes, or makes an addition to, something already organized, arranged, or set apart; esp., a continuation of a book or paper to make good deficiencies or correct errors. — **Syn.** See COMPLEMENT. — (-mĕnt), *v. t.* To fill or supply by additions; add to.

sup'ple-men'tal (-mĕn'tăl), **-men'ta-ry** (-mĕn'tă-rĭ), *a.* [4] Serving to supply what is lacking.

sup'pli-ance (sŭp'lĭ-ăns), *n.* Supplication.

sup'pli-ant (-ănt), *a.* [4] **1.** Asking earnestly and submissively; entreating. **2.** Expressing supplication; as, a *suppliant* knee. — **Syn.** Suing, begging, imploring, beseeching, supplicating. — *n.* One who supplicates. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

sup'pli-cant (sŭp'lĭ-kănt), *a.* [4] Entreating; asking submissively. — *n.* One who supplicates.

sup'pli-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To entreat for; implore. **2.** To address in prayer. — **Syn.** Beseech, entreat, petition, importune, solicit. See BEG. — *v. i.* To make supplication.

sup'pli-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of supplicating; humble petition; entreaty; solicitation.

sup'pli-ca-to-ry (-kă-tō-rĭ), *a.* [4] Supplicating.

sup-ply' (sŭ-plī'), *v. t.* [2] **1.** To furnish with what is wanted or needed; replenish; — often with *with*; as, to *supply* soldiers with ammunition. **2.** To give or provide; furnish; as, to *supply* money. **3.** To make up for, or repair, as a vacancy or loss; to fill temporarily; as, to *supply* a pulpit. — **Syn.** Administer, minister, contribute. — *n.*; *pl.* **-PLIES** (-plīz'). **1.** Act of supplying. **2.** That which supplies a want; esp., the daily food, etc., of an army; stores; — chiefly in *pl.* **3.** Quantity of any article offered at a given price.

sup-port' (sŭ-pōrt'), *v. t.* **1.** To bear the weight or stress of; uphold; sustain. **2.** To endure; bear; undergo; suffer; tolerate; as, he could not *support* their taunts. **3.** To keep from fainting, sinking, yielding, etc.; encourage; aid; help; as, to *support* one's courage. **4.** *Theat.* To act with (a star). **5.** To maintain; provide for; as, to *support* a family. **6.** To enable to continue; carry on; as, to *support* a conversation. **7.** To verify; substantiate; as, to *support* one's charge. — **Syn.** Assist, forward, back, second; succor, relieve, uphold; nurture, nourish, cherish. — *n.* **1.** Act or operation of supporting. **2.** One that supports. — **Syn.** Stay, prop, maintenance, subsistence; assistance, favor, countenance, encouragement, patronage, aid, help, succor; nutriment, sustenance, food.

sup-port'a-ble (-pōr'tă-b'l), *a.* [4] Capable of being supported; endurable. — **-bly**, *adv.* [8].

sup-port'er (-pōr'tẽr), *n.* One that supports.

sup-pos'a-ble (-pōz'ă-b'l), *a.* [4] Capable of being supposed. — **sup-pos'a-bly**, *adv.* [8].

sup-pos'al (-pōz'ăl), *n.* Supposition.

sup-pose' (-pōz'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To assume tentatively as proved or true; as, *suppose* he told the truth. **2.** To receive as true; imagine; believe; think; as, I *suppose* he will come. **3.** To imply; as, purpose *supposes* foresight. — **Syn.** Conclude, judge, consider, view, regard. — *v. i.* To conjecture; think; opine. — **sup-pos'er**, *n.* [8].

sup-posed' (-pōzd'), *p. a.* Accepted as true; imagined; — often implying falsity. — **sup-pos'ed-ly** (-pōz'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* [8].

sup'po-si'tion (sŭp'ō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of supposing or assuming something, as for argument; assumption. **2.** Opinion or belief without sufficient evidence; conjecture; hypothesis.

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sup'po-si'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* [4] Hypothetical. — **sup'po-si'tion-al-ly**, *adv.* [8].

sup-pos'i-ti'tious (sŭ-pŏz'ĭ-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [4] Fraudulently substituted; spurious. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

sup-pos'i-to-ry (-pŏz'ĭ-tō-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). An easily fusible, medicated preparation for introduction into the rectum, etc.

sup-press' (-prĕs'), *v. t.* **1.** To overpower and crush; subdue; quell; as, to *suppress* a revolt. **2.** To keep in; restrain from utterance or vent; as, to *suppress* a smile or yawn. **3.** To conceal; prevent publication or revelation of; as, to *suppress* the truth. **4.** To stop; check; restrain. — **sup-press'er, sup-pres'sor** (-ĕr), *n.* [8].

Syn. To suppress is to put down or keep back completely; to repress is to check or restrain; as, gaming was *suppressed;* to *repress* one's curiosity.

sup-pres'sion (sŭ-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of suppressing; state of being suppressed; overthrow.

sup-pres'sive (sŭ-prĕs'ĭv), *a.* [4] Tending to suppress.

sup'pu-rate (sŭp'ū-rāt), *v. i.* [1] To generate pus.

sup'pu-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of suppurating. **2.** Pus.

sup'pu-ra-tive (sŭp'ū-rā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to suppurate; promoting suppuration.

su'pra-mun'dane (sū'prā-mŭn'dān), *a.* Being above the world; celestial.

su-prem'a-cy (sū-prĕm'ă-sĭ), *n.* Supreme state, authority, or power. — **Syn.** See ASCENDANCY.

su-preme' (-prēm'), *a.* **1.** Highest in authority or power; as, the *Supreme* Being. Hence: **a** Dominant; overruling; as, *supreme* over misery. **b** Holding, or pert. to, the highest rank; as, *supreme* lineage. **2.** Highest in degree; extreme; as, *supreme* love or courage. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

su'rah (sōō'rä; sū'rä), *n.* Soft twilled silk fabric.

sur-cease' (sŭr-sēs'), *n.* Cessation; stop; end.

sur-charge' (-chärj'), *v. t.* [1] To overload; overcharge. — *n.* An overcharge; excessive burden.

sur'cin'gle (sŭr'sĭng'g'l), *n.* A belt or girth to bind a saddle, blanket, etc., on a horse's back.

sur'coat' (-kōt'), *n.* An outer coat or cloak; esp., the long flowing cloak of medieval knights.

surd (sûrd), *a.* **1.** *Math.* Involving surds; not expressible in rational numbers; irrational; as, a *surd* quantity. **2.** *Phon.* Uttered, as an element of speech, without voice, or vocal tone; voiceless; as, *f, p, s,* etc.; — opposed to *sonant*, or *voiced*. — *n.* **1.** *Math.* A quantity that cannot be expressed by rational numbers; thus, $\sqrt{3}$ is a surd. **2.** *Phon.* A surd element of speech.

sure (shōōr), *a.* [3] **1.** Assured in mind; knowing, believing, trusting, etc., with certainty; unquestioning; as, he is *sure* of success. **2.** Admitting of no doubt, condition, etc.; indubitable; indisputable; as, a *sure* success. **3.** Entirely trustworthy or dependable; reliable; as, a *sure* remedy. **4.** Firmly established; fixed; stable; as, a *sure* faith. **5.** Destined; certain; — followed by *to;* as, he is *sure* to come. — *adv.* Surely. — **to be sure,** *or* **be sure,** certainly; without doubt.

Syn. Unfailing, infallible, secure, incontestable, true; confident, positive. — SURE, CERTAIN, CONFIDENT, POSITIVE. *Sure* and *certain* are often interchangeable. But *sure* frequently emphasizes the mere state of assurance; *certain* often suggests more strongly a conviction based on definite grounds; as, I felt, for a time, *sure* of his innocence; I am now *certain* of his guilt. As used of objects, *sure* often applies to that which may be securely relied on; *certain*, to that which is established or inevitable; as, put it in a *sure* place; to do it is *certain* death. *Confident* implies strong belief or expectation; *positive* (less frequently *confident*) often suggests overconfidence or dogmatism.

sure'-foot'ed, *a.* [4] Not liable to stumble or fall.

sure'ly (shōōr'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** In a sure or certain manner; certainly. **2.** Without danger; securely.

sure'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being sure.

sure'ty (shōōr'tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** State of being sure; certainty. **2.** That which makes sure; ground of confidence or security; esp., security against loss or damage; security for payment or for the performance of some act. **3.** *Law.* One bound with and for another (the *principal*) who is primarily liable; one liable for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another. **4.** A sponsor.

sure'ty-ship (-shĭp), *n.* The state of being surety; obligation of one who is surety.

surf (sûrf), *n.* The swell of the sea breaking on the shore.

sur'face (sûr'fĭs), *n.* **1.** The exterior of anything that has length and breadth; a face of a solid, esp. the upper one; outside; as, the *surface* of the earth. **2.** *Geom.* A continuous magnitude of two dimensions only, as length and breadth. — *v. t.* [1] To give a surface to; esp. to make smooth or plain.

surf duck. A scoter.

sur'feit (sûr'fĭt), *n.* **1.** Excess, esp. in eating and drinking. **2.** Fullness and oppression of the system; satiety. — *v. t.* To produce surfeit in; cloy; — often reflexive. — **Syn.** See SATIATE. — *v. i.* To indulge to satiety. — **sur'feit-er**, *n.* [8].

surge (sûrj), *n.* **1.** A billow; a great, rolling swell of water; also, such swells collectively. **2.** The motion of, or that caused by, a wave, or a similar motion; sweep; rush. — *v. i.* [1] To swell; rise high and roll; as, the crowd or sea *surges*.

sur'geon (sûr'jŭn), *n.* One who practices surgery.

sur'ger-y (sûr'jĕr-ĭ), *n.* Art or practice of healing by manual operation; science which treats of mechanical or operative remedial measures.

sur'gi-cal (-jĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to surgeons or surgery. — **sur'gi-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

sur'loin (-loin). Var. of SIRLOIN.

sur'ly (sûr'lĭ), *a.* [3] Gloomily morose; ill-natured, abrupt, and rude. — **Syn.** See SULLEN. — **sur'li-ly** (-lĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [8] — **sur'li-ness**, *n.* [8].

sur-mise' (sĕr-mīz'), *n.* A thought based on scanty evidence; suspicion. — **Syn.** Supposition, guess. — *v. t.* [1] To imagine or infer on slight grounds; guess. — **Syn.** See CONJECTURE.

sur-mount' (-mount'), *v. t.* **1.** To rise above; overtop; as, a peak *surmounting* its range. **2.** To conquer; overcome; as, to *surmount* obstacles. — **sur-mount'a-ble**, *a.* [8] — **sur-mount'er**, *n.* [8].

sur'name' (sûr'nām'), *n.* A name or appellation added to the baptismal, or Christian, name, and become a family name. — *v. t.* To call by a surname; give a surname to.

sur-pass' (sŭr-pás'), *v. t.* To exceed. — **Syn.** Excel, outdo, outstrip. See EXCEED. — **-a-ble**, *a.* [8].

sur-pass'ing, *p. a.* [4] Eminently excellent.

sur'plice (sûr'plĭs), *n.* An outer vestment of white linen worn (chiefly) by certain clergy.

sur'plus (-plŭs), *n.* That which remains when use or need is satisfied; excess. — *a.* Being or constituting a surplus; more than sufficient.

sur'plus-age (-ăj), *n.* Surplus; excess.

sur-pris'al (sŭr-prīz'ăl), *n.* Surprise.

sur-prise' (-prīz'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To come upon or attack unexpectedly. **2.** To take unawares; as, to *surprise* a fort. **3.** To strike with wonder, astonishment, or confusion, by something sudden, unexpected, or remarkable. **4.** To cause (one) to do something, or to bring (one) into some state, in a sudden and unexpected way; — with *into;* as, he *surprised* him into a confession.

Syn. Perplex, bewilder, astonish, amaze, astound, overwhelm, confound, dumfound. — SURPRISE, AS-

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TONNER, AMAZE, ASTOUND. To surprise is to strike with wonder, esp. at something unexpected; astonish is stronger, and implies the shock of sudden surprise, esp. as at something unaccountable; to amaze is to overwhelm with bewildered wonder; to astound is to stun or stupefy with amazement.

sur-prise' (sûr-prīz'), *n.* **1.** Act of coming upon, or taking, unawares; surprisal; as, the fort was taken by *surprise*. **2.** State of being surprised; astonishment. **3.** Anything sudden and unexpected, esp. when causing astonishment; as, what a *surprise!* — **Syn.** Wonder, amazement.

sur-pris'ing (-prīz'ĭng), *p. a.* [4] Exciting wonder; amazing. — **Syn.** Extraordinary, unexpected, astonishing. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

sur-ren'der (sŭ-rĕn'dĕr), *n.* A yielding one's person or a thing into the power of another. — *v. t.* **1.** To yield to the power of another; give up on compulsion or demand; as, to *surrender* a ship. **2.** To give up possession of; yield; relinquish; as, to *surrender* a right. **3.** To yield to any influence, emotion, etc.; — used reflexively; as, to *surrender* one's self to grief. — **Syn.** See RELINQUISH. — *v. i.* To give up to the power of another; yield.

sur'rep-ti'tious (sŭr'ĕp-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [4] Done or made by stealth, or without authority; clandestine; stealthy. — **Syn.** See SECRET. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

sur'rey (sŭr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-reys** (-ĭz). A kind of four-wheeled, two-seated pleasure carriage.

Surrey.

sur'ro-gate (-ō-gāt), *n.* A judicial officer who has jurisdiction over the probate of wills and testaments, the settlement of estates, etc.

sur-round' (sŭ-round'), *v. t.* **1.** To inclose on all sides; encompass. **2.** To inclose, as a body of troops, so as to cut off communication or retreat; invest, as a city. — **Syn.** Encircle, environ, hem in.

sur-round'ings, *n. pl.* The things which surround or environ; external conditions, etc.

sur'tax' (sûr'tăks'), *n.* An additional or extra tax. — **sur'tax'**, *v. t.*

sur-tout' (sŭr-tōō'; -tōō'), *n.* A man's overcoat, esp. when long and close-fitting.

sur-veil'lance (-vāl'yăns; -ăns), *n.* Oversight; close watch. — **Syn.** See OVERSIGHT.

sur-vey' (-vā'), *v. t.* **1.** To inspect; look over or about, as from a height. **2.** To scrutinize. **3.** To examine with reference to condition, situation, value, etc.; as, to *survey* a building. **4.** To make a survey of; as, to *survey* a tract of ground.

sur'vey (sûr'vā; sŭr-vā'), *n.* **1.** Act, process, or result of surveying; examination. **2.** Operation of finding and delineating the contour, dimensions, position, etc. of any part of the earth's surface; also, a measured plan and description of any place, or of a road or line through it. — **Syn.** Review, retrospect, examination, prospect.

sur-vey'ing (sŭr-vā'ĭng), *n.* Act, occupation, or science of making surveys (sense 2).

sur-vey'or (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** One who makes a survey. **2.** *Customs.* An officer charged with ascertaining the quantity, condition, and value of imports. *U. S.*

sur-viv'al (-vīv'ăl), *n.* **1.** Act or fact of surviving; an outliving. **2.** One that survives or outlasts.

sur-vive' (-vīv'), *v. t.* [1] To live beyond the life or existence of; outlive; outlast. — *v. i.* To remain alive or existent. — **sur-viv'or** (-ĕr), *n.* [8].

sur-viv'ing (-vīv'ĭng), *p. a.* Remaining alive.

sus-cep'ti-bil'i-ty (sŭ-sĕp'tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-ties** (-tĭz). **1.** State or quality of being susceptible; capability of receiving impressions. **2.** Sensibility; impressibility; sensitiveness; — often in *pl.*

sus-cep'ti-ble (-sĕp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] **1.** Capable of being changed, affected, or influenced; readily acted on; — with *of* or *to*; as, a body *susceptible* of change; children are *susceptible* to kindness. **2.** Capable of mental or emotional impression; sensitive. — **-ness**, *n.* [8] — **-bly**, *adv.* [8].

sus-cep'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Susceptible.

sus-pect' (sŭs-pĕkt'), *v. t.* **1.** To imagine to be, occur, happen, etc.; surmise; as, to *suspect* danger. **2.** To imagine to be guilty, without proof; as, to *suspect* one of lying. **3.** To doubt; mistrust; distrust; as, to *suspect* the truth of a story. — *v. i.* To suspect anything; be suspicious. — *n.* One suspected; now, a person suspected of crime.

sus-pend' (-pĕnd'), *v. t.* **1.** To attach to something above; hang; hence, to hold as if by hanging; as, dust *suspended* in air. **2.** To cause to cease for a time; stay; as, to *suspend* a hearing. **3.** To hold in an undetermined or undecided state; as, to *suspend* judgment. **4.** To debar temporarily (from a privilege, office, function, etc.); as, to *suspend* a student. — *v. i.* To cease temporarily from operation, esp., to stop payment; — of a business concern.

sus-pend'er (-pĕn'dĕr), *n.* **1.** One that suspends. **2.** One of two bands to support the trousers; — usually in *pl.*

sus-pense' (-pĕns'), *n.* **1.** State of being suspended. **2.** State of uncertainty, usually with anxiety or expectation; indecision; as, to remain in *suspense*. **3.** Cessation; pause; suspension.

sus-pen'sion (-pĕn'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of suspending; state of being suspended; esp., temporary delay, interruption, or cessation. **2.** Stoppage of payment; failure; — of a business concern. **3.** State of a solid when its particles are mixed with, but undissolved in, a fluid. — **Syn.** Delay, interruption, intermission, stop.

suspension bridge. A bridge having its roadway suspended, usually by rods, from a freely hanging cable or cables.

New York and Brooklyn Suspension Bridge; cost of construction, $9,000,000; total length, 5,989 ft.; river span, 1,595.5 ft.; completed in 1883.

sus-pen'so-ry (sŭs-pĕn'sō-rĭ), *a.* Suspended; also, fitted or serving to suspend. — *n.*; *pl.* **-ries** (-rĭz). That which holds up, as a truss or bandage.

sus-pi'cion (-pĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or fact of suspecting; mistrust. **2.** Slight degree; suggestion; hint; as, a *suspicion* of sarcasm in one's remarks. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** Jealousy, distrust. See DOUBT.

sus-pi'cious (-pĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Inclined to suspect; distrustful. **2.** Showing suspicion; as, a *suspicious* glance. **3.** Open or liable to suspicion; questionable; as, *suspicious* circumstances. — **Syn.** Jealous, doubtful. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

sus-pire' (sŭs-pīr'), *v. i.* To sigh, esp. deeply. — **sus'pi-ra'tion** (sŭs'pĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.*

sus-tain' (sŭs-tān'), *v. t.* **1.** To bear up; uphold;

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support. 2. To keep from sinking, as in despondency, etc.; as, hope *sustains* him. 3. To maintain or keep up, as a conversation, an effort, etc. 4. To maintain; support; as, food enough to *sustain* a man. 5. To aid; comfort; relieve. 6. To suffer; bear; undergo; as, to *sustain* a loss. 7. To bear up under; as, to *sustain* a shock. 8. To allow, support, or admit, as valid; as, the court *sustained* the suit. 9. To prove; maintain; as, to *sustain* a statement.—**sus-tain'a-ble**, *a.* [8] —**-er**, *n.* [8].

sus'te-nance (sŭs'tē-năns), *n.* 1. Act of maintaining; support. 2. That which supports life; provisions. — **Syn.** See LIVING.

sut'ler (sŭt'lẽr), *n.* One who follows an army and sells provisions, liquors, etc., to the troops.

sut-tee' (sŭ-tē'), *n.* A Hindu widow cremated on her husband's funeral pile; also, such cremation.

su'ture (sū'tūr), *n.* 1. Act of sewing. 2. The seam or seamlike line along which things are sewed or united, as parts of a garment, or, *Anat.*, the parts of an immovable articulation, like that between the bones of the skull. 3. *Anat.* An immovable articulation forming a suture (sense 2).

su'ze-rain (-zē-rĕn), *n.* 1. Feudal superior or lord. 2. A state that exercises political control over another state in relation to which it is sovereign.

su'ze-rain-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). The dominion, authority, or relation of a suzerain.

swab (swŏb), *n.* 1. A kind of mop. 2. A bit of sponge, cloth, or the like, for applying medicaments, etc. 3. A sponge, or other substance, attached to a long rod, for cleaning a firearm. — *v. t.*; SWABBED (swŏbd); SWAB'BING. To clean with or as with a swab; mop.

swab'ber (-ẽr), *n.* 1. One who swabs. 2. A swab.

swad'dle (swŏd'l), *v. t.* [1] To bind as with a bandage; swathe; — esp. of infants. — **swaddling band, cloth,** *or* **clout,** a band or cloth wrapped round an infant, esp. a newborn infant.

swag (swăg), *n.* Booty; plunder. *Cant or Slang.*

swage (swāj), *n.* A tool for shaping metal work, by striking with a hammer or sledge. — *v. t.* [1] To shape with a swage.

1 Bottom, and 2 Top, Swage used by Blacksmith.

swag'ger (swăg'ẽr), *v. i.* 1. To walk with a conceited strut; walk and act pompously. 2. To brag noisily; bluster. — *n.* Act or manner of one who swaggers. — **swag'ger-er**, *n.* [8].

swain (swān), *n.* A young rustic, esp. a country gallant or lover.

swale (swāl), *n.* A depression, often wet and covered with rank vegetation. *Local or Dial.*

swal'low (swŏl'ō), *n.* 1. Any of numerous small long-winged passerine birds noted for their graceful flight. 2. Any of certain swifts superficially resembling swallows, as the chimney swift.

American Barn Swallow. (½)

swal'low, *v. t.* 1. To take through the gullet into the stomach. 2. To take in or absorb; ingulf; engross; as, the earth *swallowed* them up. 3. To retract; recant; as, to *swallow* one's words. 4. To put up with; bear patiently; as, to *swallow* an insult. — *v. i.* To perform the act of swallowing something. — *n.* 1. Act of swallowing. 2. As much as is swallowed at once. — **swal'low-er**, *n.* [8].

swal'low-tailed' (-tāld'), *a.* Having a forked tail like that of a swallow; as, a *swallow-tailed* coat.

swam (swăm), *pret.* of SWIM.

swamp (swŏmp), *n.* Wet, spongy land; marshy ground. — *v. t.* 1. To plunge or sink into a swamp. 2. To cause (a boat) to fill with water; sink by filling with water. 3. To overwhelm; as, *swamped* with letters. — *v. i.* 1. To sink or stick in a swamp; become involved in insuperable difficulties. 2. To founder; sink; be ruined.

swamp'y (swŏm'pĭ), *a.* [3] Consisting of swamp.

swan (swŏn), *n.* 1. Any of certain aquatic birds related to but larger than the geese. 2. A sweet singer, or a poet noted for grace and melody.

Australian Black Swan.

swan's'-down' (swŏnz'-doun'), *or* **swans'down'**, *n.* 1. The fine, soft feathers of the swan. 2. A soft, thick cloth of wool mixed with silk or cotton.

swan song. The fabled death song of the swan.

swap (swŏp), *v. t. & i.*; SWAPPED (swŏpt); SWAP'PING. Exchange; barter. *Colloq. & Dial.*

sward (swôrd), *n.* Grassy surface of land; turf. — *v. t. & i.* To cover, or be covered, with sward.

swarm (swôrm), *n.* 1. A large number or multitude, as of small animals (particularly insects), esp. when in motion; as, a *swarm* of flies. 2. A great number of honeybees, with a queen, emigrating from a hive to start a new colony; loosely, a colony of honeybees settled permanently in a hive. — **Syn.** Crowd, throng. See FLOCK. — *v. i.* 1. To depart from a hive and emigrate in a body to form a new colony; — of bees. 2. To appear or collect in a crowd, like bees; throng together. 3. To be thronged with beings in motion; as, every place *swarms* with soldiers. — *v. t.* To crowd or throng.

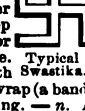
swart (swôrt), *a.* Dark-hued; swarthy.

swarth'y (swôr'thĭ; -thĭ), *a.* [3] Dark-hued; swart. — **Syn.** See DUSKY. — **-i-ness**, *n.* [8].

swash (swŏsh), *v. i.* 1. To move with or as with a splashing sound; splash; as, the waves *swash*. 2. To bluster; brag. — *v. t.* To dash or splash about, as water. — *n.* 1. A splashing of a liquid against something, or the noise due to it. 2. A narrow channel of water within a sand bank, or between a sand bank and shore.

swash'buck'ler (-bŭk'lẽr), *n.* A swaggerer.

swas'ti-ka, swas'ti-ca (swăs'tĭ-kä), *n.* A kind of symbol or ornament (see *Illust.*).


Typical Swastika.

swath (swŏth; swŏth), *n.* 1. A line of grass or grain cut and thrown together by the scythe. 2. The whole sweep of a scythe or a machine in mowing or cradling, or the path cut in one course.

swathe (swāth), *v. t.* [1] To bind with a band, bandage, or the like; also, to wrap (a bandage, band, or the like) about something. — *n.* A bandage; band. — **swath'er** (swāth'ẽr), *n.* [8].

sway (swā), *v. t.* 1. To wield with the hand; swing; as, to *sway* the scepter. 2. To cause to incline to one side or from side to side; turn aside; warp, as judgment. 3. To influence or direct; govern; guide; as, his speech *swayed* votes. — **Syn.** Bias, rule; move, wave, wield. — *v. i.* 1. To lean; incline. 2. To swing from side to side; oscillate; fluctuate. — **Syn.** See SHAKE. — *n.* 1. Act of swaying. 2. Influence, weight, or authority that inclines to one side. 3. Rule; dominion; control. — **Syn.** Power, influence, direction.

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sway'-backed' (swā'bākt'), **swayed** (swād), *a.* Having the back abnormally hollow or sagged; — said of horses, cows, etc.

swear (swâr), *v. i.; pret.* SWORE (swōr), *Obs.* SWARE (swâr); *p. p.* SWORN (swōrn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWEAR'ING. **1.** To utter a solemn declaration, with an appeal to God for its truth; affirm solemnly by a sacred object, as the Bible. **2.** To make a promise, threat, vow, etc., on oath; vow. **3.** *Law.* To give evidence or state on oath; as, to *swear* falsely. **4.** To use the name of God or sacred things profanely; curse. — *v. t.* **1.** To affirm with solemn appeal to God for the truth of the declaration. **2.** To make (a promise, threat, etc.) on oath; vow. **3.** *Law.* To bind by an oath; administer an oath to. **4.** To declare or charge on oath; as, he *swore* treason against his friends. — **Syn.** See BLASPHEMY. — **swear'er**(-ēr), *n.* [8].

sweat (swĕt), *v. i.; pret. & p. p.* SWEAT OR SWEAT'ED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWEAT'ING. **1.** To excrete sensible moisture through the pores of the skin; perspire. **2.** To exude moisture, as green plants when closely packed, etc. **3.** To condense moisture in drops on the surface, as a pitcher of water on a hot day. *Colloq.* **4.** To work hard; drudge. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to perspire. **2.** To exude; as, to *sweat* blood. **3.** To wet with perspiration; as, to *sweat* a collar. **4.** To cause to exude moisture; subject to fermentation, as tobacco. **5.** To heat in order to extract an easily fusible constituent; extract in this way; as, to *sweat* bismuth ore. **6.** To extort property or labor from by exaction or oppression, as by a system (the sweating system) of taking advantage of the necessities of employees to overwork them. — **to sweat coin,** to remove particles of coin, esp. gold coin, by shaking together in a bag. — *n.* **1.** Sensible perspiration. **2.** Act or fact of sweating; state of one who sweats. **3.** Hard work; drudgery. **4.** Moisture issuing from any substance. — **Syn.** See PERSPIRATION.

sweat'er (swĕt'ĕr), *n.* One that sweats; as: **a** A sudorific. **b** A kind of thick woolen jersey.

sweat'shop' (-shŏp'), *n.* A workroom where employees are sweated (see SWEAT, *v. t.*, 6).

sweat'y (swĕt'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Moist with sweat. **2.** Consisting of or like sweat. **3.** Causing sweat; laborious; toilsome; as, a *sweaty* task.

Swede (swēd), *n.* **1.** One of the people of Sweden. **2.** [*Often l. c.*] A rutabaga.

Swe'den-bor'gi-an (swē'dĕn-bôr'jĭ-ăn), *n.* One who holds the religious doctrines taught by Emanuel Swedenborg (1688–1772), a Swedish mystic philosopher and religious writer. — **Swe'den-bor'gi-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

Swed'ish (swĕd'ĭsh), *a.* Of or pertaining to Sweden, its inhabitants, or their language. — *n.* **1.** The language of Sweden. **2.** [Collective *pl.*] The inhabitants of Sweden.

sweep (swēp), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* SWEPT (swĕpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWEEP'ING. **1.** To move or pass with swiftness or force, as if brushing something; move or pass swiftly; as, the wind *swept* across the plain. **2.** To move with stateliness or dignity; as, she *swept* from the room. **3.** To pass over anything comprehensively. **4.** To clean rooms, etc., by brushing with or as with a broom. — *v. t.* **1.** To drive or carry along or off by or as by brushing; as, a pestilence *sweeps* off multitudes. **2.** To pass a broom or the like across in order to clean; as, to *sweep* a floor. **3.** To carry trailing upon the ground. **4.** To brush, pass, draw, or the like, against, over, or along, with or as with a brushing motion; as, to *sweep* the strings of a banjo; also, to pass or move (something) with a brushing motion. **5.** To pass over, or traverse searchingly, as with the eye; as, to *sweep* the heavens. — *n.* **1.** Act of sweeping; also: **a** A clearing out or away. **b** Act of viewing or surveying comprehensively; also, the region so viewed; as, a *sweep* of moorland. **2.** Motion of a sweeping nature; as, to row with an easy *sweep;* also, the compass or range of such motion. **3.** A bend; curve. **4.** *Naut.* A long oar. **5.** A chimney sweeper. **6.** A long pole pivoted to the top of a post, to raise and lower a bucket for drawing water. — **sweep'er,** *n.* [8].

sweep'ing (swēp'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one that sweeps. **2.** *pl.* Things collected by sweeping.

sweep'ing, *p. a.* [4] **1.** Moving swiftly and violently; of great range or scope; as, a *sweeping* flood or accusation. **2.** That sweeps or cleans with or as with a broom or brush. — **-ly,** *adv.* [8].

sweep'stake' (swēp'stāk'), *n.* **A** winning of all the stakes or prizes by one contestant.

sweep'stakes' (-stāks'), *n.* **1.** = SWEEPSTAKE. **2.** *sing.* or *pl.* The whole stake on an event, esp. on a horse race. **3.** A race for a sweepstakes.

sweet (swēt), *a.* [3] **1.** **a** Having an agreeable taste or flavor as of sugar; saccharine; sugary; — opposed to *sour* or *bitter.* **b** Having a fresh taste; fresh; as, *sweet* milk. **2.** Pleasing; agreeable; as: **a** Fragrant; as, a *sweet* perfume. **b** Soft; melodious; as, *sweet* music. **c** Fair; attractive; hence, dear or beloved. **d** Mild; kindly; as, a *sweet* temper. **3.** Pure and salubrious; not salt or salted; fresh; as, *sweet* water. **4.** Warm and fertile, as land; — opposed to *sour.* **5.** Containing sugar; not dry; — of fermented liquors. — **sweet alyssum,** an annual plant, of the cress family, with clusters of small fragrant white flowers. — **s. fern.** **a** Any of several ferns. **b** A small North American shrub having aromatic fernlike leaves. — **s. flag,** a plant, of the arum family, having long flaglike leaves and a pungent rootstock. — **s. potato,** a tropical American vine of the morning-glory family; also, its sweet farinaceous root, used as a vegetable. — **s. William,** a species of pink having small flowers of many colors in dense clusters. — *n.* **1.** Quality of being sweet; sweetness. **2.** That which is sweet to the taste; esp., confectionery, preserves, etc.; — usually in *pl.* **3.** That which is pleasing to the mind or the senses. **4.** A loved one; darling. — *adv.* Sweetly.

sweet'bread' (-brĕd'), *n.* The pancreas of an animal (esp. a calf or a lamb) used for food.

sweet'bri'er (-brī'ĕr), *n.* A European rose with stout prickles and single pink flowers; eglantine.

sweet'en (swēt'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become sweet. — **sweet'en-er,** *n.* [8].

sweet'en-ing (-ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of making sweet. **2.** That which sweetens.

sweet'heart' (swēt'härt'), *n.* One beloved.

sweet'ish, *a.* Somewhat sweet. — **-ness,** *n.* [8].

sweet'ly, *adv.* In a sweet manner.

sweet'meat' (-mēt'), *n.* Fruit preserved with sugar, as peaches, nuts, etc.; — usually in *pl.*

sweet'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being sweet.

swell (swĕl), *v. i.; pret.* SWELLED (swĕld); *p. p.* SWELLED OR SWOL'LEN (swōl'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWELL'ING. **1.** To increase; grow larger; dilate. **2.** To rise so as to project from a given or conceived level. **3.** To bulge out. **4.** To be puffed up with or as with some emotion; be, or appear to be, pompous, bombastic, or the like; as, to *swell* with pride. — *v. t.* **1.** To increase the size, importance, value, or the like, of. **2.** To puff up; inflate. **3.** To augment gradually in loudness, as a tone. — *n.* **1.** Act of swelling; increase in bulk, force, value. **2.** A rounded elevation, as of land. **3.** A long, rolling undulation of the open sea; loosely, a billow; surge. **4.** *Music.* **a** A gradual increase

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and decrease of the loudness or volume of sound; the crescendo and diminuendo combined; also, the sign for this (<>). **b** A device in an organ to govern loudness. **5.** A fashionable man. *Colloq.*

swell'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of that which swells; state of being swollen. **2.** A prominence; esp., *Med.*, a morbid protuberance or enlargement.

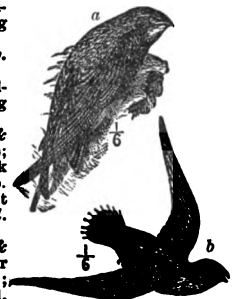
swel'ter (swĕl'tẽr), *v. i.* To perspire profusely; also, to be faint from heat.

swel'ter-ing, *p. a.* [4] **1.** Sultry; oppressively hot. **2.** Faint from heat.

swept (swĕpt), *pret. & p. p.* of SWEEP.

swerve (swûrv), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To go out of a straight line; deflect; turn aside. **2.** To depart from what is established; deviate. — *v. t.* To turn aside. — *n.* A swerving; a turning aside.

swift (swĭft), *a.* [3] **1.** Moving with great speed; fleet; rapid; as, *swift* as thought. **2.** Happening or accomplished with rapidity; as, a *swift* revenge. **3.** Quick; impetuous; ready; alert; prompt. **4.** Brief; short. — **Syn.** Speedy, expeditious. See FAST. — *adv.* Swiftly. — *n.* Any of numerous small, dull-colored birds, allied to the humming birds, but superficially resembling swallows.



a European Swift; *b* American Chimney Swift.

swift'ly (-lĭ), *adv.* In a swift manner.

swift'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being swift.

swig (swĭg), *v. t. & i.*; SWIGGED (swĭgd); SWIG'GING. To drink in long drafts; gulp. — *n.* A long draft or drink. *Both Dial. or Colloq.*

swill (swĭl), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To drink or swallow greedily; guzzle. **2.** To fill, esp. with drink. — *n.* A semiliquid food for animals, esp. swine, composed of refuse food, mixed with water, etc.

swim (swĭm), *v. i.*; *pret.* SWAM (swăm) or SWUM (swŭm); *p. p.* SWUM; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWIM'MING. To be dizzy; also, to reel or appear to reel.

swim, *v. i.* (for prin. parts see SWIM, to be dizzy). **1.** To move or propel one's self in water, as with hands and feet, fins, etc. **2.** To glide smoothly and quietly. **3.** To float, as on water. **4.** To abound; be plentifully supplied; — usually with *in* or *with*; as, to *swim* in riches. — *v. t.* **1.** To cross, or to move over or on, by swimming. **2.** To cause to swim; as, to *swim* a horse. — *n.* Act of swimming; also, a swimming motion. — **-mer** (-ẽr), *n.* [8].

swimming bladder. See AIR BLADDER.

swin'dle (swĭn'd'l), *v. t. & i.* [1] To cheat or defraud. — **Syn.** See CHEAT. — *n.* Act or process of swindling; a defrauding; a cheat.

swin'dler (-dlẽr), *n.* One who swindles; a cheat.

swin'dling (-dlĭng), *n.* Act of a swindler.

swine (swĭn), *n. sing. & pl.* (See PLURAL.) Any animal of the hog kind; — chiefly used collectively.

swine'herd′ (-hûrd′), *n.* A keeper of swine.

swing (swĭng), *v. i.*; *pret. & p. p.* SWUNG (swŭng); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWING'ING (swĭng'ĭng). **1.** To sway; esp., to oscillate. **2.** To turn on or as on a pivot or hinge. **3.** To progress with a loose, free, swaying action; as, the troops *swung* along the road. **4.** To use, or sway in, a swing. See SWING, *n.*, 6. — **Syn.** See SHAKE. — *v. t.* **1.** To hang or suspend; — often with *up*. **2.** To cause to swing or move to and fro, as a swing or a person in a swing. See SWING, *n.*, 6. **3.** To hang on a pivot or hinges or between end supports; as, to *swing* a door or hammock. **4.** To cause to move around as on a pivot or hinges; also, to wield; brandish; as, to *swing* a sword. — *n.* **1.** Act or process of swinging; as, the *swing* of a club. **2.** Arc or extent through which an object swings. **3.** A characteristic rhythmic movement of a literary passage or style. **4.** Tendency; also, free scope. **5.** That which swings or is swung. **6.** An apparatus, commonly a suspended loop or rope carrying a seat, on which one may sit and swing.

swinge (swĭnj), *v. t.*; SWINGED (swĭnjd); SWINGE'ING (swĭn'jĭng). To beat; scourge.

swin'gle (swĭng'g'l), *n.* A wooden instrument like a large knife used for beating and cleaning flax. — *v. t.* [1] To clean by beating with a swingle.

swin'gle-tree′ (-trē′), *n.* A whippletree. See SINGLETREE.

swin'ish (swīn'ĭsh), *a.* [4] Pert. to, like, or befitting, swine; beastly. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

swipe (swīp), *n.* A strong blow given with a sweeping motion. — *v. t.* To give a swipe to.

swirl (swûrl), *v. i.* To move with an eddying or whirling motion; whirl. — *v. t.* To cause to swirl, or whirl. — *n.* A whirling motion; an eddy, whirl, twist, or the like.

swish (swĭsh), *v. t. & i.* To wave, sway, or move, making the noise represented by the word "swish." — *n.* A rustling sound, as of small waves on a shore or of silk skirts.

Swiss (swĭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to Switzerland or the Swiss. — *n. sing.* A native or inhabitant of Switzerland; also, *pl.*, collectively, the people of Switzerland.

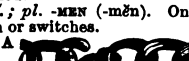
switch (swĭch), *n.* **1.** A small flexible twig or rod. **2.** A tress of false hair. **3.** *Railroads.* **a** A movable part of a rail, or movable parts of opposite rails, for transferring cars from one track to another. **b** Act of switching. **4.** *Elec.* A device for shifting an electric current to another circuit, or for making and breaking a circuit. — *v. t.* **1.** To strike with or as with a switch; whip. **2.** To swing or whisk. **3.** To turn or shift by means of a switch; as, to *switch* off a train or a current. — **-er**, *n.* [8].

switch'back′ (-băk′), *n.* **1.** An arrangement of zigzag railroad tracks for lessening the grade up a steep hill. **2.** An amusement railroad with steep rises and descents.

switch'board′ (swĭch'bōrd′), *n.* *Elec.* An apparatus consisting of panels bearing a collection of switches so arranged that various circuits may be connected or combined.

switch'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who attends to a switch or switches.

Switz'er (swĭt'sẽr), *n.* A Swiss.


Swivel, 1, in Chain.

swiv'el (swĭv'l), *n.* **1.** A part that turns on or as on a headed bolt or pin; a compound link one part of which turns on a headed bolt, pin, or the like, in the other part, so as to permit rotation. **2.** A swivel gun; i. e., one fixed on a swivel or pivot. — *v. i.*; -ELLED (-'ld); -EL-LING. To swing or turn, as on a pin or pivot.

swob (swŏb). Var. of SWAB.

swoll'en (swōl'n), *p. p.* of SWELL.

swoon (swōon), *v. i.* To faint; — often with *away*. — *n.* A faint; syncope.

swoop (swōop), *v. t.* **1.** To sweep suddenly down on and seize; catch while on the wing; — commonly with *up*; as, a hawk *swoops* up a chicken. **2.** To seize or catch up in any sudden sweeping manner; as, the horseman *swooped* up the child.

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swoop (swōōp), *v. t.* To descend swiftly with closed wings upon prey, as a hawk; pounce. — *n.* Act of coming down upon and seizing something.

sword (sōrd), *n.* **1.** A weapon having a long and usually pointed blade with a cutting edge or edges, as the rapier, saber, scimitar, etc. **2.** Hence: **a** The emblem of judicial punishment or of authority. **b** Military power. **c** Dissension; conflict; war.

sword'fish' (sōrd'fĭsh'), *n.* An oceanic food fish the bones of the upper jaw of which form a sword-like beak.

Swordfish.

sword'play' (-plā'), *n.* Fencing; a sword fight.

swords'man (sōrdz'măn), *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN** (-mĕn). One skilled in using a sword; fencer.

swore (swōr), *pret.* of SWEAR.

sworn (swōrn), *p. p.* of SWEAR.

swum (swŭm), *pret. & p. p.* of SWIM.

swung (swŭng), *pret. & p. p.* of SWING.

Syb'a-rite (sĭb'ă-rit), *n.* One of the inhabitants of Sybaris, an ancient city of southern Italy, who were noted for love of luxury and pleasure; hence *[often l. c.]*, a voluptuary. — **-rit'ic** (-rĭt'ĭk), *a.*

syc'a-more (sĭk'ă-mōr), *n.* **1.** A fig tree of Egypt and Asia Minor bearing a sweet and edible fruit. **2.** In England, a kind of maple. **3.** The plane tree. *U. S.* See TREES, *Illust.*

syc'o-phan-cy (sĭk'ō-făn-sĭ), *n.* The character or a characteristic of a sycophant; servile flattery.

syc'o-phant (-fănt), *n.* A parasite; flatterer.

syc'o-phan'tic (-făn'tĭk), *a.* [4] Pert. to, or characteristic of, a sycophant; servilely courting favor.

sy'e-nite (sī'ĕ-nīt), *n.* An igneous rock chiefly of feldspar, with some hornblende, etc.

syl'la-ba-ry (sĭl'ă-bă-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). A table or list of syllables or syllabic characters.

syl-lab'ic (sĭ-lăb'ĭk), **-i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or consisting of, a syllable or syllables. — **syl-lab'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

syl-lab'i-cate (-ĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [1] To syllabify.

syl-lab'i-ca'tion (-ĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of forming or dividing into syllables.

syl-lab'i-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Syllabication.

syl-lab'i-fy (sĭ-lăb'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [2] To form or divide into syllables.

syl'la-ble (sĭl'ă-b'l), *n.* **1.** An elementary sound, or a combination of such sounds, uttered with a single impulse of the voice, and constituting a word or a part of a word. **2.** In writing and printing, a part of a word separated from the rest.

syl'la-bub (-bŭb). Var. of SILLABUB.

syl'la-bus (-bŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. **-BUSES** (-ĕz), L. **-BI** (-bī). An abstract giving the heads or main subjects of a book, course of study, etc.; compendium.

syl'lo-gism (sĭl'ō-jĭz'm), *n.* A logical scheme or analysis of a formal argument, consisting of (1) a major premise, (2) a minor premise, and (3) a conclusion. Thus: (1) All sinners deserve punishment. (2) AB is a sinner. (3) Therefore, AB deserves punishment. — **syl'lo-gis'tic** (-jĭs'tĭk), **-gis'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* — **-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

sylph (sĭlf), *n.* **1.** An imaginary being inhabiting the air. **2.** A slender, graceful woman.

sylph'id (sĭl'fĭd), *n.* A diminutive sylph.

syl'va (sĭl'vă). Var. of SILVA.

syl'van (-văn), *a.* [4] Abounding in forests; woody; rural; rustic. See SILVAN.

sym'bi-o'sis (sĭm'bĭ-ō'sĭs; -bī-), *n. Biol.* The living together in more or less intimate association or even close union of two dissimilar organisms.

sym'bol (sĭm'bŏl), *n.* **1.** A visible sign of an idea or a quality or of another object; anything that suggests an idea or a thing, as by resemblance to it or by association with it; an emblem. **2.** A letter, character, sign, or the like, representing something, as an operation in mathematics, etc. — Syn. Figure, type. See EMBLEM.

sym-bol'ic (sĭm-bŏl'ĭk) } *a.* [4] Of, pertaining to,
sym-bol'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl) } or of the nature of, a symbol or symbols; expressing by signs; representative. — **-i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **-cal-ness**, *n.* [8].

sym'bol-ism (sĭm'bŏl-ĭz'm), *n.* Representation by means of symbols or emblems.

sym'bol-ist, *n.* One who advocates or employs symbols or symbolism, as in religious worship.

sym'bol-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* A symbolizing.

sym'bol-ize (sĭm'bŏl-īz), *v. i.* [1] To use symbols or symbolism. — *v. t.* **1.** To regard or treat as symbolic. **2.** To represent by a symbol or symbols.

sym-met'ric (sĭ-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* [4] Symmetrical.

sym-met'ri-cal (sĭ-mĕt'rĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] Involving or exhibiting symmetry; regular; even. — **sym-met'ri-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-cal-ness**, *n.* [8].

sym'me-try (sĭm'ĕ-trĭ), *n.* **1.** A harmonious relation of parts. **2.** Correspondence or similarity of form, dimensions, or parts on opposite sides of an axis, center, or plane.

sym'pa-thet'ic (sĭm'pă-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* [4] **1.** Feeling, or inclined to, sympathy; hence, harmonious; congenial. **2.** Due to, or expressive of, sympathy.

sym'pa-thet'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] Sympathetic. — **sym'pa-thet'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

sym'pa-thize (sĭm'pă-thīz), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To feel or show sympathy; be affected sympathetically. **2.** To agree; accord; harmonize. — **sym'pa-thiz'er** (-thīz'ĕr), *n.* [8].

sym'pa-thy (-thĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-THIES** (-thĭz). **1.** Fellow feeling; compassion. **2.** An agreement of affections or inclinations causing persons to be congenial. **3.** A tendency of things to unite or to act on each other. — Syn. See PITY.

sym-phon'ic (sĭm-fŏn'ĭk), *a.* [4] **1.** Relating to harmony of sound; also, sounded alike. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or in the manner of, a symphony.

sym-pho'ni-ous (-fō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Agreeing in sound; harmonious. **2.** Symphonic. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

sym'pho-ny (sĭm'fō-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-NIES** (-nĭz). **1.** A consonance or harmony of sounds. **2.** *Music.* An elaborate composition for a full orchestra, consisting usually of three or four contrasted yet inwardly related movements.

sym-po'si-um (sĭm-pō'zĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* **-POSIA** (-ă). **1.** A drinking party or convivial gathering, esp. one marked by free interchange of ideas in general conversation. **2.** A collection of essays by different authors treating a common topic.

symp'tom (sĭmp'tŭm), *n.* **1.** A perceptible change in the body or its functions, indicating disease, or the kind or phases of disease. **2.** A sign; indication; as, vice is a *symptom* of weakness.

symp'tom-at'ic (-ăt'ĭk), **symp'tom-at'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Indicative. **2.** According to symptoms; as, *symptomatic* treatment.

syn'a-gogue (sĭn'ă-gŏg), *n.* A local assembly of Jews organized chiefly for public worship; also, the place primarily used for religious worship.

syn'chro-nism (sĭŋ'krō-nĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Simultaneousness. **2.** The tabular arrangement of historical events and personages according to dates.

syn'chro-nize (-nīz), *v. i.* [1] To agree in time; be synchronous. — *v. t.* **1.** To assign to the same date or period. **2.** To cause to agree in time, as a clock. — **-niz'er** (-nīz'ĕr), *n.* [8].

syn'chro-nous (-nŭs), *a.* Happening at the same time; simultaneous. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

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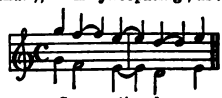
syn-cli'nal (sĭn-klī'năl; sĭŋ'klĭ-năl), *a. Geol.* Formed by strata that dip toward a common line or plane; — opp. to *anticlinal*. — *n.* A syncline.
syn'cline (sĭŋ'klīn), *n. Geol.* A synclinal fold.
syn'co-pate (sĭŋ'kŏ-pāt), *v. t.* [1] To affect or modify by syncope or syncopation.
syn'co-pa'tion (-pā'shŭn), *n.* A syncopating; as: **a** *Gram.* Syncope. **b** *Music.* The beginning of a tone on an unaccented part of a measure, and continuing it through the time of the following accent, which is thus apparently shifted back.



Syncopation, b.

syn'co-pe (sĭŋ'kŏ-pē), *n.* 1. *Gram.* Elision of one or more letters or sounds, or of a syllable, from the middle of a word, as in *ne'er* for *never*. 2. *Music.* Syncopation. 3. *Med.* A fainting.
syn'dic (sĭn'dĭk), *n.* 1. A magistrate. 2. A business agent of a corporation or body of men.
syn'di-cal-ism (-dĭ-kăl-ĭz'm), *n.* The theory, plan, or practice of trade-union action which aims to gain control of the means and processes of production by the general strike, sabotage, or even revolutionary violence. — **syn'di-cal-ist**, *n.*
syn'di-cate (-dĭ-kāt), *n.* 1. Office or jurisdiction of a syndic; a council or body of syndics. 2. An association of persons officially authorized to act in some matter. 3. An association or group of persons who combine to carry out, on their own account, a project. — (-kāt), *v. t.* [1] 1. To combine or form into, or manage as, a syndicate; as, to *syndicate* newspapers. 2. To acquire or control for or by a syndicate; as, to *syndicate* a mine. — *v. i.* To unite in a syndicate.
syn'od (sĭn'ŭd), *n.* 1. A church council; a governing or advisory body in various churches. 2. An assembly, council, or meeting.
syn-od'ic (sĭ-nŏd'ĭk), *a.* Synodical.
syn-od'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or authorized by, a synod.
syn'o-nym (sĭn'ŏ-nĭm), *n.* One of two or more words (of the same language) having the same or nearly the same meaning.
syn'o-nyme (-nĭm). Var. of SYNONYM.
syn-on'y-mous (sĭ-nŏn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* Having the character of a synonym. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].
syn-on'y-my (-mĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-mies** (-mĭz). 1. Quality of being synonymous. 2. A system or collection of synonyms; also, the study of synonyms.
syn-op'sis (-nŏp'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* **-opses** (-sēz). A general view of a whole; abstract; syllabus.
syn-op'tic (-tĭk), *a.* Affording a general view of a whole, or of its principal parts.
syn-op'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Synoptic. — **-ly**, *adv.*
syn-o'vi-a (sĭ-nō'vĭ-ă), *n.* A transparent, viscid lubricating fluid secreted by the lining membranes of joints, tendon sheaths, etc.
syn-o'vi-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to synovia.
syn-tac'tic (sĭn-tăk'tĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or according to the rules of, syntax.
syn-tac'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl), *n.* Syntactic. — **-ly**, *adv.*
syn'tax (sĭn'tăks), *n. Gram.* Sentence structure; grammar which treats of concord, government, and the construction of sentences; due arrangement of words in sentences in their mutual relations, according to established usage.
syn'the-sis (sĭn'thĕ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* **-ses** (-sēz). Composition, or the putting of things together.
syn-thet'ic (sĭn-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or consisting in, synthesis; — contrasted with *analytic*.
syn-thet'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Synthetic. — **-ly**, *adv.*
syph'i-lis (sĭf'ĭ-lĭs), *n. Med.* A contagious venereal disease. — **syph'i-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*
Syr'i-ac (sĭr'ĭ-ăk), *a.* Of or pertaining to Syria or its language. — *n.* The Syrian dialect, anciently a literary language.
Syr'i-an (-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to Syria or the Syrians. — *n.* A native of Syria, esp. a native Semite.
sy-rin'ga (sĭ-rĭn'gă), *n.* Any garden shrub of a genus, of the saxifrage family, having white or cream-colored flowers; mock orange.
syr'inge (sĭr'ĭnj), *n.* 1. An instrument for injecting liquids into animal bodies, cleansing wounds, etc. 2. A device for a similar purpose, as a rubber bag, connected with a nozzle by a tube. — *v. t.* [1] To inject or wash by means of a syringe.
syr'up (sĭr'ŭp). Var. of SIRUP.
sys'tem (sĭs'tĕm), *n.* 1. An assemblage of objects united by regular interaction or interdependence; as, the solar *system*. 2. An assemblage of objects arranged after a method or plan; as, a *system* of philosophy. 3. A scheme for interrelating things; as, a *system* of classification. 4. Regular method or order; formal arrangement; orderliness. 5. The body considered as a functional unit. — **Syn.** See ORDER.
sys'tem-at'ic (-ăt'ĭk), *a.* [4] 1. Of, pertaining to, or consisting in, or of the nature of, a system; as, a *systematic* course of study. 2. Proceeding according to system, or regular method; methodical.
sys'tem-at'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *n.* [4] Systematic. — **sys'tem-at'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].
sys'tem-a-ti-za'tion (-ă-tĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of systematizing, or state of being systematized.
sys'tem-a-tize (sĭs'tĕm-ă-tīz), *v. t.* [1] To reduce to system or method; methodize.
sys-tem'ic (sĭs-tĕm'ĭk), *a.* 1. Of, relating to, or common to, a system. 2. *Physiol.* Of or pertaining to the body as a whole.
sys'tem-i-za'tion (sĭs'tĕm-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of systemizing, or state of being systemized.
sys'tem-ize (sĭs'tĕm-īz), *v. t.* [1] To systematize.

T

tab (tăb), *n.* 1. A small flap, tag, or the like, as to a garment. 2. Account; as, to keep *tab*. *Collog.*
tab'ard (tăb'ărd), *n.* 1. A kind of coarse short outer coat. 2. A kind of mantle worn by knights, over the armor. 3. A herald's official garment, a mantle blazoned with his lord's arms.
ta-bas'co (tă-băs'kō), *n.* A pungent sauce of capsicum berries.
tab'by (tăb'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-bies** (-ĭz). 1. A kind of silk, usually called *watered silk*. 2. A brindled cat; popularly, any domestic cat. — *a.* Brindled.
tab'er-na-cle (tăb'ĕr-nă-k'l), *n.* 1. A temporary habitation; tent. 2. *Jewish Antiq.* A tent, in the form of a wooden framework covered with curtains, carried through the wilderness, in the Exodus, as a place of sacrifice and worship. *Ex.* xxvi. 3. A Jewish temple. 4. A church with a very large auditorium. 5. A small cell or receptacle to hold a holy or precious thing.
ta'ble (tā'b'l), *n.* 1. A smooth flat surface or thin slab. 2. An article of furniture having a smooth flat top fixed on legs. 3. Fig., food put on a table to be eaten; fare; as, to set a good *table*. 4. Fig., the company assembled round a table. 5. A condensed tabulated statement; as, a *table* of contents. 6. Any collection and arrangement in

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condensed form of statistics, mathematical data, etc. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To lay or place on a table, as money. **2.** To lay (a motion, etc.) on the table.

tab'leau (tăb'lō; tă'blō'), *n.*; *pl.* -LEAUX (tăb'lōz; tă'blō'), sometimes, E., -LEAUS (-lōz). A vivid representation; picture; esp., a representation of some scene by the appropriate grouping of persons.

ta'ble-cloth' (tā'b'l-klŏth'), *n.* A cloth for covering a table, esp. before the dishes, etc., are set on.

‖ **ta'ble d'hôte'** (tă'bl' dōt'); *pl.* TABLES D'HÔTE (tă'bl'). **1.** A common table for guests at a hotel. **2.** A meal served in a restaurant at a fixed price.

ta'ble-land' (tā'b'l-lănd'), *n.* A plateau.

ta'ble-spoon' (tā'b'l-spōon'), *n.* The largest spoon in common use at table.

ta'ble-spoon'ful (-fo͝ol), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). As much as a tablespoon will hold.

tab'let (tăb'lĕt), *n.* **1.** A small flat surface or slab; esp., a flat piece on which to write, draw, etc. **2.** One of a set of leaves or sheets, as of ivory, fastened together and used for memoranda, etc.; also, such a set; a collection of sheets of paper, like a pad, but fastened at the top only. **3.** A somewhat flat cake or piece; as, *tablets* of chocolate.

ta-boo' (tă-bo͞o'), *a.* **1.** Set apart or sacred by religious custom; subject to a taboo. **2.** Forbidden by social usage. — *n.* **1.** A sacred interdiction on the use of certain things or the performance of certain actions; — common among races of low culture, esp. the Polynesians. **2.** The system of interdictions based upon the principle of the taboo, most highly developed among the Polynesians. — *v. t.* To place under taboo; prohibit.

ta'bor (tā'bẽr), *n.* [5] A small drum used as an accompaniment to a pipe or fife; a timbrel.

tab'o-ret (tăb'ō-rĕt), **tab'ou-ret** (tăb'o͞o-), *n.* **1.** A small tabor. **2.** A seat without arms or back; a stool; also, a small stand of similar form.

ta-bu' (tă-bo͞o'). Var. of TABOO.

tab'u-lar (tăb'ū-lẽr), *a.* **1.** Having the form of, or pertaining to, a table; as, a *tabular* rock; *tabular* statistics. **2.** Derived from, or computed by, the use of tables; as, *tabular* calculations.

tab'u-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To shape with a flat surface. **2.** To form into a table, or synopsis; reduce to tables. — **tab'u-la'tor** (-lā'tẽr), *n.* [8].

tab'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of tabulating, or state of being tabulated.

tace (tās), *n.* *Armor.* One of a series of steel splints forming a short skirt. See ARMOR, *Illust.*

tac'it (tăs'ĭt), *a.* Done or made in silence; implied, but not expressed; silent. — **tac'it-ly**, *adv.* [8].

tac'i-turn (-ĭ-tûrn), *a.* [4] Habitually silent; not talkative. — **Syn.** See SILENT. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

tac'i-tur'ni-ty (-tûr'nĭ-tĭ), *n.* Habitual silence, or reserve in speaking.

tack (tăk), *n.* **1.** A small, short, sharp-pointed nail, usually having a broad, flat head. **2.** *Naut.* **a** A rope used to hold in place the lower corner of a course (lowest sail on any square-rigged mast) or the forward lower corner of a fore-and-aft sail. **b** The corner of a sail to which a tack is fastened. **c** The direction of a vessel in regard to the trim of her sails; as, on starboard *tack*, she has the wind on her starboard side. Hence, the run of a vessel on one tack or a change from starboard to port tack or vice versa. **3.** A course or method of action; as, to change one's *tack*. — *v. t.* **1.** To fasten or attach by tacks; as, to *tack* down a carpet. **2.** Hence, to attach or fasten in a slight or hasty manner. **3.** *Naut.* To change the direction of (a vessel) when sailing close-hauled, by putting the helm alee and shifting the sails. — *v. i.* *Naut.* To tack a vessel; also (of a vessel), to have her tack changed. See TACK, *v. i.*, 3, & *n.*, 2 c. — **tack'er**, *n.* [8].

tack'le (tăk'l), *n.* **1.** An assemblage of ropes and pulleys for hoisting or pulling. **2.** Apparatus; equipment; gear. **3.** Act of tackling, or seizing and holding; a grasp; hold. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To seize; grapple; as, a wrestler *tackles* his opponent. **2.** To undertake to do, conquer, etc.; as, to *tackle* a problem. *Colloq.*

Tackles.
1 Gun; 2 Luff.

tact (tăkt), *n.* Nice discernment of the best course of action under given conditions; esp., ability to deal with others without offending; address.

tact'ful (tăkt'fo͝ol), *a.* [4] Full of tact. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8]. — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

tac'ti-cal (tăk'tĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to military or naval tactics; pertaining to, or marked by, planning or maneuvering.

tac-ti'cian (tăk-tĭsh'ăn), *n.* One versed in tactics.

tac'tics (tăk'tĭks), *n.* **1.** Art of handling or using troops or ships in battle or in the presence of the enemy. **2.** Hence, method of procedure; esp., adroit devices or expedients to accomplish an end.

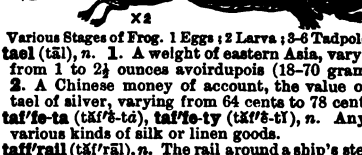
tac'tile (tăk'tĭl), *a.* [4] **1.** Of or pertaining to the organs or sense of touch; as, *tactile* sensations. **2.** Tangible; as, *tactile* qualities.

tac-til'i-ty (tăk-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Tactile quality or state.

tact'less, *a.* Without tact. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

tac'tu-al (tăk'tū-ăl), *a.* [4] Of or pert. to touch; derived from, or producing the sensation of, touch.

tad'pole' (tăd'pōl'), *n.* An aquatic immature or larval stage of most amphibians, during which they have gills and a long tail.



Various Stages of Frog. 1 Eggs; 2 Larva; 3-6 Tadpoles.

tael (tāl), *n.* **1.** A weight of eastern Asia, varying from 1 to 2½ ounces avoirdupois (18–70 grams). **2.** A Chinese money of account, the value of a tael of silver, varying from 64 cents to 78 cents.

taf'fe-ta (tăf'ē-tă), **taf'fe-ty** (tăf'ē-tĭ), *n.* Any of various kinds of silk or linen goods.

taff'rail (tăf'rāl), *n.* The rail around a ship's stern.

taf'fy (tăf'ĭ), *n.* A candy made of molasses or brown sugar boiled down, often with butter.

tag (tăg), *n.* **1.** A slight flap, tab, etc., forming an appendage; card or label for appending to a package; a loose end, rag, or tatter. **2.** A metallic binding or point, at the end of a string or lace, to stiffen it. — *v. t.*; TAGGED (tăgd); TAG'GING. **1.** To fit with or as if with a tag or tags; attach a tag, or label, to. **2.** To follow closely after; as, a dog *tags* his mistress. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* To follow closely; — often with *after*. *Colloq.*

tag, *n.* A child's game in which one runs after others until he touches, or "tags," one of them. — *v. t.* To touch in or as in the game of tag.

Ta-gal' (tä-gäl'), *n.* **1.** One of a Malayan race of the Philippine Islands. **2.** Tagalog.

Ta-ga'log (tä-gä'lŏg), *n.* **1.** A Tagal. **2.** The language of the Tagalogs.

Ta-hi'ti-an (tä-hē'tĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Tahiti or its inhabitants. — *n.* A native of Tahiti.

tail (tāl), *a.* *Law.* Limited; abridged; entailed. — *n.* *Law.* Limitation; abridgment; entail.

tail, *n.* **1.** The rear end, or a process or prolongation of the rear end, of the body of an animal.

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2. An appendage suggestive of the tail of an animal; as, the *tail* of a coat. **3.** The back, last, lower, or inferior part; part opposed to the head or front; end; rear. — *v. t.* To furnish with a tail; also, to follow like a tail. — *v. i.* To form a tail.

tail'ings, *n. pl.* The refuse or residue separated out in various operations, as in threshing.

tai'lor (tā'lẽr), *n.* One whose occupation is to cut out and make outer garments. — *v. i.* To follow the business of a tailor. — **tai'lor-ess**, *n. fem.* [8].

tailor bird. Any of numerous Asiatic, East Indian, and African birds, of the warbler group, which stitch leaves to support and hide their nests.

tail'piece' (tāl'pēs'), *n.* **1.** A piece added at the end; appendage. **2.** *Print.* An ornament at the bottom of a short page or at the end of a book.

taint (tānt), *v. t.* To imbue or impregnate with something odious or poisonous; hence, to infect; poison; corrupt. — **Syn.** Defile, pollute, vitiate, contaminate. — *v. i.* To become tainted, as meat. — *n.* **1.** A spot or stain; esp., blemish; touch of disgrace. **2.** A corrupting tinge or trace; infection; as, the *taint* of evil companions.

take (tāk), *v. t.; pret.* TOOK (tŏŏk); *p. p.* TAK'EN (tāk''n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TAK'ING (tāk'ĭng). **1.** To lay hold of, as in grasping, seizing, catching, capturing, adhering to, or the like; — implying or suggesting the use of physical force. **2.** **a** To receive into one's hold, possession, etc., by a voluntary act, as in eating, drinking, boarding a train, marrying, purchasing, choosing, etc. **b** To assume, adopt, undertake, or the like; as, to *take* the offensive; *take* the veil; *take* the blame; *take* a vow; *take* steps, etc. **3.** To derive or obtain (from a source); as, to *take* one's fashions from the French; to *take*, or quote, a line from Emerson. **4.** To remove from life; as, he was *taken* in the pride of life. **5.** To charm or attract; delight; as, to *take* one's fancy. **6.** To require; demand; as, it *takes* time to learn. **7.** To receive; accept; admit; as, he *takes* the news ill. **8.** To contract by infection; as, to *take* cold. **9.** To regard; consider; as, to *take* men for spies. **10.** To observe, fix upon, or ascertain; as, to *take* one's bearings. **11.** To experience; as, to *take* pride in one's appearance. **12.** To make a picture, photograph, or the like, of. *Colloq.* **13.** To do, make, etc.; — with an object denoting movement or action; as, to *take* action, to act; to *take* a walk, to walk, etc.

Syn. TAKE, RECEIVE, ACCEPT. **Take**, the general word, may or may not imply a tender or offer; **receive** does; to **accept** is to receive with assent or approval, or in the spirit or on the terms of the offer. — **to be taken ill** *or* **sick**, to fall ill; to become sick. — **to take account of**, *or* **to take into account**, to take into consideration; to notice. — to t. advantage of, to profit by; also, to overreach. — **to t. a name in vain**, to use a name lightly or profanely. — to t. breath, to stop, as from labor, in order to breathe or rest. — **to t. down.** **a** To abase or humble; as, *to take down* pride. **b** To pull down or to pieces; as, *to take down* a scaffold. **c** To record; to write down; as, *to take down* a statement. — to t. effect, to have effect; to become operative. — to t. in. **a** To encompass; embrace; include; admit or receive; as, his charity *took in* both friend and foe; on the way back we *took in* West Point. **b** To draw into a smaller compass; make smaller; as, *to take in* sail or a garment. **c** To cheat; deceive; as, we were *taken in* by his fine promises. *Colloq.* — to t. in hand. **a** To attempt or undertake. **b** To seize and deal with; as, the boy was *taken in hand*. — to t. it easy, to give one's self ease or unconcern; to be in no hurry. — to t. part. **a** To share; join; participate; as, they *took part* in our rejoicing or in a play. **b** To espouse or uphold one side or part; as, he *took part* with the rebels. — to t. place, to come to pass; occur; as, the ceremony will not *take place*. — to t. stock, to make an inventory. — to t. stock in, to accept as trustworthy; to believe in; as, I *take no stock in* his promises. — **to t. the air**, to be or go outdoors for the air. — **to t. the field**, *Mil.*, to enter upon a campaign. — **to t. the floor**, to rise to make an address, motion, or the like. — **to t. to heart**, to feel deep concern or grief over. — **to t. to pieces**, to separate into component parts; analyze; as, *to take* a watch *to pieces*. — **to t. to task**, to call to account; to reprove. — **to t. up.** **a** To seize and lift. **b** To gather up; absorb, as does a sponge. **c** To begin; as, *to take up* Latin; to go on with; as, he paused and she *took up* the tale. **d** To occupy; fill; engage; as, *to take up* room, time, or attention. **e** To adopt; assume; as, *to take up* another's quarrel. **f** To check by reproof, dissent, or the like.

take, *v. i.* **1.** To lay hold; fix upon anything. **2.** *Law.* To receive the title to property; as, he *takes* as heir. **3.** To resort; go; — usually with *to;* as, they *took* to the boats; the dog *took* after the fox. **4.** To take effect; operate; act; as, the vaccination did not *take*. **5.** To charm; prove attractive or pleasing; as, the play *takes* well. *Colloq.* — **to take after**, to follow; also, to resemble; as, the son *takes after* his father. — **to t. sick**, to become sick. *Colloq.* — **to t. to**, to be disposed to; to become devoted to; as, *to take to* books. — **to t. up with.** **a** To accept; put up with; as, *to take up with* plain fare. **b** To lodge, dwell, or consort with. — *n.* **1.** Act of taking. **2.** That which is taken, as fish caught at one haul. — **tak'er** (tāk'ẽr), *n.*

take'-off', *n.* An imitation; esp., a caricature.

tak'ing (tāk'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one that takes. **2.** That which is taken or received. — *a.* [4] **1.** Apt to take; alluring; attractive; as, a *taking* manner. *Colloq.* **2.** Infectious; contagious. — **tak'ing-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

talc (tălk), *n.* A soft mineral of which soapstone and French chalk are varieties.

talc'ose (tăl'kōs; tăl-kōs'), **talc'ous** (tăl'kŭs), *a.* Composed of, containing, or resembling, talc.

tale (tāl), *n.* **1.** That which is told; account; story; as, a fairy *tale*. **2.** A libelous report or piece of evil gossip; as, to tell *tales*. **3.** A reckoning by numbers; a count; enumeration. **4.** A sum; as, the *tale* of years. — **Syn.** See STORY.

tale'bear'er (-bâr'ẽr), *n.* One who officiously or maliciously spreads gossip, scandal, etc.

tale'bear'ing, *a.* Tattling. — *n.* Act of a talebearer.

tal'ent (tăl'ĕnt), *n.* **1.** An ancient weight and money unit. Estimated money values of the talent are: Hebrew, gold, $32,640; Hebrew, silver, $2,176; Attic, silver, $1,446. As a weight, the Attic talent was about 58 lbs. av. (26 kg.). **2.** Superior intelligence and ability; faculty; as, a man of *talent*. Cf. GENIUS, 5. **3.** Collectively, persons of ability or skill. — **Syn.** Ability, endowment.

tal'ent-ed, *a.* [4] Having talent or talents; gifted.

ta'ler (tä'lẽr). Var. of THALER.

tales'man (tālz'măn), *n.; pl.* **-MEN.** *Law.* One summoned to fill up a panel for a particular trial.

tale'tell'er (tāl'tĕl'ẽr), *n.* A talebearer; telltale.

tale'tell'ing, *a.* Talebearing. — *n.* Talebearing.

tal'is-man (tăl'ĭs-măn; tăl'ĭz-), *n.; pl.* **-MANS** (-mănz). **1.** A figure made under certain superstitious observances of the heavens and supposed to act as a charm. **2.** Amulet; charm.

tal'is-man'ic (-măn'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having the properties of, a talisman.

talk (tôk), *v. t.* **1.** To deliver in speech; utter; as, to *talk* nonsense or wisdom. **2.** To discourse about; discuss; as, to *talk* business. **3.** To speak (a language) freely; as, to *talk* French. **4.** To affect or effect by talking; as, to *talk* one mad. **5.** To consume or spend in talking; — followed by *away;* as, to *talk* away an evening. — **to talk over.** **a** To change the mind or opinion of by talking; as, *to talk over* an opponent. **b** To discuss; as, *to talk over* plans. — **to t. shop**, to dwell upon business top-

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ics in social conversation. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* **1.** To speak; esp., to express by spoken words; converse. **2.** To communicate by any means; express ideas, as by speech; as, to *talk* by signs; to *talk* of politics. **3.** To chatter; prate; as, how people *talk!* **4.** To confer; consult; as, to *talk* with one's lawyer.

Syn. TALK, SPEAK, CONVERSE. Speak may refer to articulate sounds, however disconnected; talk implies connected discourse; as, he could not *speak*; he did not care to *talk*. But *speak* is also used of relatively weighty or formal speech, *talk*, of that which is more or less empty or frivolous; as, "A fool may *talk*, but a wise man *speaks*." Converse implies interchange of thoughts and opinions.

— **to talk to.** **a** To address; speak to. **b** To advise, exhort, or reprove. *Colloq.* — *n.* **1.** Act of talking; speech; esp., familiar converse; conversation. **2.** Report; rumor; as, to hear *talk* of war. **3.** Empty verbiage; as, it is mere *talk*. **4.** Subject of discourse; theme for conversation, gossip, etc.; as, the *talk* of the town. **5.** A conference or council. — **Syn.** Colloquy, discourse, chat, dialogue.

talk'a-tive (tôk'ä-tĭv), *a.* [4] Given to talking; loquacious. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

Syn. TALKATIVE, LOQUACIOUS, GARRULOUS, FLUENT, VOLUBLE, GLIB. One is talkative who is given to talk; loquacious suggests an incessant flow of words; garrulous implies prosy, tedious, or rambling loquacity, esp. about trivial things. Fluent implies readiness of speech; voluble, ease and smoothness. Glib implies superficial fluency.

talk'er, *n.* One that talks; often, a babbler.

talk'ing, *a.* [4] That talks; able to utter words; also, talkative. — *n.* Discourse; converse.

tall (tôl), *a.* [3] **1.** High of stature. **2.** Of a given height; as, five feet *tall*. — **Syn.** See HIGH.

tall'ness, *n.* Quality of being tall.

tal'low (tăl'ō), *n.* The suet or fat of sheep, oxen, etc., extracted by melting; any fat resembling it. — *v. t.* To grease or smear with tallow.

tal'low-y (-ĭ), *a.* [4] Like tallow; greasy.

tal'ly (tăl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-ĭz). **1.** Formerly, a piece of wood on which notches were cut as marks of number or account, esp. one split lengthwise; later, one of two books, sheets of paper, etc., on which accounts were kept correspondingly or in duplicate. **2.** Any account or score kept by notches or marks, esp. one kept in duplicate. **3.** A notch, mark, or score made on or in a tally; as, to make a *tally* in a game. **4.** A number as a unit of computation. — *v. t.* [2] To register on or in a tally; score; as, to *tally* points in a game. — *v. i.* To correspond; as, his account *tallies* with mine.

tal'ly-ho' (tăl'ĭ-hō'), *interj.* & *n.* **1.** Huntsman's cry to urge on the hounds. **2.** Kind of four-in-hand pleasure coach.

Tal'mud (tăl'mŭd), *n.* The body of Jewish civil and canonical law.

tal'on (tăl'ŭn), *n.* Claw, esp. of a bird of prey.

ta'lus (tā'lŭs), *n.* Rock débris at the base of a cliff.

tam'a-ble (tăm'ä-b'l), *a.* [4] That can be tamed.

ta-ma'le (tä-mä'lĕ), *n.* A Mexican dish made of crushed maize mixed with minced meat, seasoned with red pepper, dipped in oil, and steamed.

tam'a-rack (tăm'ä-răk), *n.* Any of several American larches.

tam'a-rind (-rĭnd), *n.* A tropical tree bearing edible legumes or pods having an acid pulp.

tam'a-risk (-rĭsk), *n.* Any of a large genus (*Tamarix*) of Old World tropical shrubs or small trees.

tam'bour (tăm'bōōr), *n.* **1.** The military snare drum. **2.** A circular frame consisting of two parts fitting one within the other, for embroidering; also, the embroidery done on such a frame.

tam'bou-rine' (tăm'bōō-rēn'), *n.* A small drum; esp., a shallow one-headed drum with loose metallic disks, or jingles, at the sides; a timbrel.

tame (tām), *a.* [3] **1.** Reduced from native wildness; domesticated; made tractable and useful to man. **2.** Subdued; also, harmless; gentle; as, *tame* behavior. **3.** Deficient in spirit, interest, etc.; dull; insipid; as, *tame* scenery. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To reduce from a wild to a domestic state; make gentle, tractable, etc. **2.** To deprive of spirit, courage, etc.; subdue. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

tame'a-ble. Var. of TAMABLE.

tam-o'-shan'ter (tăm'ō-shăn'tĕr), *n.* A Scottish cap with a round, somewhat flat top wider than the headband and, usually, a tassel in the center.

tamp (tămp), *v. t.* **1.** In blasting, to plug (a drilled hole), as with clay, to prevent misdirection of the force of the blast. **2.** To drive in or down by a succession of light or medium blows; as, to *tamp* earth. — **tamp'er** (tăm'pĕr), *n.* [8].

tam'per (tăm'pĕr), *v. i.* **1.** To meddle; try trifling or foolish experiments; — commonly with *with*. **2.** To meddle so as to alter a thing; esp., to make changes without right; as, to *tamper* with a text. **3.** To deal unfairly, esp. by bribery; as, to *tamper* with an official. — **Syn.** See MEDDLE.

tan (tăn), *n.* **1.** Tanbark. **2.** A yellowish brown color, like that of tan (sense 1). **3.** A brown color imparted to the skin by exposure to the sun. — *a.* Of the color of tan; yellowish brown. — *v. t.*; TANNED (tănd); TAN'NING. **1.** To convert (a skin) into leather, usually by soaking in an infusion of oak bark or other form of tannic acid. **2.** To make brown, as by exposure to sun. **3.** To thrash; flog. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* To become tanned.

tan'a-ger (tăn'ä-jĕr), *n.* Any of numerous American birds allied to the finches. They are mainly unmusical. The males usually are bright-colored.

tan'bark' (-bärk'), *n.* Any bark rich in tannin, bruised or cut into small pieces, and used in tanning. Spent tanbark is used for circus rings, etc.

tan'dem (-dĕm), *adv.* One after or behind another; — of two or more things so arranged, esp. of horses so driven. — *a.* Consisting of two arranged tandem. — *n.* **1.** A team of horses harnessed one behind the other. **2.** A tandem bicycle, or one with seats for two, one behind the other.

tang (tăng), *n.* A projecting shank, prong, tongue, or the like, forming part of an object, as of a file, knife, etc., and serving to secure it to another.

tang, *n.* **1.** A strong or offensive taste; esp., a taste of something foreign to the thing itself; as, cider with a *tang* of the cask. **2.** A sharp specific flavor; as, his speech had a *tang* of dialect.

tang, *n.* & *v. t.* & *i.* Twang.

tan'gen-cy (tăn'jĕn-sĭ), *n.* State of being tangent.

tan'gent (-jĕnt), *n.* *Geom.* A tangent line, curve, or surface. See CIRCLE, *Illust.* — *a.* Touching; esp., *Geom.*, meeting a curve or surface at only one point, and not cutting it if produced; — said of a straight line, curve, or surface.

tan-gen'tial (tăn-jĕn'shăl), *a.* Pert. to a tangent.

tan'ger-ine (tăn'jĕr-ēn; tăn'jĕr-ēn'), *n.* An orange much like the mandarin, but of deeper color and higher flavor.

tan'gi-bil'i-ty (-jĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Tangibleness.

tan'gi-ble (tăn'jĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] **1.** Capable of being touched; touchable; palpable; as, a *tangible* object. **2.** Real; substantial; evident; as, a *tangible* reward. — **-ness**, *n.* [8] — **-bly**, *adv.* [8].

tan'gle (tăn'g'l), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To intertwine confusedly; entangle. **2.** To involve; insnare; as, to be *tangled* in lies. — *v. i.* To be or become entangled. — *n.* **1.** A confused knot, as of hair or threads. **2.** State of perplexity; muddle.

tan'go (tăn'gō; *Sp.* tän'gō), *n.*; *pl.* TANGOS (-gōz). A difficult dance in two-four time marked by posturing and a great variety of steps.

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tank (tăŋk), *n.* **1.** A pond, pool, or small lake. **2.** A large basin, cistern, or vessel of any kind; a receptacle for liquids; as, a swimming *tank*.

tank'ard (tăŋk'ărd), *n.* A large drinking vessel, esp. one with a cover.

tan'ner (tăn'ẽr), *n.* One who tans hides.

tan'ner-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NERIES (-ĭz). A place where tanning is carried on.

Tann'häu-ser (tăn'hoi-zẽr), *n.* A German knight and minnesinger fabled to have entered the enchanted cavern in the Venusberg. He escaped, but, despairing of pardon, returned. See VENUSBERG.

tan'nic (tăn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or from, tan. — **tannic acid**, a strongly astringent acid, got from gallnuts, sumac, tea, etc.; — called also tannin. It is used in dyeing, tanning, etc.

tan'ning (tăn'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Art or process by which a skin is tanned. **2.** A browning, as of the skin, by exposure to the sun or weather.

tan'sy (-zĭ), *n.* Any of various plants of the aster family. The common tansy is very bitter.

tan'ta-li-za'tion (tăn'tȧ-lĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of tantalizing, or fact of being tantalized.

tan'ta-lize (tăn'tȧ-lĭz), *v. t.* [1] To tease by keeping something desired in view but just out of reach. — **Syn.** See HARASS. — **-liz'er** (-lĭz'ẽr), *n.* [8].

Tan'ta-lus (-lŭs), *n.* *Gr. Myth.* A wealthy king who was punished in the lower world by being placed in water up to his chin with fruit-laden branches over his head. The water and fruit receded whenever he sought to drink or eat.

tan'ta-mount' (-mount'), *a.* Equivalent.

tan'trum (tăn'trŭm), *n.* A fit of ill temper. *Colloq.*

Tao'ism (tou'ĭz'm), *n.* A religion of China teaching contemplation and reason, avoidance of force, and disregard of mere ceremonies. — **Tao'ist**, *n.*

tap (tăp), *v. t.*; TAPPED (tăpt) or TAPT; TAP'PING. **1.** To strike or rap lightly. **2.** To give a light blow or blows with. **3.** To put a tap (sense 2 below) on (a shoe, boot, etc.). — *v. i.* To strike or rap lightly. — *n.* **1.** A light blow or rap. **2.** A piece of leather fastened on the bottom of a boot or shoe in repairing. **3.** *pl.* A signal, by drum, bugle, or trumpet, for extinguishing all lights in soldiers' or sailors' quarters, going to bed, and silence.

tap, *n.* **1.** A hole or pipe through which liquor is drawn. **2.** A cock or faucet. *Chiefly British.* **3.** A plug, or spile, to stop a hole, as in a cask; spigot. **4.** Liquor drawn through a tap; hence, a certain kind or quality of liquor; also, a barroom; bar. *Colloq.* **5.** A tool for forming an internal screw. — **on tap**, ready to be drawn, as ale. — *v. t.* **1.** To pierce (a cask, tree, etc.) so as to let out, or draw off, a fluid. **2.** To let out by piercing, or by drawing a plug from, the containing vessel; as, to *tap* a liquor. **3.** To draw from (anything) in any analogous way; as, to *tap* telegraph wires.

tape (tāp), *n.* **1.** A narrow woven fillet or band. **2.** **a** A tapeline. **b** The paper strip of a printing telegraph, ticker, etc. **c** *Sports.* A string stretched at the finishing line and broken by the winner.

tape'line' (-lĭn'), *n.* A tape or strip, now often of steel, marked with linear dimensions.

ta'per (tā'pẽr), *n.* **1.** A small wax candle; a long wick coated with wax. **2.** Gradual diminution of thickness in an elongated object. — *a.* Regularly narrowed toward a point; conical. — *v. i.* & *t.* To become or make gradually smaller toward one end; grow gradually less.

tap'es-try (tăp'ĕs-trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). A fabric worked on a warp of thread, originally by hand, the designs being usually pictorial. It is used for wall hangings, etc. — *v. t.* [2] To furnish or adorn with or as with tapestry.

tape'worm' (tāp'wûrm'), *n.* Any of numerous long, flat, segmented worms, parasitic when adult in the intestines, esp. of man.

tap'i-o'ca (tăp'ĭ-ō'kȧ), *n.* A coarsely granular preparation of cassava starch.

ta'pir (tā'pẽr), *n.* A hoofed mammal, chiefly of South or Central America, somewhat like a swine, but more nearly related to the rhinoceros, having a short flexible proboscis. It is chiefly nocturnal, shy, and gentle. See HOOFED ANIMALS, *Illust.*

ta'pis (tā'pĭs; tăp'ĭs; tȧ/pē'), *n.* Tapestry, or similar material, used for hangings, floor coverings, etc.; formerly, the cover of a council table. — **on, or upon, the tapis** (*pron. in this use perh. more often as F.* tȧ/pē'), on the table, or under consideration.

tap'per (tăp'ẽr), *n.* One that taps.

tap'pet (tăp'ĕt), *n.* *Mach.* A lever or projection which, by intermittent contact with some other piece, causes a particular motion.

tap'room' (tăp'rōōm'), *n.* A room where liquors are on tap; barroom.

tap'root' (-rōōt'), *n.* A primary root which grows straight downward, giving off small lateral roots.

tap'ster (tăp'stẽr), *n.* One who taps liquors.

tar (tär), *n.* A sailor; seaman.

tar, *n.* A thick, brown to black, viscous liquid got by distilling wood, coal, etc. — *v. t.*; TARRED (tärd); TAR'RING. To smear with or as with tar.

ta-ran'tu-la (tȧ-răn'tŭ-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. -LAS (-lȧz). Any of several large venomous spiders.

tar'dy (tär'dĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Moving slowly; slow; as, "the *tardy* flight of time." **2.** Late; also, dilatory; — opposed to *prompt*; as, *tardy* in his payments. — **Syn.** See SLOW. — **tar'di-ly** (-dĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [8] — **tar'di-ness**, *n.* [8].

tare (tär), *n.* **1.** In the Bible, a weed; — supposed to be the darnel. **2.** Any of several vetches.

tare, *n.* *Com.* A deduction of weight made as an allowance for the weight of a container or vehicle.

tar'get (tär'gĕt), *n.* **1.** A kind of small round shield or buckler. **2.** A mark to shoot at. **3.** An object of remarks, criticisms, etc.; a butt.

tar'iff (tăr'ĭf), *n.* **1.** A schedule, system, or scheme of duties imposed by a government on exports or, esp., imports. **2.** The duty, or rate of duty, imposed in a tariff (sense 1); as, the *tariff* on wool. **3.** Any schedule or system of rates, charges, etc.

tar'la-tan (tär'lȧ-tăn), *n.* A kind of thin, stiff, transparent muslin used for dresses, caps, etc.

tarn (tärn), *n.* Small mountain lake or pool.

tar'nish (tär'nĭsh), *v. t.* To dull the luster of; sully; stain. — *v. i.* To lose luster; become dull. — *n.* Quality or state of being tarnished.

tar-pau'lin (tär-pô'lĭn), *n.* **1.** Canvas waterproofed with tar, paint, or the like. **2.** A hat or coat of, or covered with, tarpaulin.

Tar-pe'ia (tär-pē'yȧ), *n.* In Roman legend, a maiden who betrayed the citadel to the Sabines for the promise of "what they wore on their arms," meaning their gold bracelets. They threw their shields on her and killed her.

tar'pon (tär'pŏn), *n.* A marine fish common on the coast of Florida and among the West Indies. It becomes about six feet long. Its flesh is poor.

tar'ry (-ĭ), *a.* [3] Of, covered with, or like, tar.

tar'ry (tăr'ĭ), *v. i.* [2] **1.** To abide at or in a place; stay; lodge; wait. **2.** To delay; loiter; as, we had no time to *tarry*. — **tar'ri-er** (-ĭ-ẽr), *n.* [8].

tar'sal (tär'sȧl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the tarsus. — *n.* **a** A tarsal bone or cartilage.

tar'sus (-sŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SI (-sī). **1.** *Anat.* The ankle. Also, the group of small bones supporting this part. **2.** *Zoöl.* **a** The foot of an insect or a crustacean. **b** The shank of a bird's leg.

tart (tärt), *a.* [3] **1.** Sharp to the taste; sour. **2.** Severe; sharp; as, a *tart* reply. — **Syn.** See SOUR.

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tart (tärt), *n.* A small pie, or shell of pastry filled with jelly, custard, fruit, or the like.

tar'tan (tär'tăn), *n.* Woolen cloth, checkered or marked with narrow crossbars of various colors, much worn in the Scottish Highlands; hence, any pattern of tartan; also, material of a similar pattern. — *a.* Made of, or like, tartan.

tar'tar (tär'tär), *n.* **1.** A substance, essentially a potassium salt of an acid (tartaric acid), existing in grape juice and deposited in wine casks as a pale or dark reddish crust; esp., a refined product, distinguished from the crude deposit, and from *cream of tartar*, got by further purification. **2.** A concretion which often incrusts the teeth, consisting of salivary mucus, animal matter, and phosphate of lime.

Tar'tar, *n.* **1.** Var. of TATAR. **2.** [*Often l. c.*] A person of a keen, irritable temper. **3.** [*l. c.*] A person who proves too strong for an assailant; — esp. in *to catch a tartar*. — *a.* Var. of TATAR.

Tar-ta're-an (-tä'rē-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Tartarus.

tar-tar'ic (tär-tär'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to tartar; derived from tartar; as, *tartaric* acid.

tar'tar-ous (tär'tär-ŭs), *a.* Containing, or of the nature of, tartar.

Tar'ta-rus (-tä-rŭs), *n.* *Class. Myth.* The infernal regions, described in Homer's "Iliad" as being situated as far below Hades as heaven is above the earth, and by later writers as the place of punishment for the spirits of the wicked. In the later poets, also, Hades.

tart'ly, *adv.* In a tart manner.

tart'ness (tärt'nĕs), *n.* Quality of being tart.

task (tăsk), *n.* Labor, work, or study imposed, often in a definite quantity; undertaking; work. — *v. t.* **1.** To impose a task on. **2.** To oppress with labor; burden.

task'mas'ter (tăsk'mās'tẽr), *n.* One who imposes a task, or burdens another with labor; overseer.

task'work', *n.* Forced work; also, piecework.

Tas-ma'ni-an (tăz-mā'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Tasmania. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Tasmania.

tas'sel (tăs''l), *n.* **1.** A pendent ornament, ending in a tuft of threads, etc. **2.** Something like, or suggestive of, a tassel; esp., an inflorescence, as of maize. — *v. t.* [7] To put forth tassels, or inflorescences. — *v. t.* To adorn with, or make into, tassels.

taste (tāst), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To ascertain the relish or flavor of by taking a little into the mouth. **2.** To eat or drink a little of, as for testing. **3.** To partake of; experience; as, to *taste* pleasure. — *v. i.* **1.** To try food or drink with the mouth; eat or drink a little only; as, to *taste* of wine. **2.** To have a certain flavor to the taste; fig., to have a particular quality. **3.** To have perception, experience, or enjoyment; partake; — often with *of*. — *n.* **1.** Act of tasting with the mouth. **2.** Quality of any substance as perceived by the taste organs; savor; flavor. **3.** *Physiol.* The one of the five senses by which certain properties of bodies (called their *taste*) are ascertained by contact with certain organs of the mouth. **4.** Intellectual relish; liking; fondness; — now with *for;* as, he had no *taste* for study. **5.** Power of appreciating beauty, order, etc., esp. in the fine arts and literature; critical judgment; discernment; as, a man of *taste*. **6.** Manner as to what is pleasing, refined, or good usage; as, an epitaph in bad *taste*. **7.** A little piece tasted; a bit. — **Syn.** Strain, dash, spice, touch, hint; flavor, savor, relish, smack, tang.

taste'ful (tāst'fo͝ol), *a.* [4] **1.** Savory. **2.** Having, exhibiting, or conforming to, good taste. — **taste'ful-ly,** *adv.* [8] — **taste'ful-ness,** *n.* [8].

taste'less, *a.* [4] **1.** Having no taste; insipid; flat; as, *tasteless* food. **2.** Not manifesting, or not conscious of what is, good taste; not in good taste; as, *tasteless* decorations. — **-ness,** *n.* [8].

tast'er (tās'tẽr), *n.* **1.** One who tastes. **2.** That in which or by means of which anything is tasted.

tast'y (tās'tĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Having, or showing, good taste. *Colloq.* **2.** Pleasing to the palate; as, a *tasty* meal. — **-ly** (-tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [8] — **-ness,** *n.* [8].

tat (tăt), *v. t.*; TAT'TED; -TING. Also **tatt.** To make by tatting. — *v. i.* To work at tatting.

Ta'tar (tä'tär), *n.* A member of any of numerous mixed tribes, mostly Mongolian or Turkic, inhabiting parts of Russia and of central and eastern Asia. — *a.* Of or pertaining to the Tatars.

Ta-ta'ri-an (tä-tā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Tatar.

Ta-tar'ic (-tär'ĭk), *a.* Tatar.

tat'ter (tăt'ẽr), *n.* A rag or a part torn and hanging; — usually in *pl.* — *v. t. & i.* To make or become ragged.

tat'ter-de-mal'ion (-dẽ-măl'yŭn), *n.* Ragamuffin.

tat'tered (tăt'ẽrd), *p. a.* [4] **1.** Ragged; torn into shreds. **2.** Clad in ragged clothes.

tat'ting (-ĭng), *n.* A lace made from thread wound on a shuttle; also, act or process of making it.

tat'tle (-'l), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To chatter. **2.** To tell tales or secrets. — *v. t.* To utter or disclose by tattling. — *n.* Idle talk. — **tat'tler** (-lẽr), *n.* [8].

tat-too' (tă-to͞o'), *n.* *Mil. & Nav.* A call sounded on drum and fife, trumpet, or bugle, shortly before taps, giving notice to repair to quarters.

tat-too', *v. t.* To mark or color (the skin) indelibly by pricking in coloring matter. — *n.* A mark or figure formed by tattooing. — **tat-too'er,** *n.* [8].

tat-too'ing, *n.* Marks or designs tattooed on flesh.

taught (tôt), *pret. & p. p.* of TEACH.

taunt (tänt; tônt), *v. t.* To reproach severely or insultingly; jeer at. — **Syn.** See RIDICULE. — *n.* Sarcastic reproach. — **-er,** *n.* — **-ing-ly,** *adv.* [8].

tau'rine (tô'rĭn; -rīn), *a.* Of or pert. to a bull.

Tau'rus (tô'rŭs), *n.* *Astron.* **a** A zodiacal constellation containing the Pleiades and Hyades; the Bull; — represented by a bull's fore quarters. **b** The second sign of the zodiac; the Bull.

taut (tôt), *a.* [3] **1.** *Chiefly Naut.* Tight; tensely stretched; as, a *taut* hawser. **2.** Snug; tidy.

tau-tog' (tô-tŏg'), *n.* A food fish of the Atlantic coast of the United States, allied to the cunner. Called also *blackfish.* See FISHES, *Illust.*

tau'to-log'i-cal (tô'tō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] Using tautology; repetitious. — **-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* [8].

tau-tol'o-gy (tô-tŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). A repetition of the meaning in other words; needless repetition, as in "audible to the ear," "funeral obsequies." — **Syn.** See REDUNDANCY.

tav'ern (tăv'ẽrn), *n.* A house where liquors are sold to be drank on the premises; also, esp. in rural districts of the United States, a hotel.

taw (tô), *n.* A marble to be used as a shooter; also, a game at marbles. *Colloq. & Dial.*

taw, *v. t.* To dress and prepare, as skins of sheep, goats, etc., by softening and bleaching with alum, salt, and other agents. — **taw'er,** *n.* [8].

taw'dry (-drĭ), *a.* [3] Showy, without taste or elegance; cheap and gaudy. — **Syn.** See GAUDY. — **taw'dri-ly,** *adv.* [8] — **-dri-ness,** *n.* [8].

taw'ny (tô'nĭ), *a.* [3] Dull yellowish brown, like things tanned. — **Syn.** See DUSKY.

tax (tăks), *n.* **1.** A charge; esp., a charge imposed for public use. **2.** A burdensome duty or charge; as, a *tax* on time. — **Syn.** Impost, tribute, duty, toll, rate, assessment, custom. — *v. t.* **1.** To assess with, or subject to the payment of, a tax or taxes; also, to lay any burden or demand on; task; as, to *tax* the memory. **2.** *Law.* To assess, or fix the amount of, judicially; as, to *tax*

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the costs. **3.** To charge; accuse; also, to censure; —often with *with*; as, to *tax* a man with a crime.

tax'a-ble (tăk'sə-b'l), *a.* Liable to be taxed.

tax-a'tion (tăk-sā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of taxing. **2.** Tax; sum imposed as a charge.

tax'i-cab' (tăk'sĭ-kăb'), *n.* A cab fitted with a taximeter.

tax'i-der'mist (tăk'sĭ-dûr'mĭst), *n.* One skilled in, or one who practices, taxidermy.

tax'i-der'my (-dûr'mĭ), *n.* Art of stuffing and mounting skins of animals, in lifelike form.

tax-im'e-ter (tăk-sĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* **1.** An instrument for use in a hired vehicle for automatically showing the fare due. **2.** A taxicab.

tax-on'o-my (tăk-sŏn'ō-mĭ), *n.* Classification, esp. of animals and plants according to their natural relationships. — **tax'o-nom'ic** (tăk'sə-nŏm'ĭk), *a.*

tax rate. The ratio of total tax to total valuation.

tea (tē), *n.* **1.** A shrub cultivated in China, Japan, India, etc., for its leaves. **2.** The dried leaves of this plant, from which a beverage is made by infusion; also, the beverage. **3.** Any of various plants more or less like tea; also, an infusion of their leaves used medicinally or as a beverage; as, *sage tea*. **4.** A light meal, in the afternoon, at which tea is commonly served; hence, supper.

Tea Plant; Flowering Branch, and Fruit.

teach (tēch), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* TAUGHT (tôt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TEACH'ING. **1.** To make to know how; hence, to train or accustom to some action. **2.** To instruct; as, to *teach* a class. **3.** To impart the knowledge of; give lessons in. **4.** To make aware by experience, etc.; inform; tell; to cause to know. — *v. i.* To give instruction. — **teach'er,** *n.*

teach'a-ble (-ə-b'l), *a.* [4] Capable of being taught; esp., quick to learn; docile. — **-ness,** *n.* [8].

teach'ing, *n.* Act or business of instructing; also, that which is taught. — **Syn.** See INSTRUCTION.

tea'cup' (tē'kŭp'), *n.* Cup for tea; teacupful.

tea'cup'ful (-fo͝ol), *n.; pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). As much as a teacup can hold; enough to fill a teacup.

teak (tēk), *n.* A tall East Indian timber tree; also, its hard, yellowish brown wood.

tea'ket'tle (tē'kĕt'l), *n.* A kettle, usually with a handle and spout, for boiling water for tea, etc.

teal (tēl), *n.* Any of certain small river ducks. See BIRDS, *Illust.* of DUCK.

team (tēm), *n.* **1.** A group or brood of young, esp. of ducks. **2.** Two or more horses or other beasts harnessed. Hence, often, the animals with their harness and attached vehicle. **3.** A number of persons associated together, esp. for contest.

team'ster (tēm'stẽr), *n.* One who drives a team.

team'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* **1.** Work done with a team. **2.** Work done by associates, subordinating personal prominence to general efficiency.

tea'pot' (tē'pŏt'), *n.* A vessel with a spout, in which tea is made and from which it is served.

tear (tẽr), *n.* **1.** A drop of the saline fluid secreted by the lachrymal gland. **2.** Something in the form of a tear (sense 1); as, a *tear* of balsam.

tear (târ), *v. t.; pret.* TORE (tôr), *p. p.* TORN (tôrn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TEAR'ING. **1.** To separate parts of, or pull apart, by force; rend; also, to lacerate. **2.** To disrupt; also, to distress sharply; as, *torn* with grief. **3.** To make effect, etc., by or as by tearing; as, to *tear* a hole. **4.** To remove by force. **Syn.** TEAR, RIP, REND, SPLIT, CLEAVE. To *tear* is to pull forcibly apart; to *rip* is to separate forcibly, esp. along a line or surface of juncture; *rend* implies greater violence than *tear*. *Split* implies separation esp. in the direction of the grain or layers; *cleave* emphasizes more strongly the idea of splitting or dividing, as by cutting.

— *v. i.* **1.** To separate on being pulled; be rent. **2.** To move or act with violence, excited haste, etc. — *n.* A tearing; state of being torn; a rent.

tear'drop' (tẽr'drŏp'), *n.* A tear.

tear'ful (tẽr'fo͝ol), *a.* [4] Abounding with tears; weeping. — **-ly,** *adv.* [8] — **-ness,** *n.* [8].

tease (tēz), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To disentangle and lay parallel, as fibers; comb or card, as wool or flax. **2.** To scratch, as cloth, to raise a nap; teasel. **3.** To vex or annoy by petty requests, or by jests and raillery; plague; beg. — **Syn.** See HARASS.

— *n.* **1.** Act of teasing. **2.** One that teases. *Colloq.*

tea'sel (tē'z'l), *n.* **1.** Any of a certain genus of prickly herbs having blue or lilac flowers in dense, oblong heads, esp. a variety, the fuller's teasel, the flower head of which is covered with stiff, hooked bracts. **2.** A flower head of the fuller's teasel, used, when dried, to raise a nap on woolen cloth; any substitute for this. — *v. t.* [7] To subject to the action of teasels.

Fuller's Teasel.

teas'er (tēz'ẽr), *n.* One that teases.

tea'spoon' (tē'spo͞on'), *n.* The ordinary spoon used to stir tea, coffee, etc.

tea'spoon'ful (-fo͝ol), *n.; pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). Enough to fill a teaspoon.

teat (tĕt), *n.* Protuberance through which milk is drawn from the breast or udder; nipple.

tea'zel (tē'z'l). Var. of TEASEL.

tech'nic (tĕk'nĭk), *n.* **1.** The style of performance in any art; technical skill. **2.** = TECHNICS.

tech'ni-cal (-nĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to, or appropriate to, the useful or mechanic arts, or any art, science, business, etc. — **-ly,** *adv.* [8].

tech'ni-cal'i-ty (-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being technical. **2.** That which is technical, esp. in terminology or method.

tech'nics (tĕk'nĭks), *n.* The science or doctrine of an art or of arts in general, esp. the mechanical or industrial arts; also, technic; technique.

tech'nique' (tĕk'nēk'), *n.* Technic (in sense 1); —esp. used for method of execution in fine art.

tech'no-log'ic (tĕk'nō-lŏj'ĭk), **tech'no-log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to technology.

tech-nol'o-gist (tĕk-nŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One skilled in technology.

tech-nol'o-gy (tĕk-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* **1.** Industrial science. **2.** Terminology of arts, sciences, etc.

tech'y (tĕch'ĭ), *a.* [3] Peevish; fretful; irritable.

tec-ton'ic (tĕk-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to construction.

ted (tĕd), *v. t.;* TED'DED; TED'DING. To spread or scatter, for drying, as new-mown grass.

ted'der (-ẽr), *n.* One, esp. a machine, that teds.

‖ **Te De'um** (tē dē'ŭm). **1.** An ancient hymn beginning, "*Te Deum laudamus*," "We praise thee, O God." **2.** A musical setting of this hymn.

te'di-ous (tē'dĭ-ŭs; tēd'yŭs), *a.* [4] Tiresome; wearisome. — **-ly,** *adv.* [8] — **-ness,** *n.* [8].

te'di-um (tē'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* Wearisomeness.

tee (tē), *n.* **1.** Mark aimed at in various games, as curling. **2.** *Golf.* Place from which the ball

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is struck in starting for a hole. — *v. t.* ; TEED (tēd); TEE'ING. To place (the ball) on a tee.

teem (tēm), *v. i.* To be prolific; abound.

teem'ing, *p. a.* [4] Prolific; full; also, abounding.

teens (tēnz), *n. pl.* The years of one's age of which the numbers have the termination *-teen*.

tee'ter (tē'tẽr), *v. i. & t. & n.* Seesaw. *U. S.*

teeth (tēth), *n., pl.* of TOOTH.

teethe (tēth), *v. i.* [1] To grow teeth; also, to cut one's teeth.

teeth'ing (tēth'ĭng), *n.* The cutting of teeth.

tee-to'tal (tē-tō'tăl), *a.* **1.** Entire; total. *Colloq.* **2.** Of or pertaining to total abstinence from intoxicating drink. — **tee-to'tal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

tee-to'tal-er (-ẽr), *n.* [7] One who abstains totally from intoxicating drink.

tee-to'tal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Principle or practice of abstaining from intoxicating drink.

tee-to'tum (-tŭm), *n.* A child's toy, somewhat like a top, twirled by the fingers.

teg'u-ment (tĕg'ū-mĕnt), *n.* An integument.

teg'u-men'ta-ry (-mĕn'tȧ-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or consisting of, a tegument or teguments.

tel'e-gram (tĕl'ē-grăm), *n.* A message by telegraph; telegraphic dispatch.

tel'e-graph (-grȧf), *n.* Any apparatus or process for communication (esp. by means of electrical transmission) at a distance. — *v. t. & i.* To send or communicate by telegraph; also, to send a telegram to (a person).

te-leg'ra-pher (tē-lĕg'rȧ-fẽr; tĕl'ē-grȧf'ẽr), *n.* One who sends telegraphic messages.

tel'e-graph'ic (tĕl'ē-grȧf'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the telegraph. — **tel'e-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

te-leg'ra-phist (tē-lĕg'rȧ-fĭst; tĕl'ē-grȧf'ĭst), *n.* One skilled in telegraphy; a telegrapher.

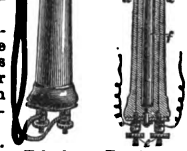
te-leg'ra-phy (tē-lĕg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Art or practice of making or using telegraphs.

Te-lem'a-chus (-lĕm'ȧ-kŭs), *n.* *Gr. Myth.* Son of Ulysses and Penelope.

tel'e-path'ic (tĕl'ē-păth'ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or communicated by, telepathy. — **-i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

te-lep'a-thy (tē-lĕp'ȧ-thĭ), *n.* Affection of one mind by the thoughts or emotions of another without communication through ordinary channels of sensation.

tel'e-phone (tĕl'ē-fōn), *n.* An instrument for reproducing sounds, esp. speech, at a distance. — *v. t. & i.* [1] To send, communicate, or speak to, by telephone.



Telephone Receiver. *a* Diaphragm of Soft Iron; *b* Coil of Insulated Copper Wire surrounding the end of a Steel Magnet *f*; *d d* Longitudinal Holes in the Case through which the ends of the Coil *b* pass to the Binding Screws *e* and thence into the Cord.

tel'e-phon'ic (-fŏn'ĭk), *a.* Conveying sound to a distance; also, of or pertaining to the telephone.

te-leph'o-ny (tē-lĕf'ō-nĭ; tĕl'ē-fō'nĭ), *n.* Art or process of reproducing sounds at a distance.

tel'e-scope (tĕl'ē-skōp), *n.* An optical instrument used to aid the eye or camera in viewing or photographing distant objects, as the heavenly bodies. — *v. i. & t.* [1] To slide, or force a way, one within another, as do sections of a small telescope.

tel'e-scop'ic (-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* [4] **1.** Of or pertaining to, or seen or discoverable only by, a telescope. **2.** Farseeing; as, a *telescopic* eye. **3.** Having the power of extension by joints sliding one within another. — **tel'e-scop'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

tel'ler, tel'ler-age. Vars. of TELPHER, TELPHERAGE.

tell (tĕl), *v. i.*; *pret. & p. p.* TOLD (tōld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TELL'ING. **1.** To mention one by one; enumerate; reckon; number. **2.** To relate in detail; narrate; recount; utter; say. **3.** To make known; disclose; reveal. **4.** To inform; report or communicate to. **5.** To order; request; direct. **6.** To ascertain by observing; find out; decide. **7.** To assure emphatically; as, he did do it, I *tell* you. — *v. i.* **1.** To give an account; make report. **2.** To take effect; have a marked effect; as, every shot *tells*.

Tell, William. A legendary Swiss archer who, for refusing to salute the cap which Gessler, the Austrian governor, had set up in the market place, was sentenced to shoot an apple from the head of his own son. This he did. He later shot Gessler, and freed his country from Austria.

tell'er (tĕl'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who tells, or relates; informer; narrator; describer. **2.** a One appointed to count the votes in a legislative body, assembly, etc. b A bank officer who receives and counts money paid in, and pays money out on checks.

tell'ing (tĕl'ĭng), *p. a.* [4] Effective.

tell'tale' (-tāl'), *n.* **1.** A talebearer; informer. **2.** Any of various things that serve to give information or warning. — *a.* [4] **1.** Talebearing. **2.** Disclosing; betraying; as, a *telltale* blush.

tel-lu'ri-um (tĕ-lū'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* *Chem.* A rare element related to sulphur and selenium.

tel'pher-age (tĕl'fẽr-ĕj), *n.* Any system of automatic electric transportation, esp. one in which light cars (*tel'phers*) are hung from, and run on, suspended wire cables.

te-mer'i-ty (tē-mĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Unreasonable contempt of danger; rashness.

tom'per (tĕm'pẽr), *v. t.* **1.** To regulate, esp. by moderating; soften; mollify; as, to *temper* justice with mercy. **2.** To moisten and stir to a proper consistency, as clay for brick, etc. **3.** To bring (steel, glass, etc.) to a proper degree of hardness and toughness. — *v. i.* To be tempered. — *n.* **1.** Mixture, esp. due or just mixture of qualities; as, the *temper* of mortar. **2.** Disposition or frame of mind, esp. with regard to the passions and affections; as, a calm or a fiery *temper*. **3.** Composure; equanimity. *Archaic*, exc. in *to keep* or *lose one's temper*; *to be out of temper*. **4.** Heat of mind; proneness to anger. **5.** The state of a metal, glass, etc., esp. as to hardness and toughness.

tem'per-a-ment (-ȧ-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** The physical and mental character of an individual; habitual disposition. **2.** Act of tempering, or modifying.

tem'per-a-men'tal (-mĕn'tăl), *a.* [4] Of or pert. to temperament; constitutional. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

tem'per-ance (tĕm'pẽr-ăns), *n.* Habitual moderation in the indulgence of the appetites and passions; esp., moderation in, or abstinence from, the use of intoxicants. — **Syn.** See ABSTINENCE.

tem'per-ate (-ĭt), *a.* [4] **1.** Moderate; not excessive; as: a Moderate in indulging the appetites or the passions. b Exhibiting self-control; restrained. **2.** Mild in climate or temperature; as, the *temperate* zone (see ZONE). — **Syn.** Sober, calm, cool. See MODERATE. — **tem'per-ate-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **tem'per-ate-ness**, *n.* [8].

tem'per-a-ture (tĕm'pẽr-ȧ-tūr), *n.* Condition as to heat or cold; degree of heat or cold.

tem'pered (-pẽrd), *a.* Having (such) a temper; — chiefly in composition; as, *sweet-tempered*.

tom'pest (tĕm'pĕst), *n.* **1.** A furious storm. **2.** Any violent tumult, commotion, or agitation.

tem-pes'tu-ous (tĕm-pĕs'tū-ŭs), *a.* [4] Stormy; violent. — **tem-pes'tu-ous-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **tem-pes'tu-ous-ness**, *n.* [8].

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Tem'plar (tĕm'plär), *n.* **1.** One of a religious and military order first established at Jerusalem, about A. D. 1118, to protect pilgrims and the Holy Sepulcher. These **Knights Templars**, or **Knights of the Temple**, for a time had quarters in the palace in Jerusalem known as *Solomon's Temple*. **2.** = KNIGHT TEMPLAR, 2.

Templar, 1.

tem'plate (-plāt), **-plet**, *n.* A pattern or mold, commonly a thin plate or board, used as a guide in mechanical work.

tem'ple (tĕm'p'l), *n.* The flattened space on either side of the forehead.

tem'ple, *n.* A device in a loom for keeping the web stretched transversely. See LOOM, *Illust.*

tem'ple, *n.* **1.** An edifice for worship. **2.** A Christian edifice for public worship; a church.

tem'po (tĕm'pō), *n.*; *It. pl.* **-PI** (-pē). *Music.* Time; rate of movement.

tem'po-ral (-pō-răl), *a.* [4] Of or pert. to the temple or temples of the head. — **temporal bone**, a compound bone of either side of the human skull.

tem'po-ral, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or limited by, time. **2.** Pert. to the present life; secular; transitory; temporary. **3.** Civil or political; as, *temporal* power. — Syn. EARTHLY. — **-ly**, *adv.*

tem'po-ral'i-ty (-răl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). State or quality of being temporary.

tem'po-ra-ry (tĕm'pŏ-rā-rĭ), *a.* [4] Lasting for a time only; not permanent. — **tem'po-ra-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [8] — **tem'po-ra-ri-ness**, *n.* [8].

tem'po-rize (-rīz), *v. i.* [1] To comply with time or occasion; to yield to circumstances so as to gain time; to trim. — **tem'po-riz'er** (-rīz'ĕr), *n.*

tempt (tĕmpt), *v. t.* **1.** *Archaic.* a To test; make trial of. b To provoke; defy; as, to *tempt* providence. **2.** To endeavor to persuade; incite. **3.** To lead, or endeavor to lead, into evil. — Syn. Entice, allure, attract, decoy.

temp-ta'tion (tĕmp-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of tempting. **2.** State of being tempted, or enticed to evil. **3.** That which tempts, esp. to evil.

tempt'er (tĕmp'tĕr), *n.* One who tempts or entices; esp. [*cap.*], with *the*, the Devil.

tempt'ing, *p. a.* [4] Adapted to entice or allure. — **tempt'ing-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

tempt'ress (tĕmp'trĕs), *n.* A woman who tempts.

ten (tĕn), *a.* One more than nine; twice five; — a cardinal number. — **Ten Commandments**, the Decalogue, or summary of God's commands (*Ex.* xx. 1-18). — *n.* **1.** The number greater by one than nine; the sum of five and five; ten units or objects. **2.** A symbol for ten units, as 10 or x. **3.** Something having as an essential feature ten units or members; as, the *ten* of clubs.

ten'a-bil'i-ty (tĕn'ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Tenableness.

ten'a-ble (tĕn'ă-b'l), *a.* [4] Capable of being held, maintained, or defended.

ten'a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being tenable.

te-na'cious (tē-nā'shŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Holding fast, inclined to hold fast; — chiefly with *of*. **2.** Apt to retain; retentive. **3.** Cohesive; tough. **4.** Viscous; sticky. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

Syn. Tenacious applies to either persons or things; pertinacious, to persons or personal qualities only. *Tenacious* implies a holding fast or sticking to; *pertinacious* suggests dogged and often annoying persistence; as, the *tenacious* hold of a hawk; a *pertinacious* beggar.

te-nac'i-ty (tē-năs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being tenacious; also, cohesiveness.

ten'an-cy (tĕn'ăn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-CIES** (-sĭz). **1.** A holding of lands or tenements; tenure, as under a lease. **2.** The period of a tenant's possession.

ten'ant (tĕn'ănt), *n.* **1.** One who holds or possesses real estate by any kind of right; also (as correlative to *landlord*) one in temporary possession of lands or tenements of another. **2.** Occupant. — *v. t.* To hold, occupy, or possess, as a tenant.

ten'ant-a-ble (-ăn-tă-b'l), *a.* Fit to be tenanted.

ten'ant-less, *a.* Without a tenant.

ten'ant-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Body of tenants on an estate.

tend (tĕnd), *v. t.* To attend; care for; watch; guard. — *v. i.* To serve; — with *on* or *upon*.

tend, *v. i.* **1.** To move in a certain direction; — usually with *to* or *toward*. **2.** To be directed or have a tendency to any end, object, or purpose.

tend'ance (tĕn'dăns), *n.* Attention; care.

tend'en-cy (tĕn'dĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-CIES** (-sĭz). Direction or course toward anything; drift.

Syn. Inclination, bent, bias, proclivity, propensity, leaning; course, trend, set, tenor; import, purport. — TENDENCY, TENOR, DRIFT. Tendency denotes a movement, course, or bias in a particular direction; tenor suggests rather the prevailing course; drift heightens the idea of intention, and is often (like *tenor*) equivalent to *meaning* or *purport*; as, the *tendency* of exercise to promote health; to keep the *tenor* of one's way; I see the *drift* of your argument.

tend'er (tĕn'dĕr), *n.* **1.** One who tends. **2.** *Naut.* a A supply vessel employed to attend other vessels. b A rowboat carried or towed by a larger vessel, for landing passengers, etc. **3.** A car attached to a locomotive to carry fuel and water.

ten'der, *n.* **1.** An offer, as of money or service to satisfy an obligation. **2.** Thing offered; esp., money offered in payment. **A legal tender** is the currency which the law requires a creditor to accept when tendered in payment of money obligations. — *v. t.* **1.** To make a tender of. **2.** To offer.

ten'der, *a.* [3] **1.** Easily impressed, broken, cut, masticated, or the like. **2.** Delicate; not hardy; immature; weak; as, a *tender* plant. **3.** Very susceptible or sensitive as to pain, to emotions, etc. **4.** Susceptible to love, kindness, etc.; sympathetic; compassionate. **5.** Adapted to a delicate or sensitive constitution or character; gentle; as, *tender* breeding. **6.** Expressive of the softer feelings; loving; affectionate. **7.** Delicate or soft in quality or tone; — esp. of color, etc. **8.** Easily giving pain; delicate; as, a *tender* subject. **9.** Considerate, as of one's feelings.

ten'der-foot' (tĕn'dĕr-fo͝ot'), *n.*; *pl.* **-FEET** (-fēt'). A newcomer in a rough or newly settled region, esp. when not inured to hardship. *Slang or Colloq.*

ten'der-heart'ed, *a.* [4] Having great sensibility; susceptible, esp. to love or pity.

ten'der-loin' (-loin'), *n.* A strip of tender flesh under the short ribs, in beef or pork.

ten'der-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* In a tender manner.

ten'der-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being tender.

ten'di-nous (-dĭ-nŭs), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or like a tendon. **2.** Full of tendons; sinewy.

ten'don (-dŭn), *n.* *Anat.* A tough cord or band of dense, inelastic, white fibrous connective tissue uniting a muscle with some other part; a sinew.

ten'dril (-drĭl), *n.* A slender, leafless organ of climbing plants, serving as a means of attachment.

ten'e-ment (-ĕ-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Real property held of another. **2.** a A dwelling house; esp.: (1) A house for renting. (2) A tenement house. b An apartment, or suite of rooms, used by one family.

tenement house. A dwelling house for renting, esp. one of the poorer sort divided into separate apartments, or tenements, for families.

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ten'et (tĕn'ĕt), *n.* Any opinion, principle, dogma, belief, or doctrine, held as true; as, religious *tenets.*

ten'fold' (-fōld'), *a. & adv.* In tens; ten times.

ten'nis (-ĭs), *n.* **1.** A game played with a ball struck with a racket in an inclosed court;—called also, in the U. S., *court tennis.* **2.** = LAWN TENNIS.

ten'on (-ŭn), *n.* A projection for insertion into a mortise to make a joint. See MORTISE, *Illust.* — *v. t.* **1.** To cut or fit for insertion into a mortise. **2.** To unite by or as by a tenon.

ten'or (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** General tendency; course; career. **2.** General drift of thought; purport; intent. **3.** *Music.* **a** The higher of the two ordinary kinds of voices of adult males; the part in the harmony adapted to this voice. **b** One who sings the tenor, or the instrument that plays it. — **Syn.** See TENDENCY. — *a. Music.* Of or pertaining to the tenor.

ten'pen-ny (-pĕn-ĭ), *a.* **1.** Valued or sold at ten pence. **2.** Designating a certain size of nails.

ten'pins' (tĕn'pĭnz'), *n.* A bowling game resembling ninepins, but played with ten pins. *U. S.*

tense (tĕns), *n. Gram.* Modification of verbal form to express distinctions of time; one of the forms which a verb takes, by inflection or by adding auxiliary words, to indicate such distinctions.

tense, *a.* [3] Stretched tight; rigid; — often fig.; as, a *tense* moment. — **-ly,** *adv.* [8] — **-ness,** *n.* [8]. **Syn.** TENSE, INTENSE, INTENT. That is tense which is tightly stretched or under severe strain; as, a *tense* rope; *tense* thought. Intense implies extreme, sometimes excessive, strength, depth, concentration, etc.; as, he was too *intense* in his work to enjoy pleasantries. Intent applies esp. to faculties that are on the stretch or eagerly bent on something; as, persons *intent* upon gain.

ten'sile (tĕn'sĭl), *a.* [4] **1.** Of or pert. to tension. **2.** Capable of tension; ductile; as, *tensile* wire.

ten'sion (-shŭn), *n.* **1.** A stretching; state of being stretched or strained. **2.** **a** Strain of mind or intensity of feeling. **b** A condition of strain; as, *tension* in foreign relations. **3.** *Mechanics.* A force (either of two balancing forces) causing or tending to cause extension; the stress or condition due to these forces. **4.** A device to produce a tension, or pull, as in a sewing machine.

ten'sor (-sôr), *n.* A muscle that stretches a part.

tent (tĕnt), *n. Surgery.* **a** A roll of lint, linen, or cotton used to keep open a wound, etc. **b** A probe for searching a wound. — *v. t.* To probe with a tent; keep open with a tent.

tent, *n.* A portable lodge or shelter of skins or cloth stretched over a pole or poles, or the like. — *v. i. & t.* To lodge as in a tent; encamp.

ten'ta-cle (tĕn'tȧ-k'l), *n.* **1.** *Zoöl.* Any of various elongated, flexible processes, esp. of certain invertebrates, generally on the head or about the mouth; a feeler. **2.** *Bot.* Any irritable hair.

ten'ta-tive (-tȧ-tĭv), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to a trial or attempt; experimental. — **-ly,** *adv.* [8].

tent caterpillar. Any of several species of gregarious caterpillars which construct on trees large silken webs into which they retreat when at rest.

tent'ed, *a.* **1.** Covered with, sheltered by, or provided with, a tent or tents; as, a *tented* field. **2.** Formed or shaped like a tent.

ten'ter (tĕn'tẽr), *n.* A frame for stretching cloth by tenterhooks, to prevent shrinking, etc., in drying. — *v. t.* To hang or stretch, as on tenters.

ten'ter-hook' (-hŏŏk'), *n.* One of the row of sharp hooked nails set on a tenter to hold the cloth.

tenth (tĕnth), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the ninth. **2.** Being one of ten equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* **1.** A tenth part. **2.** A tenth unit or object. — **tenth'ly,** *adv.* [8].

te-nu'i-ty (tē-nū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Tenuous quality or state.

ten'u-ous (tĕn'ū-ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Thin; slender: flimsy. **2.** Rare; subtile; not dense; — of fluids.

ten'ure (-ûr), *n.* Act, right, or manner, of holding, as real estate, properly of a superior; period for which anything is had and enjoyed.

te'pee (tē'pē; tēp'ē), *n.* An American Indian tent.

tep'id (tĕp'ĭd), *a.* [3] Moderately warm; lukewarm; — chiefly used of liquids. — **-ness,** *n.* [8].

te-pid'i-ty (tē-pĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Tepid state or quality.

ter-cen'te-na-ry (tûr-sĕn'tē-nȧ-rĭ), *a.* Including, or relating to, a term of 300 years. — *n.; pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). The 300th anniversary of any event.

te-re'do (tē-rē'dō), *n.; pl.* E. **-DOS** (-dōz), L. **TEREDINES** (-rĕd'ĭ-nēz). A shipworm.

ter'gi-ver-sate' (tûr'jĭ-vẽr-sāt'), *v. i.* [1] To shift; evade; shuffle; also, to desert; apostatize.

ter'gi-ver-sa'tion (-sā'shŭn), *n.* Act of tergiversating; shifting; subterfuge; evasion; desertion.

term (tûrm), *n.* **1.** Limit; bound; end. **2.** A limited or definite extent of time; as, a presidential *term;* esp.: **a** In universities, schools, etc., one of the periods of instruction in the school year. **b** The period for which a court is held. **3.** *Logic.* One of the three component parts of a syllogism. **4.** A word or expression, esp. one peculiar to a science, art, etc.; as, a technical *term.* **5.** *pl.* Stipulations; conditions. **6.** *pl.* (1) Mutual relationship; footing; as, to be on good *terms.* (2) Agreement; as, to come to *terms.* **7.** *Math.* **a** *Algebra.* A member of a compound quantity; as, *a* or *b* in $a + b$. **b** Any of the members of a proportion or ratio. — *v. t.* To apply a term to; call.

ter'ma-gan-cy (tûr'mȧ-gȧn-sĭ), *n.* Termagant quality or state.

ter'ma-gant (-gănt), *n.* A turbulent, brawling woman. — *a.* [4] Tumultuous; boisterous; quarrelsome; scolding.

ter'mi-na-ble (tûr'mĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being, or liable to be, terminated; limitable.

ter'mi-nal (-năl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the end, extremity, boundary, or terminus; forming the terminus or extremity. **2.** Pertaining to a railroad terminal. **3.** Of or pertaining to a term, or fixed period of time. — *n.* **1.** Terminating part; end. **2.** The end of a line of railroad, with the switches, stations, sheds, etc. Cf. TERMINUS. — **-ly,** *adv.* [8].

ter'mi-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To set or form a term, or limit, to; bound; limit. **2.** To put an end to; end. — **Syn.** See CLOSE. — *v. i.* To be limited in space or time; stop short; end.

ter'mi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of terminating. **2.** That which ends, limits, or bounds. **3.** *Gram.* Ending of a word; a final syllable or letter; esp., the part added to a stem in inflection.

ter'mi-na-tive (tûr'mĭ-nȧ-tĭv), *a.* [4] Tending or serving to terminate; terminating; definitive.

ter'mi-no-log'i-cal (-nō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to terminology.

ter'mi-nol'o-gy (-nŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* The technical or special terms used in a business, art, science, etc.

ter'mi-nus (tûr'mĭ-nŭs), *n.; L. pl.* **-NI** (-nī). **1.** A boundary; limit. **2.** Termination; end; limit; final goal. **3.** Either end of a railroad line; also, the station, or the town or city, at that place.

ter'mite (-mīt), *n.* A white ant. See WHITE ANT.

tern (tûrn), *n.* Any of numerous birds of the gull family, mostly smaller than the true gulls and having a more slender bill and a more graceful flight.

⅛ Common Tern.

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ter'na-ry (tûr'nȧ-rĭ), *a.* Proceeding by threes; consisting of three. — *n.; pl.* -RIES. The number three; three things taken together; a triad.
ter'nate (-nāt), *a.* Consisting of threes; arranged in threes.
Terp-sich'o-re (tûrp-sĭk'ō-rē), *n.* *Class. Myth.* Muse of dancing and choral song.
Terp'si-cho-re'an (tûrp'sĭ-kō-rē'ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Terpsichore or [*l. c.*] dancing.
ter'race (tĕr'ĭs), *n.* **1.** A raised level or platform of earth, often one of a series arranged one above the other on a slope. **2.** A row of houses, along the side or top of rising ground; also, improperly, a row of houses of uniform style. — *v. t.* [1] To form into, or furnish with, a terrace or terraces.
ter'ra cot'ta (tĕr'ȧ kŏt'ȧ). **1.** Hard-baked pottery, esp. that of a brownish red or yellowish red color, used for architectural reliefs, statuettes, vases, etc. **2.** A color like that of terra cotta (def. 1).
ter'ra-pin (tĕr'ȧ-pĭn), *n.* Any of various edible North American turtles living in fresh or brackish water. See REPTILES, *Illust.*
ter-rene' (tĕ-rēn'), *a.* Terrestrial; earthly.
ter-res'tri-al (-rĕs'trĭ-ăl), *a.* **1.** Earthly;—opposed to *celestial*. **2.** Representing, or consisting of, the earth; as, the *terrestrial* globe. **3.** Consisting of land, in distinction from water; as, the *terrestrial* parts of the globe. **4.** Of or inhabiting the land, or ground, in distinction from trees, water, etc.; as, *terrestrial* animals;—opp. to *arboreal, aquatic*.
ter'ret (tĕr'ĕt), *n.* One of the rings on a harness pad, through which the reins pass. See HARNESS.
ter'ri-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] **1.** Adapted, or likely, to excite terror; dreadful; appalling. **2.** Excessive; extreme; as, a *terrible* worker. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** Terrific, formidable, shocking, fearful, terrifying. — **ter'ri-ble-ness**, *n.* [8] — **ter'ri-bly**, *adv.* [8].
ter'ri-er (-ẽr), *n.* A dog of any of certain breeds differing much in shape, coat, etc., but generally small, vivacious, and courageous. See DOGS, *Illust.*
ter-rif'ic (tĕ-rĭf'ĭk), *a.* [4] Exciting, or adapted to excite, great fear or dread; terrible.
ter'ri-fy (tĕr'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [2] To frighten greatly.
ter'ri-to-ri-al (-tō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to territory or land; as, *territorial* jurisdiction. **2.** Limited to a certain district; as, *territorial* rights. **3.** [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to all or any one of the Territories of the United States, or any similar district. — **ter'ri-to'ri-al-ly**, *adv.* [8].
ter'ri-to-ry (tĕr'ĭ-tō-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A large extent of land; region; district. **2.** Extent of land and waters belonging to, or under the jurisdiction of, a prince, state, or government, or any given portion of it. **3.** Any definite portion of the area of a state considered by itself; esp. [*cap.*], in the U. S., a portion of the country, as Alaska and Hawaii, not included within any State, but organized with a legislature, under a governor and other officers appointed by president and Senate.
ter'ror (-ẽr), *n.* Extreme fear; violent dread; fright; also, the cause of such fear; as, the *terrors* of the storm. — **Syn.** Alarm, consternation. See FEAR.
ter'ror-ism (tĕr'ẽr-ĭz'm), *n.* A terrorizing; state of being terrorized; a mode of governing, or of opposing government, by intimidation.
ter'ror-ist, *n.* An advocate of terrorism.
ter'ror-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of terrorizing, or state of being terrorized.
ter'ror-ize (-iz), *v. t.* [1] To impress with terror; coerce by intimidation. — **-iz'er** (-iz'ẽr), *n.* [8].
terse (tûrs), *a.* [3] Elegantly concise; pithy; succinct. — **terse'ly**, *adv.* [8] — **terse'ness**, *n.* [8].
ter'tian (tûr'shăn), *a.* *Med.* Occurring every third day reckoning inclusively (i. e., every other day). — *n.* *Med.* A tertian disease, esp. fever.
ter'ti-a-ry (tûr'shĭ-ĕ-rĭ; -shȧ-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Of the third formation, order, or rank. **2.** [*cap.*] *Geol.* Designating, or pert. to, the time interval immediately following the Mesozoic (formerly called *Secondary*) era or the formations of this time. — *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). [*cap.*] *Geol.* The Tertiary period or system.
tes'sel-late (tĕs'ĕ-lāt), *v. t.* [1] To form into squares or checkers; lay with checkered work.
tes'sel-lat'ed (-lāt'ĕd), *a.* Formed of little squares, oblongs, etc., as mosaic work.
tes'sel-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of tessellating; also, the mosaic work so formed.
test (tĕst), *n.* The external shell or other hard covering of many invertebrates, as mollusks, etc.
test, *n.* **1.** A critical examination or decisive trial. **2.** a Means of trial; as, absence is a *test* of love. b That with which anything is compared for proof of genuineness; standard; as, a religious *test*. **3.** *Chem.* A procedure or reaction used to distinguish any particular substance or constituent; also, the reagent used. — **Syn.** Criterion, proof. See TRIAL. — *v. t.* **1.** To put to the test or proof; try; as, to *test* the strength of a material. **2.** *Chem.* To examine or try, as by a reagent.
tes-ta'ceous (tĕs-tā'shŭs), *a.* Of or pert. to a shell or shells; of the nature of or having a hard shell.
tes'ta-ment (tĕs'tȧ-mĕnt), *n.* **1.** A solemn covenant. *Obs.*, exc.: *Bible.* [*cap.*] a Either of the two distinct covenants of God respectively called *Old Testament* and *New Testament*. b The New Testament. *Colloq.* **2.** *Law.* A will; — chiefly in the tautological expression *last will and testament*.
tes'ta-men'ta-ry (tĕs'tȧ-mĕn'tȧ-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to, or designated by, a will, or testament, or the administration of a will; as, letters *testamentary*.
tes'tate (tĕs'tāt), *a.* *Law.* Having made and left a testament, or will; as, a person dying *testate*.
tes-ta'tor (tĕs-tā'tŏr), *n.* A man who leaves a valid will, or testament, at his death.
tes-ta'trix (-trĭks), *n.* A female testator.
test'er (tĕs'tẽr), *n.* One that tests.
tes'ter (tĕs'tẽr), *n.* A canopy, as over a bed.
tes'ti-cle (-tĭ-k'l), *n.* A male genital gland; testis.
tes'ti-fy (-fī), *v. i.* [2] **1.** To make a solemn declaration; give testimony. **2.** To declare a charge, protest; bear witness; — with *against*. **3.** To give evidence; as, flowers *testify* of spring. — *v. t.* To bear witness to; affirm or declare solemnly; declare or make known freely or publicly. — **tes'ti-fi'er** (-fī'ẽr), *n.* [8].
tes'ti-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* In a testy manner.
tes'ti-mo'ni-al (tĕs'tĭ-mō'nĭ-ăl), *n.* **1.** A certificate in favor of one's character, conduct, ability, etc., or of the value of a thing. **2.** A token of regard or admiration, of obligation or the like, presented to a person, or established in his memory.
tes'ti-mo-ny (tĕs'tĭ-mŏ-nĭ), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). **1.** A solemn declaration or affirmation made to establish or prove some fact. **2.** Affirmation; declaration. **3.** *Jewish Antiq.* a The tables of the law. b Divine law; — usually in *pl.*
tes'ti-ness (-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being testy.
tes'tis (-tĭs), *n.; pl.* TESTES (-tēz). A testicle.
test paper. Paper, as litmus paper, saturated with a reagent which changes color when acted upon by certain substances.
test tube. *Chem.* A tube for simple tests, usually a plain tube of thin glass closed at one end.
tes'ty (tĕs'tĭ), *a.* [3] Fretful; petulant; easily irritated. — **Syn.** See IRASCIBLE.
tet'a-nus (tĕt'ȧ-nŭs), *n.* A specific disease marked by tonic spasms of the voluntary muscles. When confined to the jaw, popularly called *lockjaw*.
tetch'y. Var. of TECHY.

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‖ **tête'-à-tête'** (tāt'ȧ-tāt'; tĕ'tȧ-tĕt'), *n.* [F.] **1.** Private conversation, or a familiar interview, between two persons. **2.** A short sofa or the like to seat two persons, esp. facing each other.

‖ **tête' à tête'**. [F.] Face to face; privately; familiarly; — said of two persons.

teth'er (tĕth'ẽr), *n.* A rope, chain, or the like, by which an animal is fastened to restrict its range. — *v. t.* To confine by a tether.

tet'ra-gon (tĕt'rȧ-gŏn), *n. Geom.* A (plane) figure having four angles; a quadrangle; a rhombus, etc.

tet-rag'o-nal (tĕt-răg'ō-năl), *a.* Having four angles.

tet'ra-he'dral (tĕt'rȧ-hē'drăl), *a.* Pertaining to a tetrahedron.

tet'ra-he'dron (-drŏn), *n.; pl.* E. -HEDRONS (-drŏnz), L. -HEDRA (-drȧ). A polyhedron of four faces.

Tetrahedron.

tet-ram'e-ter (tĕt-răm'ē-tẽr), *n.* A verse of four measures.

te'trarch (tē'trärk; tĕt'rärk), *n. Classical Antiq.* **a** A governor of the fourth part of a Roman province; also, a subordinate prince or petty king. **b** A subordinate commander in a Greek phalanx.

tet'rarch-y (tĕt'rär-kĭ), *n.* The district, office, or jurisdiction, of a tetrarch.

tet'ter (tĕt'ẽr), *n.* Any of various vesicular skin diseases, as ringworm, eczema, and shingles.

Teu'ton (tū'tŏn), *n.* **1.** One of an ancient German tribe, the Teu'to-nes (tū'tō-nēz). **2.** A member of the Teutonic race; esp., a person of German, Scandinavian, or Dutch nationality.

Teu-ton'ic (tū-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Teutons (including the Goths, Franks, Vandals, Lombards, Angles, Saxons, Jutes, Danes, and Norwegians). **2.** Of or designating the family of Indo-European languages including the Scandinavian, Gothic, and the High and Low German.

text (tĕkst), *n.* **1.** The words and sentences of an author as originally written. **2.** A passage of Scripture, esp. one chosen as the subject of a sermon, or in proof of a doctrine. **3.** Topic; theme. **4.** The main body of printed or written matter on a page. **5.** A style of large writing; also, any style of Old English or black-letter type.

text'-book' (-bo͝ok'), *n.* A manual of instruction.

tex'tile (tĕks'tĭl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to weaving; as, *textile* arts. **2.** Woven or capable of being woven; as, *textile* fabrics. — *n.* **1.** A woven fabric. **2.** A material for weaving.

tex'tu-al (-tū-ăl), *a.* [4] Of, pertaining to, contained in, or based on, the text, as of the Scriptures; also, verbal or literal.

tex'ture (-tūr), *n.* **1.** Characteristic disposition of interwoven threads, filaments, etc.; as, a fabric of close *texture*. **2.** Disposition of the smaller parts; minute structure, as of a mineral.

tha'ler (tä'lẽr), *n. sing. & pl.* A German silver coin worth three marks (71.4 cents).

Tha-lī'a (thȧ-lī'ȧ), *n. Class. Myth.* The Muse of comedy and bucolic poetry.

thal'loid (thăl'oid), *a. Bot.* Pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of, a thallus.

thal'lus (*-lŭs*), *n.; L. pl.* -LI (-ī). *Bot.* The simple vegetative plant body characteristic of the algæ, fungi, and lichens.

than (thăn), *conj.* A particle indicating the second member of a comparison, used after adjectives and adverbs expressing comparison or diversity.

thane (thān), *n. Early Eng. Hist.* Originally, a servant; attendant; hence, one of a class of free attendants on a lord, answering to the knight and baron of later times.

thank (thăŋk), *v. t.* To express gratitude to.

thank'ful (thăŋk'fo͝ol), *a.* [4] Feeling or expressing thanks. — Syn. See GRATEFUL. — **thank'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **thank'ful-ness**, *n.* [8].

thank'less, *a.* [4] **1.** Not acknowledging favors; ungrateful. **2.** Not obtaining or deserving thanks; as, a *thankless* task. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

thanks (thăŋks), *n. pl.* The expression of gratitude; grateful acknowledgment.

thanks'giv'ing (thăŋks'gĭv'ĭng; thăŋks'gĭv'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of rendering thanks. **2.** A formula expressing gratitude, esp. for divine mercies. **3.** **a** A public acknowledgment of divine goodness and mercies. **b** A day set apart for making this; esp. [*cap.*], Thanksgiving Day. *U. S.*

Thanks'giv'ing Day (thăŋks'gĭv'ĭng). In the United States, a day (usually the last Thursday of November) set apart each year for thanksgiving and praise to God for his mercies.

that (thăt), *pron. & a.* A pronominal word, in general referring to what has been mentioned or is otherwise assumed to be in mind. It is used: **1.** As a demonstrative pronoun (*pl.* THOSE): The person, thing, or idea mentioned, indicated, or understood from the situation or context; as, what noise was *that*? **2.** As an adjective (*pl.* THOSE), with the same demonstrative force as the pronoun; as, a yard wide and of twice *that* length. **3.** As a relative pronoun, equivalent to *who* or *which*, either sing. or pl.; as, the man *that* we now see. Present usage generally favors *who* or *which* when the relative clause conveys a qualification or statement simply additional or parenthetic, and *that* when it is definitely restrictive. Thus, "the members, *who* were present," is distinguished from "the members *that* were present," the latter restricting the application to certain members present as opposed to others that were absent. — Syn. See WHO. — *conj. That* is used: **1.** To introduce a clause employed as object, subject, or predicate nominative of a verb, or to introduce a purpose, consequence, result, or effect, or a clause denoting time; as, it is not *that* I love you less. **2.** In an elliptical sentence, to introduce a sentence or clause expressing a wish, cause of surprise, indignation, etc.; as, "Oh *that* those lips had language!" — *adv.* To such a degree; so; as, she did n't go *that* far. *Colloq.*

thatch (thăch), *n.* A covering material, of straw, rushes, reeds, or leaves, for a roof, grain stack, etc.; also, a covering of such material. — *v. t.* To cover with or as with thatch, as a roof. — **thatch'er**, *n.*

thaw (thô), *v. i.* **1.** To melt, dissolve, or become fluid or semifluid; — said of a frozen substance; also, to have its frozen liquid contents melted; as, the pipe *thawed*. **2.** To become so warm as to melt ice and snow; — used with *it*, referring to the weather. **3.** Fig., to be freed from coldness or reserve. — *v. t.* To cause to thaw. — *n.* **1.** Act or process of thawing. **2.** A condition of the weather caused by a rise of temperature above freezing point.

the (thē, *when emphatic or alone*; thĕ *or* thĭ *unaccented before a vowel, as in* "*the egg*;" thĕ, *unaccented before a consonant, as in* "*the man*"), *definite article.* A demonstrative word used esp. before a noun to particularize its meaning. — *adv.* By that; by so much; on that account; — used before comparatives; as, *the* more, *the* merrier.

the'a-ter (thē'ȧ-tẽr), *n.* [6] **1.** A construction or edifice for dramatic performances or spectacles. **2.** A place suggestive of a theater (def. 1). **3.** A place where events, esp. of importance, are enacted; as, the *theater* of war. **4.** The drama.

the-at'ri-cal (thē-ăt'rĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] Also **the-at'ric** (-rĭk), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to a theater or scenic or dramatic representations; also, histrionic; hence, artificial; affected; "stagy." — Syn. See DRAMATIC. — **the-at'ri-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

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the-at'ri-cals (-kălz), *n. pl.* Dramatic performances, esp. when produced by amateurs.
The'ban (thē'băn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Thebes. — *n.* One of the people of Thebes.
thee (thē), *pers. pron.* The objective (dative or accusative) case of *thou*.
theft (thĕft), *n.* Act of stealing; larceny.
the'ine (thē'ĭn; -ēn), *n.* See CAFFEINE.
their (thâr), *pron. & a.* Of or belonging to them; — used as possessive of *they*, or as a possessive adj.
theirs (thârz), *pron.* Form of the possessive *their* used absolutely, that is, without a following noun.
the'ism (thē'ĭz'm), *n.* Belief in a god or gods.
the'ist, *n.* A believer in a god or gods.
the-is'tic (thē-ĭs'tĭk), **the-is'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to theism or a theist.
them (thĕm), *pers. pron.* The objective (dative or accusative) case of *they*.
the-mat'ic (thē-măt'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a theme.
theme (thēm), *n.* **1.** A subject or topic of discourse. **2.** A brief dissertation or essay; esp., a school composition. **3.** *Music.* A melodic subject.
The'mis (thē'mĭs), *n.* *Gr. Myth.* A Titaness, daughter of Uranus, and a wife of Zeus. She is also mother of Prometheus.
them-selves' (thĕm-sĕlvz'), *pron.* Emphasized form for *they, them*; — *pl.* of *himself, herself*, and *itself*.
then (thĕn), *adv.* **1.** At that time; as, history as it was *then* written. **2.** Soon afterward, or immediately; next; as, "first we fast, and *then* we feast." **3.** At another time; later; again. — **by then**, by that time. — *a.* Then being. — *conj.* In that case.
thence (thĕns), *adv.* From that place or time.
thence'forth' (thĕns'fôrth'; thĕns'fōrth), *adv.* From that time forward.
thence'for'ward (thĕns'fôr'wĕrd), *adv.* Onward from that place or, esp., time.
the-oc'ra-cy (thē-ŏk'rá-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** Government by direction of God; rule by priests as representing God. **2.** A state so governed.
the'o-crat'ic (thē'ō-krăt'ĭk), **-crat'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to, or being, a theocracy.
the-od'o-lite (-ŏd'ō-līt), *n.* Surveying instrument for measuring horizontal and vertical angles.
the'o-lo'gi-an (thē'ō-lō'jĭ-ăn), *n.* A person well versed in theology, esp. Christian theology.
the'o-log'ic-al (-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to theology. — **the'o-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].
the-ol'o-gy (thē-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). Science of God or of religion; divinity.
the'o-rem (thē'ō-rĕm), *n.* **1.** That which is established as a principle or law. **2.** *Math.* A general statement capable of being proved.
the'o-ret'ic (-rĕt'ĭk), *a.* Theoretical.
the'o-ret'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] Pertaining to theory; speculative; not practical. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].
the'o-rist (-rĭst), *n.* One who theorizes.
the'o-rize (thē'ō-rīz), *v. i.* [1] To form a theory or theories; speculate. — **-riz'er** (-rīz'ẽr), *n.* [8].
the'o-ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** The general or abstract principles of any science or art; as, the *theory* of music. **2.** Apprehension or analysis of a given set of factors in their ideal relations to one another; as, essays in *theory*. **3.** A general principle offered to explain phenomena; as, the *theory* of evolution. **4.** *Math.* A body of theorems presenting a systematic view of a subject.
Syn. HYPOTHESIS, THEORY. In ordinary usage, **hypothesis** may denote any unproved assumption; **theory** is opposed to *practice*, sometimes to *fact*.
the'o-soph'ic (thē'ō-sŏf'ĭk), *a.* Theosophical.
the'o-soph'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to theosophy. — **the'o-soph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].
the-os'o-phist (thē-ŏs'ō-fĭst), *n.* An adherent of theosophy.
the-os'o-phy (-fĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PHIES (-fĭz). **1.** Any system of philosophy or mysticism which proposes to reveal a knowledge of God by extraordinary spiritual illumination. **2.** Doctrines and beliefs of a modern school or sect following, in the main, theories of Buddhism and Brahmanism.
ther'a-peu'tic (thĕr'á-pū'tĭk), *a.* [4] Pertaining to the healing art; curative.
ther'a-peu'tics (-tĭks), *n.* Science of the discovery and application of remedies for diseases.
ther'a-py (thĕr'á-pĭ), *n.* Therapeutics.
there (thâr), *adv.* **1.** In or at that place. **2.** Into or to that place; thither. **3.** At that point, stage, etc. **4.** In that matter, relation, respect, etc.
there'a-bout' (thâr'á-bout') } *adv.* **1.** Near that
there'a-bouts' (-bouts') } place. **2.** Near that number, degree, or quantity; nearly.
there-aft'er (thâr-ăf'tẽr), *adv.* **1.** After that; afterward. **2.** According to that; accordingly.
there-at' (thâr-ăt'), *adv.* **1.** At that place; there. **2.** At that occurrence; on that account.
there-by' (-bī'), *adv.* **1.** By that; by that means. **2.** Connected with that; as, *thereby* hangs a tale. **3.** Thereabout; near by; as, fields *thereby*.
there-for' (thâr-fôr'), *adv.* For that or this.
there'fore (thâr'fôr), *adv. & conj.* For that or this reason; on that account.
there-from' (thâr-frŏm'), *adv.* From this or that.
there-in' (-ĭn'), *adv.* **1.** In or into that or this place, time, or thing; as, the person *therein* mentioned. **2.** In that particular or respect.
there-of' (-ŏv'; -ŏf'), *adv.* **1.** Of that, this, or it. **2.** From that or this; therefrom.
there-on' (-ŏn'), *adv.* On that or this.
there-to' (-tōō'), *adv.* To that or this.
there'to-fore' (thâr'tōō-fōr'), *adv.* To that time.
there'un-to' (thâr'ŭn-tōō'), *adv.* Thereto.
there'up-on' (-ŭ-pŏn'), *adv.* **1.** Thereon. **2.** Therefore. **3.** Immediately after that; at once.
there-with' (thâr-wĭth'; -wĭth'), *adv.* **1.** With that or this. **2.** At the same time; thereupon.
there'with-al' (thâr'wĭth-ôl'), *adv.* **1.** Over and above; besides. **2.** With that or this.
ther'mal (thûr'măl), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to heat; warm; hot; as, *thermal* waters.
ther'mic (thûr'mĭk), *a.* Thermal.
ther'mo-dy-nam'ic (thûr'mō-dī-năm'ĭk), *a.* Relating to thermodynamics.
ther'mo-dy-nam'ics (-dī-năm'ĭks), *n.* Science of the mechanical action or relations of heat.
ther'mo-e-lec'tric (-ē-lĕk'trĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to thermoelectricity.
ther'mo-e-lec-tric'i-ty (-ē-lĕk-trĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Electricity produced by the direct action of heat.
ther-mom'e-ter (thẽr-mŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* Any device for measuring relative temperature, commonly by means of the expansion or contraction of mercury or alcohol as indicated by its rise and fall within a slender tube.
☞ To reduce degrees Fahrenheit to degrees centigrade, subtract 32° and multiply by §; to reduce degrees centigrade to degrees Fahrenheit, multiply by § and add 32°.
ther'mo-met'ric (thûr'mō-mĕt'rĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a thermometer. — **-ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.*
ther'mo-pile (thûr'mō-pīl), *n.* *Physics.* An apparatus consisting of a number of thermoelectric couples (pairs of substances which give an electric current when acted upon by heat) combined so as to multiply effect. In a sensitive form it is used to measure slight temperature differences.
ther'mo-si'phon (-sī'fŏn), *a.* Designating a water-cooling system for internal-combustion engines in which the circulation is due to the difference in weight between hot and cold water.

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ther'mo-stat (thûr'mō-stăt), *n.* An automatic device to regulate temperature.

the-sau'rus (thē-sô'rŭs), *n.; L. pl.* -SAURI (-rī). A treasury or storehouse; hence, a repository, esp. of words, as a dictionary.

these (thēz), *pron.* Plural of *this*.

The'seus (thē'sūs; -sē-ŭs), *n. Gr. Myth.* A hero who rid Attica of Procrustes and other evildoers, slew the Minotaur, and carried off Minos's daughter Ariadne (see ARIADNE).

the'sis (thē'sĭs), *n.; pl.* THESES (-sēz). **1.** A proposition; esp., a position or proposition which a person advances and offers to maintain by argument. **2.** An essay or dissertation, esp. by a candidate for a diploma or degree.

Thes'pi-an (thĕs'pĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Thespis (6th century B. C.), reputed founder of Greek drama; relating to the drama; dramatic.

Thes-sa'li-an (thĕ-sā'lĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Thessaly. — *n.* One of the people of Thessaly.

Thes'sa-lo'ni-an (thĕs'ă-lō'nĭ-ăn), *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Thessalonica. **2.** *pl.* Either of two books of the New Testament, First and Second Thessalonians.

thew (thū), *n.* A muscle; sinew;—usually in *pl.*; hence, *pl.*, muscular power; strength; resolution.

they (thā), *pers. pron. pl.; poss.* THEIRS (thârz); *obj.* THEM (thĕm). The plural of *he*, *she*, or *it*.

thick (thĭk), *a.* [3] **1.** Of relatively great depth or extension from one surface to its opposite; not thin or slender. **2.** Measuring in the third dimension (length and breadth being the other two), or from one surface to its opposite; as, a timber 7 inches *thick*. **3.** Closely set; dense; as, *thick* with trees; hence, numerous; abundant; as, "*thick* as motes in the sunbeam." **4.** Having, or being of, relatively great density or consistency; as, *thick* sirup. **5.** Not clear; turbid, muddy, or foggy. **6.** Dull; stupid; dense. **7.** Indistinct; muffled; dull; as, a *thick* voice. **8.** Abundantly supplied; filled; as, air *thick* with snow. **9.** Intimate; familiar; as, *thick* as thieves. *Colloq.*—**through thick and thin**, through all difficulties, great and small. — *n.* Thickest part, or time when anything is thickest. — *adv.* Thickly.

thick'en (thĭk'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become thick.

thick'en-ing, *n.* Something used to thicken (a liquid or the like).

thick'et (thĭk'ĕt), *n.* A dense growth of shrubbery; a thick grove or coppice.

thick'ly, *adv.* In a thick manner.

thick'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being thick.

thick'set' (thĭk'sĕt'), *a.* [4] **1.** Closely placed; as, a *thickset* hedge. **2.** Stout and short of body. **3.** Set or studded thickly. — *n.* A thicket.

thick'-skinned' (-skĭnd'), *a.* Having a thick skin; hence, not sensitive; callous, as to criticism.

thief (thēf), *n.; pl.* THIEVES (thēvz). One who steals, esp. stealthily; one who commits theft.

thieve (thēv), *v. i. & t.* [1] To steal.

thiev'er-y (thēv'ēr-ĭ), *n.* Stealing; theft.

thiev'ish, *a.* [4] **1.** Given to stealing. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or like, a thief; stealthy; sly; as, *thievish* propensities. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

thigh (thī), *n.* The segment of the leg or hind limb, between knee and trunk.

thill (thĭl), *n.* Either of the two shafts between which a horse is hitched to a vehicle.

thim'ble (thĭm'b'l), *n.* **1.** A kind of cap, or sometimes a broad ring, used in sewing to protect the finger when pushing the needle. **2.** *Mech.* A more or less thimble-shaped appendage or fixture.

thim'ble-ber'ry (-bĕr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). Any of several American raspberries.

thim'ble-rig' (-rĭg'), *n.* A gambler's sleight-of-hand game played with three small cups and a small ball or pea. — *v. t.;* -RIGGED' (-rĭgd'); -RIG'GING. To swindle by thimblerig; hence, to cheat by any trick. — **thim'ble-rig'ger**, *n.* [8].

thin (thĭn), *a.;* THIN'NER (-ēr); -NEST. **1.** Of relatively little depth; not thick; as, *thin* paper. **2.** Of small diameter; slender; fine; as, *thin* wire. **3.** Of little consistency, density, or thickness; rare; rarefied; as, *thin* air. **4.** Not close, crowded, or abundant; scanty; as, *thin* grass. **5.** Transparent; slight; as, a *thin* disguise. **6.** Wanting substance, strength, or richness; as, *thin* wine. **7.** Wanting in body or volume; not full; as, a *thin* voice. **8.** Slim; spare; lean; as, a *thin* person.

Syn. THIN, LEAN, SPARE, LANK, GAUNT, HAGGARD (esp. of persons). **Thin**, the most general word, is opposed to *stout* or *fat*, and often suggests sickness or exhaustion; as, careworn and *thin*. **Lean**, more often than *thin*, suggests a natural state; **spare** implies lack of superfluous flesh, and often suggests abstemiousness or sinewy strength; as, as *lean* as a greyhound; a *spare* form. That which is **lank** is often long or slender, sometimes shrunken or flabby, as well as *thin;* as, *lank* with fasting. **Gaunt** often adds to *thin* the idea of being bony or angular; **haggard** suggests a wild, hollow-eyed appearance, as of one worn by pain, anxiety, or fatigue. — *v. t. & i.;* THINNED (thĭnd); THIN'NING. To make or become thin or thinner.

thine (thīn), *pron. & a.* Of or pert. to thee. See THY. *Thine* is superseded in ordinary language by *your*.

thing (thĭng), *n.* **1.** Whatever exists, or is conceived to exist, as a separate entity. **2. a** An act or occurrence; event; deed. **b** A creature, an object, or a material. **c** *pl.* Personal belongings; esp., apparel. **d** *Law.* Whatever may be owned, or be the object of a right; — distinguished from *person*. **3.** A particular; item; bit; whit.

think (thĭŋk), *v. i.; pret. & p. p.* THOUGHT (thôt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* THINK'ING. To seem or appear; — chiefly in *methinks*, *methought*.

think (thĭŋk), *v. i.* To exercise the faculty of judgment, conception, or inference; as: **a** To remember; call to mind; hit upon mentally; as, he had *thought* of his keys. **b** To reflect; ponder; meditate; as, to *think* of bygone days. **c** To purpose; intend; as, he *thought* he would send for his mother. **d** To form or have an opinion or feeling; as, I *think* it will rain. — Syn. Cogitate, contemplate, muse, imagine, suppose, believe. — **to think better of. a** To form a more favorable opinion of. **b** To reconsider (a thing) and alter for the better one's decision as to it. — *v. t.* **1.** To think of; conceive; imagine; as, charity *thinketh* no evil. **2.** To believe; consider; esteem. — **think'er**, *n.* [8].

think'ing, *p. a.* Having the faculty of thought; as, a *thinking* being. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

thin'ly, *adv.* In a thin manner.

thin'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being thin.

thin'-skinned' (thĭn'skĭnd'), *a.* Having a thin skin; hence, sensitive.

third (thûrd), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the second. **2.** Constituting one of three equal parts into which a (whole) thing is divided. — *n.* **1.** Quotient of a unit divided by three; one of three equal parts. **2.** *Music.* **a** An interval of three diatonic degrees; a tone at this interval. **b** The combination of two tones a third apart. — **-ly**, *adv.*

thirst (thûrst), *n.* **1.** A sensation of dryness in the mouth and throat, with a craving for liquids, or the condition producing it. **2.** Eager desire after anything; a longing. — *v. i.* To feel thirst.

thirst'y (thûrs'tĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Feeling thirst. **2.** Deficient in moisture; dry; as, a *thirsty* land. — **thirst'i-ly** (-tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [8] — **-i-ness**, *n.* [8].

thir'teen' (thûr'tēn'; thûr'tēn'), *a.* Ten and three;

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—**a cardinal** numeral. — *n.* **1.** Number greater by three than ten; thirteen units or objects. **2.** A symbol for thirteen units, as 13 or xiii.

thir'teenth' (thûr'tēnth'; thûr'tēnth'), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the twelfth. **2.** Constituting one of thirteen equal parts into which a (whole) thing is divided. — *n.* **1.** A thirteenth part. **2.** A thirteenth unit or object.

thir'ti-eth (thûr'tĭ-ĕth), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the twenty-ninth. **2.** Constituting one of thirty equal parts into which a (whole) thing is divided. — *n.* **1.** A thirtieth part. **2.** A thirtieth unit or object.

thir'ty (-tĭ), *a.* Three times ten; one more than twenty-nine; — a cardinal numeral. — *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Sum of three tens; thirty units or objects. **2.** A symbol for thirty units, as 30 or xxx.

this (thĭs), *pron. & a.; pl.* THESE (thēz). A demonstrative word, referring particularly to what is present or near.

this'tle (thĭs''l), *n.* Any of various prickly plants of the aster family. Also (with qualifying word), any of numerous other prickly plants.

this'tly (-lĭ), *a.* [4] **1.** Resembling a thistle; prickly. **2.** Full of, or abounding in, thistles.

thith'er (thĭth'ẽr), *adv.* **1.** To that place. **2.** To that point, end, or result. — *a.* Farther.

thith'er-ward (-wẽrd), **thith'er-wards** (-wẽrdz), *adv.* Toward that place; in that direction.

thole (thōl), *n.* A pin set in the gunwale of a boat to serve as a fulcrum for the oar; esp., one of a pair between which the oar works.

Thom'as (tŏm'ăs), *n.* In the New Testament, one of the Twelve Apostles. He doubted Christ's resurrection. See *John* xi. 16; xx. 24–29.

thong (thŏng), *n.* A strip of leather.

Thor (thôr), *n.* *Norse Myth.* The god of thunder, described as a vigorous youth with hair and beard red, riding in a goat-drawn chariot, and armed with a hammer (the thunderbolt) that returned after being cast. Thursday is named after him.

tho-rac'ic (thō-răs'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to the thorax; as, the *thoracic* duct.

tho'rax (thō'răks), *n.* **1.** The part of the body between the neck and the abdomen, containing the heart, lungs, etc. **2.** In insects, the middle of the three chief divisions of the body.

tho'ri-um (-rĭ-ŭm), *n.* *Chem.* A comparatively rare metallic element, the oxide of which, **tho'ri-a** (-ă), a white earthy substance, is used in gas mantles.

thorn (thôrn), *n.* **1.** A sharp process or excrescence, as on a plant or an animal; a spine; esp., a short, sharp-pointed, and leafless branch, as of the hawthorn. **2.** Fig., a source of distress. **3.** Any thorn-bearing shrub or small tree.

thorn apple. Any of a certain genus (*Datura*) of poisonous plants of the nightshade family; esp., the Jimson weed (*Datura stramonium*).

thorn'y (thôr'nĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Full of thorns; spiny. **2.** Like, or characteristic of, a thorn.

thor'ough (thŭr'ō), *a.* [4] Thoroughgoing; fully executed; complete.

thor'ough bass' (bās'). *Music.* Representation of chords by figures under the bass; sometimes, loosely, harmonic composition generally.

thor'ough-brace', *n.* A leather strap supporting the body of a carriage and attached to a spring.

thor'ough-bred' (-brĕd'), *a.* [4] **1.** Of animals, bred from the best blood through a long line; pure-blooded. **2.** Of persons, having characteristics like, or suggestive of, those of thoroughbred animals. — *n.* A thoroughbred animal, esp. a horse.

ther'ough-fare' (thŭr'ō-fâr'), *n.* A place or way for passing or travel; a passage through; a public road or street open at both ends.

thor'ough-go'ing (-gō'ĭng), *a.* [4] Going through, or to the end or bottom; thorough; extreme.

thor'ough-ly, *adv.* In a thorough manner.

thor'ough-ness, *n.* Thorough quality or state.

thor'ough-paced' (-pāst'), *a.* Thoroughly trained.

thor'ough-wort' (-wûrt'), *n.* Boneset.

thorp } (thôrp), *n.* A group of houses in the
thorpe } country; village; hamlet. *Archaic,* or in place names; as, *Althorp.*

those (thōz), *pron.* Pl. of *that.* See THAT.

thou (thou), *pron.; sing.: nom.* THOU; *poss.* THY (thĭ) or THINE (thīn); *obj.* THEE (thē); *pl.: nom.* YOU (yōō); *poss.* YOUR (yōōr) or YOURS (yōōrz); *obj.* YOU. The personal pronoun of the 2d person singular, in the nominative case; the subject pronoun denoting the person addressed. It is used chiefly in solemn or poetical style.

though (thō), *conj.* **1.** Granting or supposing that; notwithstanding that; as, he came, *though* ill. **2.** In case that; if; — usually with *as;* as, he raised his hand as *though* to strike. **3.** In spite of that; notwithstanding; yet; as, difficult, *though* possible. — *adv.* However; for all that; — a familiar use.

thought (thôt), *n.* **1.** Act or state of thinking; reflection; cogitation. **2.** **a** Consideration; heed; care. **b** Solicitude; anxious care. *Obs. or Dial.* **c** Meditation; as, lost in *thought.* **3.** The understanding; intellect. **4.** That which is thought; an idea; a judgment; as, to collect one's *thoughts.* **5.** A little; trifle; as, be a *thought* more polite. — **Syn.** Idea, conception, imagination, conceit, notion, consideration; contemplation, deliberation.

thought, *pret. & p. p.* of THINK.

thought'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* [4] **1.** Full of thought; contemplative. **2.** Marked by, or concerned with, thought; as, *thoughtful* hours. **3.** Attentive; careful; heedful; as, *thoughtful* of gain. **4.** Mindful of others; considerate; kind. — **-ly,** *adv.* — **-ness,** *n.* **Syn.** Thoughtful (see PENSIVE) implies regard for others' interests or welfare; considerate, thought for others' feelings; as, he was *thoughtful* of my needs; to be *considerate* of one's feelings.

thought'less, *a.* [4] **1.** Destitute of thoughts. **2.** Careless; heedless. — **-ly,** *adv.* — **-ness,** *n.* [8].

thou'sand (thou'zănd), *n.* **1.** The number of ten hundred. **2.** Indefinitely, a great number. **3.** A symbol for one thousand units, as, 1,000, M, or CIↃ. — *a.* Consisting of ten hundred; indefinitely, great in number. — **-sandth** (-zănd'th), *a. & n.*

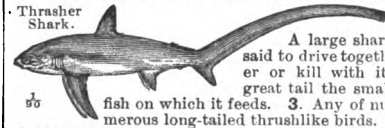
Thra'cian (thrā'shăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Thrace.

thrall (thrôl), *n.* **1.** A slave; bondman. **2.** Thralldom; bondage.

thrall'dom, thral'dom (-dŭm), *n.* Slavery; bondage; servitude.

thrash (thrăsh), **thresh** (thrĕsh), *v. t.* **1.** To beat; flog. *Colloq.* **2.** To beat out grain from, as wheat stalks; beat off, as oat kernels. — *v. i.* **1.** To thresh grain or the like. **2.** To move violently; toss about. ☞ Both *thrash* and *thresh* are in use in all the meanings, but *thresh* is now chiefly used of beating out grain, *thrash* in the other senses.

thrash'er, thresh'er, *n.* **1.** One that thrashes or threshes. **2.** Also **thrasher,** *or* **thresher, shark.**



Thrasher Shark.

A large shark said to drive together or kill with its great tail the small fish on which it feeds. **3.** Any of numerous long-tailed thrushlike birds.

thread (thrĕd), *n.* **1.** A small twist of flax, cotton, silk, or other fiber, drawn out. **2.** A filament, or fiber; also, a fine line, as of gold or silver. **3.** *Mech.* The projecting helical rib of a screw. **4.** Something running through the entire course.

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of a thing and serving to connect its parts, as a line of thought. — *v. t.* 1. To pass a thread through the eye of, as a needle. 2. To put on a thread; string, as beads. 3. To pass through (a narrow or intricate way); make (one's way), esp. carefully, through obstacles. 4. *Mech.* To form a thread on or in. — **thread'er** (thrĕd'ẽr), *n.* [8].

thread'bare' (-bâr'), *a.* [4] 1. Worn to the thread; having the nap worn off; as, *threadbare* clothes. 2. Worn out; trite; hackneyed; as, a *threadbare* subject. 3. Wearing threadbare clothes; shabby.

thread'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* Any of certain long, slender, parasitic worms, esp. the pinworm.

thread'y (-ĭ), *a.* [3] Like a thread; as: stringy; fibrous; slender; viscid; ropy; thin (of the voice).

threat (thrĕt), *n.* Menace; threatening.

threat'en (thrĕt'n), *v. t.* 1. To utter threats against; menace. 2. To give signs of the approach of (evil); portend. — *v. i.* 1. To use threats. 2. To have a threatening appearance; as, the sky *threatens*. — **-en-er**, *n.* [8] — **-ing-ly**, *adv.* [8].

three (thrē), *a.* One more than two; — a cardinal numeral. — *n.* 1. The number greater by a unit than two; three units or objects. 2. A symbol for three units, as 3 or iii. 3. Something having as an essential feature three units or members; as, the *three* of clubs (a playing card).

three'-deck'er, *n.* 1. A former vessel of war carrying guns on three decks. 2. Any structure having three floors, stories, or tiers.

three'fold' (-fōld'), *a.* Consisting of three; thrice repeated; triple. — *adv.* Thrice; triply.

three'-ply', *a.* Consisting of three distinct parts, as of three webs interwoven.

three'score' (thrē'skōr'), *a.* Thrice twenty; sixty.

thren'o-dy (thrĕn'ō-dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). A song of lamentation; a dirge or funeral song.

thresh (thrĕsh), *v. t. & i.* See THRASH. — **-er**, *n.*

thresh'old (thrĕsh'ōld), *n.* 1. The plank, stone, or piece of timber which lies under a door; sill of a door; hence, an entrance. 2. Entrance; outset.

threw (thrōō), *pret.* of THROW.

thrice (thrīs), *adv.* 1. Three times. 2. In a threefold manner or degree; hence, repeatedly; fully.

thrift (thrĭft), *n.* 1. Economical management; frugality. 2. Any of a certain genus of plants, esp. one bearing heads of pink or white flowers.

thrift'less, *a.* [4] Without thrift; improvident. — **thrift'less-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

thrift'y (thrĭf'tĭ), *a.* [3] 1. Given to or evincing thrift; provident. 2. Thriving by industry and frugality; prosperous; as, a *thrifty* town. 3. Growing vigorously; thriving; as, a *thrifty* plant. — Syn. See FRUGAL. — **-i-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-i-ness**, *n.* [8].

thrill (thrĭl), *v. t.* To affect emotionally as if by something that pierces; penetrate and pervade with feeling; as, to *thrill* one with delight or horror. — *v. i.* 1. To pierce, as an emotion or experience; penetrate; as, a discordant sound *thrills* through the ear. 2. To feel a tingling or shivering sensation; as, to *thrill* with pleasure. 3. To move or act tremulously; vibrate; tremble; as, the voice *thrills*. — *n.* A sensation as of being thrilled; tremulous excitement.

thrips (thrĭps), *n.* Any of numerous small insects, most species of which feed on plant juices.

thrive (thrīv), *v. i.*; *pret.* THROVE (thrōv) or THRIVED (thrīvd); *p. p.* THRIVED or THRIV'EN (thrĭv''n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* THRIV'ING (thrīv'ĭng). 1. To prosper by thrift. 2. To be successful or flourishing. 3. To grow vigorously or luxuriantly; flourish; as, trees *thrive* in good soil. — **thriv'er** (thrīv'ẽr), *n.* [8].

throat (thrōt), *n.* 1. The part of the neck in front of the vertebral column; the passage through it. 2. An entrance, passageway, or narrowed place.

throat'y (-ĭ), *a.* [3] Guttural; — of sounds.

throb (thrŏb), *v. i.*; THROBBED (thrŏbd); THROB'BING. To pulsate; vibrate; palpitate.

Syn. THROB, BEAT, PALPITATE. Beat applies esp. to the movement of the heart or pulse; to throb is to beat or pulsate strongly or violently; to palpitate is to beat rapidly, often abnormally.

— *n.* A beat, or pulsation, as of the heart.

throe (thrō), *n.* Extreme pain; anguish; agony; esp., a pang in childbirth. — Syn. See PANG.

throne (thrōn), *n.* 1. A chair of state; esp., a royal seat on a dais with a canopy, as of a prince, bishop, etc. 2. Sovereign power and dignity.

throng (thrŏng), *n.* 1. An assembled multitude of persons; a crowd. 2. A great number; host. — Syn. See MULTITUDE. — *v. i. & t.* To crowd together; fill; crowd.

throt'tle (thrŏt''l), *n.* 1. The throat or windpipe. *Now Chiefly Dial.* 2. Short for THROTTLE VALVE. — *v. t.* [1] 1. To choke; strangle. 2. To obstruct the flow of, as steam to an engine.

throttle valve. A valve for regulating supply, as of steam, gas, or air, to an engine.

through (thrōō), *prep.* 1. From end to end of, or from side to side of; into at one point and out of at another. 2. From the beginning to the end of; to the end or conclusion of; as, *through* the year. 3. By way of; as, he went out *through* the gate. 4. By means or reason of; in consequence of. 5. Over the whole surface or extent of; throughout; as, to ride *through* the country. 6. Among or in the midst of; — denoting passage; as, a fish swims *through* the water. — *adv.* 1. From one end or side to the other; throughout. 2. From beginning to end. 3. To the end; at an end; as, to carry a project *through*. — *a.* Going or extending from one place to another without change or interruption; as, a *through* train.

through-out' (-out'), *prep.* Quite through; in every part of. — *adv.* In every part; everywhere.

throve (thrōv), *pret.* of THRIVE.

throw (thrō), *v. t.*; *pret.* THREW (thrōō); *p. p* THROWN (thrōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* THROW'ING. 1. To twist filaments of, as silk, so as to form one thread. 2. To fling, cast, or hurl; propel; impel; dash. 3. To cause to fall; cast down. 4. To shed; cast; as, a snake *throws* its skin. 5. To bring forth; produce; bear. 6. To cast, as dice; venture at dice.

Syn. THROW, CAST, FLING, HURL, TOSS. Throw is the general word; cast (exc. in certain phrases; as, to *cast* a fly, to *cast* one's eye on something, to *cast* a shadow, etc.) is archaic or poetical; to fling is to throw violently, or (sometimes) angrily or contemptuously; to hurl is to throw with violence; to toss is to throw lightly or carelessly, often implying movement to and fro; as, he was *throwing* stones; he *flung* himself into a chair; *hurled* headlong; *toss* me the ball; *tossed* about on a choppy sea.

to throw back. To retort; to cast back, as a reply. — to t. in. a To put in; contribute. b To add gratis. — to t. off. a To free one's self from; to cast off. b To make or utter quickly and easily; as, *to throw off* a sketch. c To eject; emit; expel; discharge. — to t. on, to put on (apparel) hastily or carelessly. — to t. out. a To cast out; reject; expel. b To give utterance or expression to; as, *to throw out* insinuations. c To give forth; emit; radiate. d To put out; confuse. — to t. over, to cast off; abandon. — *v. i.* To cast, hurl, or fling. — *n.* 1. A throwing, hurling, or flinging; a cast. 2. A cast of dice; a venture; risk. 3. Distance to which a missile is thrown; as, a stone's *throw*. 4. *Mech.* Stroke, or travel, of a crank, eccentric, etc. — **throw'er**, *n.* [8].

thrum (thrŭm), *n.* 1. *Weaving.* a One of the ends of weavers' warp threads. b The fringelike row of such threads on the loom when the web has been cut free. c Any soft, short threads, tufts, or fringes. 2. Any loose, coarse yarn waste; — chiefly in *pl.*

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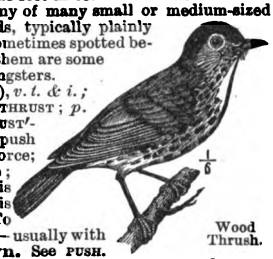
3. *pl.* Tufts, or short pieces, of rope yarn. — *v. t.;* THRUMMED (thrŭmd); THRUM'MING. To furnish with, or make of, thrums; tuft; fringe.

thrum, *v. i. & t.* To play (a stringed instrument) rudely, monotonously, or listlessly. — *n.* A monotonous sound, as of thrumming.

thrush (thrŭsh), *n.* **1.** An ulcerous affection of the mouth, fauces, etc., common in babies. **2.** An affection of the feet in certain animals.

thrush, *n.* Any of many small or medium-sized passerine birds, typically plainly colored, but sometimes spotted below. Among them are some of the best songsters.



Wood Thrush.

thrust (thrŭst), *v. t. & i.; pret. & p. p.* THRUST; *p. pr. & vb. n.* THRUST'ING. **1.** To push or drive with force; impel; shove; as, he *thrust* his hand into his pocket. **2.** To stab; pierce; — usually with *through.* — **Syn.** See PUSH. — *n.* **1.** A violent push or drive; a stab. **2.** Force or pressure of one thing against another, as of an arch against an abutment.

thud (thŭd), *n.* A dull heavy sound; a thump.

thug (thŭg), *n.* **1.** [*Often cap.*] A member of a former religious fraternity of robbers and assassins in northern India. **2.** A ruffian; assassin.

Thu'le (thū'lē), *n.* The northernmost part of the habitable world; — so called by the ancients.

thumb (thŭm), *n.* **1.** The first digit of the human hand, opposable to the other fingers. **2.** The part of a glove or mitten that covers the thumb. — *v. t.* **1.** To handle awkwardly, as a musical instrument. **2.** To soil or wear with the thumb.

thumb'screw' (thŭm'skrōō'), *n.* **1.** A screw having the head so that it may be turned by the thumb and forefinger. **2.** An old instrument of torture for compressing the thumb by a screw.

thumb'stall' (-stôl'), *n.* A covering for the thumb.

thump (thŭmp), *n.* A blow or knock, as with something blunt or heavy; heavy fall; also, the sound made by such a blow or fall. — *v. t. & i.* To strike with something thick or heavy, or so as to cause a dull or heavy sound; pound; of the heart, to beat heavily. — **thump'er,** *n.* [8].

thun'der (thŭn'dẽr), *n.* **1.** The sound following a flash of lightning, due to the sudden expansion of the air in the path of the discharge. **2.** Any noise likened to thunder. **3.** A startling or impressive utterance of threat, denunciation, censure, etc. — *v. i.* **1.** To produce thunder. **2.** To give forth a sound likened to thunder. **3.** To utter violent denunciation. — *v. t.* To emit or utter with a noise of or as of thunder; utter vehemently, as censure.

thun'der-bolt' (thŭn'dẽr-bōlt'), *n.* **1.** A single discharge of lightning with accompanying thunder. **2.** Something like, or suggestive of, thunder in being sudden and awful, destructive, or startling.

thun'der-clap' (-klăp'), *n.* A crash of thunder.

thun'der-cloud' (-kloud'), *n.* An electrically charged cloud, producing lightning and thunder.

thun'der-er (-ẽr), *n.* One that thunders.

thun'der-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [4] Producing thunder; also, making a noise like thunder. — **-ly,** *adv.* [8].

thun'der-strike' (-strīk'), *v. t.;* for prin. parts see STRIKE. To astonish, or strike dumb; — usually in p. p., *thunderstruck.*

thun'der-stroke' (-strōk'), *n.* A stroke by or as by lightning, with the attendant thunder.

Thurs'day (thûrz'dĭ), *n.* Fifth day of the week.

thus (thŭs), *adv.* **1.** In this or that manner. **2.** To this degree or extent; so far. **3.** Consequently.

thwack (thwăk), *v. t. & n.* Whack; bang; thrash.

thwart (thwôrt), *a.* [3] Transverse; oblique. — *adv.* Athwart. — *n.* A rower's seat across a boat. — *v. t.* To oppose or baffle, as a purpose; contravene; hence, to frustrate or defeat.

thy (thī), *pron. & a.* Of or belonging to thee; — used attributively.

thyme (tīm), *n.* Any of various plants of the mint family; esp., a pungent aromatic species, the garden thyme, used in seasoning, or a creeping species (wild thyme).

thy'roid (thī'roid), *a.* Designating a large ductless gland (the thyroid gland or body) in the neck below the pharynx.

thy-self' (thī-sĕlf'), *pron.* An emphasized form for *thou* or *thee.*

ti-a'ra (tī-ā'rȧ; tē-ä'rȧ), *n.* **1.** The Pope's triple crown. **2.** A crownlike head ornament; a coronet.

Tiara, 1.

Ti-bet'an (tĭ-bĕt'ăn; tĭb'ĕt-), *a.* Of or pertaining to Tibet or the Tibetans. — *n.* **1.** A member of the native race of Tibet. **2.** The language of the Tibetans.

tib'i-a (tĭb'ĭ-ȧ), *n.; pl.* -IÆ (-ē). The inner of the two bones of the leg or hind limb between knee and ankle.

tib'i-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a tibia.

tic (tĭk), *n. Med.* A habitual convulsive motion of certain muscles, esp. of the face; twitching.

tick (tĭk), *n.* Credit; trust. *Colloq. or Slang.*

tick, *n.* **1.** The case of a bed, mattress, etc., containing the filling. **2.** Ticking.

tick, *n.* Any of numerous bloodsucking parasites.

tick, *v. i.* To make a small, repeated noise, esp. one like that of a watch. — *v. t.* To mark, note, or check, by a tick, or small mark, or by ticks; score. — *n.* **1.** A light, esp. repeated, sound of or as of tapping or striking. **2.** Any small mark to direct attention to something, or to serve as a check.

tick'er, *n.* One that ticks; esp., a telegraphic receiving instrument that automatically prints off news.

tick'et (-ĕt), *n.* **1.** A small piece of paper, cardboard, or the like, serving as a notice, certificate, or token, esp. of a right, as of admission, etc. **2.** *Politics.* A list of candidates, esp. of one party, to be voted for; ballot. — *v. t.* **1.** To distinguish or mark by a ticket. **2.** To furnish with a ticket.

tick'ling (tĭk'lĭng), *n.* A linen or cotton fabric of which bedticks are made.

tick'le (tĭk'l), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To touch lightly so as to produce a peculiar thrilling sensation, commonly causing laughter and a kind of spasm. **2.** To please; amuse. — *v. i.* To feel or to excite a sense of being tickled. — *n.* A tickling; a light touch on a sensitive part. — **tick'ler** (-lẽr), *n.* [8].

tick'lish (-lĭsh), *a.* [4] **1.** Sensitive to tickling. **2.** Insecure; unstable; as, a *ticklish* foothold. **3.** Critical or dubious; nice; as, a *ticklish* business. — **tick'lish-ly,** *adv.* [8] — **-ness,** *n.* [8].

tid'al (tīd'ăl), *a.* Pertaining to, caused by, or having, tides. — **tidal wave.** **a** A rise and fall of water as the tide moves about the earth. **b** Popularly: (1) A great sea wave following an earthquake. (2) A great rise of water along shore due to exceptionally strong winds.

tid'bit' (tĭd'bĭt'), *n.* Variant of TITBIT.

tide (tīd), *n.* **1.** Time; season. *Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.,* except in names of ecclesiastical seasons or festivals. **2.** The alternate rise and fall of the surface of the ocean and bodies of water connected with the ocean, occurring twice in each

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lunar day (24 h. 51 m.). When the sun and moon are in conjunction or in opposition the tide (**spring tide**) is unusually high; when the moon is at first or third quarter the tide (**neap tide**) is unusually low. **3.** Stream; flood; as, a *tide* of woes. **4.** Tendency or direction of causes, influences, or events. — *v. t.* [1] To carry or help along as by a tide; surmount; — now chiefly in *to tide over*; as, to *tide* over a difficulty.

tide'wa'ter (tīd'wô'tẽr), *n.* Water affected by the tide; hence, broadly, the seaboard.

ti'di-ly (tī'dĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a tidy manner.

ti'di-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being tidy.

ti'dings (tī'dĭngz), *n. pl.* News; intelligence; as, good *tidings*. — **Syn.** See NEWS.

ti'dy (tī'dĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Orderly; neat; as, a *tidy* room. **2.** Considerable in size, amount, etc.; as, a *tidy* sum. *Dial. & Colloq.* — **Syn.** See NEAT. — *v. t. & i.* [2] To make tidy. — *n.; pl.* -DIES. A partial covering to protect the back of a chair, etc.

tie (tī), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* TIED (tīd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TY'ING. **1.** To fasten by drawing through or around, and knotting, a band, cord, etc. **2.** To form a knot in; fasten by or as by knotting. **3.** To form (a knot); interlace; knit. **4.** To join firmly; connect. **5.** To hold or oblige; restrict; as, not *tied* to rules. **6.** *Music.* To unite, as notes, by a tie. **7.** To make or have an equal score with, in a contest. — *v. i.* To make a tie. — *n.; pl.* TIES (tīz). **1.** A knot; fastening. **2.** A knot of ribbon, hair, or the like, often ornamental. **3.** Short for NECKTIE. **4.** A bond; an obligation, moral or legal. **5.** A beam, post, or rod to hold parts together. Cf. STRUT. **6.** *Music.* A curved line joining two notes of the same pitch, to denote a single tone of the time value of the two. **7.** Equality in a contest.

tie'beam' (tī'bēm'), *n.*, *or* **tie beam.** A beam acting as a tie. See ROOF. *Illust.*

tier (tēr), *n.* A row or rank.

tierce (tērs), *n.* **1.** A cask larger than a barrel and smaller than a hogshead; a liquid measure of 42 wine gallons. **2.** A set or series of three.

tiff (tĭf), *n.* A fit of anger; petty quarrel. *Colloq.*

tiff'in (-ĭn), *n.* Luncheon, esp. at midday. *India.*

ti'ger (tī'gẽr), *n.* A large Asiatic carnivorous animal of the cat family, of a tawny color transversely striped with black. See CATS, *Illust.*

tiger cat. Any of certain wild cats of moderate size and variegated coloration. See CATS, *Illust.*

ti'ger-ish, *a.* [4] Of or like a tiger; fierce.

tiger lily. A lily having nodding orange-colored flowers densely spotted with black.

tight (tīt), *a.* [3] **1.** Firmly held together; compact; firm. **2.** Impervious; not leaky. **3.** Fitting close, usually too close. **4.** Close; stingy. *Colloq.* **5.** Taut; tense. **6.** Scarce; dear; as, *tight* money; stringent. **7.** Intoxicated; tipsy. *Slang.* — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

tight'en (tīt'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become tight or tighter.

tights (tīts), *n. pl.* Garments fitting close to the skin, usually for the lower part of the body and the legs, worn esp. by acrobats, gymnasts, etc.

ti'gress (tī'grĕs), *n.* A female tiger.

ti'grish (tī'grĭsh), *a.* [4] Tigerish.

tike (tīk), *n.* **1.** A dog; cur. **2.** A mischievous, annoying child; — chiefly playful. *Colloq.*

til'bu-ry (tĭl'bẽr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). A kind of gig, or two-wheeled carriage, without top or cover.

til'de (tĭl'dĕ; *Sp.* tēl'dā), *n.* The diacritical mark used in cañon, año (Sp., year), são (Port., saint), etc.

tile (tīl), *n.* **1.** A plate, or thin piece, of baked clay, stone, etc., for roofing, floors, etc. Hence, also, a piece of metal similarly used for roofing. **2.** Pipe made of cement or pottery and used for drains, etc. **3.** Tiles collectively; tiling. — *v. t.* [1] To cover with or as with tiles.

til'er (tīl'ẽr), *n.* A maker or layer of tiles.

til'ing (tīl'ĭng), *n.* Tiles collectively.

till (tĭl), *n.* A drawer or tray; a money drawer.

till, *prep.* To; as far as; until; — now only as to time. — *conj.* To the time that or when; until.

till, *v. t.* To plow, sow, dress, raise crops from, etc.; cultivate. — *v. i.* To cultivate soil.

till'a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being tilled.

till'age (-ĭj), *n.* The cultivation of land.

till'er (-ẽr), *n.* One who tills.

till'er, *n.* A sprout; shoot; a sucker. — *v. i.* To put forth new shoots from the root, or round the bottom of the original stalk.

till'er, *n.* A lever for turning a rudder.

tilt (tĭlt), *n.* **1.** A canopy; awning; esp., a tent. **2.** A cloth covering of a cart, boat, stall, etc.

tilt, *v. i.* **1.** To lean; fall partly over; tip. **2.** To ride or charge, and thrust with a lance; to just; fight. — *v. t.* **1.** To slope; incline; tip. **2.** To point or thrust, as a lance. **3.** To forge with a tilt hammer. — *n.* **1.** Slope. **2.** A military exercise on horseback in which the combatants tilt at each other, or at a mark. — **-er**, *n.* [8].

tilth (tĭlth), *n.* **1.** Tillage. **2.** Land tilled.

tilt hammer. A hammer consisting of a head at one end of a lever, lifted by power and let drop.

tim'ber (tĭm'bẽr), *n.* **1.** a Wood suitable for use in building, etc. b A dressed piece of wood, esp. one of comparatively large size. **2.** *Shipbuilding.* A rib branching outward from the keel. — *v. t.* To furnish with timber; — chiefly in p. p., *timbered*.

tim'bre (tĭm'bẽr; *F.* tăN'br'), *n. Music.* The quality of tone distinguishing voices or instruments.

tim'brel (tĭm'brĕl), *n.* A kind of tambourine.

time (tīm), *n.* **1.** That in which events are distinguished with reference to before and after, beginning and end; duration. **2.** A particular point or period of duration; as, a long or short *time*. **3.** A period in history; age; era; — often in *pl.* **4.** Appointed or customary period of time; as: a Duration of one's life; lifetime. b Period of apprenticeship, etc., or a term of imprisonment. *Colloq.* **5.** Available, sufficient, or proper time (in sense 2); as, to ask for *time*. **6.** A definite or precise, also, a fixed or inevitable, point of time, esp. that for death; as, his *time* had come. **7.** A portion of time considered as to the effect of what takes place during it; — often in *pl.*; as, *times* are dull. **8.** Reckoning, or way of reckoning, the passing of time; as, standard *time*. **9.** Recurrent occasion; repetition; — often in *pl.*; as, two *times* two is four. **10.** *Music.* a The grouping of successive rhythmic beats or pulses into equal measures; — called also *meter*, and *rhythm*. In **simple time**, the units are grouped by twos (**duple**, *or* **two-part, time**, the usual signatures being $\frac{2}{2}$, $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{2}{8}$) or threes (**triple**, *or* **three-part, time**, sigs. $\frac{3}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{3}{8}$). In compound duple (**quadruple**, *or* **four-part, time**) the usual signatures are $\frac{4}{2}$, $\frac{4}{4}$, $\frac{4}{8}$. In compound triple (**nine-part time**) they are $\frac{9}{2}$, $\frac{9}{4}$, $\frac{9}{8}$. In **sextuple**, *or* **six-part, time**, groups of three units are compounded by twos (the usual signatures being $\frac{6}{2}$, $\frac{6}{4}$, $\frac{6}{8}$, $\frac{6}{16}$, $\frac{6}{32}$, $\frac{6}{64}$) or groups of two units compounded by threes (the signature being that of the equivalent in triple time). b Duration of one or more notes or rests as to their metrical value. c The tempo, or speed at which a piece or passage moves. — **at times**, at intervals; now and then. — **from time to time**, occasionally; once in a while. — **in t.** a In due season; sufficiently early. b Eventually; as, she will recover *in time*. — **on t.**, according to schedule or appointment. — **t. bill, draft, note**, etc., a bill, etc., payable at a certain specified time. — **t. out of mind**, time beyond memory or record.

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time, *v. t.* [1] **1.** To bring, perform, etc., at a particular season or time; as, he *timed* his appearance well. **2.** To regulate as to time; as, to *time* one's stroke (in rowing). **3.** To ascertain or record the time of. **4.** To measure, as in music. — *v. i.* To keep or beat time; move in time.

time'-hon'ored, *a.* [4, 5] Honored, or worthy of honor, because of age; as, a *time-honored* custom.

time'keep'er (tīm'kēp'ẽr), *n.* One that marks, measures, regulates, or determines, the time.

time'ly (tīm'lĭ), *a.* [3] Seasonable; opportune.— **Syn.** See OPPORTUNE. — *adv.* Early; soon; also, in good season; opportunely. — **-li-ness**, *n.* [8].

time'piece' (tīm'pēs'), *n.* A device to measure, or show progress of, time; a chronometer.

time'serv'er (-sûr'vẽr), *n.* Timeserving person.

time'serv'ing, *a.* [4] Obsequiously complying with the spirit of the times, or with the humors of those in power; temporizing; truckling. — *n.* Timeserving conduct.

time'-ta'ble, *n.* A tabular statement of the time at which, or within which, things are to take place.

tim'id (tĭm'ĭd), *a.* [3] Wanting courage to meet danger; easily frightened; timorous; shy. — **Syn.** See AFRAID. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

ti-mid'i-ty (tĭ-mĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being timid.

tim'or-ous (tĭm'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Fearful of danger. **2.** Indicating, or caused by, timidity. — **Syn.** See AFRAID. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

Tim'o-thy (tĭm'ō-thĭ), *n. Bible.* **a** A convert and colleague of St. Paul. **b** Either of the two Epistles to Timothy, in the New Testament.

tim'o-thy, *n.* Also **timothy grass.** A grass with long cylindrical spikes, grown for hay; herd's grass. See GRASSES, *Illust.*

tin (tĭn), *n.* **1.** A soft white metal, malleable at ordinary temperatures, but brittle when heated. **2.** Tin plate. **3.** A can, pan, etc., of tin plate. — *v. t.;* TINNED (tĭnd); TIN'NING. **1.** To cover with tin or tin plate. **2.** To pack in tins; can. *Chiefly Brit.*

tin'a-mou (tĭn'ȧ-mōō), *n.* Any of numerous, chiefly South American, birds resembling the partridge or grouse. See BIRDS, *Illust.*

tinc'ture (tĭŋk'tūr), *n.* **1.** Color; tint. **2.** *Pharm.* A solution of medicinal substance in alcohol. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To tinge. **2.** To imbue; impregnate.

tin'der (tĭn'dẽr), *n.* Something very inflammable, esp. for kindling fire from a spark.

tine (tīn), *n.* A tooth or spike, as of a fork; prong.

tinge (tĭnj), *v. t.;* TINGED (tĭnjd); TINGE'ING or TIN'GING (tĭn'jĭng). To imbue slightly with a color; tint; hence, to imbue or impregnate with something different or foreign.— **Syn.** Color, dye, stain. — *n.* Tincture; flavor; touch.— **Syn.** See COLOR.

tin'gle (tĭŋ'g'l), *v. i.* [1] To feel or cause a thrilling or stinging sensation, as from cold, a slap, a shrill sound, etc. — *n.* A tingling sensation.

tink'er (tĭŋk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A mender of kettles, pans, etc., esp. an itinerant one. **2.** A person skilled in various kinds of small mechanical work.— *v. t.* **1.** To mend, esp. metal wares. **2.** To mend unskillfully or temporarily. — *v. i.* **1.** To act as a tinker. **2.** To work at anything, esp. at repairing, in a bungling manner; as, to *tinker* with a watch.

tin'kle (tĭŋ'k'l), *v. i.* [1] To make or emit small, quick, sharp, metallic sounds; clink. — *v. t.* To cause to tinkle. — *n.* A tinkling sound.

tin'man (tĭn'măn), *n.; pl.* **-MEN** (-mĕn). A worker in tin plate; also, a dealer in tinware.

tin'ner (-ẽr), *n.* A tinman; tinsmith.

tin'ny (-ĭ), *a.* [3] Pert. to, containing, or like, tin.

tin plate. Thin sheet iron or steel coated with tin.

tin'sel (tĭn'sĕl), *n.* **1.** A shining metallic or metal-coated material used in thin sheets, strips, threads, etc., to produce a glittering appearance at small expense. **2.** Something shining and gaudy; hence, showy pretense. — *v. t.* [7] To adorn with tinsel.

tin'smith' (-smĭth'), *n.* Worker in tin or tin plate.

tint (tĭnt), *n.* A slight coloring; as: **a** Any pale tinge. **b** A light variety of a color, i. e., one containing white; — contrasted with *shade*. Loosely, hue; shade. — **Syn.** See COLOR. — *v. t.* To tinge.

tin'tin-nab'u-la'tion (tĭn'tĭ-năb'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* The ringing of bells.

tin'type' (tĭn'tīp'), *n.* A photograph taken on a thin iron plate by a collodion process.

tin'ware' (tĭn'wâr'), *n.* Articles of tin plate.

ti'ny (tī'nĭ), *a.* [3] Very small or diminutive.

tip (tĭp), *n.* **1.** The point, extremity, or top part, of something. **2.** An end piece or part, as a cap, nozzle, or ferrule. — *v. t.;* TIPPED (tĭpt); TIP'PING. To form or place a tip upon; cover the tip of.

tip (tĭp), *v. t.* **1.** To strike lightly; tap. **2.** To make incline; slant; tilt. **3.** To give a tip, or fee, to; as, to *tip* a waiter. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* **1.** To fall on, or incline to, one side; tilt; as, the cart *tipped*. **2.** To give a tip, or fee. *Colloq.* — *n.* **1.** A light touch or blow; tap. **2.** Secret information, esp. as to the chances of a future event, as a race. *Colloq.* **3.** A small gift or fee, esp. to a servant.

tip'pet (tĭp'ĕt), *n.* **1.** A long hanging part, as on a sleeve, cape, or hood. **2.** A scarf or scarflike garment, to cover the neck, or neck and shoulders.

tip'ple (tĭp'p'l), *v. i.* [1] To indulge in intoxicating drinks habitually and often. — *v. t.* To drink, as liquor, frequently or by sips, esp. too often. — *n.* Liquor; drink. — **tip'pler** (-lẽr), *n.* [8].

tip'staff' (-stăf'), *n.; pl.* **-STAVES** (-stāvz'; -stăvz'), or **STAFFS** (-stăfs'). A metal-tipped staff; an officer who bears such a staff; constable.

tip'ster (tĭp'stẽr), *n.* One who gives or sells "tips," as for gambling on horse races. *Colloq.*

tip'sy (-sĭ), *a.* [3] Rendered weak or foolish by liquor.— **tip'si-ly**, *adv.* [8]— **tip'si-ness**, *n.* [8].

tip'toe' (tĭp'tō'), *n.; pl.* **-TOES** (-tōz'). The tip, or end, of a toe; also, the ends of the toes, collectively. — *a.* **1.** Being on tiptoe; exalted. **2.** Cautious; stealthy. — *adv.* Expectantly; eagerly. — *v. i.;* TIP'TOED (-tōd); TIPTOEING. To go on tiptoe.

tip'top' (-tŏp'), *n.* The very top; acme; the best. — (tĭp'tŏp'), *a.* Most excellent; first-rate. *Colloq.*

ti-rade' (tĭ-rād'; tī'rād), *n.* A long-drawn speech or declamatory passage, esp. of censure or abuse.

tire (tīr), *n.* A band forming the tread of a wheel of a vehicle. — *v. t.* [1] To furnish with a tire.

tire, *v. i.* To become weary. — *v. t.* To decrease or wear out the strength, patience, or interest of. **Syn.** TIRE, FATIGUE, EXHAUST, JADE, FAG. Tire is the general word; fatigue is stronger, and implies great weariness; to exhaust is to fatigue utterly. To jade is to wear out; it often implies dullness or satiety; fag is more familiar.

tired (tīrd), *a.* [3] Weary. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

tire'less (tīr'lĕs), *a.* [4] Untiring. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

tire'some (tīr'sŭm), *a.* [4] Wearisome; tedious. — **tire'some-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **tire'some-ness**, *n.* [8].

tire'wom'an (-wo͝om'ăn), *n.* Lady's maid.

tir'ing-room' (tīr'ĭng-ro͝om'), *n.* A dressing room, esp. one in a theater. *Archaic.*

tis'sue (tĭsh'ū), *n.* **1.** A woven fabric. **2.** A fine transparent silk stuff; any light gauzy fabric. **3.** *Biol.* An aggregate of cells, with their intercellular substance, forming one of the structural materials of a plant or animal. **4.** Web; texture; series; as, a *tissue* of lies. **5.** Tissue paper.

tissue paper. A very thin gauzelike paper.

tit (tĭt), *n.* A titmouse; also, esp. with a qualifying term, any of various other small birds.

tit, *n.* A tap; — in **tit for tat**, blow for blow.

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Ti'tan (tī'tăn), *n.* *Gr. Myth.* One of the primeval deities, children of Uranus and Gæa, including Cronus, Atlas, Epimetheus, Prometheus, etc. In their war with the Olympian gods, the Titan dynasty was overthrown. — **Ti'tan-ess**, *n. fem.* [8].

Ti-tan'ic (ti-tăn'ĭk), *a.* [4] Pert. to, or like, the Titans; hence [*often l. c.*], enormous; superhuman.

tit'bit' (tĭt'bĭt'), *n.* A choice morsel.

tithe (tīth), *n.* **1.** A tenth; small part. **2.** A tenth paid as a voluntary contribution, a tax, etc.

tith'ing (tīth'ĭng), *n.* A levying or taking tithes; also, a tithe.

tit'il-late (tĭt'ĭ-lāt), *v. t. & i.* [1] To tickle; hence, to excite pleasurably.

tit'il-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A titillating, or state of being titillated; pleasurable sensation.

tit'i-vate, tit'ti-vate (tĭt'ĭ-vāt), *v. t. & i.* [1] To dress or smarten up; spruce. — **tit'i-va'tion, tit'ti-va'tion** (-vā'shŭn), *n.* *Both Humorous.*

tit'lark' (-lärk'), *n.* A pipit.

ti'tle (tī'tl), *n.* **1.** The distinctive designation of a book, poem, chapter, legal document, statute, etc.; heading. **2.** A descriptive name; epithet. **3.** A personal appellation of dignity, distinction, or rank. **4.** A claim or right; as, he has no *title* to our esteem. **5.** Legal right to the possession of property, esp. real property; also, the instrument which is evidence of such right. — *v. t.* [1] To call by a title; name; entitle.

ti'tled (tī'tld), *a.* Having a title, esp. of nobility.

ti'tle-page', *n.* Page of a book bearing the title.

tit'mouse' (tĭt'mous'), *n.; pl.* **-mice** (-mīs'). Any of numerous small birds with, generally, gray, black, and white plumage.

tit'ter (tĭt'ĕr), *v. i.* To laugh with restraint, or without much noise, as in affectation or embarrassment; giggle. — *n.* Restrained laugh; giggle.

tit'tle (tĭt'l), *n.* **1.** A diacritical mark over a letter or word. Cf. **tilde.** **2.** A particle; jot.

tit'tle-tat'tle, *n.* Idle, trifling talk; esp., gossip. — *v. i.* [1] To talk idly; gossip.

tit'u-lar (tĭt'ū-lär), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or having a title; relating to, or arising from, a title; as, *titular* honor. **2.** Existing in title or name only; nominal; as, a *titular* prince. — *n.* A person holding a title of office, esp. without obligation to perform its duties. — **-lar-ly**, *adv.* [8].

tit'u-la-ry (-lā-rĭ), *a.* Titular.

Ti'tus (tī'tŭs), *n.* The Epistle to Titus, in the New Testament.

to (tōō; *unemphatic*, tŏō), *prep.* Primarily *to* denotes the relation of approach and arrival, making its governed word denote the terminus. Hence: **1.** *To* indicates that toward which there is movement, tendency, or position, with or without arrival; — opposed to *from*; as, from East *to* West. **2.** *To* indicates anything regarded as a terminal point or limit in reference to continuance, action, etc.; as, he went *to* law about it. **3.** *To* connects transitive verbs with their remoter or indirect object, and adjectives, nouns, and intransitive or passive verbs with a following noun which limits their action or application; as, to take a dislike *to* tobacco; keep it *to* yourself. **4.** *To* is used with, or as the sign of, the infinitive mood; as, good *to* eat. **5.** Hence *to* may denote or imply: **a** Effect; consequence; as, he engaged in a war *to* his cost. **b** Opposition; antithesis; as, hand *to* hand. **c** Accord; adaptation; as, an occupation *to* his taste. **d** Comparison; as, he was a prince *to* you. **e** Addition; union; as, he had cream *to* his tea. **f** Appurtenance; belonging; as, a kite with a tail *to* it. **g** Accompaniment; as, she sang *to* his guitar. — *adv.* **1.** To the matter or business in hand. **2.** To or at the normal position.

toad (tōd), *n.* Any of many tailless, leaping amphibians generally terrestrial in habits. In the breeding season, they seek the water. They eat insects, worms, sluga, etc.

½ European Toad.

toad'eat'er (-ēt'ĕr), *n.* A fawning, obsequious parasite; sycophant; toady.

toad'stool' (-stōōl'), *n.* Any of various fungi having an umbrella-shaped cap; a mushroom, esp. (popularly) a poisonous one.

toad'y (tōd'ĭ), *n.; pl.* **toadies** (-ĭz). A sycophant; toadeater. — *v. t. & i.* [2] To play the toady (to).

toad'y-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The behavior of a toady.

toast (tōst), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To dry and brown by the heat of a fire. **2.** To warm thoroughly. **3.** To drink to the health of or in honor of; drink toasts. — *n.* **1.** Sliced bread toasted. **2.** **a** One whose health is drunk, or anything in honor of which persons drink; a sentiment drunk to. **b** Act of proposing, or of drinking in honor of, a toast. — **-er**, *n.* [8].

toast'mas'ter (tōst'mās'tĕr), *n.* At a banquet, one who presides and announces the toasts.

to-bac'co (tō-băk'ō), *n.; pl.* **-cos** (-ōz). **1.** A certain American plant of the nightshade family. **2.** Its leaves as prepared and used for smoking or chewing, or as snuff.

Tobacco Plant. 1 Flowering Stem and Leaves, much reduced; 2 Detached Flower (½).

to-bac'co-nist (-ō-nĭst), *n.* A dealer in tobacco.

to-bog'gan (-bŏg'ăn), *n.* A kind of sled made of a thin board or boards curved up at one end. — *v. i.* To coast or slide on or as on a toboggan.

toc'sin (tŏk'sĭn), *n.* An alarm bell, or its ringing.

to-day' (tō-dā'), *adv.* **1.** On this day. **2.** At the present time; nowadays. — *n.* The present day, time, or age.

tod'dle (tŏd'l), *v. i.* [1] To walk with short tottering steps, as a child. — **tod'dler** (-lĕr), *n.* [8].

tod'dy (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* **-dies** (-ĭz). A mixture of spirit and hot water sweetened.

to-do' (tō-dōō'), *n.* Bustle; stir; ado. *Colloq.*

toe (tō), *n.* **1.** A terminal member or digit of the foot. **2.** The fore part or end of the foot, or the part of a shoe or stocking covering it; — opposed to *heel*. **3.** Any of various things suggestive of a toe; as, the *toe* of a plow. — *v. t.;* **toed** (tōd); **toe'ing.** To touch, reach, or drive with the toes; as, to *toe* a line; to *toe* a football.

tog (tŏg), *v. t. & i.;* **togged** (tŏgd); **tog'ging** (tŏg'ĭng). To put togs on; to dress; — usually with *out*, implying care or the like. *Slang.*

to'ga (tō'gä), *n.; pl.* E. **-gas** (-gäs), L. **-gæ** (-jē). *Roman Antiq.* The loose outer garment worn by citizens in public.

to-geth'er (tō-gĕth'ĕr), *adv.* **1.** In company, conjunction, or concert. **2.** With each other; mutually; as, to fight *together*. **3.** In or into union, junction, contact, or the like; as, to fasten or mix *together*. **4.** In uninterrupted succession; consecutively; as, for hours *together*. — **together with**, in union or combination with; along with.

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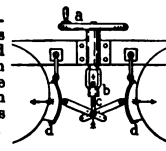
tog'ger-y (tŏg'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* Clothes, esp. of a particular kind. *Colloq.*

tog'gle (-'l), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A pin or bolt fixed transversely in an eye of a rope or chain to be secured to a loop, bight, or ring. **2.** *Mach.* A toggle joint, or a device having one.

toggle joint. *Mach.* A device consisting of two bars joined together end to end but not in line, so that when a force is applied to the knee, tending to straighten the arrangement, the bars exert an endwise pressure.



Toggle-joint Brake. *a* Handwheel that turns Screw (*b*, *c*) for operating Brake Blocks, *d*, *d*.

togs (tŏgs), *n. pl.* Clothes: toggery. *Colloq. or Slang.*

toil (toil), *n.* A net or snare; — now usually in *pl.*; as, in the *toils*.

toil, *v. i.* **1.** To exert strength with pain and fatigue; labor. **2.** To go or travel with toil. — *n.* **1.** Labor with pain and fatigue. **2.** A piece of toil; a labor. — **Syn.** Drudgery, exertion, task, travail. See WORK. — **toil'er,** *n.* [8].

toi'let (toi'lĕt), *n.* Also **toi-lette'** (toi-lĕt'; *F.* twȧ-lĕt'). **1.** A dressing table. **2.** Act or process of dressing, including bathing, etc.; that which is arranged in dressing; attire; dress. **3.** A lavatory, or wash room, usually with a water-closet. *U. S.*

toilet water. A perfumed liquid for the toilet.

toil'some (toil'sŭm), *a.* [4] Laborious; wearisome. — **toil'some-ly,** *adv.* [8] — **-ness,** *n.* [8].

to'ken (tō'k'n), *n.* **1.** Something given or shown as a symbol of authority, right, good faith, etc.; as, a *token* of peace. **2.** A memento; souvenir. **3.** A symbol; sign; as, a white flag is a *token* of surrender. **4.** A piece of metal intended for currency and issued at a face value in excess of its real value; hence, any piece of currency, as a paper note, similarly issued. — **Syn.** See EMBLEM.

told (tōld), *pret. & p. p.* of TELL.

tol'er-a-ble (tŏl'ĕr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] **1.** Endurable; supportable. **2.** Moderately good or agreeable; passable; as, a *tolerable* entertainment. — **tol'er-a-ble-ness,** *n.* [8] — **tol'er-a-bly,** *adv.* [8].

tol'er-ance (-ȧns), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being tolerant. **2.** Act of tolerating.

tol'er-ant (tŏl'ĕr-ȧnt), *a.* [4] **1.** Inclined to tolerate; forbearing. **2.** Capable of enduring the action of a drug, shock, or the like, esp. without injury. — **tol'er-ant-ly,** *adv.* [8].

tol'er-ate (-ȧt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To bear; endure; esp., to endure or resist, without injury, the action of, as a poison. **2.** To suffer to be, or to be done, without hindrance; allow; put up with.

tol'er-a'tion (-ȧ'shŭn), *n.* Act of tolerating; esp., recognition of the right of private judgment, chiefly as to religious matters; tolerance.

toll (tōl), *v. t.* **1.** To cause to sound, as a bell, with strokes slowly and uniformly repeated. **2.** To strike (the hour); also, to ring a toll for; as, to *toll* a departed friend. **3.** To call, summon, or notify, by tolling. — *v. i.* To sound, as a bell, with strokes uniformly repeated at intervals, as during funerals. — *n.* The sound of a tolling bell.

toll, *n.* **1.** A tax paid for some liberty or privilege, as of passing over a road or bridge. **2.** A compensation taken for services, as for conveyance or for grinding grain. — **Syn.** Custom, duty, impost. — *v. t.* To collect or exact as toll.

toll'bar', toll'gate', toll'house', *n.* A bar, gate, or house, where toll is taken.

toll'booth' (-bōōth', -bōōth'), *n.* **1.** A town hall. *Scot.* **2.** A jail; a prison. *Scot.*

toll bridge. A bridge at which toll is charged.

Tol'tec (tŏl'tĕk), *n.* One of a cultured people who preceded the Aztecs in central Mexico.

to-lu' (tō-lōō'), *n., or* **tolu balsam.** A fragrant balsam got from a South American tree. It is a stomachic and expectorant.

tol'u-ene (tŏl'ū-ān), *n. Chem.* A hydrocarbon of the aromatic series, obtained as a light, mobile, colorless liquid by distilling tolu balsam, coal tar, etc. It is used in the manufacture of dyestuffs.

Tom (tŏm), *n.* **1.** Short for *Thomas*; — often used generically like *Jack*; as, *Tom* o' Bedlam; *Tom*, Dick, and Harry. **2.** [*l. c.*] The male of certain animals, as in *tom* turkey, etc.; esp., a tomcat.

tom'a-hawk (tŏm'ȧ-hôk), *n.* The light war ax used by the North American Indians. — *v. t.* To cut, strike, or kill, with a tomahawk.

to-ma'to (tō-mā'tō; -mă'tō), *n.; pl.* **-TOES** (-tōz). Any of various plants of the nightshade family or their pulpy edible fruit.

tomb (tōōm), *n.* A grave, chamber, vault, or monument, for the dead. — *v. t.* To place in a tomb.

tom'boy' (tŏm'boi'), *n.* A romping girl; hoyden.

tomb'stone' (tōōm'stōn'), *n.* A gravestone.

tom'cat' (tŏm'kăt'), *n.* A male cat.

tom'cod' (-kŏd'), *n.* Any of several small fishes resembling the common codfish, except in size.

tome (tōm), *n.* A volume forming part of a larger work; also, any book; esp., a ponderous volume.

tom'fool'er-y (tŏm'fōōl'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* Foolish or ridiculous trifling; nonsense.

Tom'my At'kins (tŏm'ĭ ăt'kĭnz). Any white private of the British army; the British soldier; — often shortened to **Tommy.**

to-mor'row (tō-mŏr'ō), *adv.* On the morrow. — *n.* The day after the present.

Tom Thumb. A legendary diminutive personage celebrated in English literature.

tom'-tom' (tŏm'tŏm'), *n.* A kind of drum used in Oriental countries.

Tom-tom.

ton (tŭn), *n.* A large weight, usually divided into twenty hundredweight. Esp.: **a** The weight of 2,240 pounds avoirdupois, often called long ton; the common ton of Great Britain. **b** The weight of 2,000 pounds, often called short ton. It is the common ton of the United States, Canada, South Africa, etc. **c** A metric ton (2,204.6 pounds).

ton'al (tōn'ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to tone or tonality.

to-nal'i-ty (tō-năl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Tonal quality; esp., *Music*, the principle of key in music; general character in tone.

tone (tōn), *n.* **1.** Sound, or the character of a sound, or a sound considered as of a certain character; as, a low *tone*. **2.** **a** A musical sound; — opposed to *noise*. **b** *Music.* A whole step, as distinguished from a *semitone*. **3.** Inflection or modulation of the voice. **4.** *Physiol.* Healthy state. **5.** State of mind; temper; mood; as, a philosophical *tone*. **6.** Tenor; character; spirit; as, the *tone* of his remarks. **7.** In a painting, the general effect of light and shade, together with color; — commonly implying harmony. **8.** Color quality proper; — called also *hue*. Also, a gradation of color, either a hue, or a tint or shade; as, a gray *tone*. — *v. t.* **1.** To give tone, or a particular tone, to. **2.** *Photog.* To bring, as a print, to a required color, usually by treatment with a chemical reagent. — **to tone down,** to give a lower tone to; to soften, as the coloring of a picture. — **to t. up,** to give a higher tone to; to make more intense; heighten. — *v. i.* **1.** To assume a tone, esp. a color quality or tint. **2.** To harmonize in color; as, the rug *tones* with the woodwork.

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tongs (tŏngz), *n. pl.* Any of numerous instruments, usually two-legged, for holding or gripping something; — called also *pair of tongs*.

Tongs. 1 Common Fire; 2 Horsehoer's; 3 Pipe.

tongue (tŭng), *n.* **1.** An organ of the mouth, serving in man and other mammals as the chief organ of taste, and in man as an organ of speech. **2.** **a** Utterance; discourse; sometimes, fluency of expression. **b** Manner or quality of utterance; as, a soft *tongue*. **c** A language; as, the English *tongue*. **3.** A part like, or suggestive of, an animal's tongue; as: **a** The flap of leather under the lacing of a shoe. **b** A bell clapper. **c** The movable pin in a buckle. **d** A reed in a musical instrument. **e** The pole of a vehicle. **f** The rib on one edge of a board to fit into a groove. **g** A point of land projecting into a body of water. **h** A jet of flame.

tongued (tŭngd), *a.* Having a tongue.

tongue'less, *a.* **1.** Having no tongue. **2.** Mute.

tongue'-tie', *n.* Impeded motion of the tongue due (esp.) to shortness of the connecting membrane beneath the tongue. — **tongue'-tied'** (-tīd'), *a.*

ton'ic (tŏn'ĭk), *a.* [4] **1.** **a** Of or pertaining to tones or sounds. **b** *Phon.* Of a speech sound, made with unobstructed voice, or vocal tone, as are the vowels and diphthongs. Cf. SUBTONIC. **2.** Pertaining to or increasing tension; hence, increasing strength; as, *tonic* power. **3.** Marked by continuous muscular contraction; as, *tonic* convulsions. **4.** Increasing the strength or tone of the system; as, a *tonic* medicine. — *n.* **1.** *Phon.* A tonic element or letter. **2.** *Music.* Keynote. **3.** *Med.* A tonic medicine.

tonic sol-fa. *Music.* A system of letter notation based on tonality, or key relationship, and replacing the usual staff symbols by letters and the syllables *do, re, mi*, etc.

to-night' (tŏo-nīt'), *adv.* On this present or coming night. — *n.* The present or coming night.

ton'nage (tŭn'ăj), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* **a** The weight of goods carried in a vessel. **b** Cubical content, burden, or capacity, in tons. **c** A charge per ton on cargo. **2.** Amount of shipping of a nation, a port, etc., estimated in tons.

ton'neau' (tŏ'nō'; tŭn-ō'), *n.*; *pl.* -NEAUX (*F.* tō'nō'; *E.* tŭn-ōz'). In an automobile, an after-body having sides closing in a seat or seats, and entered by a door now usually at the side; also, the whole body of an automobile of this style. Cf. LIMOUSINE.

ton'sil (tŏn'sĭl), *n.* One of a pair of masses of lymphoid tissue at the back of the mouth.

ton'sil-li'tis (tŏn'sĭ-lī'tĭs), *n. Med.* Inflammation of the tonsils or of a tonsil.

ton-so'ri-al (tŏn-sō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a barber or his work; — generally affected or humorous.

ton'sure (tŏn'shŭr), *n.* Act of clipping the hair, or of shaving the crown, of the head, as of a person entering the priesthood; also, state of being shorn; shaven crown of an ecclesiastic.

ton'sured (-shŭrd), *a.* Having the tonsure.

ton'tine (tŏn'tēn; tŏn-tēn'), *n.* **1.** An annuity shared among a number, or a loan raised on life annuities, on such conditions that the shares of those first dying go to the last survivor or survivors. **2.** A tontine policy, risk, or the like.

too (tōō), *adv. & conj.* **1.** Over; more than enough; as, *too* long; — used also as a mere intensive; as, I am only *too* glad. **2.** Likewise; also; — chiefly as conjunction; as, a soldier and a scholar *too*.

took (tŏŏk). Pret. of TAKE.

tool (tōōl), *n.* **1.** An instrument of manual operation, as a hammer, saw, plane, file, etc., used in mechanical operations; an implement. See *Illust.* on page 607. **2.** *Mach.* The cutting or shaping part in a machine; also, a machine for shaping metal in any way. **3.** A person used as an instrument by another person; — a word of reproach. — **Syn.** See IMPLEMENT. — *v. t.* To shape, form, or finish with a tool; esp., *Bookbinding*, to impress a design upon as by stamping.

toot (tōōt), *v. i.* **1.** To blow a horn or the like. **2.** To utter a similar sound, as do certain birds. **3.** To give forth a toot or toots, as a horn. — *v. t.* To cause (a horn, etc.) to sound. — *n.* A sound made by tooting. — **toot'er**, *n.* [8].

tooth (tōōth), *n.*; *pl.* TEETH (tēth). **1.** In most vertebrates, one of the hard bony appendages of the jaws. **2.** A projection like, or suggestive of, the tooth of an animal; as, the *teeth* of a comb, rake, saw, etc. **3.** Discriminating taste; also, fondness or taste for a (certain) kind of food; as, a sweet *tooth*. — **in the teeth**, in direct opposition; in defiance; as, to go forward *in the teeth* of a gale. — **teeth and nail**, as if by biting and scratching; with one's utmost power. — *v. t.* To furnish with teeth; indent; make jagged.

tooth'ache' (-āk'), *n.* Pain in a tooth or the teeth.

toothed (tōōtht), *a.* Provided with teeth.

tooth'less (tōōth'lĕs), *a.* Having no teeth.

tooth'pick' (tōōth'pĭk'), *n.* An instrument to remove substances lodged between the teeth.

tooth'some (-sŭm), *a.* [4] Pleasing to the taste.

top (tŏp), *n.* A child's toy having a point on which it is made to spin.

top, *n.* **1.** A crowning tuft, as of hair on the head. **2.** The crown; head; as, from *top* to toe. **3.** Upper end, edge, or part; summit; cover, as of a carriage; lid. **4.** Highest degree; acme; summit; as, the *top* of my ambition. **5.** Highest rank; most honorable position; as, the *top* of one's class. **6.** *Naut.* A platform surrounding the head of the lower mast, serving to spread the topmast rigging, and afford a standing place. — *a.* Of or pert. to the top; highest; foremost; as, *top* prices. *Colloq.* — *v. t.*; TOPPED (tŏpt); -PING. **1.** To cover on the top; be at the top of; cap; crown; — chiefly in p. p., *topped*. **2.** To rise to, reach, or go over, the top of; surmount; as, he *topped* the fence. **3.** To excel; surpass; as, his actions *top* his speech. **4.** To remove the top of; prune. — **to top off**, to complete by putting on, or finishing, the top of; to finish.

to'paz (tō'păz), *n.* **1.** A mineral, often in transparent prismatic crystals and then classed as a semiprecious stone. Its characteristic color is yellow. **2.** The yellow sapphire (**Oriental topaz**).

top'-boot', *n.* A high boot, often with a light-colored leather band around the upper part.

top'coat' (tŏp'kōt'), *n.* An outer coat; overcoat.

top'er (tŏp'ĕr), *n.* Drunkard; sot.

top'gal'lant (tŏp'găl'ănt; *naut.* tō-găl'ănt), *a. Naut.* Next above the topmast; designating, or pertaining to, the spars next above the topmasts. See SAIL, *Illust.* — *n.* A topgallant mast or sail.

top'-heav'y (tŏp'hĕv'ĭ), *a.* [4] Having the top part too heavy for the lower. — **-i-ness** (-nĕs), *n.*

To'phet, To'pheth (tō'fĕt), *n.* A word occurring in the Old Testament (cf. 2 *Kings* xxiii. 10) probably meaning a place in the valley of Hinnom, near Jerusalem, where human sacrifices by fire, esp. of children to Moloch, were performed.

top'ic (tŏp'ĭk), *n.* The subject of any distinct portion of a discourse, argument, or composition; also, the general or main subject; a theme.

top'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Of or pertaining to a place; limited; local, or designed for local application; as, a *topical* remedy. **2.** Of or pert. to a topic or topics; dealing with topics, esp. current or local topics; as, a *topical* song. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

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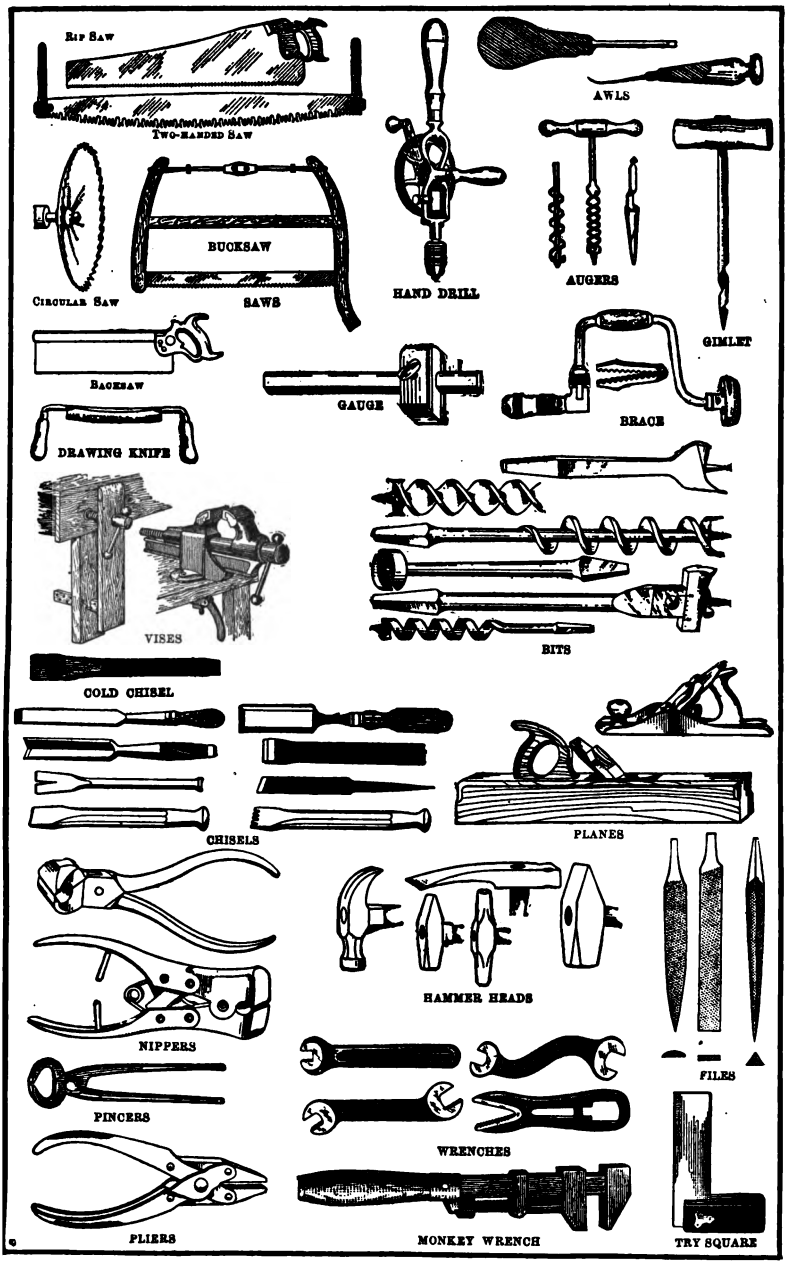

TOOLS

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top'knot' (tŏp'nŏt'), *n.* A crest, knot, or tuft of feathers, hair, or wool on the top of the head.
top'mast (-măst), *n.* Second mast from the deck.
top'most (-mōst), *a.* Highest; uppermost.
to-pog'ra-pher (tō-pŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* One skilled in topography; one who describes a particular place.
top'o-graph'ic (tŏp'ō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Topographical.
top'o-graph'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pert. to topography.
to-pog'ra-phy (tō-pŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* **1.** Description, esp. exact and scientific description, of place or region. **2.** *Geog.* Configuration of a surface.
top'ple (tŏp''l), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To fall forward; tumble; as, the wall *toppled* over. **2.** To jut out or overhang, as if about to fall; beetle; as, a *toppling* crag. — *v. t.* To overturn.
top'sail' (tŏp'sāl'; *naut.* -s'l), *n.* In a square-rigged vessel, the sail next above the lowermost sail on a mast; in a fore-and-aft-rigged vessel, the sail above, sometimes on, the gaff.
top'sy-tur'vy (tŏp'sĭ-tûr'vĭ), *adv.* With the top or head downward; upside down; hence, in confusion. — *a.* [4] Being upside down; confused; disordered. — *n.* A topsy-turvy state.
toque (tōk), *n.* **1.** A former kind of round cap. **2.** A woman's small round hat with no brim.
torch (tôrch), *n.* **1.** A stick of resinous wood, piece of tow soaked with tallow, etc., to be lighted, generally to carry in the hand. **2.** A kind of lamp attached to a pole for carrying.
torch'light' (tôrch'līt'), *n.* Light of a torch.
tore (tōr), *pret. & dial. p. p.* of TEAR.
tor'ment (tôr'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** That which gives pain, vexation, misery, or the like. **2.** Anguish; torture; distress; as, in fear and *torment*.
tor-ment' (tôr-mĕnt'), *v. t.* **1.** To torture. **2.** To pain; distress; afflict; as, *tormented* with fears. **3.** To tease; harass; as, to *torment* one with questions. *Colloq.* —**-er**, *n.* [8] —**-men'tor**, *n.* [8]. **Syn.** To torment is to inflict extreme pain or suffering; now, the verb (less often the noun) often implies little more than vexation; torture always implies the infliction of exquisite pain, bodily or mental. See HARASS.
torn (tôrn), *p. p.* of TEAR.
tor-na'do (tôr-nā'dō), *n.; pl.* -DOES. **1.** A form of squall off the west coast of Africa. **2.** A funnel-shaped cloud, like a waterspout, sand column, or dust whirl, with violent and destructive eddies and whirls of wind, progressing in a narrow path for many miles.
tor-pe'do (tôr-pē'dō), *n.; pl.* -DOES (-dōz). **1.** An electric ray (fish). **2.** An engine or machine for blowing up ships, esp. a dirigible, self-propelling, cigar-shaped, submarine missile carrying an explosive charge. **3.** Any inclosed charge of an explosive; as: **a** *Railroading.* A kind of signal cartridge placed on a rail. **b** A kind of firework which explodes when thrown against a hard object. — *v. t.* To attack with, or destroy by, a torpedo.
torpedo boat. A vessel for discharging torpedoes; esp., such a small swift vessel carrying light guns.
tor'pid (tôr'pĭd), *a.* [4] **1.** In a state of torpor, as a hibernating animal; dormant. **2.** Dull; sluggish; apathetic. —**-ly**, *adv.* [8] —**-ness**, *n.* [8].
tor-pid'i-ty (tôr-pĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Torpid state.
tor'por (tôr'pôr), *n.* **1.** Loss of motion or feeling; dormancy; numbness. **2.** Dullness; apathy.
tor'rent (tôr'ĕnt), *n.* **1.** A violent stream. **2.** A violent or rapid flow; flood, as of abuse.
tor-ren'tial (tō-rĕn'shăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Pert. to or like a torrent; also, caused by action of rapid streams; as, *torrential* gravel. **2.** Suggestive of a torrent, as impassioned speech. —**-ly**, *adv.* [8].
tor'rid (tôr'ĭd), *a.* [4] **1.** Exposed to heat, esp. of the sun; arid and hot; as, the *torrid* zone (see ZONE). **2.** Burning; parching; as, *torrid* heat.
tor'sion (tôr'shŭn), *n.* A turning or twisting; state of being twisted. — **tor'sion-al** (-ăl), *a.*
tor'so (tôr'sō), *n.; pl.* E. -SOS (-sōz), It. **-si** (-sē). The trunk of a human body; hence, the trunk of a statue, esp. of one mutilated of head and limbs.
tort (tôrt), *n.* Any wrongful act (not involving a breach of contract) for which a civil, as distinguished from a criminal, action can be brought.
tor'toise (tôr'tŭs; -tĭs), *n.* A turtle; esp., a land or fresh-water turtle. See REPTILES. *Illust.*
tor'tu-os'i-ty (tôr'tū-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Tortuous state. **2.** A bend; twist; winding.
tor'tu-ous (tôr'tū-ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Bent in different directions; twisted; winding; as, a *tortuous* passage. **2.** Not straightforward; devious or deceitful; as, a *tortuous* policy. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*
tor'ture (tôr'tūr), *n.* **1.** Act or process of inflicting severe pain, esp. as a punishment, to extort confession, or in revenge. **2.** Extreme pain; torment. — *v. t.* [1] To put to torture; to punish with torture. — **Syn.** See TORMENT. — **tor'tur-er**, *n.* [8].
To'ry (tō'rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** *Eng. Politics.* One who sought to maintain the extreme prerogatives of the crown; a member of the party of conservatism, now called the *Conservative* party, as opposed to the progressive party, formerly the *Whig*, now the *Liberal*, party. **2.** *Amer. Hist.* One who, in the time of the Revolution, favored yielding to Great Britain. — *a.* Of or pert. to Tories.
To'ry-ism (-Iz'm), *n.* Tory principles or practices.
toss (tŏs), *v. t.; -* TOSSED (tŏst); TOSS'ING. **1.** To throw with the palm of the hand upward, or to throw upward; pitch. **2.** To lift or throw up with a sudden motion; as, to *toss* the head. **3.** To heave up and down or to tumble about; as, waves *tossed* by the wind. **4.** To agitate; disturb. — **Syn.** See THROW. — **to toss off. a** To drink at a draft. **b** To dispose of easily. — *v. i.* **1.** To toss something; fling; pitch. **2.** To fling one's self about; as, he *tossed* on his bed. **3.** To be tossed, as a ship by the waves. — *n.* Act of tossing; a pitch; fling.
tot (tŏt), *n.* Anything small; often, a little child.
to'tal (tō'tăl), *a.* **1.** Whole; undivided; entire; as, *total* expenditure. **2.** Complete; utter; absolute; as, a *total* failure. — **Syn.** See WHOLE. — *n.* The whole; whole sum or amount. — **Syn.** See SUM. — *v.t.* [7] To ascertain the sum or total of; add. — *v. i.* To be in its totality; amount to.
to-tal'i-ty (tō-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* **1.** Quality of being total or a total. **2.** The whole sum; the entirety.
to'tal-ly, *adv.* In a total manner; completely.
tote (tōt), *v. t.* [1] To carry or bear, esp. on the person. — **tot'er** (tōt'ẽr), *n.* [8] *Both Colloq., U. S.*
to'tem (tō'tĕm), *n.* Among savages, as the American Indians, a natural kind or class, esp. of animals conceived as having an intimate relationship to a group of human beings, usually a clan; also, a symbol or representation of this.
to'tem-ism (tō'tĕm-Iz'm), *n.* Belief in, or use of, totems; esp., a system of distinguishing families, clans, etc., in a tribe by the totem.
tot'ter (tŏt'ẽr), *v. i.* **1.** To shake as if about to fall, as a building; waver; as, the kingdom *tottered* to its fall. **2.** To walk with short, unsteady steps; stand unsteadily; as, to *totter* with age.
tou-can' (tōō-kăn'; tōō'kăn), *n.* Any of many fruit-eating birds of tropical America, having a very large, but light and thin, beak, the beak and plumage of most species being brilliantly colored.
touch (tŭch), *v. t.* **1.** To perceive by the sense of feeling. **2.** To come in contact with; esp., to extend the hand or foot or a cane, stick, or the like, so as to reach or rest on. **3.** To be in contact with; *Geom.*, to be tangent to. **4.** To bring into contact (with something); as, to *touch* the hand to

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the hat. **5.** To come to; reach; attain. **6.** To disturb; meddle with; also, to attack; hence, to harm or distress. **7.** To allude to or speak of, esp. lightly. **8.** To relate to; concern; as, the quarrel *touches* only us. **9.** To strike, or play on, as a musical instrument. **10.** To take, as food; partake of. **11.** To have effect upon; as, a file will not *touch* this steel; hence, to modify or transform, as by a touch. **12.** To infect or affect slightly by or as by contact; as, fruit *touched* by frost; esp., in passive and *p. p.* (*touched*), to be partially insane. **13.** To move mentally or emotionally; as: **a** To melt; soften; as, her plight *touched* him. **b** To irritate or sting, as with ridicule; as, to *touch* one's pride. — **to touch up**, to improve, as by touches.

touch, *v. i.* **1.** To be in contact. **2.** To make an incidental stop at a point on shore, when on a voyage; — with *at*. **3.** To treat anything in discourse, esp. slightly or casually; — esp. with *on* or *upon*.

touch, *n.* **1.** Act or fact of touching; state of being touched; contact. **2.** Accord; harmony; as, to be in *touch* with the times. **3.** The sense by which pressure, as on the skin, is perceived. **4.** A light stroke or tap. **5.** Sensation conveyed through contact; feel. **6.** A stroke, esp. a light one, as with pen or brush; also, the effect so produced; as, a *touch* of color. **7.** That which resembles, or may be the result of, a light stroke; as: **a** A light attack, as of fever. **b** A small quantity; dash. **8.** Feature; trait; quality. **9.** Distinctive manner, method, or skill; as, the *touch* of a master. **10.** *Music.* Manner of touching the keys, as of a piano. — **touch'er**, *n.* [8].

touch'a-ble (tŭch'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Capable of being touched.

touch'down' (-doun'), *n. Football.* The act of touching the ball down behind the opponents' goal.

touch'hole' (-hōl'), *n.* In old-time firearms, the vent through which fire reached the powder.

touch'i-ness, *n.* Touchy quality or state.

touch'ing (-ĭng), *p. a.* [4] Affecting; moving; pathetic. — **Syn.** See AFFECTING. — *prep.* Concerning. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

touch'-me-not', *n.* **1.** The balsam; esp., the garden balsam. **2.** Squirting cucumber.

touch'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* **1.** A black siliceous stone used to test the purity of gold and silver by the streak left on the stone when rubbed by the metal. **2.** Any test or criterion of a thing's qualities.

touch'wood' (-wŏŏd'), *n.* Decayed wood, also dried fungi, used for tinder; spunk; punk.

touch'y (-ĭ), *a.* [3] Peevish; irritable; irascible. — **Syn.** See IRASCIBLE.

tough (tŭf), *a.* [3] **1.** Flexible without brittleness; able to resist great strain. **2.** Able to endure strain or hardship; strong. **3.** Sticky; tenacious; as, *tough* clay. **4.** Stiff; inflexible; stubborn. **5.** Very hard to influence; hence, *Colloq.*, vicious. **6.** Hard to overcome or the like; hard; as, a *tough* job. *Colloq.* — *n.* A vicious person; a rowdy. *Colloq., U. S.* — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

tough'en (tŭf'n), *v. i. & t.* To grow or make tough.

tour (tōōr), *n.* **1.** A journey in a circuit, esp. a short one from place to place. **2.** A prolonged journey, esp. if roundabout or comprehensive. — **Syn.** See JOURNEY. — *v. i.* To make a tour. — *v. t.* To make a tour of or through.

tour'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TOUR. — **touring car**, an automobile designed for touring; esp., a roomy car of the tonneau type for five or more passengers.

tour'ist (tōōr'ĭst), *n.* One who makes a tour.

tour'ma-line (-mȧ-lĭn), *n.* A mineral, commonly black; also blue, red, green, brown, and (rarely) colorless. When transparent it is used as a gem.

tour'na-ment (tōōr'nȧ-mĕnt; tûr'-), *n.* **1.** A contest or knightly sport (esp. of the 12th–14th centuries) in which mounted armored combatants, armed, usually, with blunted lances or swords, engaged to win a prize. **2.** The whole series of knightly sports, justs, and tilts occurring at a particular time and place. **3.** Now, a meeting for contests in athletic sports. **4.** Any trial of skill in which many contend in a series of contests.

tour'ney (tōōr'nĭ; tûr'nĭ), *n.* A tournament. — *v. i.* To perform in a tournament; tilt; just.

tour'ni-quet (tōōr'nĭ-kĕt), *n. Surg.* A device for arresting bleeding, originally a bandage twisted tight, as with a stick.

tou'sle (tou'z'l), *v. t.* [1] To put into disorder; tumble; dishevel. *Colloq. or Dial.*

tow (tō), *n.* The coarse and broken part of flax or hemp separated by the hatchel or swingle.

tow, *v. t.* To draw or pull along after, esp. through the water by a rope. — *n.* **1.** A towing; state of being towed; — chiefly in **to take in tow**, to tow, and **to take a tow**, to avail one's self of towing. **2.** That which is towed, as a barge. — *n.* A towline.

tow'age (tō'ĭj), *n.* Act of, or price paid for, towing.

to'ward (tō'ẽrd; tôrd), **to'wards** (tō'ẽrdz; tôrdz), *prep.* **1.** In the direction of, literally or figuratively; as, galloping *toward* town; drifting *toward* atheism. **2.** Hence: Approaching to; close upon; as, *toward* four o'clock.

to'ward (tō'ẽrd; tôrd), *a.* Ready; apt; docile.

to'wards (tō'ẽrdz; tôrdz), *prep.* = TOWARD.

tow'boat' (tō'bōt'), *n.* A vessel for towing other vessels; a tug.

tow'el (tou'ĕl), *n.* A cloth for wiping, esp. one for drying anything wet.

tow'el-ing, *n.* [7] Cloth for towels.

tow'er (tou'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A structure typically higher than its diameter, or relatively high by position, either isolated or appended to a larger structure. **2.** A citadel; fortress; defense. — *v. i.* To rise and overtop other objects; to be lofty; soar.

tow'er-ing (-ẽr-ĭng), *p. a.* [4] **1.** Lofty; as, a *towering* height. **2.** Extreme; violent, as rage.

tow'line' (tō'lin'), *n.* A line used to tow vessels.

town (toun), *n.* **1.** Any large collection of houses and buildings; esp., one not incorporated as a city; loosely, any large closely populated place; — often, usually with *the*, contrasted with the country. **2. a** In New England, a municipal corporation of a less complex character than a city. **b** In other States, a unit of rural administration more or less like the New England town. **3.** The body of inhabitants of a town; townspeople; more narrowly, the citizens or qualified voters of a town.

town clerk. An officer who keeps town records.

town hall. A public hall or building belonging to a town, used for public offices, etc.

town'house' (toun'hous'), *n.* A town hall.

towns'folk' (tounz'fōk'), *n. pl.* Townspeople.

town'ship (toun'shĭp), *n.* **1.** In the United States, a primary unit of local government of varying character in different localities. **2.** In surveys of United States public lands, a division of territory six miles square. **3.** In Canada, one of the subdivisions of a county.

towns'man (tounz'mȧn), *n.; pl.* **-MEN** (-mĕn). **1.** An inhabitant of a town. **2.** A fellow citizen. **3.** In New England, a selectman.

towns'peo'ple (-pē'p'l), *n. pl.* People of a town.

tow'path' (tō'pȧth'), *n.* A path traveled in towing boats; — called also *towing path*.

tow'rope' (-rōp'), *n.* A rope used in towing.

tox'ic (tŏk'sĭk), *a.* [4] Of, pertaining to, or caused by, poison.

tox-ic'i-ty (tŏk-sĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or degree of being toxic; poisonousness.

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tox'i-co-log'i-cal (tŏk'sĭ-kō-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to toxicology.
tox'i-col'o-gy (tŏk/sĭ-kŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Science treating of poisons, their antidotes, etc. — **tox'i-col'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*
tox'in (tŏk'sĭn), *n. Chem.* Any of a class of toxic substances formed as secretion products of vegetable and animal organisms.
tox'ine (-sĭn; -sēn). Var. of TOXIN.
toy (toi), *n.* **1.** A plaything, esp. for a child. **2.** a Something diminutive like a plaything. b Something of little importance, or for amusement rather than for serious use; a trifle. — *v. i.* To trifle; play; dally lovingly.
trace (trās), *n.* One of two straps, chains, etc., of a harness, attaching a horse to a vehicle; a tug.
trace, *v. t.* [1] **1.** a To mark out; draw; sketch. b To form, as letters; write carefully. c To copy, as a drawing, by marking lines on a transparent sheet superimposed. **2.** To make marks, letters, tracery, etc., on. **3.** a To follow, as a track; also, to pursue the trail or course of; track. b To follow the course or position of; as, to *trace* the walls of a ruined city. c To follow the development or progress of; make out; as, to *trace* a genealogy. — *v. i.* To go; follow a track, trail, etc. — *n.* **1.** A mark left by a thing passing; footprint; track; trail; remains; vestige. **2.** A very small amount. — **trac'er** (trās'ẽr), *n.* [8].
trace'a-ble (-d-b'l), *a.* Capable of being traced.
trac'er-y (trās'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). Ornamental work with ramified or intersecting lines.
tra'che-a (trā'kē-d; trā-kē'ā), *n.*; *L. pl.* -CHEÆ (-ē). In vertebrates, the main tube by which air passes to and from the lungs; windpipe.
tra'che-ot'o-my (trā'kē-ŏt'ō-mĭ), *n. Surg.* A cutting into the trachea.
trac'ing (trās'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one that traces. **2.** That which is traced, or marked out.
track (trăk), *n.* **1.** An impression left by the foot; a trace; vestige. **2.** Mark left by something that has passed; as, a wheel *track*. **3.** a A road; path. b A course laid out for racing, etc. c A metal way for wheeled vehicles; esp., one or more pairs of parallel lines of rails with ties, etc., for a railroad or railway. — *v. t.* **1.** To follow the tracks of; trace. **2.** To traverse, as a desert. **3.** To make tracks upon or with. *U. S.* — **-er**, *n.* [8].
track'age (-ĭj), *n. Railroads.* a Lines of track, collectively. b Right to use tracks of another road.
track'less, *a.* Having no track; untrodden.
tract (trăkt), *n.* A treatise or written discourse, generally short, esp. on practical religion.
tract, *n.* **1.** Duration; lapse (of time); extent. **2.** An expanse; an area. **3.** *Anat.* A system of parts or organs serving some special purpose.
trac'ta-bil'i-ty (trăk'tă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being tractable.
trac'ta-ble (trăk'tă-b'l), *a.* [4] Capable of being easily handled; as: a Readily wrought, as gold. b Easily led or managed; docile. — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
trac'tate (trăk'tāt), *n.* A treatise; tract.
trac'tile (-tĭl), *a.* [4] Capable of being drawn out.
trac'tion (-shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of drawing; specif., act of drawing a body along a surface. **2.** The adhesive friction of a body on a surface on which it moves.
trac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Serving to draw; pulling.
trac'tor (-tẽr), *n.* That which draws; specif., an automobile used esp. for drawing or hauling something, as a vehicle, plow, or the like.
trade (trād), *n.* **1.** A course; course of action. *Obs.*, exc. in *trade wind* (See in Vocab.). **2.** Any occupation or employment pursued as a calling; business; as, the carrying *trade*. **3.** a The business which a person has learned, and in which he engages; occupation; esp., mechanical employment; as, the carpenter's *trade*. (See *Syn.*) b Act or business of exchanging commodities by barter or sale; commerce. **4.** Those engaged in the same occupation or line of business, esp. in *the trade*. **5.** A bargain; a purchase and sale. **6.** *pl.* The trade winds.
Syn. TRADE, CRAFT, BUSINESS, PROFESSION. **Trade** applies to any of the mechanical employments or handicrafts, except those connected with agriculture; **craft** is often interchangeable with *trade*, but denotes esp. a trade requiring skilled workmanship; as, a carpenter (not farmer, gardener) by *trade*; the tailor's *craft*, handi*craft*. **Business** applies esp. to occupations of a mercantile or commercial nature; **profession** designates the more learned callings. See COMMERCE.
trade, *v. i. & t.* [1] **1.** To barter; buy and sell; traffic as a business. **2.** To participate in a sale or exchange. — Syn. See SELL. — **to trade on**, to take an advantage by means of; as, *to trade on* one's fears.
trade'-mark', *n.* A peculiar distinguishing mark, device, or symbol used by a manufacturer or merchant on his goods.
trad'er (trād'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One engaged in trade; a merchant. **2.** A vessel engaged in trading.
trades'man (trādz'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-măn). One who trades; a shopkeeper.
trade'-un'ion (trād'ŭn'yŭn, *or* **trades'-un'ion** (trādz'-), *n.*; *pl.* TRADE- OR TRADES-UNIONS A voluntary association of working people organized to further or maintain their rights and interests.
trade wind. A wind blowing steadily in one course, or *trade*, easterly toward the equator.
tra-di'tion (trā-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Oral delivery or transmission of information, opinions, practices, customs, etc., esp. from ancestors to posterity; also, that which is so transmitted, as knowledge, or a belief, custom, or practice.
tra-di'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to or derived from tradition. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].
Syn. That is **traditional** which has been handed down, esp. by word of mouth; that which is **legendary** is commonly unauthentic and fabulous; as, *traditional* laws; a *legendary* story or hero.
tra-di'tion-a-ry (trā-dĭsh'ŭn-ĕ-rĭ), *a.* [4] Traditional.
tra-duce' (trā-dūs'), *v. t.* [1] To expose wrongfully to contempt or shame; calumniate; vilify; defame; slander. — **tra-duc'er** (-dūs'ẽr), *n.* [8].
traf'fic (trăf'ĭk), *n.* **1.** Interchange of commodities by barter or by sale; commerce; trade. **2.** The business done on a railway, steamboat line, etc., as measured by the number of passengers or the amount of freight carried. — Syn. See COMMERCE. — *v. i.*; -FICKED (-ĭkt); -FICK-ING (-ĭ-kĭng). To buy or sell goods; barter; trade; deal, often meanly or mercenarily. — **traf'fick-er**, *n.* [8].
trag'a-canth (trăg'ă-kănth), *n.* A gum got from various Asiatic or European shrubs or trees.
tra-ge'di-an (trā-jē'dĭ-ăn), *n.* **1.** A writer of tragedy. **2.** An actor or player of tragedy.
‖ **tra'ge'dienne'** (trā'zhā'dyĕn'; *E.* trā-jē'dĭ-ĕn') *n.* [F.] An actress who plays tragedy.
trag'e-dy (trăj'ĕ-dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dĭz). **1.** A dramatic or other literary composition depicting a serious story, in which, typically, the leading character is, by some passion or limitation, brought to a catastrophe. **2.** That quality of life or art which gives nobility or sublimity to catastrophe. **3.** A fatal and mournful event; any tragic event.
trag'ic (trăj'ĭk), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, tragedy; as, a *tragic* poem; a *tragic* death; terrible; calamitous; as, a *tragic* occurrence.
trag'i-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] Tragic. — **trag'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **trag'i-cal-ness**, *n.*

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trag'i-com'e-dy (-ĭ-kŏm'ĕ-dĭ), *n.* A drama or composition partaking of both tragedy and comedy and not having a fatal issue. — **trag'i-com'ic** (-ĭk), *a.*

trail (trāl), *v. t.* **1.** To draw or drag, as on the ground. **2.** To hunt by the track, or trail; track; as, to *trail* a bear. — *v. i.* **1.** To hang down or to be drawn along, as the train of a dress. **2.** To follow after; follow on as in a trail or line. **3.** To grow to a considerable length, esp. when slender and creeping, as a plant. **4.** To follow a trail. **5.** To move along leisurely. — *n.* **1.** Something drawn or dragged behind, as the train of a dress. **2. a** A track or scent left by man or beast. **b** A footpath or track worn through a wilderness. — **trail'er** (-ẽr), *n.* [8].

train (trān), *v. t.* **1.** To trail; drag. **2.** To bring to a desired state or condition by instruction, practice, or guidance; as: **a** To bring up; educate; rear; — often with *up*. **b** To discipline; instruct; teach; drill; as, to *train* soldiers. **c** To prepare for a test or contest, as by dieting and practice. **d** To lead or direct the growth of (a plant). **3.** To aim or point at an object; bring to bear; as, to *train* guns on the enemy. — *v. i.* **1.** To drill or teach. **2.** To prepare one's self for a performance, test, or contest, as by exercise, diet, etc.; drill, as in military exercises.

train, *n.* **1.** That which is drawn along in the rear of, or after, something, as a part of a gown that trails behind. **2.** A body of attendants; retinue; suite. **3.** A procession; company. **4.** A succession of connected things; as, a *train* of thoughts. **5.** A connected line of cars, etc., on a railroad. **6.** Process; course; order; as, things are now in *train* for settlement. **7.** A line of gunpowder laid to lead fire to a charge.

train'band' (-bănd'), *n.* One of the companies of trained citizen soldiers supported in the counties and London, esp. in the Stuart period. *Eng.*

train'er (trān'ẽr), *n.* One who trains; esp., one who trains men, horses, etc., for exercises requiring agility and strength.

train'ing, *n.* **1.** Act, action, or process denoted by the verb to *train*. **2.** State of being prepared by training. — **Syn.** See EDUCATION.

train oil. Oil from the whale or other sea animal.

trait (trāt; *Bril. commonly* trā), *n.* **1.** A stroke; a touch; — used fig.; as, a *trait* of humor. **2.** A distinguishing feature; peculiarity; characteristic; as, French *traits*. — **Syn.** See CHARACTERISTIC.

trai'tor (trā'tẽr), *n.* One who betrays a confidence or trust; esp., one who violates his allegiance and betrays his country.

trai'tor-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Guilty or capable of treason; treacherous; faithless. **2.** Of the nature of treason; as, a *traitorous* scheme. — **Syn.** See DISLOYAL. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

trai'tress (-trĕs), *n.* A female traitor.

tra-jec'to-ry (trȧ-jĕk'tŏ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). The curve which a body describes in moving through space, as a ball when thrown.

tram (trăm), *n.* **1. a** A boxlike wagon running on a tramway in a mine. **b** A passenger car of a street railway. *Eng.* **2.** Short for TRAMWAY, TRAMCAR, etc.

tram'car' (-kär'), *n.* A tram running on rails, as on a street railway (*Brit.*), or in a mine.

tram'mel (-ĕl), *n.* **1.** A kind of net to catch birds, fishes, etc. **2.** Something impeding activity, progress, or freedom, as a net or shackle; restraint; check. — *v. t.* [7] To confine; hamper; shackle. — **Syn.** See HAMPER. — **tram'mel-er**, *n.* [7, 8].

tramp (trămp), *v. i.* **1.** To tread on forcibly and repeatedly; trample. **2.** To travel through on foot; as, to *tramp* the woods. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* **1.** To walk, step, or tread, esp. heavily. **2.** To travel about on foot. — *n.* **1.** A foot journey or excursion. **2.** One who walks from place to place idly or seeking employment; hence, an idle wanderer; vagrant. **3.** The sound of the foot or feet striking the earth. **4.** *Naut.* A vessel taking a cargo when and where it offers and to any port. — **tramp'er**, *n.*

tram'ple (trăm'p'l), *v. t.* [1] To tread under foot; tread down. — *v. i.* To tread rapidly and forcibly, or as in contempt; — often with *on* or *upon;* as, to *trample* on one's pride. — *n.* Act or sound of trampling. — **tram'pler** (-plẽr), *n.* [8].

tram'road' (-rōd'), *n.* A road or way for trams or wagons; a railway in a mine.

tram'way' (-wā'), *n.* A way for trams; tramroad.

trance (trăns), *n.* **1.** A state in which the soul seems to have passed out of the body or to be rapt into visions; ecstasy. **2.** *Med.* A prolonged profound or abnormal sleep, from which the patient cannot easily be aroused.

tran'quil (trăn'kwĭl), *a.* [4] Quiet; calm; undisturbed. — **Syn.** See CALM.

tran'quil-ize (-ĭz), *v. t. & i.* [1, 7] To render or become tranquil; make calm and peaceful. — **Syn.** Quiet, compose, still, soothe, appease; calm, pacify.

tran-quil'li-ty (trăn-kwĭl'ĭ-tĭ; trăŋ-), *n.* Quality or state of being tranquil; calmness; composure.

tran'quil-ly, *adv.* In a tranquil manner.

trans-act' (trănz-ăkt', trăn-zăkt'), *v. t.* To carry through; do; perform; manage.

trans-ac'tion (trănz-ăk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The doing or performing of any affair; management. **2.** That which is done; affair. **3.** *pl.* Records, as of the proceedings of a society; proceedings.

trans'at-lan'tic (trănz'ăt-lăn'tĭk), *a.* Lying or belonging beyond, or crossing, the Atlantic Ocean.

tran-scend' (trăn-sĕnd'), *v. t.* **1.** To rise above or beyond; overpass. **2.** To excel; exceed.

tran-scend'ence (-sĕn'dĕns) } *n.* Quality or state of
tran-scend'en-cy (-dĕn-sĭ) } being transcendent.

tran-scend'ent (-sĕn'dĕnt), *a.* [4] Superior or supreme; surpassing. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

tran'scen-den'tal (trăn'sĕn-dĕn'tăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Transcendent; as, *transcendental* qualities. **2.** In philosophy, going beyond human experience; intuitive or spiritual. **3.** Fancifully speculative; fantastic; extravagant. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

tran'scen-den'tal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n. Philos.* **1.** The going beyond human experience to ascertain the fundamental principles of knowledge. **2.** Any philosophy which sets the intuitive or spiritual over the purely empirical, as that of Emerson. — **tran'scen-den'tal-ist**, *n.*

tran-scribe' (trăn-skrīb'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To write a copy of; copy. **2.** *Music.* To make a transcription of. — **tran-scrib'er** (-skrīb'ẽr), *n.* [8].

tran'script (trăn'skrĭpt), *n.* **1.** That which has been transcribed. **2.** A copy of any kind; imitation.

tran-scrip'tion (trăn-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of transcribing. **2.** A copy; transcript. **3.** *Music.* An arrangement of a composition for an instrument or voice other than that for which it was originally written; adaptation.

tran'sept (trăn'sĕpt), *n.* The part of a cruciform church crossing at right angles to the greatest length, between the nave and the apse or choir.

trans-fer' (trănz-fûr'), *v. t.*; **-FERRED'** (-fûrd'); **-FER'RING.** **1.** To convey from one place or person to another; transport. **2.** To make over the possession or control of, as a title to land. **3.** To print or otherwise copy from one surface to another. — **Syn.** Sell, give, alienate. — **-fer'rer**, *n.* [8].

trans'fer (trănz'fûr), *n.* **1.** A transferring; state of being transferred. **2.** That which is transferred.

trans-fer'a-ble (trănz-fûr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* **1.** Capable of being transferred. **2.** Negotiable, as stocks.

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trans'fer-ence (trănsˈfẽr-ĕns; trănsˈfûrˈĕns), *n.* Act of transferring; conveyance; transfer.

trans-fig'u-ra'tion (trănsˌfĭgˈū-rāˈshŭn), *n.* **1.** A change of form or appearance; esp. [*cap.*], the supernatural change in the personal appearance of Christ on the mount (*Matt.* xvii. 1-9). **2.** [*cap.*] A feast (Aug. 6) commemorating the Transfiguration.

trans-fig'ure (-fĭgˈûr), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To change form or appearance; transform. **2.** To change to something exalted and glorious.—**Syn.** See TRANSFORM.

trans-fix' (-fĭksˈ), *v. t.* To pierce through; impale.

trans-form' (-fôrmˈ), *v. t.* **1.** To change in form; change in outward shape or semblance. **2.** To change into another substance; transmute. **3.** To change in nature, disposition, heart, etc.; convert. **4.** *Math.* To change the form of, as an algebraic expression, without altering the value.

Syn. TRANSFORM, TRANSFIGURE, TRANSMUTE, CONVERT. **Transform**, the general word, implies a thorough or radical change, whether in appearance or nature; **transfigure** suggests an exaltation or glorification; as, Circe *transformed* some of the companions of Odysseus into beasts; Jesus was *transfigured*. **Transmute** implies complete change of nature or substance, esp. from lower to higher; to **convert** is esp. to turn from one state to another; as, to *transmute* lead into gold; to *convert* logs into boards.

— *v. i.* To be or become transformed. — **-er**, *n.*

trans'for-ma'tion (trănsˌfôr-māˈshŭn), *n.* A transforming, or state of being transformed.

trans-fuse' (-fūzˈ), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To pour, as liquid, out of one vessel into another. **2.** To transfer, as blood, from the veins or arteries of one person or animal to those of another.

trans-fu'sion (-fūˈzhŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or operation of transfusing. **2.** A gradual commingling.

trans-gress' (trănsˌgrĕsˈ), *v. i.* **1.** To overstep (a limit or rule). **2.** To break or violate, as a law. — *v. i.* To offend against a law; sin. — **trans-gres'sor** (-grĕsˈẽr), *n.* [8].

trans-gres'sion (-grĕshˈŭn), *n.* Act of transgressing; esp., violation of a law of rectitude; sin. — **Syn.** Fault, offense, crime, misdeed.

tran-ship'. Var. of TRANSSHIP.

tran'sience (trănˈshĕns), **tran'sien-cy** (-shĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being transient.

tran'sient (trănˈshĕnt), *a.* [4] **1.** Transitive; passing over (to). **2.** Fleeting; brief; as, a *transient* view. **3.** Staying for a short time; not regular or permanent; as, *transient* boarders. *Collog., U. S.*

Syn. TRANSIENT, TRANSITORY, FUGITIVE, FLEETING, EPHEMERAL, EVANESCENT, MOMENTARY. *Transient* and *transitory* are often interchangeable; but **transient** oftener emphasizes the fact, **transitory**, the quality, of brief duration; as, *transient* sorrows; this *transitory* life. **Fugitive** and **fleeting** apply to that which passes swiftly, and is gone; that is **evanescent** which quickly vanishes; as, *fugitive* colors, ideas; some *fleeting* fancy; *evanescent* emotions. That is **momentary** which is but for a moment; that is **ephemeral** which is short-lived; as, *momentary* bliss; an *ephemeral* insect, success, etc.

— *n.* One that is transient; esp., *Colloq., U. S.*, a transient guest or boarder. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

trans'it (trănˈsĭt), *n.* **1.** Passage through or over; transition. **2.** Act or process of causing to pass; conveyance. **3.** *Astron.* **a** Passage of a heavenly body over the meridian of a place, or through the field of a telescope. **b** Passage of a body across the disk of a larger one. **4.** *Surveying.* The common variety of theodolite, in which the telescope can be turned over about its horizontal transverse axis.

tran-si'tion (trăn-sĭzhˈŭn), *n.* Passage from one place, state, or act to another; change.

tran-si'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* [4] Of or pert. to transition; as, in a *transitional* stage. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

tran'si-tive (trănˈsĭ-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Having power to make a transit, or passage. **2.** *Gram.* Passing over to an object; expressing an action as not limited to the agent or subject, but ending in a direct object; as, a *transitive* verb: for example, he *holds* the book. — **tran'si-tive-ly**, *adv.* [8].

tran'si-to-ry (trănˈsĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [4] Continuing only for a short time. — **Syn.** See TRANSIENT. — **-to-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [8] — **-ri-ness**, *n.* [8].

trans-lat'a-ble (trănsˌlātˈă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being translated.

trans-late' (-lātˈ), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To remove from one place, condition, etc., to another; transfer; esp.: **a** To transfer (a bishop). **b** To remove to heaven without a natural death. **2.** To render into another language. — **trans-la'tor** (-lāˈtẽr), *n.* [8].

trans-la'tion (-lāˈshŭn), *n.* Act or result of translating. — **Syn.** See PARAPHRASE.

trans-lit'er-ate (-lĭtˈẽr-āt), *v. t.* [1] To express in the characters of another alphabet; as, to *transliterate* Greek with Roman (= English) letters.

trans-lit'er-a'tion (-ăˈshŭn), *n.* A transliterating.

trans-lu'cence (-lūˈsĕns), **trans-lu'cen-cy** (-sĕn-sĭ), *n.* Partial transparency.

trans-lu'cent (-sĕnt), *a.* [4] Transmitting light without allowing objects to be distinctly seen; partially transparent. — **Syn.** See TRANSPARENT.

trans'mi-grate (trănsˈmĭ-grāt), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To migrate from one country or jurisdiction to another. **2.** To undergo transmigration.

trans'mi-gra'tion (trănsˌmĭ-grāˈshŭn), *n.* **1.** Migration from one country to another. **2.** The passing of the soul at death into another body.

trans-mis'si-ble (trănsˌmĭsˈĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being transmitted.

trans-mis'sion (-mĭshˈŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of transmitting; state of being transmitted. **2.** The gear for transmitting the power from the engine of an automobile to the live axle.

trans-mis'sive (-mĭsˈĭv), *a.* [4] Capable of transmitting, or of being transmitted; also, transmitted.

trans-mit' (-mĭtˈ), *v. t.*; **-mit'ted**; **-ting**. **1.** To cause to pass over or through; transfer; pass on; as, to *transmit* dispatches. **2.** To suffer to pass through; conduct; as, glass *transmits* light.

trans-mit'tal (-ăl), *n.* Transmission.

trans-mit'ter (trănsˌmĭtˈẽr), *n.* One that transmits; esp., that portion of a telegraphic or telephonic instrument by means of which a message is sent. See TELEPHONE.

trans-mit'ti-ble (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Transmissible.

trans-mut'a-ble (-mūtˈă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being transmuted.

trans'mu-ta'tion (trănsˌmū-tāˈshŭn), *n.* A transmuting; state of being transmuted.

trans-mute' (-mūtˈ), *v. t.* [1] To change from one nature, form, or substance, into another. — **Syn.** See TRANSFORM. — **-mut'er** (-mūtˈẽr), *n.* [8].

tran'som (trănˈsŭm), *n.* **1.** A transverse beam or piece, as a horizontal crossbar in a window, over a door, etc. **2.** A window above a door or another window, built on, and commonly hinged to, a transom. *Chiefly U. S.*

trans-par'en-cy (trănsˌpârˈĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-cies** (-sĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being transparent. **2.** That which is transparent; esp., a picture or the like shown by light shining through it.

trans-par'ent (-ĕnt), *a.* [4] **1.** Transmitting light so that bodies can be distinctly seen through; diaphanous; pellucid. **2.** Open in texture so as to admit the passage of light, as a veil. **3.** Perspicuous; clear, as a statement. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

Syn. TRANSPARENT, TRANSLUCENT, LUCID, LIMPID, LUMINOUS. That is **transparent** through which objects can be clearly discerned; that is **translucent**

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which admits the passage of light, but does not permit objects to be distinctly seen through it; as, *transparent* glass; *translucent* porcelain. Lucid is sometimes equivalent to *transparent*, sometimes to *bright*, *luminous*; as, *lucid* streams, *lucid* stars. Limpid suggests esp. soft clearness, as of pure water; as, the *limpid* air. That is luminous which is full of light, or emits light; as, a *luminous* mist, the sun is a *luminous* body. See CLEAR.

tran'spi-ra'tion (trăn'spĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of transpiring, as in exhalation.

tran-spire' (-spīr'), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To pass off as vapor or insensible perspiration; exhale, as from the skin or leaves. **2.** To emerge from secrecy; become known; leak out, as a story or a fact.

☞ The use of *transpire* in the sense of *happen*, *occur* should be avoided.

—*v. t.* To excrete, as vapor; exhale; perspire.

trans-plant' (trănz-plănt'), *v. t.* To remove and plant or settle in another place. —**-er**, *n.* [8].

trans'plan-ta'tion (trănz'plăn-tā'shŭn), *n.* A transplanting; state of being transplanted.

trans-port' (trănz-pōrt'), *v. t.* **1.** To carry from one place to another; transfer. **2.** To banish, as to a penal colony. **3.** To carry away or overcome with emotion, as joy, anger, etc.; ravish; as, music often *transports* the soul. —**Syn.** See BANISH.

trans'port (trănz'pōrt), *n.* **1.** Transportation; conveyance. **2.** A vessel used in transportation, esp. of soldiers. **3.** Vehement emotion; rapture.

trans'por-ta'tion (-pŏr-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of transporting; state of being transported; conveyance.

trans-port'er (-pōr'tẽr), *n.* One that transports.

trans-pos'al (-pōz'ăl), *n.* Transposition.

trans-pose' (-pōz'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To change the relative place or order of; exchange in position. **2.** To change the natural order of, as words. **3.** *Algebra.* To bring, as a term of an equation, from one side to the other with changed sign. **4.** *Music.* To change the key of.

trans'po-si'tion (trănz'pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of transposing; state of being transposed.

trans-ship' (-shĭp'), *v. t.* Also **tran-** (trăn-). To transfer from one ship or conveyance to another. —**-ship-ment**, *n.*

tran'sub-stan'ti-a'tion (trăn'sŭb-stăn'shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A changing into another substance; transformation. **2.** In theology, the change of the bread and wine of the Eucharist into the body and blood of Christ, as held by Roman Catholics.

trans-ver'sal (trănz-vûr'săl), *a.* Running or lying across; transverse. —*n.* *Geom.* A line that traverses or intersects any system of lines.

trans-verse' (-vûrs'), *a.* Lying or being across.

trans-verse' (trănz-vûrs'; trănz'vûrs), *n.* Anything transverse or athwart. —**-ly**, *adv.* [8].

trap (trăp), *v. t.*; TRAPPED (trăpt); TRAP'PING. To dress with ornaments; adorn. —*n. pl.* Personal belongings; goods; luggage. *Collog.*

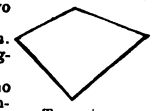
trap, *n.* Also **trap rock.** Any of various dark-colored, fine-grained, igneous rocks.

trap, *n.* **1.** A device or contrivance that shuts suddenly, as with a spring, for taking game, etc. **2.** Fig.: A device to catch one unawares; stratagem; snare; as, to set a *trap* for one suspected to be a thief. **3.** A machine for throwing into the air balls, clay pigeons, etc., to be shot at. **4.** Any of various devices permitting one kind of thing to pass through while restraining another; as: A bend or partitioned chamber, as in a drain pipe, in which the liquid forms a seal to prevent the passage of sewer gas, etc. **5.** A wagon; esp., a light two-wheeled one-horse carriage. *Collog.* —**Syn.** See SNARE. —*v. t.* **1.** To catch, or take, in a trap; insnare; take by stratagem. **2.** To provide with a trap or traps. —*v. i.* To set traps for game.

trap'door' (trăp'dōr'), *n.* A lifting or sliding door covering an opening in a roof or floor.

tra-peze' (trā-pēz'), *n.* **1.** *Geom.* = TRAPEZIUM. **2.** *Gymnastic Apparatus.* A short horizontal bar suspended by two parallel ropes, one at each end.

tra-pe'zi-um (-pē'zĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* **E.** -ZIUMS (-ŭmz), **L.** -ZIA (-ȧ). *Geom.* A plane figure formed by 4 straight lines of which no two are parallel.



Trapezium.

trap'e-zoid (trăp'ĕ-zoid), *n.* *Geom.* A plane four-sided figure with two parallel sides.

trap'per (trăp'ẽr), *n.* One who traps; esp., one who traps animals for their furs.

trap'pings (-Ingz), *n. pl.* Ornamental housings for a horse; hence, ornaments; dress.

trash (trăsh), *n.* **1.** Worthless stuff; rubbish. **2.** Cuttings, twigs, and leaves of trees, bruised sugar cane, corn husks, etc. **3.** A worthless or disreputable person; also, rabble; riffraff.

trash'y (trăsh'ĭ), *a.* [3] Like trash; containing much trash; waste; worthless; useless.

trau-mat'ic (trô-măt'Ik), *a.* *Med.* Of or pertaining to, or due to, a wound or injury; used for, or adapted to, the cure of wounds; vulnerary.

trav'ail (trăv'ăl), *v. i.* **1.** To toil. *Archaic.* **2.** To suffer the pangs of childbearing. —*n.* **1.** Labor; toil. *Now Rare.* **2.** The labor of childbearing. **3.** Agony; racking pain; as, a soul in *travail.*

trav'el (trăv'ĕl), *v. i.* [7] **1.** To pass; go; move. **2.** To go to a distant place, or to many places; journey. —*v. t.* To journey over or through; traverse. —*n.* **1.** Act of traveling; passage; movement. **2.** *Mach.* Motion, esp. reciprocating motion; also, length of stroke, as of a piston. **3.** A journey; journeying. **4.** Number or amount of persons, or of vehicles, trains, etc., passing or traveling.

trav'el-er (-ĕl-ẽr), *n.* [7] One that travels.

trav'erse (-ẽrs), *a.* Lying across; transverse. —*adv.* Across; crosswise. —*v. t.* [1] **1.** To lay crosswise; cause to cross. **2.** To cross in opposition; thwart, as a plan or opinion. **3.** To cross in traveling; as, to *traverse* the continent. **4.** To survey carefully; as, to *traverse* a subject. **5.** *Law.* To deny formally. —*v. i.* To move across or over; also, to cross or go to and fro. —*n.* **1.** Something that traverses, or crosses. **2.** Something that crosses, thwarts, or obstructs. **3.** Act of traversing, or crossing; also, a passage across.

trav'er-tine (trăv'ẽr-tĭn), *n.* A white calcium carbonate deposited from the water of springs or streams holding lime in solution.

trav'es-ty (-ĕs-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). A burlesque translation or imitation; also, any grotesque likeness. —**Syn.** See CARICATURE. —*v. t.* [2] To represent, translate, imitate, or portray, so as to make ridiculous; burlesque.

trawl (trôl), *v. i.* & *t.* To fish or catch with a trawl; also, to troll. —*n.* **1.** A long fishing line, anchored at the ends, having many short lines bearing hooks. **2.** A large bag net dragged at the bottom in sea fishing. —**trawl'er** (-ẽr), *n.* [8].

tray (trā), *n.* Any of various shallow receptacles; esp., a flat plate, as of tin, silver, or papier-mâché, with a low rim.

treach'er-ous (trĕch'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Using or involving treachery; traitorous. **2.** Deceiving; untrustworthy. —**Syn.** Faithless, perfidious, false. See DISLOYAL. —**-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

treach'er-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). Violation of allegiance or of faith and confidence; perfidy.

trea'cle (trē'k'l), *n.* Molasses, esp. that got in sugar refining.

tread (trĕd), *v. i.*; *pret.* TROD (trŏd); *p. p.* TROD'-

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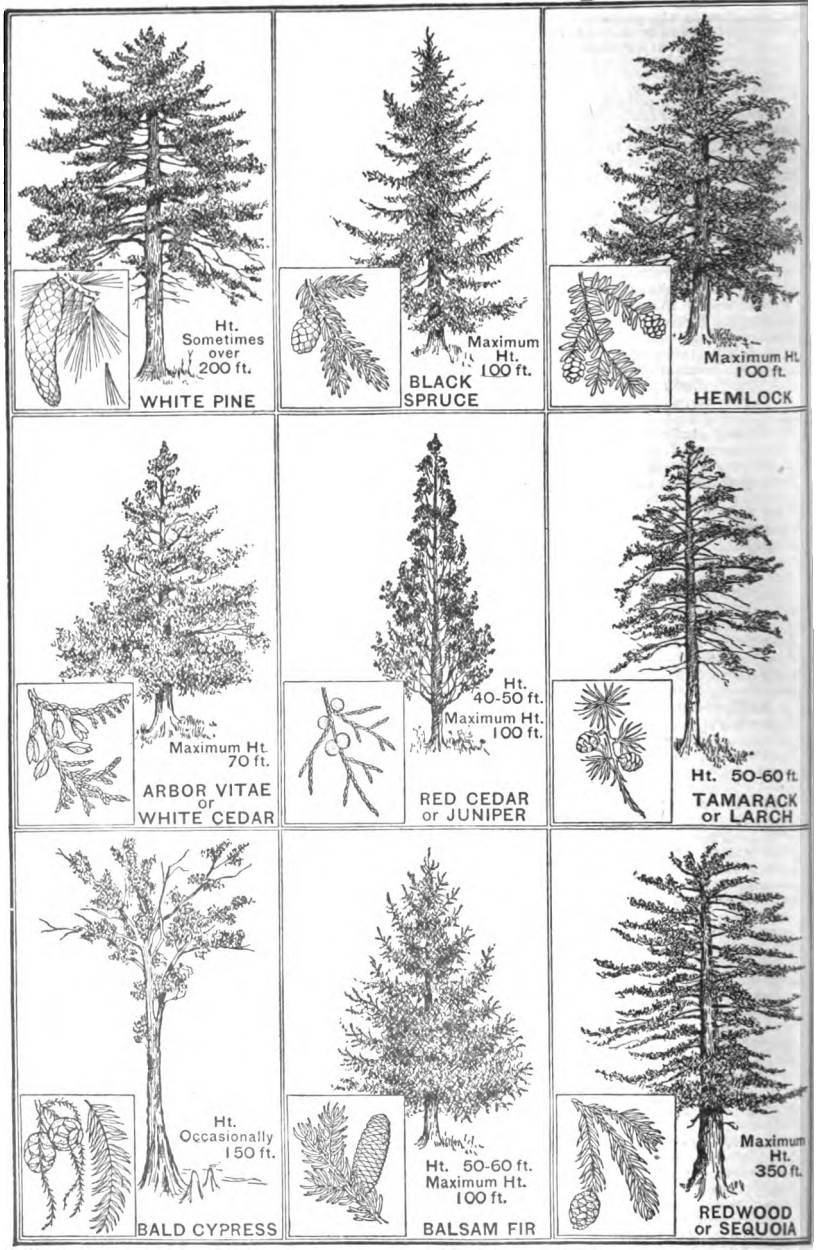

REPRESENTATIVE CONIFEROUS TREES — THE PINE FAMILY

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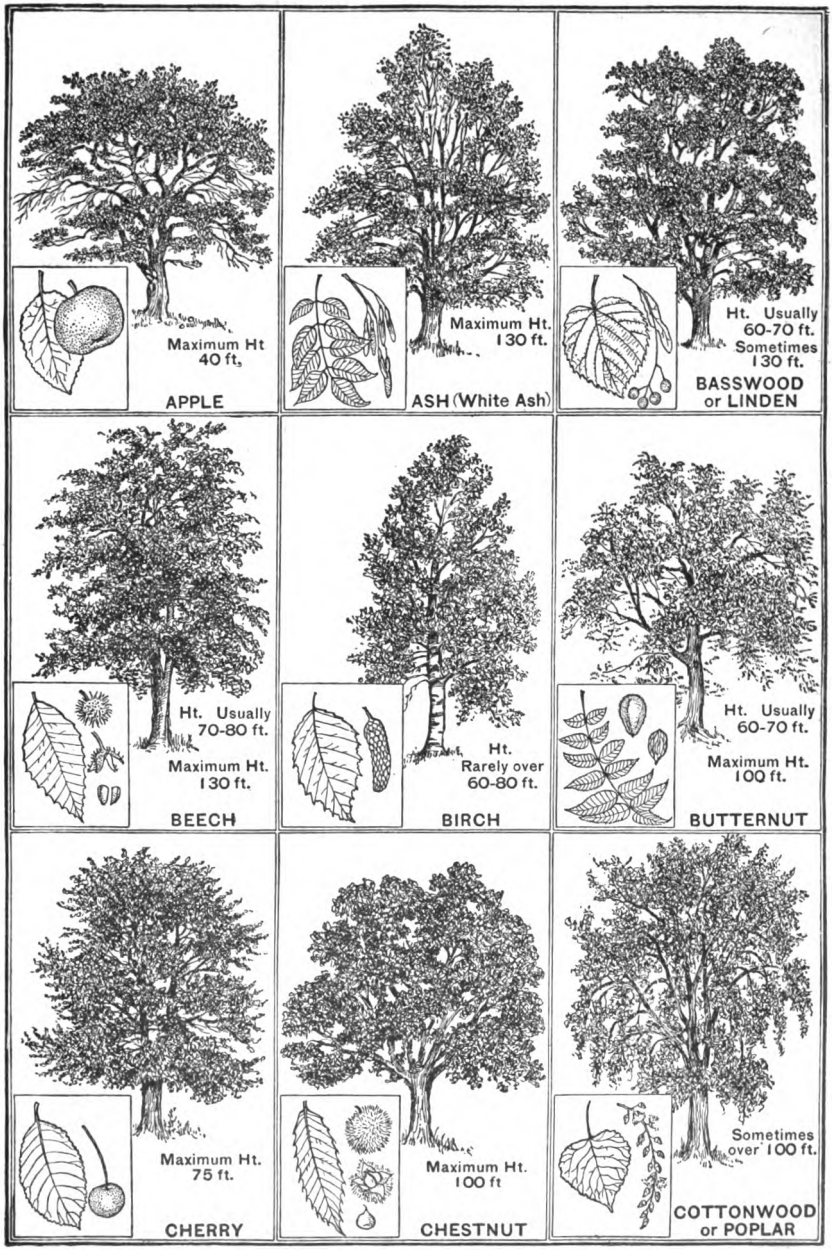

REPRESENTATIVE TREES

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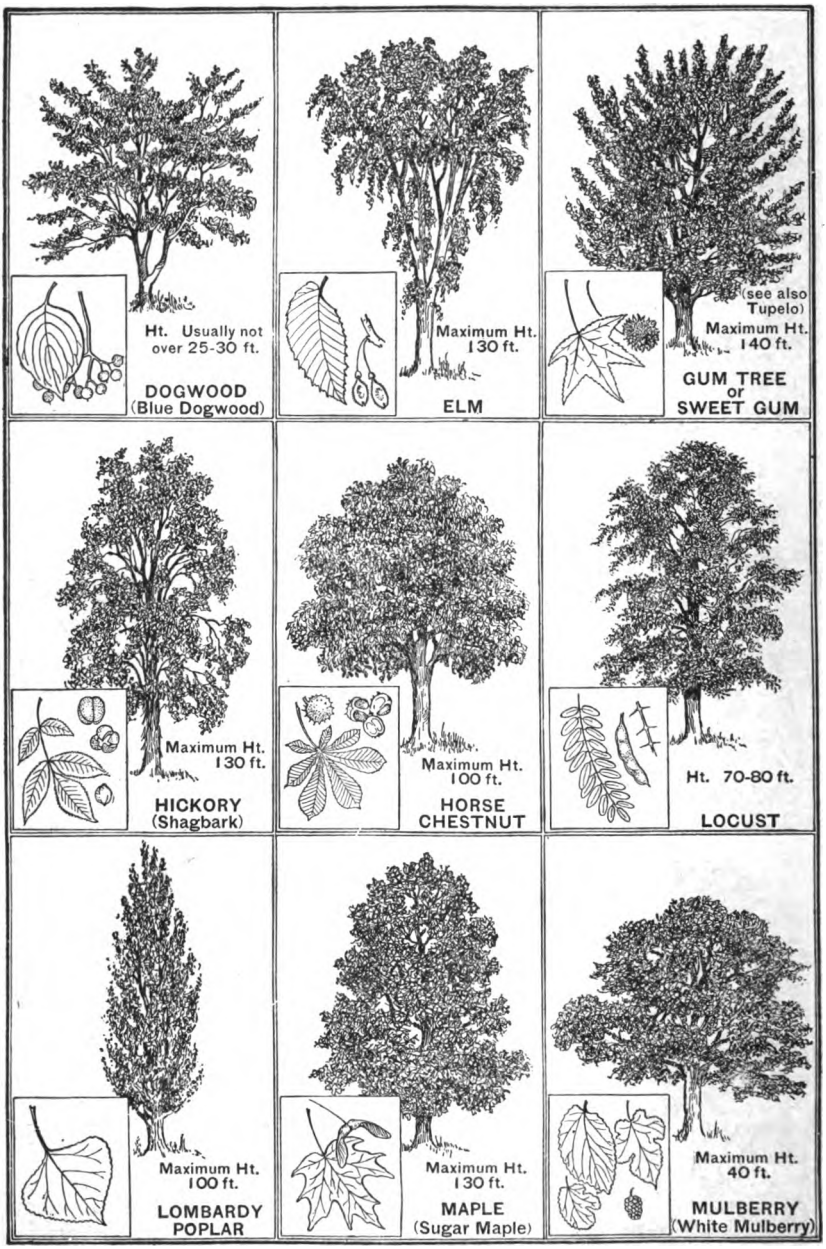

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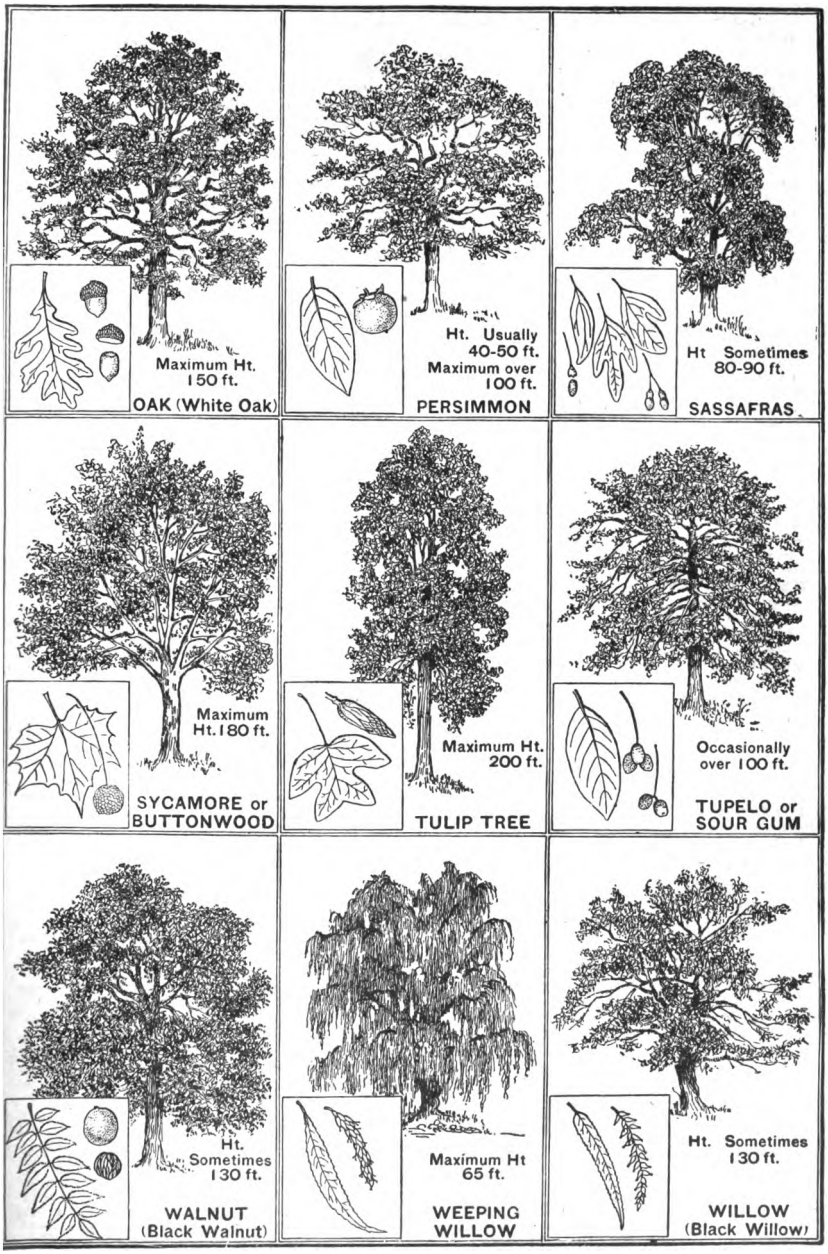

REPRESENTATIVE TREES

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tread (trĕd″n), TRŌD; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TREAD′ING. **1.** To set the foot; step; as, to *tread* upon a snake. **2.** To press or be set down on or as on the ground; as, wherever your feet shall *tread*. **3.** To walk; go on foot. — *v. t.* **1.** To step or walk on; as, to *tread* a path. **2.** To beat or press with the feet; as, to *tread* grapes. **3.** To execute by dancing, walking, or the like; as, to *tread* a measure. **4.** To trample; subdue. — *n.* **1.** A step or stepping; pressure with the foot; footstep; as, a lively *tread*. **2.** Manner of stepping; gait, as of a horse. **3.** **a** The upper horizontal part of a step. **b** The part of a wheel that bears on the road or rail, or the corresponding part of a rail. **4.** In a bird's egg, the small mass of protoplasm, on the yolk, from which the embryo develops. See EGG, *Illust.*

trea′dle (trĕd″l), *n.* **1.** A swiveling or lever device pressed by the foot to operate a machine. **2.** In a bird's egg, either of a pair of spiral bands extending from the yolk and attached near each end of the egg to the membrane lining the shell, serving to keep the yolk in position. See EGG, *Illust.* — *v. i.* [1] To operate a treadle.

tread′mill′ (trĕd′mĭl′), *n.* A mill worked by persons treading on steps on a wide wheel or by horses, dogs, etc., treading an endless belt.

trea′son (trē′z′n), *n.* **1.** Betrayal of any trust or confidence; treachery; perfidy. **2.** The offense of attempting by overt act to overthrow the government of the state to which the offender owes allegiance, or (in monarchies) to kill or to injure personally the sovereign or any of his family.

trea′son-a-ble (-ȧ-b′l), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to or involving treason. — **Syn.** Treacherous, traitorous. — **-a-ble-ness**, *n.* [8] — **-a-bly**, *adv.* [8].

treas′ure (trĕzh′ŭr), *n.* **1.** Money, jewels, or the like, hoarded up; riches; esp., a store of money in reserve. **2.** A store; hoard; as, buried *treasure*. **3.** A thing of great worth; as, an art *treasure*. — *v. t.* [1] To lay up; hoard; hence, to cherish.

treas′ur-er (-ŭr-ẽr), *n.* One in charge of a treasure or treasury, or of collected funds.

treas′ure-trove′ (-trōv′), *n.* *Law.* Money, bullion, etc., found hidden, the owner being unknown.

treas′ur-y (trĕzh′ŭr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-ĭz). **1.** A place in which stores of wealth are deposited; esp., a place where revenues, esp. public revenues, are deposited, kept, and disbursed. **2.** Department of a government which has charge of the finances.

treasury note. *U. S. Finance.* A currency note or bill issued from the Treasury Department.

treat (trēt), *v. t.* **1.** To deal with or handle. **2.** To subject to some action, as of a chemical reagent; manipulate. **3.** To care for medicinally or surgically. **4.** To pay the expenses of as a compliment or expression of regard, etc. — *v. i.* **1.** To handle a subject, or topic; discourse. **2.** To negotiate; as, envoys to *treat* with France. **3.** To pay a person's expenses as an expression of regard, etc. — *n.* **1.** Entertainment given by one who treats. **2.** That which affords gratification. — **treat′er**, *n.* [8].

trea′tise (trē′tĭs), *n.* A written composition on a particular subject. A *treatise* ordinarily implies more form and method than an *essay*.

treat′ment (trēt′mĕnt), *n.* Act or manner of treating; management; handling.

trea′ty (trē′tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). An agreement made by negotiation; esp., an agreement, league, or contract between two or more states or sovereigns.

tre′ble (trĕb″l), *a.* **1.** Threefold; triple. **2.** *Music.* **a** Acute; sharp. **b** Performing, or pertaining to, the highest part. — *n.* *Music.* **1.** Highest of the four voice parts or music for it; soprano. **2.** A singer or instrument rendering this. — *v. t. & i.* [1] To increase threefold. — **tre′bly** (trĕb′lĭ), *adv.* [8].

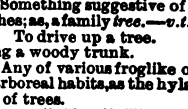
tree (trē), *n.* **1.** A woody perennial plant having a single main stem (trunk), commonly exceeding 10 feet in height. See *Illust.* on preceding pages. **2.** Piece of timber, or a thing commonly made of timber; — chiefly in composition. Hence, short for SADDLETREE, etc. **3.** Something suggestive of a tree with stem and branches; as, a family *tree*. — *v. t.*; TREED (trēd); TREE′ING. To drive up a tree.

tree fern. A fern having a woody trunk.

tree frog, *or* **tree toad.** Any of various froglike or toadlike amphibians of arboreal habits, as the hylas.

tree′less, *a.* Destitute of trees.

tree′nail′ (trē′nāl′; *Colloq.*, trĕn″l, trŭn″l), *n.* A wooden pin, ordinarily made of dry compressed timber so as to swell in its hole when moistened.



Trefoils, 2.

tre′foil (trē′foil), *n.* **1.** The clover; hence, any of various other three-leaved herbs. **2.** *Arch.* An ornamental foliation of three divisions.

trek (trĕk), *v. i.*; TREKKED (trĕkt); TREK′KING. **1.** To draw a load, as do oxen. **2.** To travel, esp. by ox wagon and to a new home; migrate. — *n.* Act of trekking. *All Chiefly South Africa.*

trel′lis (trĕl′ĭs), *n.* A structure or frame of latticework, as for screens or for plants; also, a latticework bower, summerhouse, or the like. — *v. t.* **1.** To provide with a trellis. **2.** To interlace.

trel′lis-work′, *n.* Latticework.

trem′ble (trĕm′b′l), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To shake involuntarily, as with fear, cold, emotion, etc.; shiver; quake. **2.** To quaver or shake, as sound; be tremulous; as, the voice *trembles*. — *n.* An involuntary shaking or quivering. — **-bler** (-blẽr), *n.* [8].

tre-men′dous (trē-mĕn′dŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Fitted to excite trembling fear or terror; dreadful; as, a *tremendous* shock. **2.** Arousing wonderment or awe; astonishing; marvelously great; as, a *tremendous* storm. — **Syn.** See MONSTROUS. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

trem′o-lo (trĕm′ō-lō), *n.* Rapid fluttering reiteration of a tone or chord without apparent breaks.

tre′mor (trē′mŏr; trĕm′ŏr), *n.* A trembling; a shivering; a quivering or vibratory motion.

trem′u-lous (trĕm′ū-lŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Trembling; quivering. **2.** Affected with fear or timidity. — **trem′u-lous-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

tre′nail′. Var. of TREENAIL.

trench (trĕnch), *v. t.* **1.** To cut furrows or ditches in. **2.** *Mil.* To intrench. — *v. i.* To intrench; encroach; as, to *trench* upon one's rights. — *n.* A long, narrow cut in the earth; a ditch. — **trench′er**, *n.*

trench′an-cy (trĕn′chăn-sĭ), *n.* Trenchant quality.

trench′ant (-chănt), *a.* [4] **1.** Fitted to cut; cutting; sharp. **2.** Keen; biting; as, *trenchant* wit.

trench′er (-chẽr), *n.* A wooden plate or platter on which to carve or serve food. *Obs. or Hist.*

trend (trĕnd), *v. i.* To have or take a particular direction; run; tend. — *n.* Inclination in a particular direction; tendency.

tre-pan′ (trē-păn′), *n.* A saw for perforating the skull. See TREPHINE. — *v. t.*; -PANNED′ (-păndʹ); -PAN′NING. To perforate (the skull) with a trepan.

tre-phine′ (trē-fīn′), *n.* An improved kind of trepan. — *v. t.* [1] To operate upon with a trephine.

trep′i-da′tion (trĕp′ĭ-dā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** A vibration; trembling, esp. when involuntary, as in paralysis. **2.** Trembling agitation; perturbation; fright.

tres′pass (trĕs′pȧs), *v. i.* **1.** *Law.* To commit a trespass. **2.** To intrude; encroach; as, to *trespass* on one's time. **3.** To injure or annoy another; transgress voluntarily any divine law or any duty; offend; sin; as, to *trespass* against God. — *n.* **1.** Any offense done to another. **2.** Any voluntary transgression of the moral law or of duty; sin. **3.** An

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unlawful act of violence (however slight) against another's person or property. — **tres'pass-er**, *n.*

tress (trĕs), *n.* A braid, lock, or curl of hair.

tres'tle (trĕs''l), *n.* **1.** A kind of stool or horse, usually a horizontal piece with three or four braced legs. **2.** A braced frame forming the whole support for a table top, etc. **3.** A braced framework of timbers, piles, or steelwork, for supporting a road, etc., over a depression.

tres'tle-tree' (-trĕ'), *n.* *Naut.* A strong bar, usually one of two, to support the crosstrees and the frame of the top.

tres'tle-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* The system of connected trestles supporting a viaduct, pier, etc.

tret (trĕt), *n.* *Commerce.* An allowance to purchasers for waste or refuse, after tare is deducted.

tri'ad (trī'ăd), *n.* A union or group of three, esp. of three closely related persons or things.

tri'al (trī'ăl), *n.* **1.** Act of trying or testing; test; proof. **2.** State of being tried, or tested; esp., probation by exposure to suffering that tests strength, patience, faith, etc. **3.** That which tries or afflicts; a misfortune or affliction. **4.** *Law.* The formal judicial examination of the matter in issue in a cause to determine the issue.

Syn. EXPERIMENT, TRIAL, TEST. An experiment has for its object esp. the discovery of something, or verification or illustration of what is already ascertained. Trial and test suggest more definitely that something is at stake or being put to the proof; *trial* is the wider term; a *test* is a decisive trial or criterion; as, to make *trial* of a gun; to *test* the strength of a bridge.

tri'an'gle (trī'ăn'g'l), *n.* **1.** *Geom.* A figure bounded by three lines and containing, therefore, three angles; also, the three bounding lines regarded as a figure. **2.** *Music.* An instrument of percussion, usually made of a rod of steel bent to form a triangle, open at one angle.

tri-an'gu-lar (trī-ăn'gū-lär), *a.* **1.** Of, relating to, or consisting of, a triangle. **2.** Of, relating to, or comprising, three parts, elements, or the like.

tri-an'gu-late (-lāt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To divide into triangles; survey by triangulation. **2.** To make triangular, or three-cornered.

tri-an'gu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* *Surv.* The series of triangles into which any portion of the earth's surface is divided in a trigonometrical survey; also, the operation of determining these triangles.

trib'al (trīb'ăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a tribe or tribes; as, *tribal* customs.

tribe (trīb), *n.* **1.** A social group comprising a series of families, clans, or generations, descended from the same ancestor, together with slaves, dependents, etc. **2.** A division or class composed of individuals having some common characteristic.

trib'u-la'tion (trĭb'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* A state of distress or affliction, or its cause; a trouble.

tri-bu'nal (trī-bū'năl), *n.* **1.** The seat of a judge. **2.** A court of justice; — sometimes fig.

trib'une (trĭb'ūn), *n.* A raised platform, seat, or stand; a rostrum.

trib'une, *n.* *Roman Hist.* Any of various magistrates, esp. of certain ones (tribunes of the people) chosen to protect the plebeian citizen from the arbitrary action of patrician magistrates.

trib'u-ta-ry (trĭb'ū-tă-rĭ), *a.* [4] **1.** Paying tribute to another; hence, subject; subordinate; as, *tributary* nations. **2.** Paid or owed as tribute; of or pertaining to tribute; as, *tributary* tears, payments. **3.** Yielding or carrying supplies, accretion, etc.; contributory; auxiliary; of streams, affluent. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A ruler or state that pays tribute to a conqueror. **2.** A stream flowing into a larger stream or into a lake.

trib'ute (-ūt), *n.* **1.** A stated payment from one ruler or state to another, as an acknowledgment of submission, for peace and protection, or by virtue of a treaty; also, the tax levied for, or obligation to make, such payment. **2.** A personal contribution or tax; impost; duty. **3.** Any personal contribution, as of praise, service, etc.

trice (trīs), *v. t.* [1] To haul up or in and secure with a small rope. *Chiefly Naut.* — *n.* A very short time; instant; — now only in *in a trice.*

tri'ceps (trī'sĕps), *n.* The three-headed extensor muscle at the back of the upper arm.

tri-chi'na (trĭ-kī'nă), *n.*; *L.* *pl.* -NÆ (-nē). A small slender worm which is parasitic in the muscles of man, the hog, and many other animals.

trich'i-no'sis (trĭk'ĭ-nō'sĭs), *n.* Disease caused by trichinæ in the intestines and the muscles.

trick (trĭk), *n.* **1.** An artifice; crafty or deceitful contrivance or procedure. **2.** *a* A dexterous or ingenious feat fitted to puzzle or amuse; as, a juggler's *tricks*; also, a knack; dexterity. *b* An illusion or deception, likened to that caused by sleight of hand; as, a *trick* of the eyesight. **3.** A mischievous, or sometimes a mean, act; prank; as, boys' *tricks.* **4.** A peculiarity or mannerism; as, a *trick* of frowning. **5.** *Card Playing.* The cards played in one round, collectively. — **Syn.** Stratagem, wile, ruse, subterfuge; fraud, cheat, juggle, imposition. — *v. t.* **1.** To deceive by cunning; impose on; cheat; as, to *trick* one in a sale. **2.** To dress; adorn, esp. fancifully; as, *tricked* out in silk.

trick'er-y (-ĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). Act or practice of tricking; artifice; fraud.

trick'i-ly (trĭk'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a tricky manner.

trick'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being tricky.

trick'ish, *a.* [4] Given to, or marked by, tricks or trickery; knavish. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

trick'le (trĭk''l), *v. i.* [1] To flow in a small stream; run in drops; also, to drip, as a spout. — *n.* Act or state of trickling; also, that which trickles.

trick'ster (-stĕr), *n.* One who tricks; a cheat.

trick'y (trĭk'ĭ), *a.* [3] Trickish; shifty; deceptive.

tri'col'or (trī'kŭl'ẽr), *n.* [5] The French national banner, blue, white, and red, in vertical stripes.

tri-ous'pid (trī-kŭs'pĭd), *a.* Having three cusps; as, the tricuspid valve, which prevents reflux of blood from right ventricle to right auricle.

tri'cy-cle (trī'sĭ-k'l), *n.* A light three-wheeled vehicle to be propelled by treadles or hand levers; also, a three-wheeled motor cycle.

tri'dent (-dĕnt), *n.* *Class. Myth.* A three-pronged spear, the attribute of Poseidon, or Neptune.

tri-den'tate (-dĕn'tāt) } *a.* Having three teeth or
tri-den'tat-ed (-tāt-ĕd) } points.

tried (trīd), *pret. & p. p.* of TRY. Hence: *a.* [4] Proved; tested; faithful; trustworthy.

tri-en'ni-al (trī-ĕn'ĭ-ăl), *a.* **1.** Continuing three years. **2.** Occurring every three years. — *n.* **1.** Something that occurs once in three years, or that lasts three years. **2.** The third anniversary of an event. — **tri-en'ni-al-ly**, *adv.* [8].

tri'er (trī'ẽr), *n.* One that tries.

tri'fid (trī'fĭd), *a.* Three-cleft; divided part way to the base into three lobes with narrow sinuses.

tri'fle (-f'l), *n.* A thing of little value or importance; a paltry affair, object, etc. — **a trifle**, a little; slightly. — *v. i.* [1] **1.** To act or talk jestingly, or with levity. **2.** To amuse one's self lightly; toy; as, to *trifle* with a watch chain. — *v. t.* To spend in trifling or on trifles. — **tri'fler** (-flẽr), *n.* [8].

tri'fling (-flĭng), *a.* [4] **1.** Shallow; frivolous; as, a *trifling* nature. **2.** Trivial; as, a *trifling* debt. — **Syn.** See PETTY. — **tri'fling-ly**, *adv.* [8].

tri-fo'li-ate (trĭ-fō'lĭ-ĭt), *a.* **1.** Three-leaved. **2.** Trifoliolate.

tri-fo'li-o-late (-ō-lāt), *a.* Having three leaflets.

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trig (trĭg), *a.* ; TRIG'GER (-ẽr) ; TRIG'GEST. Trim ; neat ; spruce ; smart.

trig'ger (trĭg'ẽr), *n.* A piece for releasing a catch ; esp., *Firearms*, the part of a lock moved by the finger to release the cock.

tri'glyph (trī'glĭf), *n.* *Arch.* In the Doric frieze, a rectangular tablet having two vertical channels (*glyphs*) in its face and a half channel at each edge.

trig'o-no-met'ric (trĭg'ō-nō-mĕt'rĭk), **-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to trigonometry.

trig'o-nom'e-try (trĭg'ō-nŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). 1. Mathematics treating of the relations between the sides and angles of triangles. 2. A treatise on this science.

tri'graph (trī'grăf), *n.* A combination of three letters representing one sound, as *-eau* in beau.

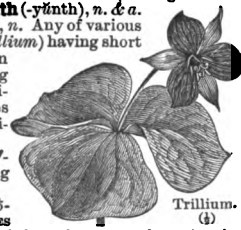
tri-lat'er-al (trī-lăt'ẽr-ăl), *a.* *Geom.* Having three sides.— **tri-lat'er-al-ly**, *adv.* [8].

tri-lit'er-al (-lĭt'ẽr-ăl), *a.* Consisting of three letters.— *n.* A triliteral word.

trill (trĭl), *v. t.* To impart the quality of a trill to ; utter as or with a trill.— *v. i.* To utter trills or a trill ; quaver.— *n.* 1. A quavering consonantal sound, as *r* in many languages. 2. *Music.* = SHAKE, *n.*, 2. 3. A sound likened to a musical trill.

tril'lion (trĭl'yŭn), *n.* The number denoted by a unit with 12 zeros annexed (in French and American notation) or with 18 zeros (in English notation).— **tril'lionth** (-yŭnth), *n. & a.*

tril'li-um (-ĭ-ŭm), *n.* Any of various plants (genus *Trillium*) having short rootstocks and an erect stem bearing a whorl, or verticil, of three leaves and a large solitary flower.



Trillium. (½)

tri-lo'bate (trī-lō'bāt), *a.* Having three lobes.

tril'o-gy (trĭl'ō-jĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). A series of three dramas or, by extension, three literary or musical compositions, each essentially complete in itself, but all so interrelated as to form one theme.

trim (trĭm), *v. t.* ; TRIMMED (trĭmd) ; TRIM'MING. 1. To make neat or trim ; dispose ; adjust. 2. To make trim, neat, ready, or right by cutting, clipping, or the like ; hence, to cut, clip, or lop. 3. To decorate ; adorn ; embellish. 4. *Naut.* a To adjust to a proper balance, as a boat, by arranging the ballast, cargo, or persons. b To arrange for sailing ; as, to *trim* the sails. 5. *Colloq.* a To rebuke ; reprove. b To chastise ; beat. c To defeat.— *v. i.* 1. *Naut.* Of a vessel, to assume, or, of a person, to cause a vessel to assume, a certain position, or *trim*, in the water. 2. To balance ; esp., to maintain a middle position between parties or the like so as to appear to favor each or to be neutral.

trim, *n.* 1. Order ; condition ; disposition ; as, a house in good *trim*. 2. *Naut.* a State of a ship or her cargo, ballast, masts, etc., in reference to her readiness and fitness for sailing. b Position of a vessel in the water, esp. in reference to the horizontal plane. 3. Condition as to equipment, furnishings, dress, etc., esp. suitable condition ; hence, dress ; gear ; as, in hunting *trim*.

trim, *a.* ; TRIM'MER (-ẽr) ; TRIM'MEST. Neat and compact or well ordered. — **Syn.** See NEAT.— **trim'ly**, *adv.* [8] — **trim'mer** (-ẽr), *n.* [8] — **trim'ness**, *n.* [8].

trim'ming (-ĭng), *n.* 1. Act of one who trims. 2. That which serves to trim, ornament, etc. ; as, a hat with velvet *trimmings* ; *Colloq.*, accessories. 3. *pl.* Parts or pieces removed by trimming.

tri'nal (trī'năl), **trine** (trĭn), *a.* Threefold ; triple.

Trin'i-ta'ri-an (trĭn'ĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* [*Also l. c.*] Of or pertaining to the Trinity, or the doctrine of the Trinity.— *n.* A believer in the doctrine of the Trinity.— **Trin'i-ta'ri-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

trin'i-ty (trĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). 1. [*cap.*] In theology, union of three persons (the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost) in one Godhead. 2. A triad.

Trinity Sunday. The Sunday next after Whitsunday, a feast in honor of the Holy Trinity.

trin'ket (trĭn'kĕt), *n.* 1. A small ornament, as a jewel. 2. A thing of little value ; trifle ; toy.

tri-no'mi-al (trī-nō'mĭ-ăl), *n.* *Math.* An expression consisting of three terms, connected by the sign plus (+) or minus (—) or both.

tri'o (trē'ō ; trī'ō), *n.* ; *pl.* TRIOS (-ōz). 1. Three collectively ; a set of three. 2. *Music.* a Composition for three solo parts or three instruments.

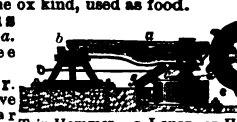
trip (trĭp), *v. i.* ; TRIPPED (trĭpt) ; TRIP'PING. 1. To move with light, quick steps ; skip. 2. To make a false step ; stumble. 3. To offend in manners, morals, or the like ; slip ; err ; as, his tongue *tripped*.— *v. t.* 1. To perform lightly or nimbly, as a dance. 2. To cause to stumble, take a false step, or lose the footing, as by striking the feet from under. 3. To detect in a misstep, error, or the like. 4. *Mach.* To release, let fall, or set free, as a weight or spring, as by removing a catch or detent.— *n.* 1. A quick, light step. 2. A journey ; an excursion or jaunt. 3. A false step or misstep ; stumble ; an error ; mistake. 4. A stroke or catch by which one, esp. a wrestler, causes his antagonist to lose footing. 5. *Mach.* Act of tripping ; also, a pawl or other device for tripping a catch or detent. — **Syn.** See JOURNEY.

tri-par'tite (trī-pär'tīt ; trĭp'är-), *a.* 1. Divided into three parts ; as, a *tripartite* leaf. 2. Having three corresponding parts or copies ; as, to make indentures *tripartite*. 3. Made between three parties ; as, a *tripartite* treaty.— **tri'par-ti'tion** (trī'pär-tĭsh'ŭn ; trĭp'är-), *n.*

tripe (trīp), *n.* A part of the stomach of a ruminant, esp. of the ox kind, used as food.

tri-pe'tal-ous (trī-pĕt'ăl-ŭs), *a.* Having three petals.

trip hammer. *Mach.* A massive tilt hammer raised by cams, used esp. for shingling iron.



Trip Hammer. *a* Lever, or Helve, pivoted at *b* ; *c* Hammer Head ; *d* Anvil ; *f* Shaft carrying Collar with Cams for lifting the Hammer Head ; *g* Prop to hold up the Hammer when not in use.

triph'thong (trĭf'thŏng), *n.* A combination of three distinct vowel sounds uttered with one effort of articulation or breath impulse, as *-oya-* in *loyal*, combining the sounds ŏ, ĭ, ă ; improperly, a trigraph ; as, *eye*, *-eau* in *beau*.

tri'ple (trĭp'l), *a.* 1. Consisting of three, usually united ; threefold. 2. Three times repeated ; treble.— *v. t. & i.* [1] To make or increase threefold.

trip'let (-lĕt), *n.* 1. Three of a kind or three united. 2. *Poetry.* Three verses, or lines, riming together. 3. *Music.* Three notes sung or played in the time of two or four. 4. One of three children or offspring born at one birth. *Colloq.*

tri'plex (trī'plĕks ; trĭp'lĕks), *a.* Having three parts ; triple.— *n.* *Music.* Triple time or measure.

trip'li-cate (trĭp'lĭ-kāt), *a.* Threefold ; made in three identical copies or the like.— *n.* A third thing corresponding to two others of the same kind.— (-kāt), *v. t.* [1] To triple.

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trip'li-ca'tion (trĭp'lĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of tripling; also, that which is triplicated.

tri'pod (trī'pŏd), *n.* **1.** A utensil on three feet or legs. **2.** A three-legged stand, as for a camera.

trip'ping (trĭp'ĭng), *p. a.* Nimble; stepping agilely. — **trip'ping-ly**, *adv.* [8].

tri'reme (trī'rēm), *n.* *Class. Antiq.* A galley having three banks of oars.

tri-sect' (trī-sĕkt'), *v. t.* To cut or divide into three parts, esp., *Geom.*, three equal parts.

tri-sec'tion (-sĕk'shŭn), *n.* Division into three parts, esp., *Geom.*, three equal parts.

tri-syl'la-ble (trī-sĭl'ă-b'l; trĭ-), *n.* A word of three syllables. — **tris'yl-lab'ic** (trĭs'ĭl-lăb'ĭk), *a.*

trite (trīt), *a.* [3] Worn or hackneyed; stale; commonplace. — **trite'ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
Syn. Threadbare, stereotyped, vapid, banal. — TRITE, HACKNEYED, BANAL. Trite implies esp. lack of novelty or interest; that is hackneyed which is worn out, as it were, by constant use; banal suggests the commonplace or trivial; as, *trite* remarks, a *hackneyed* idea, *banal* wit.

Tri'ton (trī'tŏn), *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A sea demigod, the son of Poseidon, with the lower part of his body fishlike. His special attribute is a conch-shell trumpet, which he blows to raise or calm the waves. **2.** [*l. c.*] *Zoöl.* Any of various gastropods having a spiral shell, often handsomely colored; also, the shell of any of these.

trit'u-rate (trĭt'ū-rāt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To rub, grind, bruise, or thrash; masticate. **2.** To pulverize. — *n.* A triturated substance. — **trit'u-ra-ble**, *a.* [8].

trit'u-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* A triturating, or state of being triturated.

tri'umph (trī'ŭmf), *n.* **1.** *Roman Antiq.* A ceremonial in honor of a general victorious over a foreign enemy. **2.** Joy or exultation for success. **3.** Victory; conquest; as, *triumphs* of science. — **Syn.** See VICTORY. — *v. i.* **1.** To receive the honor of a triumph; hence, to celebrate victory or success; exult. **2.** To obtain victory; prevail.

tri-um'phal (trī-ŭm'făl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or used in, a triumph; as, a *triumphal* arch.

tri-um'phant (-ŭm'fănt), *a.* [4] **1.** Rejoicing for or celebrating victory; exultant; as, a *triumphant* shout. **2.** Victorious. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

tri-um'vir (trī-ŭm'vĕr), *n.*; *pl.* L. -VIRI (-vĭ-rī), E. -VIRS (-vĕrz). *Roman Antiq.* One of three men united in public office or authority.

tri-um'vi-rate (-vĭ-rāt), *n.* **1.** Office or term of a triumvir. **2.** Government, or term of government, by three in coalition. **3.** A coalition of three in office or authority. **4.** A group of three.

tri'une (trī'ūn), *a.* Being three in one; — used of unity of the Trinity in the Godhead.

triv'et (trĭv'ĕt), *n.* A three-legged stand; tripod.

triv'i-al (-ĭ-ăl), *a.* [4] Trifling; petty; paltry. — **Syn.** See PETTY. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

triv'i-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being trivial. **2.** A trifle.

tri'week'ly (trī'wēk'lĭ), *a.* Occurring or appearing every three weeks or three times a week. — *adv.* Thrice a week.

tro-cha'ic (trō-kā'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of trochees. — *n.* A trochaic measure or verse.

tro'che (trō'kē), *n.* Medicinal tablet or lozenge.

tro'chee (-kē), *n.* A poetic foot of two syllables, the first long and the second short, or the first accented and the second unaccented.

trod (trŏd), **trod'den** (trŏd'n). See TREAD.

trog'lo-dyte (trŏg'lō-dīt), *n.* A cave dweller.

Tro'jan (trō'jăn), *a.* Of or pert. to ancient Troy or its inhabitants. — **Trojan War**, in Greek legend, the ten years' war waged by the Greeks under Agamemnon against the Trojans, to avenge Helen's abduction by Paris. — *n.* An inhabitant of Troy.

troll (trōl), *n.* *Teutonic Folklore.* A supernatural being, conceived sometimes as a dwarf, sometimes as a giant, fabled to inhabit caves, hills, etc.

troll, *v. t.* **1.** *a* To sing the parts of in succession, as of a round or catch. *b* To sing loudly or freely. **2.** To troll for or in (see def. 2 of *v. i.*); as, to *troll* a lake. — *v. i.* **1.** To take part in trolling a song. **2.** To fish, esp. by drawing the hook along or through the water. — *n.* A song sung in parts successively; round. — **troll'er**, *n.* [8].

trol'ley (trŏl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LEYS (-ĭz). **1.** A truck running on an overhead rail or track and supporting a suspended load. **2.** *Elec. Railroads.* *a* The grooved wheel pressed upwards in rolling contact with the overhead wire to take off the current; any similar device. *b* An electric car; a trolley car.

trom'bone (trŏm'bōn), *n.* *Music.* A powerful brass instrument of the trumpet kind. The middle part, bent double, telescopes into the outer parts so as to vary the vibrating length.

Trombone.

troop (trōop), *n.* **1.** A collection of people or, formerly, also of things; a company; number. **2.** Soldiers collectively; an armed force; — usually in *pl.* **3.** *Mil.* A division of a cavalry squadron commanded by a captain and corresponding to the *company* in infantry. — **Syn.** See COMPANY. — *v. i.* **1.** To move or gather in crowds or troops; as, *trooping* to school. **2.** To go forward, off, or away; as, the spectators *trooped* off. — *v. t.* To unite with, or form into, a troop or troops.

troop'er (-ẽr), *n.* A cavalryman or his horse.

troop'ship' (trōōp'shĭp'), *n.* A military transport.

trope (trōp), *n.* *Rhetoric.* The use of an expression in a figurative sense; a figure of speech.

tro'phy (trō'fĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PHIES (-fĭz). **1.** Anything taken and preserved as a memorial of victory, as arms, flags, etc. **2.** Something regarded as evidence of conquest or the like; as, the *trophies* of the chase. **3.** A memorial; memento.

trop'ic (trŏp'ĭk), *n.* **1.** *Astron.* Either of the two small circles of the celestial sphere, one on each side of, and parallel to, the equator, at a distance of 23½°, reached by the sun at its greatest declination north and south. The northern circle is called the **tropic of Cancer**, and the southern the **tropic of Capricorn**. **2.** *a* Either of the two parallels of terrestrial latitude corresponding to the celestial tropics. *b* *pl.* The region between or near these parallels, marked by its torrid climate, luxuriant vegetation, etc. — *a.* [4] Tropical.

trop'i-cal (trŏp'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the tropics. **2.** Figurative; metaphorical. — **trop'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

trot (trŏt), *v. i.* & *t.*; TROT'TED; -TING. **1.** To ride, drive, or move, at a trot. **2.** To run; jog; hurry. — *n.* **1.** A gait of the horse and other quadrupeds in which the legs move in pairs, diagonally, but not quite simultaneously. **2.** A jogging pace; *Colloq.*, brisk movement.

troth (trŏth; trōth), *n.* **1.** Faith; fidelity; as, plighted *troth*. **2.** Truth; verity. **3.** Betrothal. *Archaic.* — *v. t.* To pledge; betroth.

trot'ter (trŏt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that trots, esp. a race horse. **2.** The foot of an animal, esp. as food.

trou'ba-dour (trōō'bà-dōōr), *n.* One of a class of lyric poets who flourished from the 11th century to the end of the 13th, chiefly in Provence, the south of France, and the north of Italy.

trou'ble (trŭb'l), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To disturb; agitate; as, *troubled* waters. **2.** To worry; perplex;

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inconvenience; as, I am sorry to *trouble* you. — **Syn.** Affict, distress, grieve, harass, annoy, tease, vex, molest. — *v. i.* To take trouble or pains. — *n.* **1.** State of being troubled; uneasiness; annoyance; also, an instance of distress or the like. **2.** That which causes annoyance, etc. **3.** Exertion; labor; pains. **4.** A condition of ill health or physical distress; as, lung *trouble*. — **Syn.** Affliction, calamity, misfortune, adversity, embarrassment, anxiety, sorrow, misery. — **trou'bler** (trŭb'lẽr), *n.* [1].

trou'ble-some (-'l-sŭm), *a.* [4] Giving trouble; disturbing; vexatious. — **Syn.** Harassing, annoying, irksome, afflictive, burdensome, tiresome, wearisome. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

trou'blous (trŭb'lŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Full of trouble; troubled; as, *troublous* times. **2.** Causing trouble; turbulent; as, a *troublous* dream.

trough (trôf), *n.* **1.** Any of various receptacles; esp., a long shallow vessel, as for water or fodder. **2.** Any long channel, as between waves.

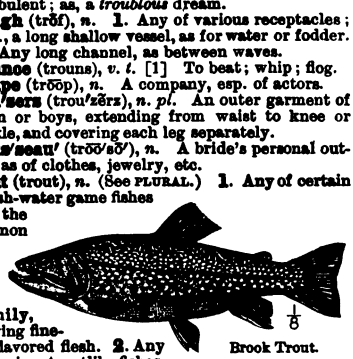
trounce (trouns), *v. t.* [1] To beat; whip; flog.

troupe (trōōp), *n.* A company, esp. of actors.

trou'sers (trou'zẽrz), *n. pl.* An outer garment of men or boys, extending from waist to knee or ankle, and covering each leg separately.

trous'seau' (trōō'sō'), *n.* A bride's personal outfit, as of clothes, jewelry, etc.

trout (trout), *n.* (See PLURAL.) **1.** Any of certain fresh-water game fishes of the salmon family, having finely flavored flesh. **2.** Any of various troutlike fishes.



Brook Trout.

trow (trō), *v. t. & i.* To think; suppose. *Archaic.*

trow'el (trou'ẽl), *n.* Any of various hand implements for spreading, shaping, and smoothing loose or plastic material, as mortar; also, an implement for taking up and setting out small plants, etc.

troy (troi), *a.* Pert. to or designating the system of weights (**troy weight**) for gold, silver, etc.

1 pound (*lb.*) = 12 ounces (0.82286 lb. av. or 373.2419 g.); 1 ounce (*oz.*) = 20 pennyweights (1.09714 oz. av. or 31.1035 g.); 1 pennyweight (*dwt.*) = 24 grains (0.87771 dr. av. or 1.5552 g.).

The troy pound = 5,760 grains. The troy ounce is also the basis of apothecaries' weight. See MEASURES, WEIGHTS, ETC. in *Appendix*. — *n.* Troy weight.

tru'an-cy (trōō'ăn-sĭ), *n.* Act or habit of playing truant; state of being truant.

tru'ant (-ănt), *n.* One who stays away from business or duty, esp. from school without leave. — *a.* [4] **1.** Idle, and shirking duty. **2.** Like, or characteristic of, a truant; as, a *truant* mood.

truce (trōōs), *n.* **1.** *Mil.* A suspension of arms by agreement; armistice. **2.** Respite; brief quiet.

truck (trŭk), *n.* **1.** A small wheel. **2.** Any of numerous wheeled vehicles for transporting heavy articles. **3.** A swiveling frame with one or more pairs of wheels, to carry and guide one end of a locomotive, of a car, etc. — *v. t.* To transport on a truck or trucks.

truck, *v. t. & i.* To exchange; to barter; to traffic. — *n.* **1.** Small commodities; esp., *U. S.*, vegetables raised for market; as, garden *truck*. **2.** Small articles of little value; hence, rubbish. *Collog.*

truck'age (trŭk'ĭj), *n.* Money paid for conveyance on a truck; freight; conveyance by trucks.

truck'le (-'l), *v. i.* [1] To yield obsequiously to another; show servility. — **truck'ler** (-lẽr), *n.*

truck'le-bed' (trŭk''l-bĕd'), *n.* A trundle-bed.

truck'man (trŭk'măn), *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN** (-mĕn). One who does business by barter.

truck'man, *n.* One who drives a truck, or who conveys goods on a truck.

truc'u-lence (trŭk'ū-lĕns; trōō'kū-), **-len-cy** (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being truculent.

truc'u-lent (trŭk'ū-lĕnt; trōō'kū-), *a.* [4] Fierce, savage; ferocious. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

trudge (trŭj), *v. i.* [1] To walk, esp. toilsomely or wearily.

true (trōō), *a.* [1] **1.** Faithful to friends, promises, etc.; loyal. **2.** Actual; genuine; as, a *true* friend. **3.** Conformable to fact; correct; as, a *true* story. **4.** Truthful; as, dare to be *true*. **5.** Conformable to a standard, rule, or pattern; exact; correct; as, a *true* copy. **6.** Legitimate; rightful; as, the *true* owner. **7.** To be relied on; certain; as, a *true* indication. — **Syn.** See REAL. — **a true bill**, a bill of indictment returned by the grand jury so indorsed. — **t. skin**, the derma, or cutis. — *adv.* In accordance with truth; truly. — *n.* State of being true or accurate; — used in *in true, out of true*, etc.

true'ness, *n.* Quality of being true.

truf'fle (trŭf''l; trōō'f''l; trōō'fl'l), *n.* Any of various subterranean fungi, esteemed as a delicacy.

tru'ism (trōō'ĭz'm), *n.* A self-evident truth.

tru'ly (trōō'lĭ), *adv.* **1.** In a true manner; as, to state facts *truly*. **2.** In fact; in reality; in truth.

trump (trŭmp), *n.* A trumpet, or trumpet sound. *Poetic or Archaic.*

trump, *n.* *Card Playing.* One of a suit any card of which takes any card of the other suits; also, the suit itself; — usually in *pl.* — *v. t.* To play a trump card when one of another suit has been led. — *v. i.* To take or play upon by trumping.

trump, *v. t.* To impose unfairly. *Rare.* — **to t. up**, to devise or concoct, as a charge, unfairly.

trump'er-y (trŭm'pẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-ERIES** (-ĭz). A thing deceptively showy; hence, rubbish; trash. — *a.* [4] Deceptively showy; worthless.

trump'et (trŭm'pĕt), *n.* **1.** *Music.* A wind instrument consisting of a long metallic tube, commonly once or twice curved, ending in a bell. **2.** A sound as of a trumpet; esp., an elephant's cry. **3.** A trumpet-shaped instrument to direct or intensify sounds; as, an ear *trumpet*. — *v. t.* To publish by or as by sound of trumpet; noise abroad; proclaim. — *v. i.* To sound like a trumpet; utter a trumpetlike cry, as elephants.

Modern Trumpet, with Pistons.

trump'et-er (-ẽr), *n.* One that trumpets.

trun'cate (trŭn'kāt), *v. t.* [1] To cut off; lop. — *a.* *Bot. & Zoöl.* **a** Having the end square or even. **b** *Zoöl.* Lacking the apex, as certain spiral shells.

trun'cat-ed (-kāt-ĕd), *a.* Cut off or cut short; truncate. — **truncated cone** *or* **pyramid**, *Geom.*, part left of a cone or pyramid whose vertex is cut off by a plane.

Truncated Pyramid

trun-ca'tion (trŭn-kā'shŭn), *n.* A truncating, or state of being truncated.

trun'cheon (trŭn'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A short staff; spear shaft; club. *Archaic.* **2.** A baton, or staff of command.

trun'dle (-d'l), *n.* **1.** A little wheel; caster. **2.** A kind of truck. **3.** A trundle-bed. — *v. t. & i.* [1] **1.** To roll on little wheels; as, to *trundle* a bed; a bed *trundles* under another. **2.** To revolve; as, to *trundle* a hoop.

trun'dle-bed', *n.* A low bed, usually on trundles, that can be pushed under a higher bed.

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trunk (trŭnk), *n.* **1.** The main stem, or body, of a tree. **2.** The body of an animal or a man, apart from head and limbs. **3.** The main body of anything having branches, etc. **4.** A proboscis, esp. of an elephant. **5.** *pl.* Close-fitting short breeches, worn by athletes, swimmers, etc. **6.** A long, large box, pipe, etc., serving as a conduit. **7.** A box or chest to contain clothes or other goods, as those of a traveler. — *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, a main railroad or other main line.

trunk hose. Full breeches reaching just below the thighs, or to the knees, worn chiefly in the 16th and 17th centuries.

trun'nion (trŭn'yŭn), *n.* Either of two opposite projecting pivots, journals, or gudgeons, to support a cannon, a largé crucible, etc.

truss (trŭs), *v. t.* **1.** To pack into a bundle; to bundle. **2.** To bind, tie, or fasten; tighten and fasten; skewer. **3.** To support by a truss; strengthen, as a girder, by a brace or braces. — *n.* **1.** A bundle; pack; package. **2.** A bundle of hay (56–60 lbs.) or straw (36 lbs.). *Eng.* **3.** *Surg.* A bandage or apparatus used in cases of hernia, etc. **4.** *Arch. & Engin.* An assemblage of members, as beams, bars, rods, etc., forming a rigid framework.

trust (trŭst), *n.* **1.** Assured reliance on another's integrity, veracity, justice, etc.; confidence; faith. **2.** Assured anticipation; hope. **3.** Person or thing on which confidence is reposed. **4.** Custody; care; charge. **5.** Credit given; as, to sell on *trust*. **6.** That which is committed or intrusted to one, as a duty, task, or office. **7.** An equitable right or interest in property distinct from the legal ownership thereof; a property interest held for another's benefit. **8.** A business organization or combination consisting of a number of firms or corporations operating, and often united, under an agreement creating a trust (in sense 7), esp. one formed mainly to regulate the supply and price of commodities, etc.; often, opprobriously, a combination formed to control or monopolize an industry or business by doing acts in restraint of trade. — *v. t.* **1.** To place confidence in; rely on. **2.** To give credence to; believe. **3.** To hope or expect confidently. **4.** To invest with a trust; intrust; as, to *trust* one with power. **5.** To commit, or consign, as to one's care; confer as a trust. **6.** To venture confidently; risk. **7.** To give credit to; sell to (one) in confidence of future payment. — *v. i.* **1.** To have trust; confide; rely; as, "*Trust* in the Lord." **2.** To be confident; hope. — *a.* Held in trust. — **trust'er**, *n.* [8].

trus-tee' (trŭs-tē'), *n.* A person holding property in trust. — **trus-tee'ship** (-shĭp), *n.*

trust'ful (trŭst'fo͝ol), *a.* [4] Full of trust; confiding. — **trust'ful-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ful-ness**, *n.* [8].

trust'wor'thy (-wûr'thĭ), *a.* [4] Worthy of trust. — **trust'wor'thi-ness** (-thĭ-nĕs), *n.* [8].

trust'y (trŭs'tĭ), *a.* [3] Justly deserving confidence; trustworthy; reliable; as, a *trusty* servant. — **trust'i-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **trust'i-ness**, *n.* [8].

truth (trōōth), *n.*; *pl.* TRUTHS (trōōthz; trōōths). Quality or state of being true; hence: **1.** Fidelity; constancy. **2.** Sincerity; genuineness; veracity; as, a man of *truth*. **3.** Conformity to fact or reality. **4.** That which is true; as: **a** Real state of things; fact; reality. **b** A true statement; established principle, fixed law, etc.; as, fundamental *truths*. **5.** Righteousness; true religion.

truth'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* [4] Full of, or habitually speaking, truth; veracious. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

try (trī), *v. t.* [2] **1.** To purify or refine, as metals; to melt out, as oil, lard, etc.; render. **2.** To test, prove, or make trial of; as, life *tries* all. **3.** To settle; determine, as by contest; as, to *try* conclusions. **4.** *Law.* To investigate judicially; conduct the trial of; as, to *try* a criminal. **5.** **a** To use or test experimentally; gain knowledge of by experience; as, to *try* a new remedy. **b** To experiment or practice on; as, to *try* a sick child with various remedies. **c** To subject to trials; afflict. **6.** To essay; attempt; as, to *try* something difficult. **7.** To strain; as, the glare *tries* one's eyes. — **to try on**, to put on, as a garment, to ascertain if it fits. — *v. i.* **1.** To endeavor; as, he *tried* to mend it. **2.** To prove; make trial. — *n.*; *pl.* TRIES (trīz). Act of trying attempt; experiment; trial.

Syn. TRY, ATTEMPT, ESSAY, ENDEAVOR. **Try** is the general and familiar word; **attempt** is more formal, and commonly implies a degree of effort; **essay** is somewhat bookish, and emphasizes the idea of experiment or tentative action; **endeavor** heightens the idea of striving or exertion, sometimes suggesting high or aspiring effort.

try'ing, *a.* [4] Adapted to try; severe; afflictive.

try'sail' (trī'sāl'; *Naut.*, trī's'l), *n.* *Naut.* A fore-and-aft sail, bent to a gaff, hoisted on a lower mast or a small mast close abaft a lower mast.

try'-square', *n.* An instrument for laying off right angles and testing work for squareness. See TOOLS, *Illust.*

tryst (trĭst; trīst), *n.* An appointment to meet; a meeting; also, an appointed place of meeting.

tsar (tsär), **tsa-ri'na** (tsä-rē'nä). See CZAR, etc.

tset'se (tsĕt'sē), *n.* A fly of central and southern Africa which transmits a parasite that causes a disease of cattle, etc.

Tsetse. ×1½.

tub (tŭb), *n.* **1.** An open wooden vessel formed with staves, bottom, and hoops. **2.** Amount which a tub will hold. **3.** A vessel to contain water for tubbing; act or process of tubbing. *Colloq.* — *v. t.*; TUBBED (tŭbd); TUB'BING. **1.** To plant or set in a tub. **2.** To wash or bathe in a tub.

tu'ba (tū'bä), *n.* A large form of saxhorn.

tube (tūb), *n.* **1.** A hollow cylinder; pipe. **2.** A tunnel for an underground railway; *Colloq.*, the railway itself. *Chiefly Eng.* — *v. t.* [1] To furnish with, or inclose in, a tube.

tu'ber (tū'bĕr), *n.* *Bot.* A short fleshy underground stem or shoot bearing modified buds, or "eyes," as the potato.

tu'ber-cle (-k'l), *n.* **1.** A small knoblike prominence, esp. on an animal or plant. **2.** *Med.* A small rounded morbid growth; esp., the specific lesion of tuberculosis.

tu-ber'cu-lar (tū-bûr'kū-lär), *a.* [4] Of, pertaining to, or like, a tubercle or tubercles; having tubercles; *Med.*, marked by tubercles; tuberculous.

tu-ber'cu-lin (-lĭn), *n.* A sterile liquid containing the growth products of the tuberculosis bacillus. It is used in testing cattle for tuberculosis.

tu-ber'cu-lo'sis (-lō'sĭs), *n.* *Med.* An infectious disease due to a bacillus and marked by the production of tubercles; esp., this disease when seated in the lungs; pulmonary phthisis; consumption.

tu-ber'cu-lous (-bûr'kū-lŭs), *a.* [4] Tubercular; hence, *Med.*, affected with tuberculosis.

tu'ber-ose (tū'bĕr-ōs), *a.* Tuberous.

tube'rose' (tūb'rōz'; tū'bĕr-ōs'), *n.* A bulbous plant bearing a spike of fragrant white flowers.

tu'ber-ous (tū'bĕr-ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Covered with knobby or wartlike prominences. **2.** *Bot.* Consisting of, bearing, or like, a tuber or tubers.

tub'ing (tūb'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of making tubes. **2.** A series of tubes; tubes collectively; a length or piece of a tube; material for tubes.

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tu'bu-lar (tū'bū-lär), *a.* Having the form of a tube, or pipe; containing, or provided with, tubes.

tuck (tŭk), *v. t.* **1.** To draw, turn, or gather up; make snug or close by or as by folding or gathering. **2.** To put or press into or as into a snug, close place; as, to *tuck* a book under one's arm. **3.** To cover closely or neatly, as with bedclothes. **4.** To make a tuck or tucks in; as, to *tuck* a dress. — *n.* **1.** A sewed fold made for decoration or shortening. **2.** Food; pastry; sweetmeats. *Slang.*

Tuck, **Friar.** A fat and jovial friar, confessor and constant associate of Robin Hood.

tuck'er (tŭk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that tucks; esp., an instrument for making tucks. **2.** A strip, as of linen or lace, folded across the breast, or attached to the gown at the neck.

tuck'er, *v. t.* To tire; weary. *Colloq., U. S.*

Tu'dor (tū'dŏr), *a.* Of or pertaining to a royal family of England descended from Owen Tudor of Wales, who married Catherine, widow of Henry V. Reigning members (1485–1603): Henry VII., Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, Elizabeth.

Tues'day (tūz'dā), *n.* The third day of the week.

tu'fa (tōō'fä), *n.* **1.** A porous rock formed as a deposit from springs or streams; — usually called *calcareous tufa.* **2.** A rock composed of the finer kinds of volcanic detritus.

tu-fa'ceous (tōō-fā'shŭs), *a.* Of, or like, tufa.

tuft (tŭft), *n.* **1.** A small cluster of elongated flexible parts or outgrowths, as hairs, arising close together. **2.** A cluster; clump; as, a *tuft* of plants. — *v. t.* To separate into, or adorn with, tufts.

tuft'hunt'er (-hŭn'tẽr), *n.* A hanger-on of noblemen or persons of quality; loosely, any toady.

tuft'y (tŭf'tĭ), *a.* [3] Abounding with, or growing in, tufts.

tug (tŭg), *v. i. & t.;* TUGGED (tŭgd); TUG'GING (tŭg'ĭng). To pull or draw with great effort. — *n.* **1.** A laborious pulling or straining; hence, a supreme effort. **2.** *Naut.* A small, powerful steam vessel for towing. **3.** A trace of a harness; a rope, chain, etc., used in pulling something along. — **tug of war.** **a** A sport in which several men pull on a rope against an equal number. **b** Hence, any violent contest.

tuille (twēl), *n.* See ARMOR, *Illust.*

tu-i'tion (tū-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Instruction; fee for instruction. — **Syn.** See INSTRUCTION.

tu'lip (tū'lĭp), *n.* Any of various plants of the lily family, having a large showy flower; also, a flower or bulb of the plant.

tulip tree. **1.** A tall North American tree, of the magnolia family, having large, tuliplike red and yellow flowers. Its timber is *whitewood.* See TREES, *Illust.* **2.** Any of various other trees with tuliplike flowers.

tulle (tōōl; *F.* tül), *n.* A thin, fine silk netlike fabric used for veils, dresses, etc.

tum'ble (tŭm'b'l), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To roll over, or to and fro; roll or toss about. **2.** To fall suddenly and violently. **3.** To move, go, come, pass, etc., in a hasty, disorderly manner; as, the dogs came *tumbling* at his call. **4.** To perform acrobatic feats, such as somersaults, springs, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To turn over; turn or throw about. **2.** To disturb; rumple; disorder; as, to *tumble* a bed. **3.** To throw down or roll over. — *n.* Act of tumbling.

tum'ble-bug' (-bŭg'), *n.* Any of various beetles that take dung and form it into masses which they bury in the ground and deposit their eggs on.

tum'bler (-blẽr), *n.* **1.** One that tumbles; esp., an acrobat. **2.** Any of various receptacles in which objects are tumbled, as for polishing, etc. **3.** A movable obstruction in a lock, which must be adjusted to a particular position, as by a key, before the bolt can be thrown. **4.** A drinking glass without a foot or stem, orig. made with pointed or convex base, on which it would not stand.

tum'ble-weed' (-b'l-wēd'), *n.* In the western United States, any plant that breaks away from its roots in the fall, and is driven by the wind.

tum'brel (-brĕl), **tum'bril** (-brĭl), *n.* A cart.

tu'me-fac'tion (tū'mẽ-făk'shŭn), *n.* A swelling or enlargement; puffiness; a tumor.

tu'me-fy (tū'mẽ-fī), *v. t. & i.* [2] To swell.

tu'mid (tū'mĭd), *a.* [4] **1.** Swollen, enlarged, or distended. **2.** Protuberant. **3.** Swelling in sound or sense; pompous; inflated; bombastic; as, a *tumid* style. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

tu-mid'i-ty (tū-mĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Tumid quality or state.

tu'mor (tū'mẽr), *n.* [5] A morbid swelling or growth, not inflammatory, in any part of the body.

tu'mult (-mŭlt), *n.* **1.** Agitation of a multitude, usually with uproar and confusion of voices. **2.** Violent agitation, with confusion of sounds; turbulence; as, the *tumult* of the elements. **3.** Irregular or confused motion; high excitement; as, the *tumult* of the passions.

tu-mul'tu-ous (tū-mŭl'tŭ-ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Full of or marked by, tumult; turbulent; as, a *tumultuous* meeting. **2.** Agitated with conflicting passions; disturbed. — **Syn.** Disorderly, noisy, boisterous, riotous. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

tu'mu-lus (tū'mū-lŭs), *n.; pl.* **-LI** (-lī). An artificial hillock or mound, as over a grave; barrow.

tun (tŭn), *n.* **1.** A large cask. **2.** Hence, the capacity of a tun as a varying liquid measure (formerly legal at 252 wine gallons).

tun'dra (tōōn'drȧ), *n.* One of the level or undulating treeless plains of Arctic regions.

tune (tūn), *n.* **1.** *Music.* **a** A rhythmical, melodious, symmetrical series of tones; melody; air. **b** State or capacity of giving tones of proper pitch; as, to sing in *tune.* **2.** Order; harmony; concord; right mood; as, in *tune* with the times. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To adjust (a voice or instrument) to a given musical pitch or temperament. **2.** To give tone to; attune. **3.** To utter musically; as, to *tune* God's praise. — *v. i.* To sound in harmony. — **to tune up.** **a** To adjust instruments for playing together. **b** To begin to sing or play. *Colloq.*

tune'ful (-fōōl), *a.* [4] Harmonious; melodious. — **tune'ful-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **tune'ful-ness**, *n.* [8].

tune'less, *a.* [4] **1.** Without tune; inharmonious. **2.** Silent; as, *tuneless* harps.

tun'er (tūn'ẽr), *n.* One that tunes.

tung'sten (tŭng'stĕn), *n. Chem.* A rare element of the chromium group, isolated as a hard, brittle, white or gray metal.

tu'nic (tū'nĭk), *n.* **1.** *Roman Antiq.* An undergarment worn by both sexes, girdled at the waist. **2.** Any similar garment worn by ancient or Oriental peoples; any of various loose-fitting garments.

tun'ing (tūn'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TUNE. — **tuning fork,** *Music,* a steel instrument consisting of two prongs and a handle, which, being struck, gives a certain fixed tone. It is useful for tuning instruments, etc.

tun'nel (tŭn'ĕl), *n.* **1.** A smoke flue. **2.** A subterranean passageway, esp. one horizontal and open at both ends, as for a railroad, canal, drain, etc. — *v. t.* [7] **1.** To form into or like a tunnel. **2.** To make an opening, or a passageway, through or under; as, to *tunnel* a mountain. — *v. i.* To make a tunnel. — **tun'nel-er**, *n.* [7, 8].

tun'ny (-ĭ), *n.; pl.* **-NIES** (-ĭz). Any of several oceanic fishes of the mackerel family. The great tunny sometimes weighs over 1,000 pounds.

tu'pe-lo (tū'pē-lō), *n.; pl.* **-LOS** (-lōz). A North American tree having red acid berries and hard cross-grained wood. See TREES, *Illust.*

Tu-ra'ni-an (tū-rā'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Of, pertaining to,

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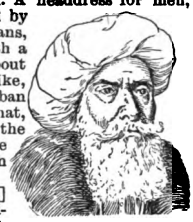
or designating, the languages now commonly called the *Ural-Altaic languages;* also, of, pertaining to, or designating, the people who speak them.

tur'ban (tûr'băn), *n.* **1.** A headdress for men, worn in the Levant and by most male Mohammedans, consisting of a cap, with a sash or scarf wound about it. **2.** Any headdress like, or suggestive of, the turban (def. 1). **3.** A kind of hat, with no brim or with the brim turned up close to the crown, worn by women and children.



One form of Turban, 1.

tur'bid (tûr'bĭd), *a.* [4] **1.** Having the lees or sediment disturbed; loosely, muddy; not clear. **2.** Disturbed; confused. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

Syn. Anything is **turbid** when its clearness is disturbed, as by the stirring up of sediment; that is **muddy** which is turbid with, or as with, mud.

tur-bid'i-ty (tûr-bĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Turbid quality or state.

tur'bi-nal (tûr'bĭ-năl), *a.* *Anat. & Zoöl.* Rolled in a spiral; scroll-like; turbinate.

tur'bi-nate (-nāt), *a.* Also **tur'bi-nat'ed** (-nāt'ĕd). **1.** Shaped like a top. **2.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* Turbinal.

tur'bine (-bĭn; -bin), *n.* A rotary motor turned by a current of water or steam acting, usually, on a series of curved vanes on a central spindle.

tur'bot (-bŏt), *n.* A large European flounder esteemed as a food fish.

tur'bu-lence (-bū-lĕns), *n.* Quality or state of being turbulent; tumult; disorder; commotion.

tur'bu-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [4] **1.** Violently agitated; tumultuous; as, the *turbulent* ocean. **2.** Disposed to disorder; restless; as, *turbulent* spirits. **3.** Producing commotion; disturbing; seditious; as, *turbulent* speeches. — **tur'bu-lent-ly**, *adv.* [8].

Tur'co-man (tûr'kŏ-măn), *n.* Var. of TURKOMAN.

tu-reen' (tū-rēn'), *n.* A large, deep vessel to hold soup, etc., at the table.

turf (tûrf), *n.* **1.** The upper stratum of earth and vegetable mold filled with the roots of grass and other small plants, so as to form a kind of mat; sward; sod; also, a sod. **2.** Peat, esp. when prepared for fuel. — **the turf**, the race course; horse racing. — *v. t.* To cover with turf, or sod.

turf'y, *a.* [3] Abounding with, or like, turf. — **turf'i-ness** (tûr'fĭ-nĕs), *n.* [8].

tur-ges'cence (tûr-jĕs'ĕns), *n.* Act of swelling, or state of being turgescent.

tur-ges'cent (tûr-jĕs'ĕnt), *a.* [4] Becoming turgid or inflated; swelling.

tur'gid (tûr'jĭd), *a.* [4] **1.** Distended abnormally by some internal agent; swollen; bloated; as, a *turgid* limb. **2.** Swelling in style or language; pompous. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

tur-gid'i-ty (tûr-jĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Turgid quality or state.

Turk (tûrk), *n.* **1.** A member of any of various Turki peoples of Asia and Europe, esp. of the dominant race in Turkey. **2.** A native or inhabitant of Turkey. **3.** A Mohammedan, esp. one living in Turkey.

tur'key (tûr'kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-KEYS** (-kĭz). A large American bird of the pheasant family, domesticated in most parts of the world; also, an allied wild species.

Turkey Cock.

turkey buzzard. An American vulture common in South and Central America and in the southern United States. It is blackish brown, with the nearly naked wrinkled skin of the head and fore neck red.

Tur'ki (tôôr'kē), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, the groups of Turkic languages or the peoples speaking them.

Turk'ic (tûr'kĭk), *a.* **1.** Designating, or pert. to, a subfamily of the Ural-Altaic languages or the peoples speaking them. **2.** Loosely, Turkish.

Turk'ish, *a.* Of or pertaining to Turkey or the Turks. — *n.* The language spoken by Turks.

Tur'ko-man (tûr'kŏ-măn), *n.*; *pl.* **-MANS** (-măns). A member of any of a group of tribes of East Turki stock dwelling between the Caspian and Aral seas and the Amu River.

tur'ma-line (tûr'mă-lĭn). Var. of TOURMALINE.

tur'mer-ic (-mĕr-ĭk), *n.* An East Indian plant of the ginger family; also, its aromatic rootstock, used as a condiment, yellow dye, and medicine.

tur'moil (tûr'moil), *n.* Harassing labor; trouble; loosely, worrying confusion; turbulence.

turn (tûrn), *v. t.* **1.** To cause to revolve about or as about a center; rotate. **2.** **a** To revolve mentally; ponder. **b** To perform or execute by revolving, as a somersault. **3.** To form in a lathe; hence, to fashion; adapt; as, to *turn* a neat phrase. **4.** To reverse in position. **5.** To cause to have another, or a certain, course, direction, tendency, or inclination; deflect. **6.** To devote; apply; as, to *turn* one's hand to farming. **7.** To change the form, quality, aspect, or effect, of; convert; transform; as, to *turn* prose into verse. Specifically: **a** To ferment; curdle, etc.; as, to *turn* milk. **b** To translate; construe. **8.** To distress; esp., to sicken; nauseate, as the stomach. **9.** To derange; unsettle; as, sorrow has *turned* his brain. **10.** To make a turn about or around (something). — **to turn a penny** *or* **an honest penny**, to make a small profit by trade or the like. — **to t. off.** **a** To dismiss; discharge. **b** To divert; deflect. **c** To accomplish. **d** To stop the passage of, as a fluid, by a valve or other device. — **to t. out.** **a** To drive out; put out. **b** To put to pasture, as cattle. **c** To produce. — **to t. over.** **a** To overturn; upset. **b** To transfer; hand over. — **to t. tail**, to run away. — **to t. the head** *or* **brain of**, to make giddy, wild, insane, etc.; infatuate. — **to t. the scale**, to change the preponderance. — **to t. the tables**, to change the condition or fortune of contending parties.

turn, *v. i.* **1.** To move about or as about an axis; revolve; whirl; wheel. **2.** To hinge; depend. **3.** To take a different direction or tendency; be deflected. **4.** **a** To change one's course of action, policy, etc.; esp., to change from submission to opposition. **b** To incline in the other direction; — of scales. **c** To change from ebb to flow, or from flow to ebb; — of the tide. **5.** To be changed or transformed; become transmuted; grow; as, water *turns* to ice. Specifically: **a** To become acid, rancid, or putrid; to sour, as milk. **b** Of the head or brain, to become giddy or dizzy. **c** Of the stomach, to be nauseated. **6.** To result; terminate; issue. — **to turn against**, to become unfriendly or hostile to. — **to t. on** *or* **upon.** **a** To change suddenly one's attitude toward, in hostility or anger; to turn against. **b** To depend on. — **to t. out.** **a** To move, bend, or point outward. **b** To come or go out. *Colloq.* **c** To result; issue; as, his plans *turned out* badly. — **to t. to.** **a** To turn or trend toward. **b** To apply one's self to; refer to. **c** To set to work. — **to t. turtle**, to capsize bottom upward; overturn completely.

turn, *n.* **1.** Act of turning; revolution; rotation. **2.** Change of direction or tendency, or the point at

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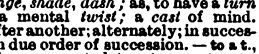
which such change occurs; also, a winding; bend. **3.** A nervous start or shock: as, to give one a *turn*. *Colloq.* **4.** A short walk, ride, or drive. **5.** An incidental or opportune deed: as, to do one a good or an ill *turn*. **6.** Alternate time, occasion, or opportunity; as, it is his *turn*. **7.** A special occasion or exigency. **8.** Special ability or aptitude; bent. **9.** Particular form, cast, or style; shape; fashion; appearance; as, a *turn* of thought. **10.** A short theatrical act or piece. **11.** A twist or coil, as of a rope about a post.

Syn. TURN, TWIST, CAST are all more or less familiar or colloq. **Turn** (with *to* or, more commonly, *for*) suggests bent, tendency, or inclination, and may also denote characteristic form of expression; **twist** is colloq. for *bias*; **cast** (more general) suggests stamp, mold, style, or the like, and is often equivalent to *tinge*, *shade*, *dash*; as, to have a *turn* for economy; a mental *twist*; a *cast* of mind. — **by turns**, one after another; alternately; in succession. — **in turn**, in due order of succession. — **to a t.**, exactly, perfectly; as, roasted *to a turn*. — **to take turns**, to alternate in due order. — **t. about**, *or* **t. and t. about**, by turns.

turn'buck'le (tûrn'bŭk'l), *n.*



One form of Turnbuckle.

A loop or sleeve with a screw thread at one end and a swivel at the other to tighten a rod, stay, etc.

turn'coat' (-kōt'), *n.* A deserter; renegade.

turn'er (tûr'nẽr), *n.* **1.** One that turns. **2.** One who forms articles with a lathe.

turn'ing (tûr'nĭng), *n.* **1.** Act or course of one that turns. **2.** Place of a turn; angle; corner.

tur'nip (tûr'nĭp), *n.* The edible root of either of two plants of the mustard family; also, either plant.

turn'key' (tûrn'kē'), *n.*; *pl.* **-KEYS** (-kēz'). One in charge of the keys of a prison; warder.

turn'out' (-out'), *n.* **1.** A coming forth. **2.** A gathering of persons. *Colloq.* **3.** An equipage. *Colloq.* **4.** *Railroads.* A siding. **5.** Yield; output.

turn'o'ver (-ō'vẽr), *n.* **1.** Act or result of turning over. **2.** A semicircular pie having one half of a circular crust turned over the other. — *a.* That can be turned over; made with a part turned over.

turn'pike' (-pīk'), *n.* A tollgate; turnpike road.

turnpike road. A road that has or formerly had turnpikes, or tollgates, established by law.

turn'sole' (-sōl'), *n.* A plant the flowers or stems of which are supposed to follow the movement of the sun, as the heliotrope or the sunflower.

turn'spit' (-spĭt'), *n.* One that turns a spit.

turn'stile' (-stīl'), *n.* **1.** Orig., a post with four arms pivoted on the top, set in a passageway so that a person may pass by turning these arms, but not cattle. **2.** A similar device, as at a doorway, to register the number of persons passing.

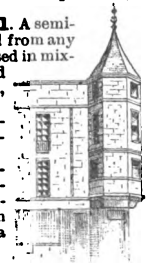
turn'ta'ble (-tā'b'l), *n.* A revolvable platform, as for turning a locomotive.

tur'pen-tine (tûr'pẽn-tīn), *n.* **1.** A semi-fluid or fluid oleoresin derived from any of various coniferous trees, used in mixing varnishes, paints, etc., and also in medicine. **2.** Popularly, oil of turpentine.

tur'pi-tude (-pĭ-tūd), *n.* Inherent baseness; shameful wickedness; depravity.

tur-quoise' (tûr-koiz'; tûr'kwoiz), *n.* A hydrous phosphate of aluminium, containing a little copper. When bright blue it is valued as a gem.

tur'ret (tûr'ĕt), *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A little tower, often a merely ornamental structure at an angle of a building.



Turret, 1.

2. *Nav. & Mil.* A towerlike structure, heavily armored and usually revolving, within which heavy guns are mounted.

tur'ret-ed, *a.* **1.** Furnished with, or shaped like, a turret or turrets. **2.** Having whorls which form a high, conical spiral; — of certain shells.

tur'tle (tûr't'l), *n.* Any of a group of reptiles having the trunk inclosed in a shell of bony plates, usually covered externally with horny shields; a tortoise. See REPTILES, *Illust.*

tur'tle-dove' (-dŭv'), *n.* Any of various Old World wild doves, esp. a certain one noted for its plaintive cooing and affectionate disposition.

Tus'can (tŭs'kăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Tuscany in Italy. **2.** Designating a certain one of the orders of architecture. — *n.* A native of Tuscany; also, the standard dialect of Italian.

tush (tŭsh), *n.* A tusk; a horse's canine tooth.

tush, *interj.* An exclamation used to check or rebuke, or in contempt.

tusk (tŭsk), *n.* **1.** In the elephant, walrus, wild boar, etc., a projecting and greatly enlarged tooth. **2.** Hence, any long, protruding tooth.

tus'sle (tŭs'l), *v. i.* [1] To scuffle, as in sport; wrestle. — *n.* A struggle; scuffle.

tus'sock (tŭs'ŭk), *n.* A tuft, as of grass, twigs, etc.; esp., a dense tuft or bunch of grass or sedge.

tussock moth. Any of numerous moths having larvæ that are covered with long tufts of hair.

tut (tŭt), *interj.* Be still! hush!

tu'te-lage (tū'tẽ-lāj), *n.* **1.** Act of guarding or protecting; guardianship; protection. **2.** State of being under a guardian or tutor.

tu'te-lar (tū'tẽ-lär), *a.* [4] **1.** Having the guardianship of a person or a thing; protecting. **2.** Of or pertaining to a guardian; as, *tutelar* authority.

tu'te-la-ry (-lă-rĭ), *a.* Tutelar.

tu'tor (tū'tẽr), *n.* One in charge of the instruction of another; as: **a** A private teacher. **b** In American universities, etc., a teacher ranking below a professor. — *v. t.* To teach; instruct. — *v. i.* **1.** To do the work of a tutor. **2.** To be tutored, esp. privately. *Colloq., U. S.*

tut'ti-frut'ti (tōōt'tẽ-frōōt'tẽ), *n.* A confection consisting of different kinds of preserved fruits. — *a.* Flavored with or containing various fruits.

twad'dle (twŏd'l), *v. i. & t.* [1] To talk idly or nonsensically; prate; gabble. — *n.* Silly talk; also, a twaddler. — **twad'dler** (-lẽr), *n.* [8].

twain (twān), *a. & n.* Two. *Chiefly Poetic.*

twang (twăng), *v. i. & t.* To sound, or to utter or express, with a twang. — *n.* **1.** A harsh, quick, ringing sound, as of a plucked bowstring. **2.** A sharp vibrant nasal tone.

tweak (twēk), *v. t.* To pinch and pull with a sudden jerk and twist, as the nose; to twitch. — *n.* A sharp pinch or twist; jerk; twitch.

tweed (twēd), *n.* A soft fabric for men's wear, esp. of wool.

tweez'ers (twēz'ẽrz), *n. pl.* A small pincerlike implement for grasping or extracting something.

twelfth (twĕlfth), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the eleventh. **2.** Constituting one of twelve equal parts of a (whole) thing. — *n.* **1.** A twelfth part. **2.** A twelfth unit or object.

Twelfth'tide' (-tīd'), *n.* The twelfth day after Christmas; Epiphany; — called also **Twelfth'-day'**. Its evening is called **Twelfth'-night'**.

twelve (twĕlv), *a.* One more than eleven; — a cardinal number. — *n.* **1.** The number next after eleven; sum of ten and two; twelve units or objects; a dozen. **2.** A symbol for twelve units, as 12 or xii. — **the Twelve,** *Bible,* the Twelve Apostles.

twelve'mo (-mō), *a. & n.* = DUODECIMO.

twelve'month' (-mŭnth'), *n.* A year.

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twen'ti-eth (twĕn'tĭ-ĕth), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the nineteenth. **2.** Constituting one of twenty equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* A twentieth part, unit, or object.

twen'ty (-tĭ), *a.* Twice ten; — a cardinal number. — *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** The number next after nineteen; twenty units or objects; a score. **2.** A symbol for twenty units, as 20 or XX.

twice (twīs), *adv.* **1.** Two times; once and again. **2.** Doubly; in twofold quantity or degree.

twid'dle (twĭd'l), *v. t. & i.* [1] To twirl; esp. idly, as one's thumbs; to trifle.

twig (twĭg), *n.* A small shoot or branch.

twi'light' (twī'līt'), *n.* **1.** The light perceived before the rising, and after the setting, of the sun. **2.** Hence, a faint light through which anything is viewed. — *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the twilight. **2.** Imperfectly illuminated; shaded; obscure.

twill (twĭl), *v. t.* To weave so as to produce a twill. — *n.* **1.** An appearance of diagonal lines or ribs in textile fabrics. **2.** A fabric woven with a twill.

twin (twĭn), *a.* **1.** Made up of two distinct, nearly related, and equal members; double; twofold; as, a steamer with *twin* screws; consisting of, or being, twins, or a pair; as, *twin* boys. **2.** Standing in the relation of, or being, a twin; as, a *twin* brother — *n.* **1.** One of two persons or things closely related by ties of birth, resemblance, etc.; esp., one of two produced at a birth. **2.** *pl.* [*cap.*] *Astron.* = GEMINI, 1.

twine (twīn), *n.* **1.** Strong thread of strands twisted together. **2.** A twining, or winding, round; an entwining. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To twist together; form by twisting. **2.** To wind, wreathe, or coil. **3.** To wind about; embrace; entwine. — *v. i.* **1.** To intertwine; twist. **2.** To wind; coil.

twinge (twĭnj), *v. t.* [1] To affect with a sharp, sudden pain. — *v. i.* To have a sharp, sudden pain. — *n.* A sharp, sudden pain. — **Syn.** See PANG.

twin'kle (twĭn'k'l), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To wink or blink rapidly; — said of eyes or eyelids. **2.** To shine with an intermittent light; sparkle; scintillate. **3.** To appear rapidly at intervals. — *v. t.* **1.** To cause to twinkle; blink; wink. **2.** To flash out intermittently, as light. — *n.* **1.** A quick motion of the eye; a wink. **2.** A brief flash or gleam. **3.** The time of a wink; a twinkling.

twin'kling (-klĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one that twinkles; twinkle. **2.** Scintillation. **3.** A moment.

twirl (twûrl), *v. t. & i.* To whirl round.

Syn. To twirl is to turn lightly and rapidly, esp. with the fingers; *whirl* implies greater velocity or energy; as, to *twirl* an umbrella; to *whirl* a sword. — *n.* **1.** A twirling. **2.** A twist; convolution.

twist (twĭst), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To unite by winding one thread or the like round another. **2.** To wreathe; twine; wind; as, to *twist* a rope round a post. **3.** To wrench; turn; contort. — *n.* **1.** Thing formed by twisting, as a kind of sewing silk. **2.** Act or state of being twisted; a bending; manner of twisting; convolution; contortion. — **Syn.** See TURN. — **-er**, *n.*

twit (twĭt), *v. t.*; TWIT'TED; -TING. To reproach or upbraid, esp. by reminding of a fault, etc.

twitch (twĭch), *v. t. & i.* To pull with a short, quick motion; to move jerkily or spasmodically. — *n.* **1.** Act of twitching. **2.** A short spasmodic contraction of fibers or muscles.

twit'ter (twĭt'ẽr), *v. i.* **1.** To make a succession of small, tremulous, intermitted noises, as birds. **2.** To have a slight trembling of the nerves. — *v. t.* To utter with a twitter. — *n.* Act, sound, or sensation of twittering.

'twixt (twĭkst). For BETWIXT. *Poet. or Colloq.*

two (tōō), *a.* One and one; twice one; — a cardinal number. — *n.* **1.** The number next greater than one; two units or objects. **2.** A symbol for two units, as 2 or ii. — **in two**, into two parts.

two'-edged' (-ĕjd'; -ĕj'ĕd), *a.* Having two edges, or edges on both sides; as, a *two-edged* sword.

two'fold' (-fōld'), *a.* Double; duplicate. — *adv.* In a double degree; doubly.

two'-hand'ed, *a.* **1.** Having two hands. **2.** Used with two hands. **3.** Ambidextrous.

two'pence (tŭp'ĕns; tōō pĕns *only if two words*), *n.* The sum of two pence.

two'pen-ny (tŭp'ĕn-ĭ; *cf.* TWOPENCE), *a.* Of the value of twopence; hence, cheap; mean.

two'-ply' (tōō'plī'), *a.* **1.** Being of two thicknesses; double. **2.** Woven double, as cloth.

two'-step', *n.* A kind of round dance in march or polka time; also, a piece of music for this dance.

ty'ing (tī'ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TIE.

tym'pan (tĭm'păn), *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A tympanum. **2.** *Printing Presses.* A sheet of paper, cloth, or the like, placed between the impression surface and the paper to be printed.

tym-pan'ic (tĭm-păn'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Like a drum or drumhead. **2.** *Anat.* Of or pert. to the tympanum.

tym'pa-num (tĭm'pȧ-nŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -NUMS (-nŭmz), L. -NA (-nȧ). **1.** *Anat.* **a** The middle ear. **b** The eardrum. **2.** *Arch.* **a** The recessed face of a pediment, usually triangular. **b** The space between an arch and a lintel (as of a door) or subordinate arch spanning an opening below. **3.** *Elec.* The diaphragm of the ordinary telephone.

type (tīp), *n.* **1.** The mark or impression of something; stamp; sign; emblem. **2.** A figure or representation of something to come; a symbol. **3.** That which serves or may serve as an example, pattern, or model; that which has characteristics common to a number of individuals; a model; standard. **4.** *Print.* **a** A rectangular block, usually of metal, having its face so shaped as to produce, by printing, a letter, figure, etc. **b** Such blocks, or the letters or characters impressed, collectively. Besides the ordinary roman and *italic*, some of the more important varieties are:

Old English Black Letter German Text
Gothic Clarendon Antique
Boldface Typewriter Ionic
Script

The following table shows common sizes of type.

Old Name	Specimen	Point Sizes
Brilliant	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz	3
Diamond	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz	4½
Pearl	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz	5
Agate	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwx	5½
Nonpareil	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwx	6
Minion	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuv	7
Brevier	abcdefghijklmnopqrstu	8
Bourgeois	abcdefghijklmnopqrs	9
Long Primer	abcdefghijklmnopqr	10
Small Pica	abcdefghijklmnop	11
Pica	abcdefghijklmn	12
English	abcdefghijklm	14
Great Primer	abcdefghij	18

☞ A 4-point type (Gem) and a 6½-point (Emerald) are sizes rarely used.

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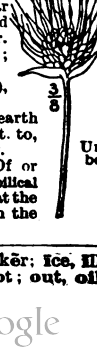
type (tīp), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To produce a copy of; represent; typify. **2.** To typewrite. *Colloq.*
type'set'ter (tīp'sĕt'ẽr), *n.* One that sets type; a compositor; a machine for setting type.
type'set'ting, *n.* Act or process of setting type.
type'write' (tīp'rīt'), *v. t. & i.* To write with a typewriter.
type'writ'er (-rīt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** Any of various instruments or machines for writing in characters similar to those produced by printers' types. **2.** One who operates a typewriter.
type'writ'ing (-rīt'ĭng), *n.* Act of using a typewriter; also, a print made with a typewriter.
ty'phoid (tī'foid), *a. Med.* Of, pertaining to, or like, typhus. — *n.* Typhoid fever. — **typhoid fever**, an infectious febrile, often fatal, disease due to a bacillus introduced with food or drink, and marked by intestinal catarrh and ulceration.
ty-phoon' (tī-fōōn'), *n.* A violent whirlwind.
ty'phus (tī'fŭs), *n. Med.* A contagious fever marked by great prostration and cerebral disorder, and eruption of red spots on the body.
typ'i-cal (tĭp'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Of the nature of a type or symbol; emblematic; **as,** the cross is *typical* of Christianity. **2.** Conforming to, or showing characteristics of, a type, or standard; characteristic; representative; **as,** a *typical* Yankee. — **Syn.** See REGULAR. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
typ'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.* [2] **1.** To represent by an image, model, or resemblance; prefigure. **2.** To embody the essential or salient characteristics of; **as,** the wolf *typifies* the dog family.
typ'ist (tīp'ĭst), *n.* One who operates a typewriter.
ty-pog'ra-pher (tī-pŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* A printer.
ty'po-graph'ic (tī'pō-grăf'ĭk), **ty'po-graph'i-cal** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to typography; **as,** *typographic* art; a *typographical* error. — **i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
ty-pog'ra-phy (tī-pŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Art of printing with type; use of type to produce impressions on paper, vellum, etc.
Tyr, Tyrr (tẽr), *n. Teut. Myth.* A sky and war god of the Teutons. *Tuesday* is named for him.
ty-ran'ni-cal (tĭ-răn'ĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] Of or pert. to a tyrant; unjustly severe; despotic; arbitrary. — **Syn.** See DESPOTIC. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].
ty-ran'ni-cide (tĭ-răn'ĭ-sīd), *n.* **1.** Act of killing a tyrant. **2.** One who kills a tyrant.
tyr'an-nize (tĭr'ȧ-nīz), *v. i.* [1] To act the tyrant; rule oppressively. — *v. t.* To treat tyrannically.
tyr'an-nous (tĭr'ȧ-nŭs), *a.* [4] Tyrannical; despotic. — **Syn.** See DESPOTIC. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].
tyr'an-ny (tĭr'ȧ-nĭ), *n.; pl.* **-NIES** (-nĭz). **1.** The government or authority of a tyrant. **2.** Arbitrary or despotic exercise of power. **3.** A tyrannical act; **as,** the *tyrannies* of a cruel master.
ty'rant (tī'rănt), *n.* **1.** An absolute ruler; a sovereign unrestrained by law or constitution. **2.** A monarch, or other ruler or master, who exercises absolute power oppressively; a cruel master.
Tyr'i-an (tĭr'ĭ-ăn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Tyre or its people. **2.** Being of the color called Tyrian purple. — **Tyrian purple** *or* **dye**, a celebrated purple dye used by the Greeks and Romans, prepared from certain mollusks. — *n.* A native of Tyre.
ty'ro (tī'rō), *n.; pl.* **-ROS** (-rōz). A beginner in learning; novice. — **Syn.** See NOVICE.
Tyr'o-lese' (tĭr'ō-lēz'; -lēs'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Tirol or its inhabitants. — *n. sing. & pl.* One of the people of Tirol.
tsar (tsär), **tza-ri'na** (tsä-rē'nȧ). See CZAR, etc.

U

u-biq'ui-tous (ū-bĭk'wĭ-tŭs), *a.* Existing everywhere at the same time; omnipresent. — **u-biq'ui-tous-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-tous-ness**, *n.* [8].
u-biq'ui-ty (-tĭ), *n.* Omnipresence.
U'-boat', *n.* A German or Austrian submarine.
ud'der (ŭd'ẽr), *n.* A pendent mammary gland having teats, as in cows.
ug'li-ness (ŭg'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being ugly.
ug'ly (ŭg'lĭ), *a.* [1] **1.** Offensive æsthetically or morally; repulsive; **as,** an *ugly* face; an *ugly* deed. **2.** Ill-natured; quarrelsome; also, unpleasant.
u-kase' (ū-kās'), *n.* In Russia, a proclamation or imperial order, having the force of law.
u'ku-le'le (ōō'kŏō-lā'lĕ), *n.* A kind of small guitar with four strings, used originally in Hawaii.
ul'cer (ŭl'sẽr), *n.* Superficial sore discharging pus.
ul'cer-ate (-āt), *v. i. & t.* [1] To make, be, or become, ulcerous. — **ul'cer-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*
ul'cer-ous (ŭl'sẽr-ŭs) *a.* Like an ulcer.
ul'na (ŭl'nȧ), *n.; pl.* **-NÆ** (-nē). The inner of the two bones of the forearm or the like part of the fore limb of vertebrates above fishes.
ul'nar (-när), *a.* Of or pertaining to the ulna.
ul'ster (ŭl'stẽr), *n.* A long, loose overcoat, originally made of frieze from Ulster, Ireland.
ul-te'ri-or (ŭl-tē'rĭ'ẽr), *a.* **1.** Situated beyond, or on the farther side; thither. **2.** Further; more remote; beyond what is manifest: as, *ulterior* demands; an *ulterior* motive. — **-ly**, *adv.*
ul'ti-ma (ŭl'tĭ-mȧ), *n.* Last syllable of a word.
ul'ti-mate (-mĕt), *a.* **1.** Farthest; most remote; extreme. **2.** Last in progression or sequence; final; **as,** an *ultimate* fact. **3.** Incapable of further analysis; elemental. — **Syn.** See LAST. — **ul'ti-mate-ly**, *adv.* [8].
ul'ti-ma'tum (-mā'tŭm), *n.; pl.* E. **-TUMS** (-tŭmz) L. **-TA** (-tȧ). A final proposition, or condition.
‖ **ul'ti-mo** (ŭl'tĭ-mō), *adv.* [L.] In or of the month preceding the present. Abbr. *ult.* Cf. PROXIMO.
ul'tra (-trȧ), *a.* [4] Extreme; extravagant.
ul'tra-ma-rine' (-mȧ-rēn'), *n.* A costly pure blue pigment prepared by powdering lapis lazuli; also, a similar artificial pigment.
ul'tra-mon'tane (-mŏn'tān), *a.* [4] Beyond the mountains, esp. the Alps. — *n.* **1.** A dweller beyond the mountains, esp. the Alps. **2.** Specif., one who lives south of the Alps; a supporter of papal supremacy, rather than national churches.
U-lys'ses (ū-lĭs'ēz), *n. Class. Myth.* A king of Ithaca, a leader in the Trojan War, famed for his craft, wisdom, and eloquence. Homer's "Odyssey" describes the ten years' wanderings and adventures of Ulysses (Odysseus) in returning to Ithaca.
um'bel (ŭm'bĕl), *n. Bot.* An inflorescence in which the pedicels appear to spring from the same point, and form a flat or rounded flower cluster.
um'bel-late (-āt), *a.* Umbel-like; bearing, or consisting of, umbels.
um'bel-lif'er-ous (ŭm'bĕ-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a. Bot.* Producing umbels.
um'ber (ŭm'bẽr), *n.* A brown earth valued as a pigment. — *a.* Of, pert. to, or like umber; dark brown; dusky.
um-bil'i-cal (ŭm-bĭl'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to an umbilicus. — **umbilical cord**, the cord or stalk connecting, at the navel, the fetus of a mammal with the placenta.



Umbel.

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um'bi-li'cus (ŭm'bĭ-lī'kŭs), *n.* *Anat.* The navel.
um'ble pie (ŭm'b'l). See HUMBLE PIE.
um'bra (ŭm'brə), *n.*; *pl.* **-BRÆ** (-brē). **1.** A shade; shadow; *Optics*, a complete shadow; — distinguished from *penumbra*. **2.** *Astron.* **a** The conical shadow projected from a planet or satellite, on the side away from the sun, within which a spectator could see no portion of the sun's disk. **b** The central dark portion, or nucleus, of a sun spot.
um'brage (ŭm'brĭj), *n.* Suspicion of injury or wrong; offense; resentment.
um-bra'geous (ŭm-brā'jŭs), *a.* [4] Forming or affording a shade, or being shaded; shady; as, *umbrageous* foliage. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
um-brel'la (-brĕl'ə), *n.* A shade, screen, or guard carried in the hand as a shelter from rain, sun, etc.
Um'bri-an (ŭm'brĭ-ən), *a.* Of or pertaining to Umbria in central Italy, or its inhabitants. — *n.* One of the people of Umbria or a member of the Umbrian race of ancient Italy.
um'laut (ŏŏm'lout), *n.* **1.** The change of a root vowel sound by the influence of a vowel, as *u* or, esp., *i*, in a following syllable, the modifying vowel being now usually lost or altered; as, in English, *men* from old pl. *manni*; Ger. *männer*, etc. **2.** The two dots used in German to indicate a vowel affected by umlaut.
um'pire (ŭm'pir), *n.* A person to whose sole decision a controversy or question is referred; esp., one chosen to rule on the plays of a game. — **Syn.** Judge, arbitrator, arbiter, referee. — *v. t. & i.* [1] To decide as umpire; arbitrate.
un-. A common prefix meaning, usually, *not*, *in-*, *non-*. For other senses see PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES.
☞ *Un-* with this value may be attached to almost any adjective or adverb, and (though less freely) to nouns, from which it is desired to form a corresponding negative (see the *Note* under NON-). The number of such compounds of self-evident meaning is practically unlimited, and only those most important, or involving some difficulty, are here defined.
un-a'ble (ŭn-ā'b'l), *a.* Not able; incapable.
un'ac-count'a-ble (ŭn'ə-koun'tə-b'l), *a.* [4] Not accountable; inexplicable. — **-a-bly**, *adv.* [8].
un'ac-cus'tomed (-kŭs'tŭmd), *a.* [4] **1.** Not used; not habituated; unfamiliar; — with *to*. **2.** Not usual; uncommon; as, an *unaccustomed* sight.
un'ad-vised' (ŭn'ăd-vīzd'), *a.* [4] Not advised; esp., indiscreet or rash; inconsiderate. — **un'ad-vis'ed-ly** (-vīz'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
un'af-fect'ed (ŭn'ə-fĕk'tĕd), *a.* [4] Not affected; simple; sincere. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
u'na-nim'i-ty (ū'nə-nĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being unanimous.
u-nan'i-mous (ū-năn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* **1.** Being of one mind; agreeing. **2.** Formed with or indicating the agreement and consent of all; as, a *unanimous* vote. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
un-apt' (ŭn-ăpt'), *a.* [4] Inapt; not accustomed and not likely. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
un-armed' (-ärmd'), *a.* Not armed.
un'as-sum'ing (ŭn'ə-sūm'ĭng), *a.* [4] Not assuming; modest.
un'a-void'a-ble (ŭn'ə-void'ə-b'l), *a.* **1.** Not avoidable; inevitable. **2.** Not voidable.
un'a-wares' (-wârz') } *adv.* Without design or
un'a-ware' (-wâr') } preparation; unexpectedly.
un-backed' (ŭn-băkt'), *a.* **1.** Never mounted by a rider; unbroken. **2.** Unaided.
un-bal'anced (-băl'ənst), *a.* [4] **1.** Not balanced. **2.** Out of equilibrium; deranged, as the mind.
un-bar' (-bär'), *v. t. & i.*; **-BARRED'** (-bärd'); **-BAR'RING.** To remove a bar or bars from; unbolt; open.
un'be-com'ing (ŭn'bē-kŭm'ĭng), *a.* [4] Not becoming; unfit; indecorous; improper. — **un'be-com'ing-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
un'be-lief' (-lēf'), *n.* **1.** The withholding of belief; incredulity; skepticism. **2.** Disbelief, esp. of divine revelation.
Syn. UNBELIEF, DISBELIEF. Unbelief may suggest a mere withholding of belief; disbelief implies a positive rejection of what is stated or asserted. In Biblical usage, however, *unbelief* has the stronger sense of disbelief in divine revelation.
un'be-liev'er (-lēv'ər), *n.* **1.** One who does not believe; doubter; skeptic. **2.** A disbeliever; infidel. — **Syn.** See INFIDEL. — **un'be-liev'ing**, *a.* [4].
un-bend' (ŭn-bĕnd'), *v. t.*; **-BENT'** (-bĕnt'); **-BEND'ING.** **1.** To free from flexure; make, or allow to become, straight; loosen; relax. **2.** *Naut.* To unfasten, as sails, from the spars or stays. — *v. i.* **1.** To cease to be bent. **2.** To relax in severity, stiffness, etc.; become affable.
un-bend'ing, *a.* [4] Not bending; unyielding; inflexible; resolute. — **un-bend'ing-ly**, *adv.* [8].
un-bind' (-bīnd'), *v. t.*; for prin. parts see BIND. To remove a band from; untie; unfasten; loose.
un-blessed' } (-blĕst'), *a.* [4] Not blest; excluded
un-blest' } from benediction; hence, accursed.
un-bolt' (-bōlt'), *v. t.* To withdraw a bolt from; unfasten; unbar; open. — **un-bolt'ed**, *a.*
un-bolt'ed, *a.* Not bolted, or sifted.
un-born' (-bôrn'), *a.* Not born; future.
un-bos'om (-bŏŏz'ŭm), *v. t. & i.* To disclose, as secrets; confess; — often used reflexively; as, to *unbosom* one's self to a friend.
un-braid' (-brād'), *v. t.* To separate the strands of; undo, as a braid.
un-bri'dle (-brī'd'l), *v. t.* [1] To free or loose from the bridle; to set loose.
un-bri'dled (-d'ld), *a.* [4] Not confined by the bridle; hence, unrestrained.
un-buck'le (-bŭk'l), *v. t.* To loose the buckle of.
un-bur'den (-bûr'd'n), *v. t.* Also **un-bur'then** (-th'n). To relieve from a burden; also, to throw off, as a burden.
un-but'ton (-bŭt'n), *v. t.* To loose the buttons of; unfasten in this way.
un-called'-for', *a.* [4] Not called for; gratuitous.
un-can'ny (-kăn'ĭ), *a.* [3] Not canny; hence: unearthly; mysterious; weird. — **Syn.** See WEIRD. — **-ni-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [8] — **-ni-ness**, *n.* [8].
un-cer'tain (-sûr'tĭn), *a.* [4] Not certain; as: **1.** Not having certain knowledge; not assured. **2.** Not known; indefinite; problematical. **3.** Not sure; fallible; insecure. **4.** Irresolute; untrustworthy; unsteady; variable. — **Syn.** See PRECARIOUS. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
un-cer'tain-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). Quality or state of being uncertain; something uncertain.
un-chain' (-chān'), *v. t.* To free from chains or (fig.) slavery; let loose.
un-char'i-ta-ble (-chăr'ĭ-tə-b'l), *a.* [4] Not charitable; censorious. — **-ness**, *n.* — **-ta-bly**, *adv.* [8].

See UN- in Vocabulary.	nied	un-al'tered
un'a-bashed'	un'ac-quaint'ed	un-an'swer-a-ble
un'a-bat'ed	un'a-dorned'	un'ap-proached'
un'a-bridged'	un'a-dul'ter-at'ed	un-asked'
un'ac-cept'a-ble	un-aid'ed	un'as-sail'a-ble
un'ac-com'mo-dat-ing	un'al-loyed'	un'at-tain'a-ble
un'ac-com'pa-	un-al'ter-a-ble	un'at-tend'ed
	un-al'ter-a-bly	un'at-trac'tive
		un'au-then'tic

un-au'thor-ized	un-bi'ased	un-build'
un'a-vail'a-ble	un-bid'den	un-bur'ied
un'a-vail'ing	un-bleached'	un-burnt'
un'a-venged'	un-blem'ished	un-busi'ness-like'
un-baked'	un-blush'ing	un-can'celed
un'bap-tized'	un-bound'	un-ceas'ing
un-bear'a-ble	un-bound'ed	un-change'a-ble
un-beat'en	un-bowed'	un-changed'
un-be-liev'a-ble	un-bro'ken	un-chang'ing

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un-chaste' (ŭn-chāst'), *a.* [4] Not chaste; as: **a** Not continent; lewd. **b** Not chaste in style.

un-chris'tian (-krĭs'chăn), *a.* [4] Not Christian; as: **a** Heathen; pagan. **b** Not like, or becoming to, a Christian; contrary to Christianity; barbarous.

un'ci-al (ŭn'shĭ-ŏl; -shăl), *a.* Pert. to or designating a kind of letters used in ancient manuscripts. — *n.* An uncial letter, writing, etc.

NON HABEMUS REGEM
NISI CAESAREM
Uncial Letters from a Latin Bible.

un-civ'il (-sĭv'ĭl), *a.* [4] Not civil; as: **a** Not civilized; savage; barbarous. **b** Not courteous; rude. — **un-civ'il-ly**, *adv.* [8].

un-civ'i-lized (-ĭ-lizd), *a.* Not civilized; savage.

un-clasp' (ŭn-klăsp'), *v. t.* To loose the clasp of; to open, as something fastened with a clasp.

un'cle (ŭng'k'l), *n.* **1.** The brother of one's father or mother; also, one's aunt's husband. **2.** Familiarly, an old man.

un-clean' (ŭn-klēn'), *a.* [3] **1.** Not clean; dirty; filthy. **2.** Ceremonially or morally impure. — **-ness**, *n.*

un-clean'ly (-klĕn'lĭ), *a.* [3] Not cleanly; filthy; also, unchaste. — **un-clean'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* [8].

un-close' (-klōz'), *v. t. & i.* [1] To open; disclose.

un-clothe' (-klōth'), *v. t.* To strip of clothing or similar covering.

un-coil' (-koil'), *v. t.* To unwind the coils of, as a spring.

un-com'fort-a-ble (-kŭm'fẽr-tȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Not comfortable; as: **a** Feeling discomfort; uneasy. **b** Causing discomfort; unpleasant.

un-com'mon (-kŏm'ŭn), *a.* [3] Not common; unusual; rare; hence, remarkable; strange.

un-com'pro-mis'ing (ŭn-kŏm'prŏ-mĭz'ĭng), *a.* [4] Not making, or admitting of, compromise; unyielding; inflexible. — **-mis'ing-ly**, *adv.* [8].

un'con-cern' (ŭn'kŏn-sûrn'), *n.* Want of concern; freedom from solicitude; indifference.

un'con-cerned' (-sûrnd'), *a.* [4] Not concerned; indifferent. — **un'con-cern'ed-ly**, *adv.* [8].

un'con-di'tion-al (-dĭsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* [4] Not conditional or limited; absolute. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

un-con'scion-a-ble (ŭn-kŏn'shŭn-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] **1.** Not conscionable; unreasonable. **2.** Not guided or controlled by conscience. — **-a-bly**, *adv.* [8].

un-con'scious (-shŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Not conscious. Also, with *of*, not realizing or appreciating; not aware. **2.** Not known or apprehended by consciousness. **3.** Not possessed of mind or consciousness. — **un-con'scious-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

un-con'sti-tu'tion-al (-stĭ-tū'shŭn-ăl), *a.* [4] Not constitutional; contrary to the constitution. — **un-con'sti-tu'tion-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

un-cork' (-kôrk'), *v. t.* To draw a cork from.

un-cou'ple (ŭn-kŭp''l), *v. t.* [1] To loose, as dogs, from their couples, or leashes; also, to disconnect (something coupled).

un-couth' (-kōōth'), *a.* [3] Awkwardly strange; awkward; boorish. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

un-cov'er (-kŭv'ẽr), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To take the cover from. **2.** To divest of, or to remove, the hat or cap; bare the head of. **3.** To show openly; disclose; reveal.

un-crown' (-kroun'), *v. t.* To deprive of a crown; hence, to dethrone.

unc'tion (ŭngk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of anointing, esp. medicinally, or as a symbol of consecration. **2.** Thing used for anointing; unguent; hence, anything soothing. **3.** That quality in language, address, etc., which expresses or excites fervent emotion; esp., religious fervor and tenderness; sometimes, emotional gush; unctuousness.

unc'tu-ous (ŭngk'tŭ-ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Of the nature or quality of an unguent or ointment; oily; greasy. **2.** Having a smooth, greasy feel, as a mineral. **3.** Bland; suave; also, fervid; esp., insincerely suave or gushing; as, an *unctuous* speech. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, **unc'tu-os'i-ty** (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

un-daunt'ed (ŭn-dän'tĕd; -dôn'-), *a.* [4] Not daunted; fearless; intrepid. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

un'de-ceive' (ŭn'dē-sēv'), *v. t.* [1] To free from deception, fraud, fallacy, or mistake.

un'de-ni'a-ble (ŭn'dē-nī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] **1.** Incapable of denial; palpably true; indisputable. **2.** Unquestionably excellent; as, a person of *undeniable* connections. *Colloq.* — **-bly**, *adv.* [8].

un'der (ŭn'dẽr), *prep.* **1.** Below or beneath, with the idea of being covered; at a point or position lower than; — opposed to *over*; as, *under* a tree; *under* water. **2.** Hence, fig., denoting various relations analogous to being physically under or beneath; as: **a** Weighed upon; oppressed or controlled by; as, *under* a heavy load; *under* oath; *under* a vow. **b** Beneath, as sustaining, receiving, or undergoing something, as treatment, authorization, influence, etc.; as, *under* discussion; *under* orders; *under* a charge. **c** Inferior or subordinate to, or exceeded by; falling short of; hence, at, with, or for, less than; as, to sell a horse *under* 60 dollars. **d** Beneath, with reference to category, division, class, etc.; as, *under* this head. **e** Beneath, with reference to cover, pretext, guise, etc.; as, *under* a pretense. — **Syn.** See BELOW. — *adv.* In a lower position, or in a subordinate condition; as, to bring *under*; go *under*. — *a.* Lower in position, intensity, rank, or degree; subject; subordinate; as, the *under* side; — esp. in composition.

un'der-bid' (-bĭd'), *v. t.*; for prin. parts see BID. To bid less than; offer to contract, sell, or do, for a less price than.

un'der-bred' (ŭn'dẽr-brĕd'), *a.* [4] **1.** Not of pure breed; as, an *underbred* dog. **2.** Not of, or marked by, good breeding; ill-bred.

un'der-brush' (-brŭsh'), *n.* Shrubs, small trees, etc., growing beneath large trees in a forest.

un'der-clothes' (-klōthz'), *n. pl.* Clothes worn under others, esp. next the skin.

un'der-cloth'ing (-klōth'ĭng), *n.* Underclothes.

un'der-cur'rent (-kŭr'ĕnt), *n.* **1.** A current below the upper currents or surface of water, air, etc. **2.** A tendency of feeling, opinion, etc., more or less hidden, and often contrary to that publicly shown; as, an *undercurrent* of hatred.

un'der-done' (ŭn'dẽr-dŭn'; ŭn'dẽr-dŭn'), *p. a.* Cooked for an insufficient time; rare.

un'der-feed' (-fēd'), *v. t.*; for prin. parts see FEED. To feed too little.

un'der-foot' (-fo͝ot'), *adv.* Under the feet.

un'der-gar'ment (ŭn'dẽr-gär'mĕnt), *n.* Garment to wear under another, esp. under outer clothing.

un'der-go' (-gō'), *v. t.*; for prin. parts see GO. To be subjected to; bear up against; endure; suffer.

un'der-grad'u-ate (-grăd'ū-ăt), *n.* A member of

See UN- in Vocabulary.

un-ccl'ored
un-come'ly
un-com'fort-ed
un'com-plain'-ing
un'com-plet'ed
un-com'pli-men'-ta-ry
un'con-firmed'
un'con-gen'ial
un'con-nect'ed
un-con'quer-a-ble
un-con'quered
un'con-strained'
un'con-tra-dict'-ed
un'con-trol'la-ble
un'con-ven'tion-al
un'con-vert'ed
un'cor-rect'ed
un-cul'ti-vat'ed
un-cut'
un-dat'ed
un'de-cid'ed
un'de-filed'
un'de-fined'
un'de-liv'er-a-ble
un'de-mon'stra-tive
un'de-nom'i-na'-tion-al
un'de-pend'a-ble

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a university or of a college who has not taken his first degree; a student in any school who has not completed his course.

un'der-ground' (ŭn'dĕr-ground'), *n.* Place or space beneath the surface of the ground. — *a.* 1. Being below the surface of the ground; subterranean. 2. Secret. *Colloq.* — *adv.* Beneath the surface of the earth.

un'der-growth' (ŭn'dĕr-grōth'), *n.* That which grows under trees; underbrush.

un'der-hand' (-hănd'), *a.* [4] 1. Secret; sly; clandestine; hence, mean; unfair; fraudulent. 2. *Baseball, Cricket, etc.* Done, as pitching, with the hand lower than the shoulder, or, as bowling, with the whole movement of the arm approximately in a vertical plane below the shoulder. — Syn. See SECRET. — *adv.* In an underhand manner; secretly; slyly; hence, by fraud; unfairly.

un'der-hand'ed, *a.* [4] Underhand; clandestine. — **un'der-hand'ed-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

un'der-lay' (-lā'), *v. t.*; for prin. parts see LAY. 1. To lay beneath; put under. 2. To raise or support by something laid under, as a cut, plate, or the like, for printing.

un'der-lay', *n.* *Printing.* A thickness of paper or the like placed under type, etc., to bring it to the right height for printing.

un'der-let' (-lĕt'), *v. t.*; -LET'; LET'TING. To sublet.

un'der-lie' (-lī'), *v. t.*; for prin. parts see LIE. 1. To lie or be situated under. 2. To be at the basis of; form the foundation of, as of a theory.

un'der-line' (-līn'), *v. t.* [1] To mark with a line below, as words in a manuscript; underscore.

un'der-ling (ŭn'dĕr-lĭng), *n.* An inferior person; a subordinate; — often contemptuous.

un'der-ly'ing (-lī'ĭng), *a.* [4] Lying under; fundamental; as, *underlying* principles.

un'der-mine' (-mīn'), *v. t.* [1] 1. To excavate beneath; form a mine under; sap. 2. Hence, fig., to weaken or overthrow secretly, underhandedly, or insidiously; as, to *undermine* one's reputation, the health, etc. — **-min'er** (-mīn'ĕr), *n.* [8].

un'der-most (ŭn'dĕr-mōst), *a.* Lowest, as in place, rank, etc.

un'der-neath' (-nēth'; -nēth'), *adv. & prep.* Beneath; below; under.

un'der-pay' (-pā'), *v. t.*; for prin. parts see PAY. To pay inadequately.

un'der-pin' (-pĭn'), *v. t.*; -PINNED' (-pĭnd'); -PIN'NING. 1. To lay stones, masonry, etc., under for a support, as of a building to be erected. 2. To support by a foundation; hence, fig., to prop.

un'der-pin'ning (ŭn'dĕr-pĭn'ĭng), *n.* *Arch.* That by which a building is underpinned; esp., material and construction introduced for support beneath a wall already constructed.

un'der-score' (-skōr'), *v. t.* [1] To draw a mark or line under. — *n.* An underscored line.

un'der-sell' (-sĕl'), *v. t.*; for prin. parts see SELL. To sell at a lower price than.

un'der-shirt' (ŭn'dĕr-shûrt'), *n.* A shirt worn next the skin, under another shirt.

un'der-shot' (ŭn'dĕr-shŏt'), *a.* 1. Having the lower incisor teeth projecting beyond the upper ones when the mouth is closed, as a bulldog. 2. Moved by water passing beneath; — said of a water wheel.

Undershot Water Wheel.

un'der-shrub' (-shrŭb'), *n.* A low shrub.

un'der-sign' (-sīn'), *v. t.* To write one's name at the foot or end of, as a letter.

un'der-sized' (ŭn'dĕr-sīzd'), *a.* [4] Of a size less than is common or proper.

un'der-skirt' (-skûrt'), *n.* A petticoat; the skirt worn under a dress or outside skirt.

un'der-slung' (-slŭng'), *a.* Of an automobile body, suspended from the springs in such a manner that the frame of the chassis is below the axles.

un'der-stand' (-stănd'), *v. t.*; for prin. parts see STAND. 1. To apprehend the meaning of; comprehend; as, to *understand* a language. 2. To be apprised of; learn; as, I *understand* he has gone. 3. To suppose to mean; interpret; explain; as, I *understand* the passage to mean that, etc. 4. To take for granted; assume. — *v. i.* 1. To have the use of the intellectual faculties. 2. To be informed.

un'der-stand'ing, *p. a.* [4] Knowing; intelligent. — *n.* 1. Knowledge; discernment; comprehension; interpretation or explanation; as, one's *understanding* of a duty, a message, etc. 2. Agreement of opinion; adjustment of differences; thing mutually agreed upon. 3. Power to understand; the intelligence; the rational powers collectively. — Syn. See REASON. — **-stand'ing-ly**, *adv.* [8].

un'der-state' (-stāt'), *v. t. & i.* [1] To state less strongly, or as less, than the truth warrants.

un'der-stood' (-stŏŏd'), *pret. & p. p.* of UNDERSTAND.

un'der-stud'y (ŭn'dĕr-stŭd'ĭ), *v. t. & i.* [2] *Theater.* To study another actor's part, in order to be his substitute in an emergency. — *n.* One prepared to act another's part.

un'der-take' (-tāk'), *v. t.*; for prin. parts see TAKE. 1. To take upon one's self; engage in; enter upon; set about; attempt; as, to *undertake* a journey. 2. To enter into stipulations to perform or to execute; contract; as, to *undertake* to deliver goods in a given time. — *v. i.* To promise; guarantee.

un'der-tak'er (-tāk'ĕr), *n.* 1. One who undertakes something. 2. (*pron.* ŭn'dĕr-tāk'ĕr; ŭn'dĕr-tāk'ĕr) One who prepares the dead for burial and takes charge of funerals.

un'der-tak'ing (-tāk'ĭng), *n.* 1. Act of one who undertakes anything; specif., the business of an undertaker (sense 2). 2. Thing undertaken; enterprise. 3. A guarantee.

un'der-tone' (ŭn'dĕr-tōn'), *n.* 1. A low or subdued tone or utterance. 2. A subdued color.

un'der-took' (-tŏŏk'), *pret.* of UNDERTAKE.

un'der-tow' (-tō'), *n.* The current beneath the surface that sets seaward or along the beach.

un'der-val'u-a'tion (-văl'ū-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of undervaluing; also, a rate or value not equal to the real worth.

un'der-val'ue (-văl'ū), *v. t.* [1] To value below the real worth; esteem lightly.

un'der-vest' (ŭn'dĕr-vĕst'), *n.* An undershirt.

un'der-waist' (-wāst'), *n.* A waist for wear under another.

un'der-wear' (ŭn'dĕr-wâr'), *n.* Underclothes.

un'der-went' (-wĕnt'), *pret.* of UNDERGO.

un'der-work' (-wûrk'), *v. t.*; for prin. parts see WORK. 1. a To expend too little work upon. b To exact too little work from. 2. To do like work at a less price than. — *v. i.* To do less work than is proper.

un'der-world' (ŭn'dĕr-wûrld'), *n.* 1. The place of departed souls; Hades. 2. The antipodes, or the regions below one's horizon. 3. The lower, debased, or criminal portion of humanity.

un'der-write' (-rīt'), *v. t.*; for prin. parts see WRITE. 1. To write under something else; subscribe. 2. To write one's name under, or set one's name to (a policy of insurance), and thereby become answerable for a designated loss or damage; hence, to insure on life or property: also, to assume (a certain sum or risk) by way of insurance. 3. To agree to purchase on a fixed date at a fixed

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price (bonds or shares to be issued). — *v. i.* To do the business of an underwriter.

un'der-writ'er (ŭn'dĕr-rīt'ĕr), *n.* One who underwrites a policy of insurance, a loan, etc.

un'de-sign'ing (ŭn'dē-zīn'ĭng), *a.* [4] Having no artful or fraudulent purpose; sincere; simple.

un-did' (-dĭd'), *pret.* of UNDO.

un-dine' (ŭn-dēn'; ŭn'dēn), *n.* One of a class of fabled female water spirits who might acquire human souls by intermarrying with mortals.

un-do' (ŭn-dōō'), *v. t.*; for prin. parts see DO. **1.** To reverse, as something done; annul; bring to naught. **2.** To unfasten; loose; untie; hence, to unravel; solve. **3.** To bring to ruin, disaster, or destruction. — **un-do'er**, *n.* [8]. — **un-do'ing**, *n.*

un-done' (-dŭn'), *p. p.* of UNDO.

un-done', *a.* Not performed; neglected.

un-doubt'ed (-dout'ĕd), *a.* [4] Not doubted, or called in question; indubitable. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

un-dress' (-drĕs'), *v. t. & i.* To divest of clothes, ornaments, or covering.

un'dress' (ŭn'drĕs'; ŭn-drĕs'), *n.* A loose, informal dress; ordinary, as disting. from full, dress.

un-due' (ŭn-dū'; ŭn'dū), *a.* [4] **1.** Not due; not yet owing. **2.** Not right; not lawful or legal. **3.** Not agreeable to a rule or standard, or to duty.

un'du-late (ŭn'dŭ-lāt), *v. t. & i.* [1] To move backward and forward, or up and down, in waves.

un'du-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An undulating. **2.** A wavy appearance or outline; waviness. **3.** Vibration or wave motion.

un'du-la-to-ry (ŭn'dŭ-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to undulation; moving in the manner of undulations; wavelike.

un-dy'ing (ŭn-dī'ĭng), *a.* Not dying; unending.

un-earth' (-ûrth'), *v. t.* To drive or draw from the earth; exhume; hence, bring to light; disclose.

un-earth'ly, *a.* [3] Not terrestrial; supernatural; hence, weird; appalling. — **earth'li-ness**, *n.*

un-eas'y (-ēz'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Restless; disturbed by pain, anxiety, etc. **2.** Not easy in manner; constrained; awkward. **3.** Occasioning want of ease; disagreeable. — **un-eas'i-ly** (-ēz'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [8] — **un-eas'i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* [8].

un-e'qual (ŭn-ē'kwăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Not equal; not of the same size, quantity, strength, talents, age, station, etc. **2.** Ill-balanced or ill-matched. **3.** Not uniform; irregular; uneven. **4.** Not adequate or sufficient; — with *to*. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

un-e'qualed (-kwăld), *a.* [4, 7] Not equaled; unmatched; unparalleled; unrivaled; surpassing.

un'e-quiv'o-cal (ŭn'ē-kwĭv'ō-kăl), *a.* [4] Not equivocal; clear; sincere; plain.

un-e'ven (ŭn-ē'v'n), *a.* [3] **1.** Not even; not level; not uniform; rough. **2.** Not equal; not of equal length. **3.** Not divisible by two without a remainder; odd. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

un'ex-am'pled (ŭn'ĕg-zăm'p'ld; -zăm'p'ld), *a.* [4] Having no example or similar case; unprecedented.

un'ex-cep'tion-a-ble (ŭn'ĕk-sĕp'shŭn-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Not liable to any exception or objection; beyond reproach. — **-ble-ness**, *n.* [8] — **-a-bly**, *adv.*

un'ex-pect'ed (-ĕks-pĕk'tĕd), *a.* [4] Not expected; sudden. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

un-fail'ing (ŭn-fāl'ĭng), *a.* [4] Not failing; not liable to fail; inexhaustible; sure. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

un-fair' (-fâr'), *a.* [3] Not fair; disingenuous; dishonest; unjust. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

un-faith'ful (ŭn-fāth'fo͝ol), *a.* [4] **1.** Not faithful; not observant of promises, duty, etc. **2.** Inaccurate; untrustworthy. — **un-faith'ful-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **un-faith'ful-ness**, *n.* [8].

un-fas'ten (-fȧs''n), *v. t. & i.* To loose.

un-fa'vor-a-ble (-fā'vĕr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [4, 5] Not favorable; not propitious; adverse.

un-feel'ing (-fēl'ĭng), *a.* [4] **1.** Destitute of feeling; insensible; insensate. **2.** Cruel; hard-hearted. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

un-feigned' (-fānd'), *a.* [4] Not feigned; sincere.

un-fet'ter (-fĕt'ĕr), *v. t.* To loose from fetters or from restraint; to unchain.

un-fin'ished (-fĭn'ĭsht), *a.* [4] Not finished; incomplete; imperfect.

un-fit' (-fĭt'), *v. t.*; **-FIT'TED**; **-FIT'TING**. To disable; incapacitate; disqualify.

un-fit', *a.* [3] Not fit; unsuitable. — **ness**, *n.* [8].

un-fledged' (-flĕjd'), *a.* [4] Not fledged; hence, not fully developed; immature.

un-fold' (-fōld'), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To open the folds of; expand; open. **2.** To lay open to view; disclose; reveal.

un-for'tu-nate (-fôr'tŭ-nȧt), *a.* [4] Not fortunate; unsuccessful; attended with misfortune. — *n.* An unfortunate person. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

un-found'ed (-foun'dĕd), *a.* [4] **1.** Not founded or established. **2.** Having no foundation; baseless.

un-friend'ly (-frĕnd'lĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Hostile. **2.** Not favorable. — **un-friend'li-ness**, *n.* [8].

un-frock' (-frŏk'), *v. t.* To deprive of a frock; hence, to deprive of priestly rank or privilege.

un-furl' (-fûrl'), *v. t. & i.* To loose from a furled state; unfold.

un-gain'ly (-gān'lĭ), *a.* [3] Clumsy; uncouth. — Syn. See AWKWARD. — *adv.* In an ungainly manner. — **un-gain'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* [8].

un-gird' (-gûrd'), *v. t.* To loose the girdle or band of; unbind.

un-god'ly (-gŏd'lĭ), *a.* [3] Not godly; wicked; sinful. — **un-god'li-ness**, *n.* [8].

un-gov'ern-a-ble (-gŭv'ĕr-nȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] Not capable of being governed or restrained; unbridled.

un-gra'cious (-grā'shŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Not gracious; uncivil; rude. **2.** Offensive; unpleasing.

un-grate'ful (-grāt'fo͝ol), *a.* [3] **1.** Not grateful; not thankful for favors. **2.** Unpleasing; disagreeable. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

un'gual (ŭn'gwăl), *a.* Pert. to, resembling, or having a nail, claw, or hoof.

un'guent (-gwĕnt), *n.* Lubricant or salve for sores, burns, etc.; ointment.

un'gu-la (-gŭ-lă), *n.*; *pl.* **-LÆ** (-lē). **1.** A hoof; also, a claw or nail. **2.** A part of a cylinder, cone, or other solid cut off by a plane oblique to the base.

un'gu-late (ŭn'gŭ-lāt), *n.* *Zoöl.* Any of a group (*Ungulata*) consisting of the hoofed mammals. They are mostly large, and nearly all exclusively herbivorous. See *Illust.* at HOOFED ANIMALS. — *a.* Hoofed; of or pertaining to the ungulates.

See UN- in Vocabulary.

un'dis-put'ed
un'dis-tin'guish-a-ble
un'dis-tin'-guished
un'dis-turbed'
un'di-vid'ed
un-dreamed'
un-dreamt'
un-du'ly
un-du'ti-ful
un-earned'
un-eat'en
un-ed'u-cat'ed
un'em-ployed'
un'en-cum'bered
un-end'ing
un'en-dur'a-ble
un-en'vi-a-ble
un-en'vied
un'e-quipped'
un-err'ing
un'es-sen'tial
un'e-vent'ful
un'ex-celled'
un'ex-plored'
un'ex-pressed'
un-fad'ed, -ing
un-fal'ter-ing
un'fa-mil'iar
un-fash'ion-a-ble
un-fath'om-a-ble
un-fed'
un-feigned'
un-fenced'
un'fer-ment'ed
un-fil'ial
un-flag'ging
un-fla'vored
un-flinch'ing
un'fore-seen'
un'for-giv'en
un'for-giv'ing
un'for-got'ten
un-for'ti-fied
un'fre-quent'ed
un-fruit'ful
un'ful-filled'
un-fur'nished
un-gen'er-ous
un-gen'tle
un-gen'tle-man-ly
un-glazed'
un-gov'erned
un-grace'ful
un-grad'ed
un'gram-mat'i-cal
un-grudg'ing, -ly

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un-hal'lowed (ŭn-hăl'ōd), *a.* [4] Not consecrated; profane; unholy.

un-hand' (-hănd'), *v. t.* To loose from the hand.

un-hand'y (-hăn'dĭ), *a.* [3] Clumsy; awkward.

un-hap'py (-hăp'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Not happy or fortunate; unlucky. **2.** Sad; sorrowful. **3.** Marked by infelicity; calamitous; inappropriate. — **un-hap'pi-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [8] — **-pi-ness**, *n.* [8].

un-heard' (-hûrd'), *a.* Not heard; not heeded.

un-hinge' (-hĭnj'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To take from the hinges. **2.** To displace. **3.** To render unstable.

un-hitch' (-hĭch'), *v. t.* To free from being hitched; unfasten.

un-ho'ly (-hō'lĭ), *a.* [3] Not holy; profane; impious. — **-ho'li-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-li-ness**, *n.* [8].

un-hook' (-hōōk'), *v. t. & i.* To loose, or become loosed, from a hook.

un-horse' (-hôrs'), *v. t.* To throw from a horse.

u'ni-cel'lu-lar (ū'nĭ-sĕl'ū-lär), *a. Biol.* Having, or consisting of, a single cell.

u'ni-corn (ū'nĭ-kôrn), *n.* A fabulous animal with one horn.

Unicorn, in British Royal Coat of Arms.

u'ni-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A unifying; state of being unified.

u'ni-form (ū'nĭ-fôrm), *a.* [4] **1.** Having always the same form, manner, or degree; not varying or variable; homogeneous; as, a *uniform* consistency, temperature, etc. **2.** Of the same form with others; consonant; as, buildings of *uniform* style. — *n.* A dress of a particular style or fashion worn by persons in the same service, etc. —*v. t.* To clothe with a uniform. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

u'ni-form'i-ty (-fôr'mĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being uniform.

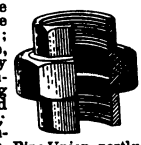
u'ni-fy (ū'nĭ-fī), *v. t.* [2] To cause to be one or uniform; make into a unit; unite.

u'ni-lat'er-al (ū'nĭ-lăt'ĕr-ăl), *a.* One-sided; being on, or affecting, but one side.

un'im-peach'a-ble (ŭn'ĭm-pēch'ă-b'l), *a.* [4] Not impeachable; not to be called in question.

un'im-proved' (-prōōvd'), *a.* [4] Not improved.

un'ion (ūn'yŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of uniting two or more things into one; state of being so united; junction; combination; as, "in *union* there is strength." **2.** That which is united, or made one; something formed by combination or coalition; a confederation; as: the Union, the United States of America. **3.** Specif.: **a** = TRADE-UNION, 1. **b** A device emblematic of union, used on a national flag or ensign. **4.** Any of various devices for connecting parts, as of a machine, of a pipe, etc.



Pipe Union, partly cut away to show construction.

Syn. Union suggests either the bringing together of two or more things or the resulting state; unity denotes state of being one, or property of oneness, and may refer to what is simple and inseparable or to that which, being complex, appears as single and united; as, the American *Union; unity* of the spirit; a *union* of interests resulting in *unity* of aim.

un'ion-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Principle or sentiment of union.

un'ion-ist, *n.* One who advocates or promotes union.

un'ion-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.* [1] To cause to become a member of, or subject to the rules of, a trade-union.

union jack. *Naval.* A jack consisting of the union of the national ensign. See JACK.

u-nique' (ū-nēk'), *a.* Being without a like or equal; single in kind or excellence; unequaled; sole. — **u-nique'ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

u'ni-son (ū'nĭ-sŭn; -zŭn), *n.* **1.** Harmony; agreement; concord; union; as, to act in *unison*. **2.** *Music.* **a** Identity in pitch. **b** State of sounding at the same pitch; as, to sing in *unison*.

u'nit (ū'nĭt), *n.* **1.** A single thing or person, or a group taken as an individual member of a number of groups; as, a family is a *unit* of a nation. **2.** a *Arith.* The least whole number; one. **b** An amount or quantity taken as a standard of measurement; as, a candle power is a *unit* of illumination.

U'ni-ta'ri-an (ū'nĭ-tā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* [*Also l. c.*] One who denies the doctrine of the Trinity, believing God to exist only in one person; also [*cap.*], one of a denomination of Christians so believing. — *a.* [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to Unitarians or their doctrines. — **U'ni-ta'ri-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

u'ni-ta-ry (ū'nĭ-tā-rĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a unit or units; relating to, or characterized by, unity; as, a *unitary* method. **2.** Of the nature of a unit; not divided; as, a *unitary* government.

u-nite' (ū-nīt'), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To put together so as to make one; combine; connect; as, to *unite* two armies. **2.** To join by a legal or moral bond, as families by intermarriage, nations by treaty, men by opinions, etc. — **Syn.** Combine, consolidate, amalgamate. See JOIN. — *v. i.* **1.** To become one; combine; coalesce; grow together. **2.** To join in an act; as, to *unite* in singing.

u-nit'ed (ū-nīt'ĕd), *p. a.* [4] **1.** Combined; joined. **2.** In accord; harmonious. — **United Brethren.** See MORAVIAN, *n.*, 2. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

u'ni-ty (ū'nĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). **1.** State of being one; oneness. **2.** Concord; harmony. **3.** *Math.* Any definite quantity, or aggregate of quantities taken as one, or for which 1 is made to stand in calculation. — **Syn.** See UNION.

u'ni-valve (ū'nĭ-vălv), *n.* *Zoöl.* A mollusk shell of one piece; also, any mollusk with such a shell; specifically, any gastropod. — *a.* Having one valve only, as a gastropod shell.

u'ni-ver'sal (-vûr'săl), *a.* [4] **1.** Of or pertaining to the universe; general; all-reaching; as, a *universal* rule. **2.** Constituting, or considered as, a whole; entire; as, the *universal* world. — **Syn.** All, whole, total. See GENERAL. — **universal coupling, u. joint,** *Mach.*, any joint or coupling permitting swiveling or turning at any angle within certain limits.

Universal Joint.

U'ni-ver'sal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* *Theology.* The doctrine or belief that all men will eventually be saved, or restored to holiness and happiness.

U'ni-ver'sal-ist (-ĭst), *n.* One who believes in Universalism; esp., one of a denomination of Christians holding this doctrine.

u'ni-ver-sal'i-ty (-vĕr-săl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). Quality or state of being universal.

u'ni-ver'sal-ly, *adv.* In a universal manner.

u'ni-verse (ū'nĭ-vûrs), *n.* All created things as constituting one system; the world; creation.

See UN- in Vocabulary.

un-ham'pered
un-hand'some
un-hanged'
un-hard'ened
un-har'ness
un-health'ful
un-health'y
un-hes'i-tat'ing
un-hon'ored
un-hurt'
un-hurt'ful
un'i-den'ti-fied
un'im-ag'i-na-ble
un'im-ag'i-na-tive
un'im-paired'
un'im-pas'sioned
un'im-por'tant
un'in-closed'
un'in-cor'po-rat'ed
un'in-cum'bered
un'in-formed'
un'in-hab'it-a-ble
un'in-hab'it-ed
un'in-i'ti-at'ed
un'in-jured
un'in-tel'li-gent
un'in-tel'li-gi-bil'i-ty
un'in-tel'li-gi-ble
un'in-tel'li-gi-bly
un'in-ten'tion-al
un'in-ter-est-ing
un'in-ter-rupt'ed
-ly
un'in-vit'ed
un'in-vit'ing

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u'ni-ver'si-ty (ū'nĭ-vûr'sĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). An institution for teaching and study in the higher branches of learning, empowered to confer degrees in theology, law, medicine, the arts, etc.

un-just' (ŭn-jŭst'), *a.* [4] Contrary to justice; wrongful. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

un-kempt' (-kĕmpt'), *a.* [4] Not combed; disheveled; hence, rough. — **un-kempt'ness**, *n.* [8].

un-kind' (-kīnd'), *a.* [3] Wanting in kindness; cruel; harsh. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

un-lace' (-lās'), *v. t.* [1] To loose, open, or unfasten by undoing or loosening a lacing.

un-law'ful (-lô'fo͝ol), *a.* [4] **1.** Not lawful; contrary to law. **2.** Illegitimate. — **un-law'ful-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **un-law'ful-ness**, *n.* [8].

un-learn' (-lûrn'), *v. t.* To forget (what has been learned); also, to learn the contrary of.

un-learn'ed (-lûr'nĕd), *a.* [4] **1.** Not learned; illiterate. **2.** (*pron.* -lûrnd') Not gained by study; not known. **3.** Not exhibiting learning.

un-less' (-lĕs'), *conj.* If not; supposing that not; if it be not; were it not that.

un-let'tered (ŭn-lĕt'ĕrd), *a.* [4] Not lettered; also, illiterate. — **Syn.** See IGNORANT.

un-like' (-līk'), *a.* [4] Not like; dissimilar; diverse.

un-like'ly, *a.* [3] **1.** Not likely; improbable. **2.** Not having prospect of success; likely to fail.

un-lim'ber (-lĭm'bĕr), *v. t. & i.* To detach the limber from (a gun).

un-lim'it-ed (ŭn-lĭm'ĭ-tĕd), *a.* [4] **1.** Not limited; unrestricted. **2.** Undefined; indefinite.

un-load' (-lōd'), *v. t.* **1.** To take the load or cargo from. **2.** Fig., to relieve from anything onerous. **3.** To remove or discharge, as a cargo.

un-lock' (-lŏk'), *v. t.* **1.** To unfasten, as what is locked. **2.** To open; undo; hence, to disclose.

un-loose' (-lo͞os'), *v. t. & i.*; **-LOOSED'** (-lo͞ost'); **-LOOS'ING.** To loosen.

un-loos'en (-'n), *v. t.* To loosen.

un-love'ly (-lŭv'lĭ), *a.* [3] Not lovely; not amiable; disagreeable; unpleasant.

un-luck'y (-lŭk'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Not lucky; unfortunate. **2.** Bringing bad luck; inauspicious. — **un-luck'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [8] — **-i-ness**, *n.* [8].

un-make' (-māk'), *v. t.*; for prin. parts see MAKE. To destroy the form and qualities of; deprive of being; uncreate.

un-man' (-măn'), *v. t.*; for prin. parts see MAN. To deprive of manly courage; make womanish.

un-man'ner-ly (-măn'ĕr-lĭ), *a.* [4] Not mannerly; rude. — *adv.* Uncivilly. — **-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.*

un-mask' (-mask'), *v. t.* To strip of a mask or disguise; expose. — *v. i.* To put off a mask.

un-mean'ing (-mēn'ĭng), *a.* [4] **1.** Having no meaning or signification. **2.** Not indicating intelligence or sense; senseless; expressionless.

un-mer'ci-ful (-mûr'sĭ-fo͝ol), *a.* [4] Not merciful; cruel. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

un'mis-tak'a-ble (ŭn'mĭs-tāk'ā-b'l), *a.* [4] Not mistakable; clear; evident. — **-a-bly**, *adv.* [8].

un-mor'al (-mŏr'ăl), *a.* [4] Having no moral perception, quality, or relation; not involving morality; — disting. from *moral* and *immoral*.

un-nat'u-ral (-năt'ū-răl), *a.* [4] Not natural; contrary to nature; without natural traits or instincts. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

un-nec'es-sa-ry (-nĕs'ĕ-sĕ-rĭ), *a.* Not necessary; useless; needless. — **-sa-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [8].

un-nerve' (-nûrv'), *v. t.* [1] To deprive of nerve, force, strength, etc.

un-num'bered (-nŭm'bĕrd), *a.* Not numbered; innumerable.

un-pack' (ŭn-păk'), *v. t.* To separate and remove, as things packed; open and remove the contents of.

un-par'al-leled (-păr'ă-lĕld), *a.* [4] Having no parallel, or equal; unequaled; unmatched.

un-par'lia-men'ta-ry (-pär'lĭ-mĕn'tă-rĭ), *a.* [4] Contrary to the practice of parliamentary bodies.

un-pin' (-pĭn'), *v. t.*; **-PINNED'** (-pĭnd'); **-PIN'NING.** To remove the pin or pins from; unfasten.

un-pleas'ant (-plĕz'ănt), *a.* [3] Not pleasant; offensive. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

un-prec'e-dent-ed (-prĕs'ĕ-dĕn-tĕd), *a.* [4] Having no precedent; novel; new. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

un-prej'u-diced (-prĕj'o͞o-dĭst), *a.* [4] Not prejudiced; as: **a** Impartial. **b** Unimpaired, as a right.

un'pre-med'i-tat'ed (ŭn'prē-mĕd'ĭ-tāt'ĕd), *a.* [4] Not premeditated. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

un-prin'ci-pled (ŭn-prĭn'sĭ-p'ld), *a.* [4] Being without principle, esp. right moral principle.

un-ques'tion-a-ble (-kwĕs'chŭn-ă-b'l), *a.* [4] Not questionable. — **un-ques'tion-a-bly**, *adv.* [8].

un-qui'et (-kwī'ĕt), *a.* [3] Not quiet; disturbed; also, disturbing. — **un-qui'et-ly**, *adv.* [8].

un-rav'el (-răv'l), *v. t.* [7] **1.** To disentangle; disengage the threads of. **2.** To clear from complication; solve. — *v. i.* To become unraveled.

un-read'y (ŭn-rĕd'ĭ), *a.* [3] Not ready or prepared; not prompt; slow. — **-read'i-ness**, *n.* [8].

un-rea'son-a-ble (ŭn-rē'z'n-ă-b'l), *a.* [4] Not reasonable; as: **a** Irrational. **b** Immoderate. — **un-rea'son-a-ble-ness**, *n.* [8] — **-a-bly**, *adv.* [8].

un're-served' (ŭn'rē-zûrvd'), *a.* [4] Not reserved; as: **a** Unrestricted. **b** Frank; open. — **un're-serv'ed-ly** (-zûr'vĕd-lĭ), *adv.* [8] — **-ed-ness**, *n.* [8].

un-rest' (ŭn-rĕst'), *n.* Want of rest or repose.

un-rid'dle (-rĭd''l), *v. t.* [1] To read the riddle of.

un-right'eous (-rī'chŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Not righteous; wicked; sinful. **2.** Unjust. — **un-right'eous-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **un-right'eous-ness**, *n.* [8].

un-ri'valed (-rī'văld), *a.* [4, 7] Having no rival; without a competitor; peerless.

un-roll' (ŭn-rōl'), *v. t.* **1.** To open (what is rolled). **2.** Fig., to display. — *v. i.* To become unrolled.

un-ruf'fled (-rŭf''ld), *a.* [4] Not ruffled; calm.

un-rul'y (-rōō'lĭ), *a.* [3] Not submissive to rule or restraint; turbulent. — **un-rul'i-ness**, *n.* [8].

un-sad'dle (-săd''l), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To strip of a saddle. **2.** To unhorse.

un-sa'vor-y (-sā'vĕr-ĭ), *a.* [5] **1.** Not savory; in-

See UN- in Vocabulary.

un-jus'ti fi'a-ble
un-know'a-ble
un-knew'
un-laun'dered
un-leav'ened
un-li'censed
un-lik(e)'a-ble
un-like'li-hood
un-loved'
un-man'age-a-ble
un-man'ly
un-mar'ried
un-mas'tered
un-meas'ur-a-ble
un-meas'ured
un-mer'it-ed
un-mit'i-gat'ed
un-mixed'
un-mount'ed
un-moved'
un-mu'si-cal
un-mus'tered
un-nam(e)'a-ble
un-neigh'bor-ly
un-not'ed
un-no'ticed
un'ob-jec'tion-a-ble
un'o-blig'ing
un'ob-served'
un'ob-struct'ed
un'ob-tru'sive
un-oc'cu-pied
un'of-fi'cial
un'op-posed'
un-or'gan-ized
un'o-rig'i-nal
un-or'tho-dox
un-paid'
un-pal'at-a-ble
un-par'don-a-ble
un-paved'
un-peo'pled
un'per-ceived'
un'per-turbed'
un-pit'ied
un-pleas'ing
un-plowed'
un'po-et'ic
un-pol'ished
un'pol-lut'ed
un-pop'u-lar
un-pop'u-lar-i-ty
un-prac'ti-cal
un'pre-pared'
un'pre-tend'ing
un'pro-duc'tive
un'pro-fes'sion-al
un'prof'it-a-ble
un'pro-gres'sive
un-prom'is-ing
un'pro-pi'tious
un'pro-tect'ed
un-proved'
un'pro-voked'
un-pub'lished
un-qual'i-fied
un-quench'a-ble
un-quenched'
un-raised'
un-real'
un're-al'i-ty
un-rec'on-ciled
un're-cord'ed
un're-fined'
un're-gen'er-ate
un-reg'is-tered
un're-lat'ed
un're-lent'ing
un're-li'a-ble
un're-mit'ting, -ly
un're-mu'ner-a-tive
un're-pent'ant
un're-quit'ed
un're-strained'
un're-strict'ed
un're-vealed'
un're-venged'
un're-ward'ed
un-rhymed'
un-rimed'
un-ripe'
un'ro-man'tic
un-safe'
un-said'
un-sal'a-ble
un-salt'ed
un-sanc'ti-fied
un-sat'is-fy
un'sat-is-fac'to-ry
un-sat'is-fied

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, soft; ēve, ĕvent, ĕnd, recēnt, makēr; īce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs; fo͝od, fo͝ot; out, oil;

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sipid; tasteless. **2.** Unpleasant to taste or smell; fig., morally offensive.

un-say' (-sā'), *v. t.*; for prin. parts see SAY. To recant, recall, or retract.

un-screw' (-skrōō'), *v. t.* To loose from screws; also, to loosen or withdraw (a screw) by turning it.

un-scru'pu-lous (-skrōō'pŭ-lŭs), *a.* [4] Not scrupulous; unprincipled. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

un-seal' (-sēl'), *v. t.* To break or remove the seal of; to open, as what is sealed.

un-search'a-ble (-sûr'chă-b'l), *a.* [4] Not searchable; inscrutable.

un-sea'son-a-ble (-sē'z'n-ă-b'l), *a.* [4] Not seasonable; untimely. — **-ble-ness**, *n.* — **-bly**, *adv.* [8].

un-seat' (-sēt'), *v. t.* To displace from one's seat; specif., to deprive of one's seat in a legislature.

un-seem'ly (-sēm'lĭ), *a.* [3] Not seemly; unbecoming; indecent. — *adv.* In an unseemly manner. — **un-seem'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* [8].

un-seen' (-sēn'), *a.* Not seen; invisible.

un-set'tle (-sĕt'l), *v. t. & i.* [1] To move or loosen from a settled state; unfix; disorder.

un-sex' (-sĕks'), *v. t.* To deprive of sex, or of qualities becoming one's sex; — esp. of a woman.

un-shack'le (-shăk'l), *v. t.* [1] To loose from shackles or bands; set free from restraint.

un-sheathe' (-shēth'), *v. t.* [1] To take from the sheath, or scabbard, as a sword.

un-ship' (-shĭp'), *v. t.*; -SHIPPED' (-shĭpt'); -SHIP'PING. **1.** To take out of a ship or vessel. **2.** *Naut.* To remove or detach, as an oar, tiller, etc., from its proper place.

un-sift'ed (-sĭf'tĕd), *a.* Not sifted; hence, not critically examined; untried.

un-skill'ful (-skĭl'fo͝ol), *a.* Also **un-skil'ful** [4] Not skillful; awkward. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

un'so-phis'ti-cat'ed (ŭn'sō-fĭs'tĭ-kāt'ĕd), *a.* [4] Not sophisticated. — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

un-sound' (-sound'), *a.* [3] Not sound; infirm. — **un-sound'ness**, *n.* [8].

un-speak'a-ble (-spēk'ă-b'l), *a.* [4] Not speakable; inexpressible; unutterable; also, unspeakably bad. — **un-speak'a-bly**, *adv.* — **-a-ble-ness**, *n.*

un-spot'ted (ŭn-spŏt'ĕd), *a.* [4] Not spotted; free from spot or stain, esp. moral stain; immaculate.

un-sta'ble (-stā'b'l), *a.* [4] Not stable; unsteady.

un-stop' (-stŏp'), *v. t.*; UN-STOPPED' (-stŏpt'); UN-STOP'PING. **1.** To take the stopper from. **2.** To free from any obstruction; open.

un-string' (-strĭng'), *v. t.*; for prin. parts see STRING. **1.** To deprive of a string or strings; also, to take from a string. **2.** To loosen the string or strings of. **3.** To relax the tension of; loosen.

un-strung' (-strŭng'), *p. a.* [4] **1.** Deprived of a string or strings; also, having the strings loosened. **2.** Relaxed; weakened; as, *unstrung* nerves.

un'sub-stan'tial (ŭn'sŭb-stăn'shăl), *a.* [4] Wanting matter or substance; visionary; flimsy. — **-ti-al'i-ty** (-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **-tial-ly**, *adv.* [8].

un-tan'gle (-tăn'g'l), *v. t.* [1] To loose from tangles or intricacy; disentangle.

un-think'ing (-thĭnk'ĭng), *a.* [4] **1.** Thoughtless; inconsiderate. **2.** Not indicating thought. — **un-think'ing-ly**, *adv.* [8].

un-ti'dy (-tī'dĭ), *a.* [3] Careless; slovenly.

un-tie' (-tī'), *v. t.*; for prin. parts see TIE. **1.** To loosen, as something knotted. **2.** To free from restraint. — *v. i.* To become untied.

un-til' (-tĭl'), *prep.* To; up to; till; — in reference to time. — *conj.* As far as; to the place or degree that; esp., to the time that; till.

un-time'ly (-tīm'lĭ), *a.* [4] Not timely; premature; inopportune. — *adv.* Out of the natural, usual, or proper time; inopportunely; prematurely.

un-tir'ing (-tīr'ĭng), *a.* [4] Not becoming tired or exhausted; unwearied.

un'to (ŭn'to͝o), *prep.* To. *Now Archaic or Formal.*

un-told' (ŭn-tōld'), *a.* **1.** Not told; not revealed. **2.** Not counted; hence, vast.

un-to'ward (ŭn-tō'ĕrd; -tōrd'), *a.* **1.** Froward; perverse. **2.** Awkward; ungraceful. **3.** Inconvenient; vexatious; unlucky; unfortunate. — **un-to'ward-ly**, *adv.* — **un-to'ward-ness**, *n.*

un-tried' (-trīd'), *a.* [4] Not tried; not tested.

un-true' (-trōo'), *a.* [3] Not true; as: a False; contrary to fact. b Not accordant with a standard. c Not faithful; disloyal.

un-truth' (-trōōth'), *n.* **1.** Quality of being untrue; want of veracity. **2.** That which is untrue; a falsehood. — Syn. See FALSITY.

un-used' (-ūzd'), *a.* [4] **1.** Not used. **2.** Unaccustomed.

un-u'su-al (ŭn-ū'zhū-ăl), *a.* [4] Not usual; unaccustomed; uncommon. — **un-u'su-al-ly**, *adv.* [8].

un-ut'ter-a-ble (-ŭt'ĕr-ă-b'l), *a.* [4] Unspeakable. — **un-ut'ter-a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **-a-bly**, *adv.* [8].

un-var'nished (-vär'nĭsht), *a.* [4] Not varnished; hence, not embellished; as, the *unvarnished* truth.

un-veil' (-vāl'), *v. t.* To remove a veil from; reveal. — *v. i.* To remove a veil; reveal one's self.

un-war'rant-a-ble (-wŏr'ăn-tă-b'l), *a.* [4] Not warrantable; indefensible. — **-a-bly**, *adv.* [8].

un-wash'en (-wŏsh'n), *a.* Not washed. *Archaic.*

un-wea'ried (-wē'rĭd), *a.* Not wearied.

un-weave' (-wēv'), *v. t.*; for prin. parts see WEAVE. To unfold; ravel.

un-well' (-wĕl'), *a.* Not well; indisposed.

un-wield'y (-wēl'dĭ), *a.* [3] Not easily wielded; unmanageable from bulk or weight. — **un-wield'i-ness** (-dĭ-nĕs), *n.* [8].

un-will'ing (-wĭl'ĭng), *a.* [4] Not willing; loath. — **un-will'ing-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

un-wind' (-wīnd'), *v. t.*; UN-WOUND' (-wound'); -WIND'ING. To wind off; loose, as what is wound — *v. i.* To be, or admit of being, unwound.

un-wise' (-wīz'), *a.* [3] Not wise; injudicious; foolish. — **-wis'dom**, *n.* — **-wise'ly**, *adv.* [8].

un-wit'ting (-wĭt'ĭng), *a.* [4] Not knowing; unconscious; ignorant. — **un-wit'ting-ly**, *adv.* [8].

un-wont'ed (-wŭn'tĕd), *a.* [4] **1.** Not wonted; unaccustomed; unused. **2.** Uncommon; unusual; rare. — **un-wont'ed-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

See UN- in Vocabulary.

un-scathed'
un-schooled'
un'sci-en-tif'ic
un-scorched'
un-scrip'tur-al
un-sea'soned
un-sea'wor'thy
un'sec-ta'ri-an
un-self'ish
un-serv'ice-a-ble
un-shak'en
un-shav'en
un-shed'
un-shel'tered
un-shorn'
un-shrink'ing
un-sight'ly
un-skilled'
un-so'cia-ble
un-sol'dered
un-sol'dier-ly
un'so-lic'it-ed
un'so-phis'ti-ca'tion
un-sort'ed
un-sought'
un-spar'ing
un-spoiled'
un-spo'ken
un-sporta'manlike
un-stained'
un-states'manlike
un'sym-met'rical
un'sym-pa-thet'ic
un'sys-tem-at'ic
un-taint'ed
un-tam e)'a-ble
un-tamed'
un-taught'
un-ten'a-ble
un-ten'ant-ed
un-ter'ri-fied
un-test'ed
un'sus-pect'ing
un'sus-pi'cious
un-swerv'ing
un'sym-met'rical
un-touched'
un-trained'
un-tram'meled (7)
un-trav'eled (7)
un-trimmed'
un-trod'
un-trod'den
un-trou'bled
un-trust'wor'thy
un-truth'ful, -ly.
un-truth'ful-ness
un-tu'tored
un-twilled'
un-ut tered
un-val'ued
un-vis'it-ed
un-war'like
un-war ranted
un-wa'ry
un-washed'
un-wa'ver-ing
un-weaned'
un-wea'ry-ing
un-weed'ed
un-wept'
un-whole'some

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un-wor'thy (ŭn-wûr'thĭ), *a.* [3] Not worthy; as: **a** Wanting merit, value, etc. **b** Not deserving. **c** Not fit; unbecoming; — usually with *of*. — **un-wor'thi-ly** (-thĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [8] — **-thi-ness**, *n.* [8].

un-writ'ten (-rĭt'n), *a.* **1.** Not written; oral; traditional. **2.** Containing no writing; blank.

un-yield'ing (-yēld'ĭng), *a.* [4] Not yielding; firm.

un-yoke' (-yōk'), *v. t. & i.* [1] **1.** To loose or become free from or as from a yoke. **2.** To part; disjoin.

up (ŭp), *adv.* **1.** In or toward a higher position; above; aloft; — opp. to *down*. **2.** At, toward, or to, any point thought of as higher; as, well *up* in his class; to train *up* a child. **3. a** Into being or action; in action; as, to set *up* vibrations. **b** Into prominence or consideration; in view; as, the book turned *up*. **4.** Not short of, back of, less advanced than, away from, or the like; — usually with *to* or *with*; as, to live *up* to engagements. **5.** In the position of being prepared, informed, or competent; as, to be *up* in algebra. **6.** To or in a state of completion; wholly; quite; as, to burn *up*; sum *up*. Also, to or at an end: as, his time is *up*. **7.** Aside; by; as, to lay *up* riches. — **to be up to. a** To be equal or competent to. *Colloq.* **b** To be, or about to be, engaged in; as, *up to* mischief. *Colloq.* — *prep.* **1.** To a higher place on or along; toward, near, or at, the top of; as, to go *up* the stairs. **2.** From the coast toward the interior of, as of a country; from the mouth toward the source of, as of a stream. — *a.* Upward; as, an *up* grade. — *n.* State of being up; prosperity; — in *ups and downs*.

u'pas (ū'pas), *n.* Either of two trees of Java yielding a poisonous juice; also, the juice.

up-braid' (ŭp-brād'), *v. t.* **1.** To reproach with something wrong or disgraceful. **2.** To chide. — **Syn.** Blame, censure, condemn. See REPROVE.

up'growth' (ŭp'grōth'), *n.* Process of growing up; development; also, that which grows up.

up-heav'al (ŭp-hēv'ăl), *n.* An upheaving; state of being upheaved; esp., an elevation of part of the earth's crust.

up-heave' (-hēv'), *v. t.* [1] To heave or lift up from beneath; raise. — *v. i.* To rise.

up-held' (-hĕld'), *pret. & p. p.* of UPHOLD.

up-hill' (-hĭl'), *adv.* Upwards on or as on a hill.

up'hill' (ŭp'hĭl'), *a.* [4] Ascending; hence, laborious; difficult; as, *uphill* work.

up-hold' (ŭp-hōld'), *v. t.* **1.** To hold up; raise; as, with hands *upheld*. **2.** To keep erect; support; maintain; as, to *uphold* a decision. **3.** To aid by approval or encouragement; back; as, to *uphold* one in well-doing. — **up-hold'er**, *n.* [8].

up-hol'ster (-hōl'stẽr), *v. t.* To furnish (rooms, furniture, etc.) with hangings, coverings, etc. — **up-hol'ster-er** (ŭp-hōl'stẽr-ẽr), *n.*

up-hol'ster-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). Furniture or interior fittings, as hangings, cushions, etc.; also, art or business of an upholsterer.

up'keep' (ŭp'kēp'), *n.* Act of keeping up, or maintaining; maintenance; also, state of being kept up.

up'land (-lănd), *n.* High land; ground elevated above the lowlands along rivers, near the sea, etc. — *a.* Of or pert. to uplands; being on upland.

up-lift' (ŭp-lĭft'), *v. t.* To lift or raise aloft; elevate.

up'lift' (ŭp'lĭft'), *n.* Elevation; *Geol.*, upheaval.

up-on' (ŭ-pŏn'), *prep.* On. — **Syn.** See ABOVE.

up'per (ŭp'ẽr), *a.*; *comp.* of UP. Higher; superior. — **upper case**, see 2d CASE, 3. — **the u. hand**, the advantage. — *n.* Vamp of a shoe. — **to be on one's uppers**, to be at the end of one's means.

up'per-most (-mōst), *a.* Highest in place, position, rank, power, or the like.

up'pish (ŭp'ĭsh), *a.* [4] Proud; assuming. *Colloq.* — **up'pish-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **up'pish-ness**, *n.* [8].

up-raise' (ŭp-rāz'), *v. t.* [1] To raise up.

up-rear' (-rēr'), *v. t.* To rear up; raise; erect.

up'right' (ŭp'rīt'), *a.* [4] **1.** Erect in position; vertical, or nearly so. **2.** Having rectitude; honest; just; as, an *upright* man. — *n.* Something standing upright, as a timber. — **up'right'ly**, *adv.* [8] — **up'right'ness**, *n.* [8].

up-rise' (ŭp-rīz'), *v. i.*; for prin. parts see RISE. **1.** To rise, as from sleep. **2.** To swell up, as a river. **3.** To have an upward direction or inclination; to ascend.

up-ris'ing (ŭp-rīz'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of rising; also, a steep place; ascent. **2.** An insurrection.

up'roar' (ŭp'rōr'), *n.* Great tumult; clamor.

up-roar'i-ous (ŭp-rōr'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* [4] Making, or accompanied by, uproar, or noise and tumult. — **up-roar'i-ous-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

up-root' (-rōōt'), *v. t.* To tear up by the roots.

up-set' (-sĕt'), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* UP-SET' or -SET'-TED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* -SET'TING. **1.** To overturn; overthrow. **2.** To discompose; disturb; as, the question *upset* him. *Colloq.* **3. a** To thicken and shorten, as a redhot piece of iron, by hammering on the end; swage. **b** To shorten (a tire) in the process of resetting. — *v. i.* To become upset.

up'set', *n.* Act of upsetting; state of being upset.

up'shot' (-shŏt'), *n.* Final issue; conclusion.

up'side' (-sīd'), *n.* The upper side or part. — **upside down**, with the upper part undermost; hence, in confusion; topsy-turvy.

up-stairs' (ŭp-stârz'), *adv.* Up the stairs; in or toward an upper story.

up'stairs' (ŭp'stârz'), *a.* Being above stairs; pertaining to an upper story. — *n.* The part above the ground story.

up-start' (ŭp-stärt'), *v. i.* To start up.

up'start' (ŭp'stärt'), *n.* A person who has risen suddenly, esp. when presuming on his success. — *a.* Suddenly raised to prominence.

up-turn' (ŭp-tûrn'), *v. t. & i.* To turn up; throw up; as, *upturned* faces; to *upturn* soil.

up'ward (ŭp'wẽrd), *adv.* Also **up'wards** (-wẽrdz). **1.** In a direction from lower to higher; as, to look *upward*. **2.** Toward the source or origin; as, to explore a river from the mouth *upward*. **3.** Toward a higher, or greater, age, degree, etc.; as, from youth *upward*. **4.** Indefinitely more; over; as, fifty and *upward*. — **upward, *or* upwards, of**, more than; above. — *a.* Directed upward.

U'ral-Al-ta'ic (ū'răl-ăl-tā'ĭk), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, a great linguistic family, or the peoples whose mother tongues it includes. These peoples vary from the pure Mongolian type of eastern Siberia to the Caucasian Finn and Magyar.

U-ra'ni-a (ū-rā'nĭ-ă), *n.* *Gr. Myth.* The Muse of astronomy.

u-ra'ni-um (-ŭm), *n.* *Chem.* A hard, nickel-white metal. It is radioactive. See RADIUM.

U'ra-nus (ū'ră-nŭs), *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The personification of Heaven, son or husband of Gæa (Earth) and father of the Titans, Cyclops, Furies, etc. He hated his offspring and confined them in Tartarus, but, at Gæa's instigation, his son Cronus attacked him and dethroned him. **2.** *Astron.* One of the planets, the most remote known except Neptune. It is nearly 1,800,000,000 miles from the sun, and about 32,000 miles in diameter.

ur'ban (ûr'băn), *a.* Of or pert. to a city or town.

ur-bane' (ûr-bān'), *a.* [3] Courteous; polite; suave. — **ur-bane'ly**, *adv.* [8].

ur-ban'i-ty (-băn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being urbane; politeness. — **Syn.** Suavity, affability.

ur'chin (ûr'chĭn), *n.* A pert or roguish child, esp. such a boy; boy; youngster.

u're-a (ū'rē-ă), *n.* A soluble, crystalline solid, the chief solid constituent of the urine of mammals.

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u-re'ter (ū-rē'tẽr), *n.* The duct that carries the urine from a kidney to the bladder.
u-re'thra (-thrȧ), *n.* The canal that in most mammals carries off the urine from the bladder.
urge (ûrj), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To force onward; press; push; drive; as, to *urge* a horse. **2.** To press the mind or will of; importune; as, to *urge* one to go. **3.** To present in an earnest or pressing manner; as, to *urge* the necessity of something. — **Syn.** Incite, impel, instigate, stimulate. — *v. i.* To declare or press earnestly a statement, argument, or the like.
ur'gen-cy (ûr'jĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being urgent.
ur'gent (ûr'jĕnt), *a.* [4] Urging; pressing; calling for immediate attention. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].
u'ric (ū'rĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to urine; obtained from urine. — **uric acid**, *Chem.*, a white, odorless, nearly insoluble acid, present in urine.
u'ri-nal (ū'rĭ-nȧl), *n.* A vessel for urine; place for urinating.
u'ri-na-ry (ū'rĭ-nȧ-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to urine or the organs for excreting and removing it. — *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). A urinal.
u'ri-nate (-nāt), *v. i.* [1] To discharge urine.
u'rine (ū'rĭn), *n.* In mammals, a fluid excretion from the kidneys; in birds and reptiles, a solid or semisolid excretion.
urn (ûrn), *n.* A vessel of various forms, usually a vase with a foot or pedestal.
Ur'sa (ûr'sȧ), *n.* *Astron.* Ursa Major or Ursa Minor (see below). — **Ursa Major**, the Great Bear, northern constellation containing the stars which form the *Dipper*, or *Charles's Wain*, including the *Pointers*. — **U. Minor**, the Little Bear (or Little Dipper), the constellation including the North Star, or polestar.
ur'sine (ûr'sīn; -sĭn), *a.* Pert. to, or like, a bear.
u'rus (ū'rŭs), *n.* A long-horned wild ox of Europe, in Julius Cæsar's time.
us (ŭs), *pron.* Objective case of *we*.
us'a-ble (ūz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] That can be used. — **us'a-ble-ness**, *n.* [8].
us'age (ūz'ĕj; ūs'ĕj), *n.* **1.** Act or mode of using; treatment; as, hard *usage*. **2.** Long-continued practice; as, a *usage* of the Romans. **3.** Customary use or employment, as of a word in a particular sense. — **Syn.** Custom, use. See HABIT.
use (ūz), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To make use of; employ. **2.** To practice, esp. customarily; as, to *use* care. **3.** To behave toward; treat; as, to *use* an animal cruelly. **4.** To accustom; habituate; inure; — chiefly in p. p.; as, *used* to exposure, hunger, etc. — *v. i.* To be wont or accustomed; — now obsolete or archaic in the present tense.
use (ūs), *n.* **1.** Act of employing anything; state of being employed; employment; as, the *use* of a pen. **2.** Occasion or need to employ; — often with *for*; as, to have *use* for a certain book. **3.** Utility; advantage; as, it is of no *use* to complain. **4.** Continued practice; usage; as, a word sanctioned by *use*. **Syn.** USE, USEFULNESS, UTILITY. Use (see also HABIT) is very general in sense and occurs chiefly in familiar phrases; as, to be of *use*, there 's no *use* in that. Usefulness is employed chiefly of things in the concrete; utility is more general and abstract; as, the *usefulness* of a tool; the *utility* of an invention.
use'ful (ūs'fo͝ol), *a.* [4] Full of use; serviceable; having utility; advantageous. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].
use'ful-ness (ūs'fo͝ol-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being useful. — **Syn.** Value, profit. See USE.
use'less (-lĕs), *a.* [4] Being of no use; unserviceable; ineffectual. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
us'er (ūz'ẽr), *n.* One that uses.
ush'er (ŭsh'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A doorkeeper; hence, an officer or servant whose business it is to introduce strangers, or to walk before a person of rank. Also, one who escorts persons to seats in a church, theater, etc. **2.** An under teacher. *Brit.* — *v. t.* To introduce or announce; escort; show in.
u'su-al (ū'zhŭ-ȧl), *a.* [4] Such as is in common use or occurs in the ordinary course of events; ordinary, common. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8]. **Syn.** Accustomed, customary, habitual, wonted, regular. — USUAL, CUSTOMARY, HABITUAL. Usual applies to whatever happens in the ordinary course of events; that is customary which is according to the usual practices, conventions, etc., whether of an individual or (esp.) of a community; habitual implies settled practice or regularity of repetition, esp. of a person; as, the *usual* height of the tide; a *customary* greeting; *habitual* drunkenness.
u'su-fruct (ū'zŭ-frŭkt), *n.* *Law.* Right of using and enjoying the fruits or profits of an estate or other thing belonging to another, without impairing the substance.
u'su-rer (ū'zhŭ-rẽr), *n.* One who lends money at a usurious rate of interest.
u-su'ri-ous (ū-zū'rĭ-ŭs; ū-zhō͝o'-), *a.* [4] Taking, involving, or practicing, usury.
u-surp' (ū-zûrp'), *v. t.* To seize and keep by force or without right; — used only of office, place, powers, rights, etc. — *v. i.* To be, or act as, a usurper; encroach. — **u'sur-pa'tion** (ū'zŭr-pā'-shŭn), *n.* — **u-surp'er** (ū-zûr'pẽr), *n.* [8].
u'su-ry (ū'zhŭ-rĭ), *n.* **1.** An exorbitant rate of interest; esp., *Law*, interest in excess of a legal rate. **2.** The taking, or practice of taking, usury.
u-ten'sil (ū-tĕn'sĭl), *n.* An instrument or vessel, esp. one used in a kitchen or dairy. — **Syn.** See IMPLEMENT.
u'ter-ine (ū'tẽr-ĭn), *a.* Of or pert. to the uterus.
u'ter-us (-ŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* **UTERI** (-ī). In female mammals, an organ for containing, and usually for nourishing, the young before birth; the womb.
U'ther (ū'thẽr), *n.* See IGRAINE.
u-til'i-ta'ri-an (ū-tĭl'ĭ-tā'rĭ-ȧn), *a.* [4] Of, pertaining to, or consisting in, utility; aiming at utility as distinguished from beauty, etc.
u-til'i-ty (ū-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being useful. **2.** A useful thing. — **Syn.** Advantageousness, usefulness, benefit, profit, avail. See USE.
u'ti-lize (ū'tĭ-līz), *v. t.* [1] To make useful; make use of. — **u'ti-li-za'tion** (-lĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*
ut'most (ŭt'mōst), *a.* **1.** Situated at the farthest point or extremity; most distant; extreme; last; as, the *utmost* limits. **2.** Of the greatest or highest degree, quantity, number, or the like; as, the *utmost* misery. — *n.* The most possible; farthest limit; as, to try one's *utmost*.
u-to'pi-a (ū-tō'pĭ-ȧ), *n.* A place or state of ideal or imaginary perfection.
u-to'pi-an (-ȧn), *a.* Involving imaginary perfections; chimerical.
ut'ter (ŭt'ẽr), *a.* **1.** Complete; total; absolute; as, *utter* ruin. **2.** Absolute; final; as, an *utter* refusal.
ut'ter, *v. t.* **1.** To put in circulation, as money, esp. counterfeit notes or coins. **2.** To give expression to; publish; speak; pronounce. — **Syn.** Deliver; issue. — **ut'ter-a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l) *a.* [8].
ut'ter-ance (-ȧns), *n.* **1.** Act of uttering; esp., vocal expression. **2.** That which is uttered, or spoken or published.
ut'ter-ly, *adv.* In an utter manner; fully; totally.
ut'ter-most (-mōst), *a.* & *n.* Utmost.
u'vu-la (ū'vŭ-lȧ), *n.* The pendent fleshy lobe in the middle of the soft palate.
u'vu-lar (-lȧr), *a.* Of or pertaining to the uvula.
ux-o'ri-ous (ŭk-zō'rĭ-ŭs; ŭg-zō'-), *a.* [4] Excessively or dotingly fond of, or submissive to, a wife. — **ux-o'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

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V

va'can-cy (vā'kăn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being vacant; emptiness; also, idleness; listlessness. **2.** Vacant thing; as: a Empty space; as, to fix the eye on *vacancy*. b An unoccupied office or position; as, a *vacancy* in the senate.

va'cant (-kănt), *a.* [4] **1.** Without contents; empty; as, a *vacant* room. **2.** Free from business or care; unemployed; as, *vacant* hours. **3.** Not occupied by an incumbent, etc.; as, a *vacant* office. **4.** Empty of thought or reflection; as, a *vacant* stare. — **Syn.** See EMPTY. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

va'cate (vā'kāt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To make vacant; leave empty; as, to *vacate* an office. **2.** To annul; make void; as, to *vacate* a charter. — *v. i.* To vacate anything; *Colloq.*, to leave.

va-ca'tion (vā-kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of vacating. **2.** Intermission of employment, etc.; period of leisure or rest; holiday.

vac'ci-nate (văk'sĭ-nāt), *v. t.* [1] To inoculate with a vaccine, as that of cowpox, in order to prevent an attack of smallpox. — **vac'ci-na'tor**, *n.*

vac'ci-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act, art, or practice of vaccinating.

vac'cine (văk'sĭn; -sēn), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or derived from, cows; as, *vaccine* virus. **2.** Of or pertaining to cowpox. — *n.* **1.** The virus of cowpox, used in vaccination. **2.** Any substance for preventive inoculation.

vac'il-late (văs'ĭ-lāt), *v. i.* [1] To fluctuate in mind; waver; as, to *vacillate* between two opinions.

vac'il-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of vacillating; wavering; irresolution.

va-cu'i-ty (vă-kū'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Space unfilled or unoccupied; a void; vacuum. **2.** Lack of intelligence, intelligent expression, etc.

vac'u-ous (văk'ū-ŭs), *a.* [4] Empty; void; vacant.

vac'u-um (-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -UUMS (-ŭmz), L. -UA (-ă). A space entirely devoid of matter; hence, a space artificially exhausted to a high degree.

vacuum tube. A sealed tube containing highly rarefied air or other gas, for examination of the electric discharge between metallic electrodes.

vag'a-bond (văg'ă-bŏnd), *a.* [4] **1.** Moving about without settled habitation; wandering; as, the *vagabond* classes. **2.** Floating or borne about without any certain direction; driven to and fro. **3.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a vagabond; as, a *vagabond* life. — *n.* One who wanders about with no fixed dwelling; esp., one idle and without means of honest livelihood; vagrant; tramp; *Colloq.*, a worthless person; rascal.

vag'a-bond'age (-bŏn'dăj), *n.* State of a vagabond; idle wandering.

va-ga'ry (vă-gā'rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A wandering of the thoughts; whim.

va'gran-cy (vā'grăn-sĭ), *n.* State or fact of being a vagrant; vagabondage.

va'grant (-grănt), *a.* [4] **1.** Moving about without certain object; wandering without settled habitation. **2.** Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, a vagrant; vagabond; erratic; as, a *vagrant* nature. — *n.* An idle wanderer; esp., one having no settled habitation; vagabond. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

vague (vāg), *a.* [3] **1.** Not clearly defined, grasped, expressed, etc.; not clear; hazy; as, a *vague* idea. **2.** Unauthenticated; uncertain; as, a *vague* report. **3.** Not thinking, seeing, perceiving, etc., clearly; as, *vague* minds. — **Syn.** See DARK. — **vague'ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

vain (vān), *a.* [3] **1.** Without value, or importance; empty; idle; trifling; as, *vain* words; *vain* pursuits. **2.** Without force or efficacy; futile; as, a *vain* attempt. **3.** Proud of petty things, or of trifling attainments; conceited; self-complacent. **4.** Showy; ostentatious. — **in vain**, to no good purpose; without success.

Syn. VAIN, FUTILE, NUGATORY. That which is **vain** is fruitless, or without avail; **futile** implies utter ineffectiveness; that which is **nugatory** is trifling or insignificant, or (often) inoperative; as, *vain* wishes; *futile* resistance; *nugatory* promises.

vain'glo'ri-ous (vān'glō'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [4] Feeling or indicating vainglory; elated by vanity; boastful. — **vain'glo'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

vain'glo'ry (-rĭ), *n.* Excessive vanity over one's own performances, attainments, etc.; undue elation concerning one's self; also, vain show.

vain'ly (-lĭ), *adv.* In a vain or futile manner.

vair (vâr), *n.* Skin of a species of squirrel, much used in the 14th century as fur for costly dresses.

vale (vāl), *n.* A valley. *Chiefly Poetic.*

val'e-dic'tion (văl'ĕ-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* A farewell; a bidding farewell. *Chiefly Literary.*

val'e-dic-to'ri-an (-dĭk-tō'rĭ-ăn), *n.* One who makes a valedictory address; esp., in American colleges, etc., the student of the graduating class who delivers the valedictory at commencement.

val'e-dic'to-ry (-dĭk'tŭ-rĭ), *a.* Bidding farewell; suitable or designed for an occasion of leave-taking. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A valedictory oration or address, esp. of a valedictorian, as in a college.

va'lence (vā'lĕns), *n.* *Chem.* The degree of combining power of an element (or radical).

Va'len'ciennes' (vă'lăn'syĕn'; vă-lĕn'sĭ-ĕnz') **lace.** A rich kind of lace, made orig. at Valenciennes, France.

va'len-cy (vā'lĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES. Valence.

val'en-tine (văl'ĕn-tīn), *n.* A sweetheart chosen on St. Valentine's Day; also, a sentimental or a comic missive sent for St. Valentine's Day.

va-le'ri-an (vă-lē'rĭ-ăn), *n.* Any of a large genus of perennial herbs, the dried rootstock and roots of one species of which constitute a drug used as a mild tonic and stimulant; also, the drug.

val'et (văl'ĕt; văl'ā), *n.* A manservant who attends a man, taking care of his clothes, etc.

val'e-tu'di-na'ri-an (văl'ĕ-tū'dĭ-nā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* [4] Of infirm health; sickly; weakly. — *n.* A person of a weak or sickly constitution; an invalid.

val'e-tu'di-na-ry (-tū'dĭ-nă-rĭ), *a.* [4] Infirm; sickly; valetudinarian. — *n.* A valetudinarian.

Val-hal'la (văl-hăl'ă), *n.* *Norse Myth.* The hall of Odin, into which he receives the souls of heroes slain in battle. From its 540 gates each morning the warriors go to fight, and at night they return to feast with the gods.

val'iant (văl'yănt), *a.* [4] **1.** Intrepid; brave; courageous. **2.** Performed with valor or bravery; heroic. — **val'iant-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

val'id (văl'ĭd), *a.* [8] **1.** Founded on truth or fact; capable of being supported; not defective; sound; as, a *valid* argument. **2.** *Law.* Having legal force or authority; as, a *valid* deed or title.

val'i-date (văl'ĭ-dāt), *v. t.* [1] To render valid; give legal force to; as, to *validate* an election.

va-lid'i-ty (vă-lĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being valid.

val'id-ly (văl'ĭd-lĭ), *adv.* In a valid manner.

va-lise' (vă-lēs'), *n.* Traveling bag; hand bag.

Val-kyr'ie (văl-kĭr'ĭ; -kĭ'rĭ), *n.* *Norse Myth.* One of the maidens of Odin, awful and beautiful, who

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hover over the field of battle choosing those to be slain, and conduct the worthy to Valhalla.

val'ley (văl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LEYS (-ĭz). A depression, usually with outlet, between hills or mountains.

val'or (văl'ẽr), *n.* [5] Strength of mind in braving danger; bravery; courage, esp. in fighting. — **Syn.** Heroism, gallantry, intrepidity. See COURAGE.

val'or-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of attempting to give an artificial price to any commodity by government interference, as by loans to enable producers to hold back their products, etc.

val'or-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [4] Possessing, exhibiting, or characteristic of, valor; brave. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

val'u-a-ble (-ū-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] **1.** Of financial value, esp. in a considerable degree; commanding or worth a good price. **2.** Of considerable worth in any respect; precious; as, a *valuable* friend.

Syn. That is valuable which has either permanent worth or usefulness; precious implies high value, whether intrinsic or due to association; as, *valuable* property; *precious* stones.

— *n.* A possession or thing of value, esp. a small thing, as a jewel; — usually in *pl.*

val'u-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of valuing; estimation; appraisement; as, a *valuation* of lands. **2.** Value set on a thing; estimated value.

val'ue (văl'ū), *n.* **1.** Worth; excellence; utility; as, the *value* of fresh air. **2. a** Purchasing power; as, the *value* of the dollar. **b** Proper, or legitimate, price; as, it sold for less than its *value*. **3.** Precise signification; import; as, the *value* of a word. **4.** *Music.* Relative length, or duration of a tone or note. **5.** *Art.* **a** That property of a color by which it is distinguished as light or dark; also, a neutral tone. **b** The relation of one part or detail in a picture to another with respect to light and shade. **6.** A valuable consideration; as, *value* received. — **Syn.** See PRICE. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To estimate the value of; rate at a certain price or value; appraise. **2.** To regard highly; esteem; prize. — **Syn.** See ESTIMATE. — **val'u-er**, *n.* [8].

val'ued (-ūd), *a.* [4] Highly regarded; esteemed.

valv'ate (văl'vāt), *a.* Resembling, or serving as, a valve; valvular.

valve (vălv), *n.* **1.** A door; esp., one of a pair of folding doors. **2.** *Mech.* Any device for regulating or directing the flow of a liquid, gas, etc., by a movable part which opens or closes a passage; also, the movable part. **3.** *Anat.* A structure which temporarily closes a passage or orifice or permits flow in one direction only. **4.** One of the distinct pieces, usually hinged, composing the shell of certain mollusks, as clams, oysters, etc.

val'vu-lar (văl'vŭ-lẽr), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a valve or valves. **2.** Containing, or opening by, valves; serving as a valve.

vamp (vămp), *n.* **1.** The part of a shoe above the sole and welt, and in front of the ankle seam; an upper. **2.** Any piece added to an old thing to make it look new. — *v. t.* To provide with a new vamp; hence, to piece with a new part; patch; — often with *up*. — **vamp'er**, *n.* [8].

vam'pire (văm'pīr), *n.* **1.** A soul or reanimated body of a dead person superstitiously believed to suck the blood of sleeping persons. **2.** One who preys on others; extortioner; bloodsucker. **3.** Also **vampire bat.** Any of certain bats popularly (in most cases incorrectly) supposed to suck blood.

van (văn), *n.* The front of an army, fleet, or advancing body of individuals; hence, the front or those at the front of any movement.

van, *n.* **1.** A light wagon for transportation of goods. *Eng.* **2.** A large covered wagon, esp. one for moving furniture, etc.

Van'dal (văn'dăl), *n.* **1.** One of a Germanic people who in the 4th and 5th centuries overran Gaul, Spain, and North Africa, and in 455 sacked Rome. **2.** [*Often l. c.*] One who willfully destroys or mars anything beautiful, as a work of art.

Van'dal-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Spirit and conduct of the Vandals or [*often l. c.*] vandals.

vane (vān), *n.* **1.** A movable contrivance attached to an elevated object to show which way the wind blows; weathercock. **2.** Anything flat attached to an axis to be moved by the wind; as, the *vane* of a windmill; a similar fixture moved by water, air, etc.; as, the *vane* of a propeller. **3.** The web, or flat expanded part, of a feather.

van'guard' (văn'gärd'), *n.* *Mil.* The troops who march in front of an army; van; esp., the more advanced part of an advance guard.

va-nil'la (vȧ-nĭl'ȧ), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* Any of a genus (*Vanilla*) of tropical American climbing plants of the orchid family. **2. a** The long podlike capsules of any of various species. **b** A flavoring extract made from the capsules, used in confectionery, perfumery, etc.

Vanilla. Flowering Branch and Pods.

Va'nir (vä'nẽr), *n. pl.* *Norse Myth.* Three deities who forced the Æsir to allow them to share their sacrifices. They were wealthy gods of commerce, and came from the south.

van'ish (văn'ĭsh), *v. i.* **1.** To become invisible; disappear; fade away; as, smoke *vanishes*. **2.** To be annihilated or lost; pass away; as, hope *vanished*.

van'i-ty (-ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being vain, or empty; emptiness; futility; illusion; as, "*Vanity* of *vanities*, saith the preacher; all is *vanity*." **2.** An empty pride in one's personal appearance, attainments, etc., esp. with excessive desire for notice or approval; vainglory; conceit. **3.** That which is vain or unsubstantial; empty pleasure; idle show; as, "the pomps and *vanities* of this wicked world"; anything regarded as frivolous. — **Syn.** See PRIDE.

van'quish (văn'kwĭsh), *v. t.* **1.** To conquer or subdue in battle; overpower, as an enemy. **2.** To defeat in any contest, as in argument; get the better of. — **-a-ble**, *a.* [8] — **-er**, *n.* [8].

van'tage (vän'tăj), *n.* Superior situation or opportunity; advantage; vantage ground.

vantage ground. Superiority of state or place; place or condition which gives one an advantage.

vap'id (văp'ĭd), *a.* [3] Having lost its life and spirit; flat; dull; spiritless. — **Syn.** See INSIPID. — **vap'id-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **vap'id-ness**, *n.* [8].

va-pid'i-ty (vȧ-pĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Vapid quality or state.

va'por (vā'pẽr), *n.* [5] **1.** Any visible diffused substance floating in the air, as smoke, fog, etc. **2.** *Physics.* Any substance in the gaseous state, thought of with some reference to the liquid or solid form. **3.** Something unsubstantial or transitory; unreal fancy; as, "For what is your life? It is even a *vapor*" (*James* iv. 14). — *v. i.* To pass off in vapor; emit vapor or fumes. — **va'por-er** (-ẽr), *n.* [5, 8].

va'por-ish (vā'pẽr-ĭsh), *a.* [4, 5] Full of vapors; vaporous. — **va'por-ish-ness**, *n.*

va'por-i-za'tion (vā'pẽr-ĭ-zā'shŭn, văp'ŏ-rĭ-), *n.* A vaporizing; state of being vaporized.

va'por-ize (vā'pẽr-īz), *v. t.* & *i.* [1] To convert or change into vapor. — **-iz'er** (-iz'ẽr), *n.* [8].

va'por-ous (vā'pẽr-ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Having the form or nature of vapor. **2.** Full of vapors, or

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exhalations; as, the *vaporous* night. **3.** Producing vapors; flatulent; as, *vaporous* food. **4.** Unreal; unsubstantial; vain; as, *vaporous* imaginings. — **va'por-ous-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

va'por-y (vā'pĕr-ĭ), *a.* [4, 5] Full of, or of the nature of, a vapor or vapors; vaporous.

‖ **va-que'ro** (vä-kā'rō), *n.; pl.* **-ros** (**-rōz**; *Sp.* **-rōs**). [Sp.] A herdsman; cowboy.

va'ri-a-bil'i-ty (vā'rĭ-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being variable.

va'ri-a-ble (vā'rĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] **1.** Having the capacity or characteristic of varying; changeable; as, the *variable* zone (see ZONE). **2.** Liable to vary; fickle; unsteady; as, a *variable* love. — *n.* **1.** That which is variable. **2.** *Math.* A quantity that may increase or decrease, or the symbol for it. — **va'ri-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **va'ri-a-bly**, *adv.*

va'ri-ance (**-ȧns**), *n.* **1.** Act of varying; state of being variant; variation. **2.** Difference that produces dispute or controversy; disagreement.

va'ri-ant (**-ȧnt**), *a.* [4] Varying in form, character, or the like, from something of the same general kind; different; diverse; as, a *variant* spelling. — *n.* Something that differs in form from another thing, though essentially the same; as, "colour" is a *variant* of "color." Abbr. *Var.*

va'ri-a'tion (**-ā'shŭn**), *n.* **1.** Act of varying; a partial change; modification; mutation; deviation; as, a *variation* of size. **2.** Extent or degree to which a thing varies; as, a great *variation* in temperature. **3.** *Gram.* Inflection. **4.** *Music.* Repetition of a theme or melody with embellishments or modifications. **5.** *Astron.* A change in the mean motion, mean orbit, etc., of a heavenly body. — **Syn.** Change, variety, diversity, deviation. — **va'ri-a'tion-al** (**-ăl**), *a.*

va'ri-col'ored (**vā'rĭ-kŭl'ĕrd**), *a.* [4, 5] Having various colors.

var'i-cose (**văr'ĭ-kōs**), *a.* [4] Irregularly swollen, as a vein.

va'ried (**vā'rĭd**), *p. a.* [4] **1.** Changed; altered; as, *varied* proportions. **2.** Various; diverse; as, *varied* scenery. **3.** Variegated.

va'ri-e-gate (**vā'rĭ-ē-gāt**), *v. t.* [1] To diversify in external appearance, esp. with different colors.

va'ri-e-gat'ed (**-gāt'ĕd**), *p. a.* [4] Having marks or patches of different colors.

va'ri-e-ga'tion (**-gā'shŭn**), *n.* Act of variegating; state of being variegated; diversity of colors.

va-ri'e-tal (**vȧ-rī'ē-tăl**), *a.* Of or pert. to, or characterizing, a variety; constituting a variety.

va-ri'e-ty (**-tĭ**), *n.; pl.* **-TIES** (**-tĭz**). **1.** State or quality of being various or varied; diversity; as, "*Variety* is the spice of life." **2.** That which is various; as: **a** A collection of different things; varied assortment; as, a *variety* of silks. **b** Something differing from others of the same general kind; sort; as, *varieties* of wood. **c** A group of animals or plants distinguished from similar groups only by characters too slight to constitute it a species; often, any group lower than a species.

Syn. Variety suggests the diversified character of the elements involved, rather than their essential difference; diversity implies more marked difference or even divergence; as, a *variety* of dialects exhibiting but little *diversity*.

va-ri'o-la (**vȧ-rī'ō-lȧ**), *n.* The smallpox.

va'ri-o-loid (**vā'rĭ-ō-loid**; **văr'ĭ-**), *a.* Resembling smallpox; pertaining to varioloid. — *n.* A modified mild form of smallpox, or variola.

va'ri-ous (**vā'rĭ-ŭs**), *a.* [4] **1.** Different; diverse; several; manifold. **2.** Changeable; uncertain; inconstant; variable. **3.** Having varied characteristics; many-sided; also, variegated; diversified; as, "A *various* host they came" (*Scott*). — **Syn.** See DIFFERENT. — **va'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **va'ri-ous-ness**, *n.* [8].

var'let (**vär'lĕt**), *n.* A low fellow; scoundrel; knave. *Archaic.*

var'nish (**-nĭsh**), *v. t.* **1.** To lay varnish on; cover with varnish. **2.** To conceal with what gives a fair appearance; gloss over; as, to *varnish* a lie. — *n.* **1.** A viscid liquid (usually a solution of resinous matter in an oil or a volatile liquid) which when spread becomes a hard lustrous coating. **2.** That which resembles varnish by its gloss. **3.** Outside show; gloss; as, a *varnish* of politeness. — **var'nish-er**, *n.* [8].

va'ry (**vā'rĭ**), *v. t.* [2] **1.** To alter in form, appearance, substance, position, etc.; modify. **2.** To make different, or change from one another; as, to *vary* one's meals. **3.** To diversify; as, to *vary* one's diet. **4.** *Music.* To embellish with variations. — *v. i.* **1.** To alter or be altered; be modified; as, colors *vary* in different lights. **2.** To differ; be different, unlike, or diverse; as, the laws of France *vary* from those of England. **3.** To deviate; swerve; — followed by *from*. **4.** To alter or change in succession; alternate.

vas'cu-lar (**văs'kū-lär**), *a.* *Biol.* **a** Of or pert. to a vessel or vessels for the conveyance of a fluid, as (in animals) blood or lymph, or (in plants) sap; designating, or pert. to, the system of vessels having this function. **b** Supplied with or containing vessels or ducts; as, *vascular* tissue.

vase (**vās**; **vāz**; *or, esp. Brit.*, **väz**), *n.* A vessel, usually rounded, and of greater depth than width, chiefly ornamental.

vas'e-line (**văs'ē-lĭn**; **-lēn**), *n.* A translucent, jellylike substance obtained as a residue in the purification of crude petroleum; — used in ointments, as a lubricant, etc.

vas'sal (**văs'ăl**), *n.* **1.** *Early Law.* One who placed himself under the protection of another as his lord to whom he vowed homage and fealty; later, a feudal tenant. **2.** A subject; servant; sometimes, a bondman; slave. — *a.* [4] Like a vassal; servile.

vas'sal-age (**-ăj**), *n.* State or relation of a vassal; services due from a vassal; servitude.

vast (**vȧst**), *a.* [3] Of great extent; immense; very great in numbers, quantity, etc.; as, a *vast* mountain; a *vast* sum of money. — **Syn.** See ENORMOUS. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

vast'y (**vȧs'tĭ**), *a.* Vast; immense. *Archaic.*

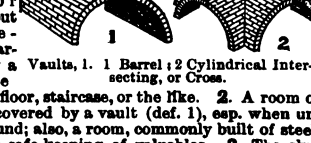
vat (**văt**), *n.* A large vessel, cistern, or tub.

Vat'i-can (**văt'ĭ-kăn**), *n.* **1.** The Pope's palace, at Rome, including museums, art galleries, library, the Sistine Chapel, etc. **2.** The papal authority or government. Cf. QUIRINAL.

va-tic'i-nate (**vȧ-tĭs'ĭ-nāt**), *v. t. & i.* [1] To prophesy; foretell. — **va-tic'i-na'tion** (**-nā'shŭn**), *n.*

vaude'ville (**vōd'vĭl**; *F.* **vōd'vēl'**), *n.* Entertainment consisting of successive separate performances of songs, dances, acrobatic feats, etc.

vault (**vôlt**), *n.* **1.** An arched structure of masonry, usually forming a ceiling or roof, but sometimes carrying a separate roof, a floor, staircase, or the like. **2.** A room or space covered by a vault (def. 1), esp. when underground; also, a room, commonly built of steel, for the safe-keeping of valuables. **3.** The sky. — *v. t.* To form or cover with a vault; arch.



Vaults, 1. 1 Barrel; 2 Cylindrical Intersecting, or Cross.

vault, *n.* A leap or bound; esp.: **a** The leap of

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a horse; a curvet. **b** A leap, over or upon something, made by aid of the hands or of a pole. — *v. i.* **1.** To leap; bound; spring. **2.** To execute a vault, or leap. — *v. t.* To leap over, esp. by aid of the hands or a pole.

vault'ed, *a.* **1.** Built as a vault; arched; covered with a vault. **2.** Having a vault or vaults.

vault'er, *n.* One who vaults.

vaunt (vânt, vônt), *v. i.* To talk vaingloriously; brag. — *v. t.* To boast of. — *n.* A vainglorious display of what one is, or has, or has done; boast; brag. — **vaunt'er**, *n.* [8] — **-ing-ly**, *adv.* [8].

veal (vēl), *n.* Calf's flesh used for food.

ve-dette' (vē-dĕt'), *n. Mil.* A mounted sentinel stationed in advance of the pickets.

veer (vēr), *v. i. & t.* To change direction; shift.

veer'y (vēr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* **VEERIES** (-Iz). A thrush of the eastern United States.

veg'e-ta-ble (vĕj'ē-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Of or pertaining to plants; having the nature of, or produced by, plants; consisting of plants. — *n.* A plant; in common usage, a plant cultivated for food; also, the edible part or parts of such plants. — **vegetable ivory.** See IVORY NUT.

veg'e-tal (-tȧl), *a.* Pertaining to vegetables, or the vegetable kingdom; vegetable.

veg'e-ta'ri-an (-tā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* One who holds that plants afford the only proper food for man. — *a.* Of or pertaining to the belief or practice of vegetarians; also, consisting wholly of vegetables. — **veg'e-ta'ri-an-ism** (-Iz'm), *n.*

veg'e-tate (vĕj'ē-tāt), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To grow after the fashion of plants. **2.** To lead a passive existence without exertion of body or mind.

veg'e-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act or process of vegetating. **2.** Vegetable life; plants in general.

veg'e-ta-tive (vĕj'ē-tā-tĭv), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to, or capable of, vegetation; that vegetates. **2.** Having the power to produce growth in plants. — **veg'e-ta-tive-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

ve'he-mence (vē'hē-mĕns; vē'ē-), *n.* Quality or state of being vehement.

ve'he-ment (-mĕnt), *a.* [4] **1.** Acting with great force; furious; violent; impetuous; as, a *vehement* wind. **2.** Very ardent, eager, or urgent; passionate; as, a *vehement* desire. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

ve'hi-cle (vē'hĭ-k'l, vē'ĭ-), *n.* **1.** That in or on which a thing is carried; esp., a carriage traveling on wheels or runners. **2.** That which is used as the instrument of conveyance or communication; as: **a** *Pharm.* A substance in which medicine is taken, as a sirup. **b** *Paint.* Liquid medium, as oil, in which a pigment is applied.

ve-hic'u-lar (vē-hĭk'ū-lȧr), *a.* Of or pertaining to a vehicle; also, serving as a vehicle.

veil (vāl), *n.* **1.** A fabric hung up, or spread out, to hide an object; curtain; esp., a piece of gauzy stuff worn to hide or protect the face. **2.** A cover; disguise; mask; pretense; as, a *veil* of modesty. — *v. t.* **1.** To cover with a veil. **2.** To cover; hide; mask; as, to *veil* one's purpose.

veiled (vāld), *a.* Covered by a veil; hidden.

veil'ing, *n.* A veil; gauzy material, as for veils.

vein (vān), *n.* **1.** One of the system of tubular vessels which carry the blood to the heart. **2.** One of the radiating or branching ribs forming the framework of a plant or of an insect's wing. **3.** **a** A crack in rock filled by mineral matter. **b** A comparatively narrow sheet of igneous rock injected into a crevice in rock. **c** A lode. **d** A bed; as, a *vein* of coal. **4.** A streak or wave appearing in wood, marble, etc. **5.** Anything distinctive considered as running through something else; a strain; as, a satirical *vein*. — *v. t.* To form or mark with veins; fill or cover with veins.

Syn. Touch, tinge, shade, smack, tang, streak, spice, dash. — VEIN, STREAK, SPICE, DASH. Vein and (*Collog.*) streak denote a particular strain, turn, or cast (esp.) of mind or disposition; spice and dash suggest a slight admixture or infusion, esp. such as gives zest or relish; as, a *vein* of humor; a stubborn *streak*; a *spice* of fun; a *dash* of genius.

veined (vānd), *a.* [4] Full of veins; streaked.

vein'ing, *n.* A system or pattern of veins.

vein'let, *n.* A small vein.

vein'y (vān'ĭ), *a.* [3] Full of veins; veined.

veldt (fĕlt; vĕlt), *n.* In South Africa, a tract not forested or one thinly forested; grass country.

vel'lum (vĕl'ŭm), *n.* A fine parchment, usually of calfskin, made clear and white, for writing on, binding books, etc.; hence, a vellum manuscript. Loosely, a kind of paper or cotton cloth in imitation of vellum parchment.

ve-lo'ci-pede (vē-lŏs'ĭ-pēd), *n.* Any of various relatively light vehicles propelled by the rider or riders; esp., a nearly form of bicycle or tricycle.

Old form of Two-wheeled Velocipede.

ve-loc'i-ty (-I-tĭ), *n.; pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). Quickness of motion; rate of motion; swiftness; speed; celerity; rapidity; — chiefly of inanimate things. **Syn.** Velocity (in its popular sense) is used chiefly of the movement of inanimate objects; celerity applies to such movements or (esp.) actions of living beings as suggest promptitude or dispatch; as, the *velocity* of a bullet; to dress with *celerity*.

ve-lours' (vē-lōōr'), *n.* Any of various textile fabrics having a pile like that of velvet.

ve'lum (vē'lŭm), *n.; pl.* **VELA** (-lȧ). A membrane or membranous partition; esp., the soft palate.

vel'ure (vĕl'ûr), *n.* Velvet or some fabric resembling it, esp. one of linen, silk, or jute, used as drapery.

vel'vet (vĕl'vĕt), *n.* **1.** A silk fabric having a short thick pile of erect threads. **2.** The soft skin on a deer's antlers during their rapid growth. — *a.* [4] Like, or suggestive of, velvet; velvety.

vel'vet-een' (vĕl'vē-tēn'), *n.* **1.** A kind of cloth, usually of twilled cotton, imitating velvet. **2.** A velvety fabric of mixed silk and cotton.

vel'vet-y (-tĭ), *a.* [4] Velvetlike; soft and smooth.

ve'nal (vē'năl), *a.* [4] **1.** That may be bought; purchasable; as, *venal* services; — used esp. when a sale is immoral or degrading. **2.** Originating in, or marked by, venality. — **ve'nal-ly**, *adv.* [8].

ve-nal'i-ty (vē-năl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Venal quality or state.

ve-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* The arrangement or system of veins; veins collectively.

vend (vĕnd), *v. t. & i.* To make an object of trade, esp. by hawking or peddling. — **Syn.** See SELL.

vend-ee' (vĕn-dē'), *n.* One to whom a thing is vended, or sold; — chiefly in legal usage.

vend'er (vĕn'dĕr), *n.* One that vends; vendor.

ven-det'ta (vĕn-dĕt'ȧ), *n.* Feud for blood revenge.

vend'i-ble (vĕn'dĭ-b'l), *a.* [4] Salable; marketable. — *n.* A vendible article; — usually in *pl.*

vend'or (vĕn'dôr; *in contrast with vendee often* vĕn-dôr'), *n.* A vender; seller; — chiefly legal.

ven-due' (vĕn-dū'), *n.* A public sale by auction.

ve-neer' (vē-nēr'), *v. t.* To overlay or plate, as wood, with a thin layer of a finer or more valuable kind; hence, to coat or face so as to give a superior surface. Also fig. — *n.* **1.** The thin leaf or layer used in veneering. **2.** Superficial show.

ve-neer'ing, *n.* Thin material used as a veneer.

ven'er-a-ble (vĕn'ĕr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] **1.** Worthy of veneration; — generally implying advanced age. **2.** Rendered sacred by religious, historic, or other associations; as, a *venerable* church. — **Syn.** See OLD.

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ven'er-ate (vĕn'ĕr-āt), *v. t.* [1] To have veneration for; reverence; revere. — **-a'tor** (-ā'tĕr), *n.*

ven'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of venerating; state of being venerated; as, an object regarded with *veneration*. **2.** Act of expressing reverent feeling; worship; as, the *veneration* of a saint.

ve-ne're-al (vĕ-nē'rē-ăl), *a.* *Med.* **a** Of diseases, arising from coition with an infected person. **b** Of remedies, adapted to the cure of such diseases.

ve'ne-sec'tion (vĕ'nē-sĕk'shŭn), *n.* Phlebotomy.

Ve-ne'tian (vē-nē'shăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Venice in Italy. — **Venetian,** *or* **v., blind,** a form of blind having slats that may be opened or closed, esp. such a blind consisting of horizontal slats held together by cords so that they may be raised up compactly. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Venice.

venge'ance (vĕn'jăns), *n.* Punishment in return for an injury or offense; retribution; also, passionate or unrestrained revenge. — **Syn.** See REVENGE. — **with a vengeance.** **a** With great violence, force, etc. **b** Extremely. **c** In great or excessive amount.

venge'ful (vĕnj'fo͝ol), *a.* [4] Revengeful. — **venge'ful-ly,** *adv.* [8]. — **venge'ful-ness,** *n.* [8].

ve'ni-al (vē'nĭ-ăl), *a.* [4] Capable of being forgiven; not heinous; excusable. — **venial sin,** *R. C. Ch.*, a sin that weakens, but does not wholly destroy, sanctifying grace, as do *deadly sins*. — **ve'ni-al-ly,** *adv.* [8] — **ve'ni-al-ness,** *n.* [8].

ve'ni-al'i-ty (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being venial.

ven'i-son (vĕn'ĭ-z'n), *n.* The flesh of an animal of the deer kind.

ven'om (vĕn'ŭm), *n.* **1.** The poisonous matter which certain animals, as serpents, scorpions, bees, etc., secrete and communicate by biting or stinging. **2.** That which poisons, embitters, or blights; spite; malice; malignity. — **Syn.** Virus, bane.

ven'om-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Full of venom; poisonous; as, a *venomous* sting; also, virulent; baneful; as, a *venomous* doctrine. **2.** *Zoöl.* Having a gland or glands for secretion of venom. **3.** Mischievous; malignant; spiteful; as, a *venomous* look. — **-ly,** *adv.* [8] — **-ness,** *n.* [8].

ve'nous (vē'nŭs), *a.* Of or pert. to a vein or veins.

vent (vĕnt), *n.* **1.** A small aperture; a hole or opening for passage or escape, as of a fluid. **2.** *Ordnance.* The opening at the breech of a gun through which fire is communicated to the powder. **3.** Outlet, as from confinement; hence, utterance, expression; as, to give *vent* to one's wrath. — *v. t.* **1.** To let out at a vent, or small aperture; give outlet to. **2.** To utter; express; publish; as, to *vent* a grievance. **3.** To furnish with a vent; make a vent in. **4.** To relieve by giving vent; as, to *vent* one's self in ejaculations.

ven'ti-late (vĕn-tĭ-lāt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To cause fresh air to circulate through (a room, mine, etc.). **2.** To give vent to; utter; as, to *ventilate* an opinion. — **ven'ti-la'tor,** *n.* [8].

ven'ti-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of ventilating; state of being ventilated.

ven'tral (vĕn'trăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the belly; — opposed to *dorsal*. — **-ly,** *adv.* [8].

ven'tri-cle (-trĭ-k'l), *n.* *Anat.* A cavity of an organ, as of the brain; esp. the or a chamber of the heart which receives blood from an auricle, and delivers it to the arteries. — **ven-tric'u-lar** (vĕn-trĭk'ū-lăr), *a.*

ven-tril'o-quism (vĕn-trĭl'ō-kwĭz'm), *n.* Act, art, or practice of speaking in such a way that the voice appears to come from a source other than the speaker's vocal organs.

ven-tril'o-quist (-kwĭst), *n.* One who practices, or is skilled in, ventriloquism.

ven-tril'o-quize (-kwīz), *v. i.* [1] To practice ventriloquism.

ven-tril'o-quy (-kwĭ), *n.* Ventriloquism.

ven'ture (vĕn'tūr), *n.* **1.** An undertaking of chance or danger; a hazard; risk; business speculation. **2.** The thing put to hazard; stake; risk. — **at a venture,** at hazard; at random. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To expose to hazard; risk. **2.** To undertake the risk of; brave; dare, as a voyage. **3.** To put or send on a venture, as a business speculation. **4.** To put forward, or to expose to criticism; as, to *venture* an opinion. — *v. i.* **1.** To hazard one's self; dare. **2.** To make a venture; run a risk. — **-tur-er,** *n.*

ven'ture-some (-sŭm), *a.* [4] Venturous; daring. — **Syn.** See RASH. — **-ly,** *adv.* [8] — **-ness,** *n.* [8].

ven'tur-ous (-tūr-ŭs), *a.* [4] Daring; bold. — **Syn.** See RASH. — **-ly,** *adv.* [8] — **-ness,** *n.* [8].

ven'ue (vĕn'ū), *n.* *Law.* The place or county in which the alleged events from which an action arises took place; also, the place from which the jury is taken, and where the trial is held.

Ve'nus (vē'nŭs), *n.* **1.** *Roman Relig.* An ancient Italian goddess of bloom and beauty, protectress of gardens, who became identified with the Greek Aphrodite. **2.** *Astron.* The most brilliant of the planets, second in order from the sun, between Mercury and the earth.

Ve'nus-berg (vē'nŭs-bûrg; *G.* vā'nŏo͝s-bĕrk). A mountain between Eisenach and Gotha, in Germany, in a cave of which, according to medieval legend, Venus held her court, enticing persons into it, and by music, revelry, and sensuous pleasures keeping them there forever. See TANNHÄUSER.

Ve'nus's-fly'trap', *n.* A curious herb in which the apexes of certain leaves are modified into insect traps, the two halves of which close like a book.

ve-ra'cious (vē-rā'shŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Observant of truth; truthful. **2.** Characterized by truth; true; as, a *veracious* story. — **ve-ra'cious-ly,** *adv.* [8].

ve-rac'i-ty (vē-răs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being veracious, or true; habitual observance of truth; truthfulness; as, a man of *veracity*. — **Syn.** See TRUTH.

ve-ran'da (-răn'dă), **-dah,** *n.* An open gallery or portico, usually roofed, attached to the exterior of a building; — in the U. S. often called a *piazza*.

verb (vûrb), *n.* *Gram.* A word which affirms or predicates something; the part of speech expressing action or mode of being.

ver'bal (vûr'băl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to words; esp., dealing with words rather than with the ideas to be conveyed; as, a *verbal* change. **2.** Expressed in words, esp. spoken words; hence, spoken; oral; not written; as, a *verbal* contract. **3.** Word for word; literal; as, a *verbal* translation. **4.** *Gram.* Of or pertaining to a verb; derived directly from a verb; like a verb in sense and constructions; as, a *verbal* noun; used in forming verbs; as, a *verbal* prefix. — **Syn.** See ORAL. — **verbal noun,** *Gram.*, a noun derived directly from a verb or verb stem; esp., such a noun partaking of the sense and constructions of a verb. In English the term is applied esp. to the nouns in *-ing*, meaning in general the act or process of doing something. See INFINITIVE. — *n.* *Gram.* A verbal noun; loosely, a participle. — **ver'bal-ly,** *adv.* [8].

ver-ba'tim (vĕr-bā'tĭm), *adv.* Word for word; in the same words; verbally.

ver-be'na (-bē'nă), *a.* A garden plant of numerous varieties, with large flowers of various colors.

ver'bi-age (vûr'bĭ-ĕj), *n.* The use of many words with little sense; verbosity; wordiness.

ver-bose' (vĕr-bōs'), *a.* [4] Abounding in words; prolix; wordy. — **-ver-bose'ly,** *adv.* [8] — **ver-bose'ness,** *n.* [8].

ver-bos'i-ty (-bŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). State or quality of being verbose; wordiness.

ver'dan-cy (vûr'dăn-sĭ), *n.* Verdant quality or state.

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ver'dant (-dănt), *a.* [4] **1.** Covered with growing plants or grass; green; fresh. **2.** Unripe in knowledge or judgment; unsophisticated; as, a *verdant* youth. *Colloq.* —**-ly**, *adv.* [8].

verd' an-tique' (vûrd' ăn-tēk'). A green mottled or veined stone much used for indoor decoration, esp. by the ancient Romans.

ver'dict (vûr'dĭkt), *n.* **1.** *Law.* The finding or decision of a jury on the matter submitted in trial. **2.** Decision; judgment.

ver'di-gris (-dĭ-grēs), *n.* **1.** A green or greenish blue poisonous pigment and drug, formed by action of acetic acid on copper. **2.** A carbonate of copper formed as a green or bluish rust on copper, brass, or bronze surfaces. *Colloq.*

ver'dure (-djûr), *n.* Greenness, esp. of vegetation; also, green vegetation. —**-less**, *a.* [8].

verge (vûrj), *n.* **1.** A rod or staff carried as an emblem of authority or symbol of office. **2.** A border, limit, or boundary; edge or brink; as, on the *verge* of bankruptcy. **3.** An inclosing or encircling thing, as a ring. —*v. i.* **1.** To be on the verge. **2.** To tend; incline; as, *verging* to the north.

ver'ger (vûr'jĕr), *n.* One who carries a verge; as: **a** An attendant on a bishop, a dean, etc. *Eng.* **b** An official who takes care of a church building.

ver'i-fi'a-ble (vĕr'ĭ-fī'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being verified.

ver'i-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of verifying, or state of being verified; confirmation.

ver'i-fy (vĕr'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [2] **1.** To prove to be true; confirm; substantiate. **2.** To authenticate.

ver'i-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* **1.** In very truth; in fact; certainly. **2.** Truly; really; as, I *verily* believe.

ver'i-sim'i-lar (-sĭm'ĭ-lär), *a.* [4] Having the appearance of truth; probable. —**-ly**, *adv.* [8].

ver'i-si-mil'i-tude (-sĭ-mĭl'ĭ-tūd), *n.* Quality or state of being verisimilar.

ver'i-ta-ble (vĕr'ĭ-tă-b'l), *a.* Agreeable to truth or to fact; actual; true. —**ver'i-ta-bly**, *adv.* [8].

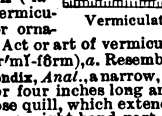
ver'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being true, or real; truth; reality. **2.** That which is true; a truth; as, an eternal *verity*.

ver'juice' (vûr'jōōs'), *n.* **1.** The sour juice of crab apples, of unripe grapes, apples, etc., or an acid liquor made from it. **2.** Tartness; sourness.

ver'mi-cel'li (-mĕ-sĕl'ĭ; -chĕl'ĭ), *n.* See MACARONI.

ver-mic'u-lar (vĕr-mĭk'ū-lär), *a.* **1.** Vermiform. **2.** Vermiculate, or vermiculated.

ver-mic'u-late(-lāt),*v.t.* [1] To form or work, as by inlaying, with irregular lines or impressions resembling tracks of worms.



Vermiculated Work.

ver-mic'u-late (-lĭt), *a.* Wormlike in shape; covered with elevations or markings suggestive of worms or worm tracks.

ver-mic'u-la'tion (-lā'-shŭn), *n.* **1.** A vermiculate marking, or ornamentation. **2.** Act or art of vermiculating.

ver'mi-form (vûr'mĭ-fôrm), *a.* Resembling a worm. — **vermiform appendix**, *Anat.*, a narrow, blindly ending tube three or four inches long and of the diameter of a goose quill, which extends from the cæcum in the lower right-hand part of the abdomen. It has no useful function. Cf. APPENDICITIS.

ver'mi-fuge (-fūj), *n.* *Med.* A medicine or substance that expels worms from animal bodies.

ver-mil'ion (vĕr-mĭl'yŭn), *n.* **1.** A brilliant red pigment. **2.** A red color like the pigment.

ver'min (vûr'mĭn), *n. sing. & pl.*; chiefly as *pl.* A noxious animal, or esp. such animals collectively, when of small size, of common occurrence, and difficult to control. Flies, lice, bedbugs, fleas, etc., rats, mice, etc., are classed as *vermin*.

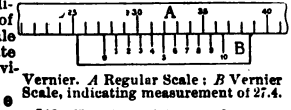
ver'min-ous (vûr'mĭ-nŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Consisting of vermin; like vermin. **2.** Tending to breed vermin; infested by vermin. **3.** Caused by vermin.

ver'muth (vûr'mōōth), *n.* A liqueur flavored with wormwood and other substances.

ver-nac'u-lar (vĕr-năk'ū-lär), *a.* Belonging to the country of one's birth; native; esp., of or pertaining to one's native speech. — *n.* One's mother tongue; often, the common mode of expression in a locality, or, by extension, in a trade, etc.

ver'nal (vûr'năl), *a.* [4] **1.** Of or pertaining to the spring; appearing or occurring in the spring; as, the *vernal* equinox. **2.** Belonging to youth. — **vernal grass**, a slender European grass producing spike-like panicles in early spring. See GRASSES, *Illust.*

ver'ni-er (vûr'nĭ-ĕr), *n.* A short scale made to slide along the divisions of another scale to indicate parts of divisions.



Vernier. *A* Regular Scale; *B* Vernier Scale, indicating measurement of 27.4.

ver'sa-tile (vûr'să-tĭl), *a.* [4] Turning with ease from one thing to another; many-sided; as, *versatile* genius.

ver'sa-til'i-ty (-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being versatile.

verse (vûrs), *n.* **1.** **a** A poetic line consisting of a certain number and disposition of metrical feet (see FOOT, *n.*, 6). **b** Metrical arrangement and language; versification; poetry. **c** A piece of poetry. **2.** A short division of any composition, as one of the short divisions of a chapter of the Bible.

Syn. A verse is a single metrical line; a stanza is a combination or arrangement of verses. The use of *verse* for *stanza* is contrary to the best usage.

versed (vûrst), *a.* [4] Acquainted or familiar from experience, study, practice, etc.; skilled.

ver'si-cle (vûr'sĭ-k'l), *n.* A short verse or sentence said or sung by a priest or minister, and followed by a response from the people.

ver'si-fi-ca'tion (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act, process, or art of versifying; metrical composition.

ver'si-fy (-fī), *v. i.* [2] To make verses. — *v. t.* **1.** To render into metrical form. **2.** To relate, describe, or compose in verse. —**ver'si-fi'er** (-fī'ĕr), *n.*

ver'sion (-shŭn), *n.* **1.** A translation; esp., a translation or rendering of the Bible or a part of it. **2.** An account from a particular point of view, esp. as contrasted with another account; as, two *versions* of the same affair. — **Syn.** See PARAPHRASE.

verst (vûrst), *n.* A Russian measure of length, equal to 0.6629 mile, or 1.067 kilometers.

ver'sus (vûr'sŭs), *prep.* Against; — used chiefly in legal or in sporting language. Abbr. *v.* or *vs.*

ver'te-bra (vûr'tĕ-brä), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-BRÆ** (-brē). One of the segments composing the spinal column.

ver'te-bral (-brăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a vertebra, vertebræ, or the spine; composed of vertebræ.

ver'te-brate (vûr'tĕ-brāt), *a.* Having a backbone, or spinal column. — *n.* One of a division of animals (*Vertebrata*) containing all with a backbone.

ver'te-brat'ed (vûr'tĕ-brāt'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Vertebrate. **2.** Having vertebræ or similar segments.

ver'tex (-tĕks), *n.*; *pl.* E. **-TEXES** (-tĕk-sĕz), L. **-TICES** (-tĭ-sēz). Highest point; top; apex.

ver'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to the vertex; situated at the vertex; directly overhead **2.** Perpendicular; upright; plumb. — *n.* A vertical line, plane, or circle. —**ver'ti-cal'i-ty** (-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* —**ver'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8] —**-ness**, *n.* [8].

Syn. VERTICAL, PERPENDICULAR, PLUMB. *Vertical* and *perpendicular* designate that which is at right angles to the plane of the horizon or to a given line or surface. A **vertical** line, in reference to the earth, is one on which, if produced, the ze-

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nith lies; a **perpendicular** line, one which, if produced, passes through the center of the earth; *vertical* often suggests direction upward; *perpendicular*, direction downward, but the words are somewhat freely interchangeable. **Plumb** is more familiar or colloquial and denotes accordance with the direction of a plumb line.

ver'ti-cil (vûr'tĭ-sĭl), *n.* A whorl.

ver-tig'i-nous (vĕr-tĭj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Turning round; rotary. **2.** Affected with vertigo; giddy; dizzy. **3.** Causing, or tending to cause, dizziness.

ver'ti-go (vûr'tĭ-gō), *n.*; *pl.* E. -GOS (-gōz). Dizziness, or swimming of the head; giddiness.

verve (vûrv), *n.* Vivacity of imagination; spirit.

very (vĕr'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Absolute; utter; as, for *very* spite. **2.** Identical; same; as, the *very* man I saw. **3.** Used intensively in sense of *even*, *even the*; as, the *very* birds stopped singing. — *adv.* In a high degree; exceedingly; as, a *very* cold day.

ves'i-cate (vĕs'ĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [1] *Med.* To blister.

ves'i-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n. Med.* Process of vesicating; a blister.

ves'i-ca-to-ry (vĕs'ĭ-kȧ-tō-rĭ), *a. Med.* Tending to raise a blister. — *n. Med.* A blistering application or plaster.

ves'i-cle (-ĭ-k'l), *n.* A small bladderlike vessel; cyst; blister; bleb. — **ve-sic'u-lar**, *a.*

ves'per (vĕs'pẽr), *n.* **1.** The evening. *Poetic.* **2.** [*cap.*] The evening star; Hesperus; Venus as evening star. **3.** A vesper prayer, hymn, or service; a vesper bell. — *a.* Of or pertaining to the evening or the service of vespers.

ves'pers (-pẽrz), *n. pl.* **1.** *R. C. Church.* The next to the last of the seven hours, or stated times, appointed for devotions; the office or service for this time, formerly said or sung at 6 P. M. **2.** In the Anglican Communion, evening prayer, or evensong. **3.** In some other churches, a service, largely musical, on Sunday afternoon.

ves'sel (vĕs'ĕl), *n.* **1.** A hollow or concave utensil or receptacle, as a barrel, bottle, kettle, cup, bowl, etc. **2.** Any craft for navigation of the water; usually, one larger than a rowboat. **3.** *Anat.* A tube or canal in which a fluid is contained and circulated, as an artery, vein, etc.

vest (vĕst), *n.* **1.** Any outer covering; garb. *Archaic.* **2.** A waistcoat. *Collog.* **3.** A body garment or part of a garment for women, as a facing to the front of a bodice, resembling the front of a man's waistcoat. **4.** A knitted or woven undershirt, esp. one for women. — *v. t.* **1.** To clothe with or as with a vestment or garment; hence, to encompass. **2.** To clothe (with authority, power, or the like); invest; endow; — followed by *with*. **3.** To trust or commit to another; — often with *in*; as, powers *vested* in the courts. — *v. i.* To become vested; be fixed; take effect or pass, as a title; — often with *in*; as, a right that *vests* in an heir.

Ves'ta (vĕs'tȧ), *n. Roman Relig.* The goddess of the hearth and its fire. Her temple contained a fire rekindled on the Roman New Year (March 1) and in charge of the vestal virgins.

ves'tal (-tăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Of or pert. to Vesta. **2.** Pertaining to or befitting a vestal. — *n.* **1.** *Roman Relig.* A virgin consecrated to Vesta and to her service. **2.** A virgin; also, a nun.

vest'ed (vĕs'tĕd), *a.* **1.** Clothed; robed, esp. in a ceremonial costume. **2.** *Law.* That has become a consummated right; as, *vested* interests.

ves'ti-bule (vĕs'tĭ-būl), *n.* **1.** A passage, hall, or chamber between the outer door and the interior of a building; a porch, or entrance into a house. **2.** An inclosed entrance to a passenger car. **3.** *Anat.* Any of various cavities, as the central cavity of the bony labyrinth of the ear.

ves'tige (-tĭj), *n.* A trace or visible sign left by something lost, perished, or absent; remains.

vest'ment (vĕst'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** A covering; garment; esp., a robe of ceremony or office. **2.** Any garment worn besides the ordinary dress by the clergy or their assistants in divine service.

ves'try (vĕs'trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). **1.** *Eccl.* **a** A sacristy. **b** A room within, or a building attached to, a church building and used as a chapel, Sunday-school room, etc. **2.** A body of persons who administer the affairs of a parish.

ves'try-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One of a vestry (sense 2).

ves'ture (vĕs'tûr), *n.* **1.** That with which one is clothed; a robe; vestment. **2.** A covering.

vetch (vĕch), *n.* Any of various leguminous plants, some valuable for fodder.

vet'er-an (vĕt'ẽr-ăn), *a.* [4] **1.** Grown old in experience; long practiced, esp. in military life. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a veteran; as, with *veteran* skill. — *n.* One long exercised in any service or art, esp. in war.

vet'er-i-na'ri-an (-ĭ-nā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* One who treats diseases and injuries of domestic animals.

vet'er-i-na-ry (vĕt'ẽr-ĭ-nĕ-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to the art of treating the injuries and diseases of domestic animals. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A veterinarian.

ve'to (vē'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOES (-tōz). **1.** An authoritative prohibition; interdiction. **2.** A right or power (often qualified, or limited, as in the case of the U. S.) of the chief executive of a government to prevent legislative enactment. **3.** The exercise of such authority; act of vetoing; also, *Chiefly U. S.*, a document communicating the reasons of the executive for not officially approving a proposed law. — *v. t.* To prohibit; negative; esp., to exercise the right of veto. — **ve'to-er**, *n.* [8].

vex (vĕks), *v. t.* **1.** To disquiet; disturb. **2.** To agitate; discuss; dispute; — chiefly in *vexed question*, *point*, etc. **3.** To annoy or anger by petty provocations; irritate; harass; afflict. — **Syn.** See HARASS.

vex-a'tion (vĕk-sā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A vexing; state of being vexed; trouble; irritation. **2.** A cause of trouble or disquiet; affliction.

vex-a'tious (-shŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Causing vexation. **2.** Full of vexation, trouble, or disquiet; disturbed; as, a *vexatious* life. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

vi'a (vī'ȧ), *prep.* By the way of.

vi'a-ble (vī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of living; — said of a newly born infant.

vi'a-duct (-dŭkt), *n.* A bridge, esp. one on narrow masonry arches, having high supporting piers, for carrying a road over a valley, etc. Also, a steel structure of short spans on high steel towers.

vi'al (vī'ăl), *n.* A small bottle; a phial.

vi'and (vī'ănd), *n.* An article of food; — chiefly in *pl.*, provisions; food; fare.

vi-at'i-cum (vī-ăt'ĭ-kŭm), *n.* The Eucharist, when given to a person supposedly dying.

vi'brant (vī'brănt), *a.* [4] Vibrating; sounding as a result of vibrating; resonant; resounding.

vi'brate (-brāt), *v. t.* [1] To set in vibration. — *v. i.* **1.** To move to and fro, as a pendulum; swing; oscillate. **2.** To be in a state of vibration, as the air or a musical cord. **3.** **a** To thrill; throb; as, his heart *vibrated* to the call. **b** To waver; fluctuate. **4.** To produce an oscillating or quivering effect of sound; as, a whisper *vibrates* on the ear.

vi'bra-tile (vī'brȧ-tĭl), *a.* Adapted to, or used in, vibratory motion; vibratory.

vi-bra'tion (vī-brā'shŭn), *n.* Act of vibrating; oscillation.

vi-bra'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to vibration.

vi'bra-tor (vī'brā-tẽr), *n.* One that vibrates, as a

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hammer between a contact piece and an electro-magnet to make and break an electric circuit.

vi'bra-to-ry (vī'brə-tō-rĭ), *a.* [4] Consisting in or causing vibration; vibrating.

vi-bur'num (vī-bûr'nŭm), *n. Bot.* Any of a genus (*Viburnum*) of shrubs or trees, of the honeysuckle family, having white or rarely pink cymose flowers.

vic'ar (vĭk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** An ecclesiastic representing the Pope or an ordinary bishop; — with a qualifying word, as in *vicar-general*. **2.** The priest of a parish the tithes of which are owned by a layman. *Eng.* **3.** *Prot. Epis. Ch.* A clergyman who is the head of a chapel only; also, a bishop's deputy in charge of a church or mission.

vic'ar-age (vĭk'ẽr-ĭj), *n.* The benefice, residence, or office or function, of a vicar. *Chiefly Brit.*

vi-ca'ri-ous (vī-kā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* **1.** Deputed; delegated; as, *vicarious* power. **2.** Acting for another; as, a *vicarious* agent. **3.** Performed or suffered in place of another; substituted; as, a *vicarious* sacrifice. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

vice (vīs), *n.* **1.** A moral fault or failing; esp., immoral conduct or habit; as, the *vice* of lying. **2.** State of being given up to evil conduct or habits; depravity. **3.** Error; fault; also, blemish; defect; as, a literary *vice*. — **Syn.** Sin, iniquity.

vi'ce (vī'sē), *prep.* In the place of; in the stead of.

vice (vīs), *a.* Denoting a person who in certain cases may assume the office of a superior whose title is the same as that qualified by *vice*, or the office of such a person; also, denoting a deputy, or the office of a deputy; as, *vice* president; *vice* presidency, etc. — **vice admiral.** See NAVY.

vice-ge'rent (vīs-jē'rĕnt), *a.* Having delegated power; acting in the place of another. — *n.* An officer deputed to exercise the powers of another.

vice're'gal (-rē'găl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a viceroy or viceroyalty.

vice'roy (vīs'roi), *n.* **1.** A governor who rules as representative of a king or sovereign. **2.** A handsome American butterfly.

vice'roy'al-ty (-roi'ăl-tĭ), *n.* The dignity, office, or jurisdiction of a viceroy.

‖ **vi'ce ver'sa** (vī'sē vûr'sȧ). [L.] The relations being reversed.

vic'i-nage (vĭs'ĭ-nĕj), *n.* Neighborhood; vicinity.

vi-cin'i-ty (vĭ-sĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** Nearness; proximity. **2.** A region about, near, or adjacent; neighborhood. — **Syn.** See NEIGHBORHOOD.

vi'cious (vĭsh'ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Addicted to vice, or immorality; depraved; wicked. **2.** Characterized by vice, or defect; faulty; as, *vicious* pronunciation. **3.** Impure; noxious; as, *vicious* air. **4.** Not well tamed or broken; given to bad tricks; as, a *vicious* horse. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

vi-cis'si-tude (vĭ-sĭs'ĭ-tūd), *n.* Irregular change; revolution; mutation; as, *vicissitudes* of fortune.

vic'tim (vĭk'tĭm), *n.* **1.** A living being sacrificed in a religious rite. **2.** One injured, destroyed, or sacrificed, in the pursuit of an object, at the hands of another, or from disease, accident, etc.

vic'tim-ize (-īz), *v. t.* [1] To make a victim of; dupe; cheat.

vic'tor (-tẽr), *n.* Winner; conqueror.

Syn. A victor is a winner in a contest or test of skill or strength; a conqueror has subjugated whatever has opposed him.

Victoria.

vic-to'ri-a (vĭk-tō'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A water lily (genus *Victoria*), native of Guiana and Brazil, with leaves often over 6 feet in diameter, and with rose-white flowers 12–18 inches across; — called also **vic-to'ri-a re'gi-a** (rē'jĭ-ȧ). **2.** A kind of low, four-wheeled pleasure carriage with a top.

Vic-to'ri-an (-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the reign (1837–1901) of Queen Victoria of England.

vic-to'ri-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Having gained victory; conquering. **2.** Of, pert. to, or symbolic of, victory. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

vic'to-ry (vĭk'tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). The overcoming of an enemy or antagonist; conquest; triumph; — opposite of *defeat*.

Syn. VICTORY, CONQUEST, TRIUMPH. Victory implies defeat of opponents; conquest, their subjugation; triumph denotes a brilliant or overwhelming victory or success; as, a great *victory;* the *conquest* of Peru; Wellington's *triumph;* a personal *triumph;* a *triumph* of science.

vict'ual (vĭt'l), *n.* Food; — chiefly in *pl.*, food for human beings, esp. when prepared for eating; viands. *Now Chiefly Colloq. or Dial.* — *v. t.* [7] To provide or store with food.

vict'ual-er (vĭt'l-ẽr; vĭt'lẽr), *n.* [7] One who furnishes victuals or provisions; esp., an innkeeper.

vi-cu'ña (vĭ-kōōn'yȧ), *n.* **1.** A wild ruminant of the Andes from Ecuador to Bolivia, allied to the llama and alpaca. **2.** For

vicuña cloth, a soft fabric of vicuña wool, or an imitation of it.

Vicuña.

vie (vī), *v. i.;* VIED (vīd); VY'ING (vī'ĭng). To strive for superiority; contend.

view (vū), *n.* **1.** Act of seeing; sight; look; survey. **2.** Mental survey; as, a *view* of an argument. **3.** Power of seeing; range of vision; as, to keep something in *view*. **4.** That which is seen; scene; prospect. **5.** A picture of a scene; sketch. **6.** Mode of looking at anything; opinion; as, to state one's *views*. **7.** That which is kept in sight as an object; as, with a *view* of escaping. — **in view of**, in consideration of. — **on v.**, on exhibition. — *v. t.* To see; behold; esp., to look at or consider attentively; inspect. — **view'er**, *n.* [8].

vig'il (vĭj'ĭl), *n.* **1.** Abstinence from sleep; sleeplessness; wakefulness. **2.** A watching; watch; as, to keep *vigil*. **3.** Devotional watching; in *pl.*, evening or nocturnal devotions. **4.** The eve of a feast; also, a religious service on the eve of a feast.

vig'i-lance (-ĭ-lăns), *n.* Quality or state of being vigilant; watchfulness; caution.

vig'i-lant (-lănt), *a.* [4] Alertly watchful; alert; circumspect; wary. — **Syn.** Wakeful; attentive; observant. — **vig'i-lant-ly**, *adv.* [8].

vig'i-lan'te (-lăn'tē), *n.* A member of a committee organized to suppress crime, when the ordinary processes of law are considered inadequate. *U. S.*

vi-gnette' (vĭn-yĕt'), *n.* **1.** A small decorative design or illustration of a book. **2.** Any engraving, etc., which shades off gradually. — *v. t.* [1] To make a vignette of. — **vi-gnet'ter** (-ẽr), *n.* [8].

vig'or (vĭg'ẽr), *n.* [5] Active strength or force, as of body or mind; effective energy or power.

vig'or-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Having vigor; strong; lusty; robust. **2.** Exhibiting strength, bodily or mental; powerful; energetic; as, a *vigorous* protest. — **Syn.** Forcible, effective, efficacious; zealous, vehement. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

vi'king (vī'kĭng; vē'-), *n.* One of the pirate North-

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men who plundered the coasts of Europe in the 8th-10th centuries.

vi'la-yet' (vē'lä-yĕt'), *n.* One of the chief administrative divisions of the Ottoman Empire.

vile (vīl), *a.* [3] **1.** Of small account; low; mean; base. **2.** Morally base; impure; evil; as, a *vile* offense. **3.** Unclean; repulsive; as, a *vile* odor. — **Syn.** See BASE. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

vil'i-fi-ca'tion (vĭl'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of vilifying, or defaming; abuse.

vil'i-fy (vĭl'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [2] To degrade by report; defame; traduce. — **vil'i-fi'er** (-fī'ẽr), *n.* [8]. **Syn.** To vilify is to defame or traduce, to revile, to abuse with opprobrious or scurrilous language.

vil'la (vĭl'ä), *n.* A somewhat pretentious rural or suburban residence.

vil'lage (-ĭj), *n.* Any small aggregation of houses in the country, in general less than a town or city and greater than a hamlet. — **vil'lag-er** (-ĭ-jẽr), *n.*

vil'lain (-ĭn), *n.* In sense 1 now usually **vil'lein**. **1.** One of a class of feudal serfs. **2.** One capable or guilty of great crimes; scoundrel; knave.

vil'lain-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Befitting a villain; evil. **2.** Mean; wretched; vile. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

vil'lain-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LAINIES (-ĭz). **1.** Quality or state of being villainous, or evil; depravity. **2.** A villainous act; crime.

vil'lein (vĭl'ĭn), *n.* A villain (in sense 1).

vil'lein-age (-ĭj), *n.* = VILLENAGE.

vil'len-age (-ĕn-ĭj), *n.* *Feudal Law.* Status of a villein; tenure by which a villein held of his lord.

vil'lous (-ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Covered with fine hairs; woolly; downy. **2.** *Anat.* Furnished with villi.

vil'lus (-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* VILLI (-ī). **1.** *Anat.* One of the minute fingerlike processes of the mucous membrane of the small intestine that serve in absorbing nutriment. **2.** *pl.* *Bot.* Fine straight hairs on plants, like the pile of velvet.

vim (vĭm), *n.* Energy; spirit; vigor. *Colloq.*

vin'ai-grette' (vĭn'ā-grĕt'), *n.* **1.** *Cookery.* A sauce of vinegar, oil, etc., used esp. on cold meats. **2.** A small box, as of silver or gold, with inner perforated cover, for smelling salts, etc.

vin'di-cate (vĭn'dĭ-kāt), *v. t.* [1] To support or maintain as true or correct against denial, censure, or objections; sustain; justify; as, to *vindicate* one's honor, a claim, etc. — **-ca'tor** (-tẽr), *n.* **Syn.** To justify is, esp., to maintain the right, justice, or propriety of something, and may suggest an attitude of defense or apology; vindicate commonly carries more definitely the idea of successful defense; as, to *justify* one's ignorance; to *vindicate* one's actions. See ASSERT.

vin'di-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of vindicating; state of being vindicated; defense; justification.

vin-dic'a-tive (vĭn-dĭk'ä-tĭv; vĭn'dĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* [4] Vindicatory.

vin'di-ca-to-ry (vĭn'dĭ-kä-tō-rĭ), *a.* [4] Tending or serving to vindicate; justificatory.

vin-dic'tive (vĭn-dĭk'tĭv), *a.* [4] Disposed to revenge; retaliatory. — **vin-dic'tive-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **vin-dic'tive-ness**, *n.* [8].

vine (vīn), *n.* **1.** A grapevine. **2.** Any climbing, trailing, or creeping plant; also, its stem.

vin'e-gar (vĭn'ē-gẽr), *n.* A sour liquid, used as a condiment or as a preservative, got by fermentation of alcoholic liquids, as cider. — **vin'e-gar-y**, *a.*

vine'yard (vĭn'yärd), *n.* Plantation of grapevines.

vi'nous (vī'nŭs), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, wine.

vin'tage (vĭn'tăj), *n.* **1.** Act or time of gathering grapes, or making wine. **2.** A season's produce of grapes or, now usually, of wine.

vin'tag-er (-tă-jẽr), *n.* One who gathers the vintage; a gatherer of grapes.

vint'ner (vĭnt'nẽr), *n.* A wine seller or wine merchant, esp. at wholesale.

vi'ol (vī'ŏl), *n.* Any of a class of medieval musical instruments from which the violin was developed. The viols were made in four sizes. The modern bass viol is a modified form of the largest viol.

vi-o'la (vē-ō'lä; vī-), *n.* An instrument of the violin class, intermediate in size and compass between the violin and violoncello.

vi'o-la-ble (vī'ō-lä-b'l), *a.* That may be violated.

vi'o-late (vī'ō-lāt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To treat roughly or harshly; abuse. **2.** To profane; desecrate; as, to *violate* a sanctuary. **3.** To infringe on; disturb; also, to disregard, as a promise. **4.** To ravish; outrage. — **vi'o-la'tor**, *n.* [8].

vi'o-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of violating, or state of being violated.

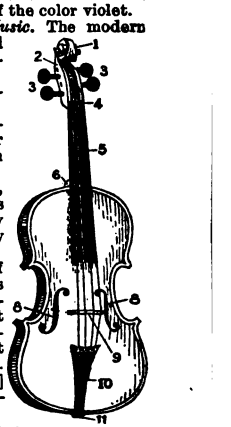
vi'o-la-tive (vī'ō-lā-tĭv), *a.* [4] Violating; tending to violate.

vi'o-lence (vī'ō-lĕns), *n.* **1.** Strength or energy actively displayed or exerted; force; impetuosity; vehemence. **2.** Profanation; outrage; assault. — **Syn.** See FORCE.

vi'o-lent (vī'ō-lĕnt), *a.* [4] **1.** Moving, acting, or characterized, by physical force, esp. extreme and sudden, or improper, force; furious; vehement. **2.** Marked by, or due to, strong mental excitement; passionate; as, a *violent* speech. **3.** Produced or effected by force; as, a *violent* death. **4.** Great; extreme; as, *violent* pain, etc. — **Syn.** Fierce, outrageous, boisterous, turbulent, impetuous, severe. — **vi'o-lent-ly**, *adv.* [8].

vi'o-let (-lĕt), *n.* **1.** Any of a large genus (*Viola*) of low plants whose flowers are purple, yellow, or white, often (as in the pansy) variegated with some other color. **2.** The color of the common violet; bluish purple. — *a.* Of the color violet.

vi'o-lin' (vī'ō-lĭn'), *n.* **1.** *Music.* The modern treble instrument developed from the viol. **2.** A violin player; as, the first *violin*.



Violin. (Stradivarius). 1 Scroll; 2 Peg Box; 3, 3 Pegs; 4 Nut; 5 Finger board; 6 Neck Plate; 8, 8, Sound Holes; 9 Bridge; 10 Tailpiece; 11 Button.

vi'o-lin'ist (-lĭn'ĭst), *n.* A player on the violin.

vi'o-lon-cel'list (vē'ō-lŏn-chĕl'ĭst; vī'ō-lŏn-sĕl'-), *n.* A player on the violoncello; — often shortened to *cellist*, *'cellist*.

vi'o-lon-cel'lo (-chĕl'ō; -sĕl'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -LOS (-ōz). *Music.* A bass violin tuned an octave below the modern viola; — commonly shortened to *cello* or *'cello*.

vi'per (vī'pẽr), *n.* **1.** Any of certain Old World venomous snakes; an adder; esp., a species becoming about two feet long. Its bite is severe, but rarely fatal to man. **2.** A malignant person. — **vi'per-ish**, *a.* [4, 8].

vi'per-ine (-pẽr-ĭn; -īn), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to a viper; resembling a viper.

vi'per-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [4] Malignant; venomous.

vi-ra'go (vĭ-rā'gō; vī-), *n.*; *pl.* -GOES (-gōz). A turbulent woman; termagant; vixen.

vir'e-o (vĭr'ē-ō), *n.*; *pl.* -OS (-ōz). Any of certain small American song birds.

vir'gin (vûr'jĭn), *n.* **1.** An unmarried woman; a maid. **2.** [*cap.*] The Virgin Mary. — *a.* [4] **1.** Being a virgin; chaste; maidenly; modest. **2.** Pure; undefiled; as, *virgin* snow. **3.** Undisturbed; fresh; new; as, *virgin* soil.

vir'gin-al (-jĭ-năl), *a.* [4] Of, pertaining to, or befitting, a virgin; maidenly.

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vir'gin-al, *n.* A small rectangular spinet, without legs, popular in the 16th and 17th centuries.

Vir-gin'i-a (vĕr-jĭn'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* One of the United States.— **Virginia creeper**, a North American climbing plant having bluish black berries; — called also *woodbine* and *American ivy*. *U. S.* — **V. reel**, a kind of country-dance. *U. S.*

Virginia Creeper, (½)

vir-gin'i-ty (-ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being virgin; maidenhood.

Virgin Mary. The mother of Jesus.

Vir'go (vûr'gō), *n.* *Astron.* **a** A zodiacal constellation due south of the handle of the Dipper. **b** The sixth sign of the zodiac.

vir'ile (vĭr'ĭl; vī'rĭl), *a.* [4] **1.** Having the nature or qualities of a man; characteristic of developed manhood; as, *virile* power. **2.** Masterful; forceful; as, a *virile* monarch. — **Syn.** See MALE.

vi-ril'i-ty (vĭ-rĭl'ĭ-tĭ; vī-), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being virile; manliness. **2.** Manly vigor; power.

vir-tu' (vĭr-tōō'; vûr'tōō), *n.* Character of being rare, curious, or beautiful; artistic quality; — chiefly in: **article, *or* piece, of virtu**, an article interesting or valuable because of fine workmanship, antiquity, or the like.

vir'tu-al (vûr'tū-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of or relating to a real force or energy; potential; energizing; as, a *virtual* cause. **2.** Being in effect, but not in fact; as, the prime minister was the *virtual* ruler. — **-ly**, *adv.*

vir'tue (vûr'tū), *n.* **1.** Active quality or power; energy; potency; efficacy; as, the *virtue* of a medicine. **2.** Excellence; merit. **3.** Moral excellence; rectitude; morality. Also, a particular moral excellence, as temperance, etc. **4.** Chastity; purity.

vir'tu-os'i-ty (-tū-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES. Quality or state of being a virtuoso; skill of a virtuoso.

vir'tu-o'so (vĭr'tōō-ō'sō; vûr'-), *n.*; *pl.* E. -sos (-sōz), It. -si (-sē). **1.** One skilled in, or having a taste for, the fine arts, antiquities, curios, etc.; **2.** One who excels in technic, esp. in the performing of music, as on the violin.

vir'tu-ous (vûr'tū-ŭs), *a.* [4] Having or exhibiting virtue. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

vir'u-lence (vĭr'ōō-lĕns), *n.* Quality or state of being virulent; malignancy.

vir'u-len-cy (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.* Virulence.

vir'u-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* [4] **1.** Extremely poisonous or venomous; noxious; as, a *virulent* disease. **2.** Bitter in enmity; malignant. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

vi'rus (vī'rŭs), *n.* **1.** *Med.* The poison or contagion of an infectious disease; also, vaccine virus. **2.** Anything that poisons the mind or the soul.

vis'age (vĭz'ĭj), *n.* Face, countenance, or look, esp. of a human being; aspect. — **Syn.** See FACE.

vis'aged (-ĭjd), *a.* Having (such) a visage; — usually in composition; as, "grim-*visaged* war."

‖ **vis'-à-vis'** (vē'zȧ-vē'), *adv. & a.* [F.] Face to face; opposite; as, *vis-à-vis* with one's enemy. — *n.* One face to face with another, esp. in dancing.

Vi-sa'yan (vē-sä'yăn), *n.* A member of the most numerous native race of the Philippine Islands; also, the language of the Visayans.

vis'cer-a (vĭs'ĕr-ȧ), *n. pl.* The internal organs, esp. the heart, liver, intestines, etc.

vis'cer-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the viscera.

vis'cid (vĭs'ĭd), *a.* [4] Sticking or adhering and having a ropy or glutinous consistency; viscous.

vis-cid'i-ty (vĭ-sĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being viscid; stickiness.

vis-cos'i-ty (vĭs-kŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being viscous; stickiness.

vis'count' (vī'kount'), *n.* A nobleman next below an earl or count and next above a baron.— **vis'count'ess** (vī'kount'ĕs), *n. fem.* [8].

vis'coun'ty (vī'koun'tĭ), **vis'count'cy** (-kount'sĭ), *n.* Rank or office of a viscount.

vis'cous (vĭs'kŭs), *a.* [4] Adhesive; sticky; viscid.

vise (vīs), *n.* Any of various devices having two jaws closed by a screw, lever, cam, etc., to hold work. See TOOLS, *Illust.*

‖ **vi-sé'** (vē-zā'), *n.* [F.] An official indorsement on a passport or other document.—*v. t.* To examine and mark with a visé.

Vish'nu (vĭsh'nōō), *n.* *Hindu Myth.* The second god of the Hindu trinity, called *the preserver*.

vis'i-bil'i-ty (vĭz'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Visible state or quality.

vis'i-ble (vĭz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being seen; perceptible; apparent.— **-ness**, *n.*— **vis'i-bly**, *adv.*

Vis'i-goth (-gŏth), *n.* One of the West Goths.

vi'sion (vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** The sense by which light and color are apprehended. **2.** Act or power of perceiving mental images, as those of the imagination; as, a poet's *vision*. **3.** Thing seen; object of sight. **4.** Esp., that which is seen otherwise than by ordinary sight; apparition; phantom. — **Syn.** See DREAM.

vi'sion-a-ry (-ĕ-rĭ), *a.* [4] **1.** Of or pertaining to a vision or visions; characterized by, or favorable for, visions; as, the *visionary* night. **2.** Dreamy; imaginative; as, a *visionary* youth. **3.** Fanciful; impracticable; chimerical; as, a *visionary* project. — **Syn.** Fantastic, unreal, delusive; ideal, romantic; utopian. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). One who sees visions, or phantoms; one who is not practical.

vis'it (vĭz'ĭt), *v. t.* **1.** To go or come to see; make a visit to. **2.** To come to or upon with purpose to reward, punish, or the like. — *v. i.* To make a visit; be a guest. — *n.* **1.** Act of visiting; a short stay of business, friendship, etc., usually longer than a *call*, sometimes involving brief residence. **2.** Act of going to view, inspect, or attend; visitation; as, a *visit* from a physician.

Syn. **Visit** is the general word; **visitation** denotes the act of visiting, or a formal or official visit, or a special dispensation, esp. afflictive.

vis'it-ant (-ĭ-tănt), *n.* One who visits; a guest; visitor. — **Syn.** See VISITOR. — *a.* Visiting.

vis'it-a'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of visiting; state of being visited; a visit. **2.** Special dispensation, esp. of divine wrath; judgment; any event likened to such a dispensation. — **Syn.** See VISIT.

vis'i-tor (vĭz'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* One who makes a visit.

Syn. VISITOR, VISITANT, GUEST. **Visitor** is the general word; a **visitant** is esp. one who, or that which, visits one as if from without one's own sphere; as, to entertain *visitors*; an angelic *visitant*. **Guest** emphasizes the idea of hospitable entertainment.

vis'or, viz'or (vĭz'ẽr; vī'zẽr), *n.* **1.** The front piece of a helmet, esp. an upper piece, arranged so as to lift or open. **2.** Projecting front piece of a cap.

vis'ta (vĭs'tȧ), *n.* **1.** A view, or prospect, commonly through or along an avenue, as of trees. **2.** A mental view; as, *vistas* of memory.

vis'u-al (vĭzh'ū-ăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to, or used in, sight; as, the *visual* nerve. **2.** That can be seen; visible; as, *visual* objects. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8].

vis'u-al-i-za'tion (vĭzh'ū-ăl-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* The power, act, or result of visualizing.

vis'u-al-ize (-īz), *v. t. & i.* [1] To make visual, or visible; esp., to form a mental image or picture of; as, to *visualize* the face of one not present.

vi'tal (vī'tăl), *a.* [4] **1.** Of or relating to life; as, *vital* energies. **2.** Contributing or essential to life; being the seat of life; as, a *vital* organ. **3.** Containing life; living. **4.** Fundamental; essential; as, a *vital* consideration.

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vi-tal'i-ty (vī-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Vital force or animation; hence, power of enduring.

vi'tal-ize (vī'tăl-īz), *v. t.* [1] To endow with life, or vitality. — **vi'tal-iz'er** (vī'tăl-īz'ẽr), *n.* [8].

vi'tal-ly (-tăl-lĭ), *adv.* In a vital manner.

vi'tals (-tălz), *n. pl.* **1.** Organs most necessary for life; esp., heart, lungs, and brain. **2.** Parts essential to the life, health, or soundness of anything.

vi'ta-scope (vī'tȧ-skōp), *n.* A cinematograph.

vi'ti-ate (vĭsh'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To make vicious or faulty; contaminate; spoil; as, sewer gas *vitiates* the air. **2.** To render ineffective; invalidate. — **vi'ti-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* — **-a'tor**, *n.* [8].

vit'i-cul'ture (vĭt'ĭ-kŭl'tŭr), *n.* The cultivation of the vine; grape culture. — **vit'i-cul'tur-al** (-kŭl'tŭr-ăl), *a.* — **vit'i-cul'tur-ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

vit're-ous (vĭt'rē-ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Glassy; as, *vitreous* rocks. **2.** Of, pert. to, or derived from, glass. — **vitreous humor**, the transparent jellylike substance filling the body of the eyeball. See EYE, *Illust.* — **vit're-ous-ness**, *n.* [8].

vit'ri-fi-ca'tion (vĭt'rĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act, art, or process of vitrifying; state of being vitrified.

vit'ri-fy (vĭt'rĭ-fī), *v. t.* [2] To convert into, or cause to resemble, glass by heat and fusion. — *v. i.* To become glass. — **-fi'a-ble** (-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* [8].

vit'ri-ol (-ŭl), *n. Chem.* **a** A sulphate of any of various metals, as copper (**blue vitriol**), iron (**green vitriol**), zinc (**white vitriol**). **b** Oil of vitriol.

vi-trī'o-lic (-ōl'ĭk), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to vitriol; derived from or resembling vitriol; hence, caustic; biting; as, a *vitriolic* temper.

vi-tu'per-ate (vī-tū'pẽr-āt), *v. t.* [1] To berate.

vi-tu'per-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of vituperating; wordy abuse; railing.

vi-tu'per-a-tive (-tū'pẽr-ā-tĭv), *a.* [4] Uttering censure; abusive; railing. — **-tive-ly**, *adv.* [8].

vi-va'cious (vī-vā'shŭs; vĭ-), *a.* [4] Lively in temper or conduct; sprightly. — **Syn.** Active, animated, sportive, gay, merry, light-hearted. See LIVELY. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

vi-vac'i-ty (-văs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). Quality or state of being vivacious; animation.

vi'va voce (vī'vȧ vō'sē). [L.] By word of mouth.

Viv'i-an (vĭv'ĭ-ăn), **Viv-i-en** (-ĕn), *n.* In Arthurian legend, the mistress of Merlin.

viv'id (-ĭd), *a.* [3] **1.** Having the appearance of vigorous life or freshness; animated; as, a *vivid* sketch; esp., of colors, brilliant; intense; as, a *vivid* red; *vivid* lightning. **2.** Producing distinct and lifelike mental images; as, a *vivid* description. **3.** Lively; active; — said esp. of a mental faculty; as, a *vivid* imagination. — **Syn.** Clear, strong, striking. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

viv'i-fy (vĭv'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [2] To endue with life.

vi-vip'a-rous (vī-vĭp'ȧ-rŭs), *a.* Producing living young (instead of eggs); — opp. to *oviparous*.

viv'i-sect' (vĭv'ĭ-sĕkt'; vĭv'ĭ-sĕkt), *v. t. & i.* To perform vivisection on; dissect alive.

viv'i-sec'tion (-sĕk'shŭn), *n.* The dissection of, or operation on, a living animal for investigation.

viv'i-sec'tion-ist, *n.* One who practices or advocates vivisection.

vix'en (vĭk's'n), *n.* **1.** A she-fox. **2.** A shrewish, ill-tempered woman. — **vix'en-ish**, *a.* [8].

vi-zier' (vĭ-zēr'), *n.* Also **vi-zir'** (vĭ-zẽr'). A high executive officer of various Mohammedan countries, esp. of Turkey; a minister of state.

viz'or. Var. of VISOR.

vo'ca-ble (vō'kȧ-b'l; vŏk'ȧ-), *n.* A word; term; name; a word as composed of certain sounds or letters, irrespective of meaning.

vo-cab'u-la-ry (vō-kăb'ŭ-lĕ-rĭ), *n.; pl.* **-RIES** (-rĭz). **1.** A list or collection of words, usually alphabetically arranged and explained or defined; a dictionary or lexicon. **2.** Stock of words used in a language, or by a class, individual, etc.

vo'cal (vō'kăl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the voice or speech; having voice; as, *vocal* expression. **2.** Uttered or modulated by the voice; oral; as, *vocal* prayer. **3.** *Phon.* **a** Consisting of, or characterized by, voice; sonant; intonated. **b** Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a vowel. — **vocal cords**, *Anat.*, either of two pairs of folds of mucous membrane which project into the cavity of the larynx. The passage of the breath between the edges of the lower pair (**true vocal cords**), when drawn tense and approximated together, produces the voice. — *n.* **a** A vocal sound; as: **a** A vowel or diphthong. **b** A liquid, or vowel-like, consonant, as *l* or *r*.

vo-cal'ic (vō-kăl'ĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing, a vowel sound or sounds.

vo'cal-ist (vō'kăl-ĭst), *n.* A singer.

vo-cal'i-ty (vō-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being vocal.

vo'cal-ize (vō'kăl-īz), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To form into voice; make vocal, or sonant; as, to *vocalize* breath. **2.** To change into, or use as, a vowel; as, to *vocalize* w. — *v. i.* To utter vocal sounds, as in singing. — **vo'cal-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

vo'cal-ly, *adv.* In a vocal manner; orally.

vo-ca'tion (vō-kā'shŭn), *n.* Regular or appropriate employment; calling; occupation; profession. **Syn.** VOCATION, AVOCATION, HOBBY. Vocation denotes one's regular calling or profession; an avocation is something, esp. a minor occupation, which calls one away from one's ordinary pursuits; the use of *avocation* in the sense of *vocation* is contrary to good usage; as, the law was his *vocation*, poetry an *avocation*. A hobby is a favorite avocation; as, his *hobby* is amateur photography. See OCCUPATION.

vo-ca'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to vocation.

voc'a-tive (vŏk'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or used in, calling; esp., *Gram.*, designating, or pertaining to, the case denoting that which is addressed. — *n. Gram.* The vocative case.

vo-cif'er-ate (vō-sĭf'ẽr-āt), *v. i. & t.* [1] To cry out loudly; bawl; clamor.

vo-cif'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Outcry; clamor.

vo-cif'er-ous (vō-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* [4] Making a loud outcry; clamorous. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

vod'ka (vŏd'kȧ), *n.* A Russian distilled alcoholic liquor, usually made from rye.

vogue (vōg), *n.* **1.** The way or fashion of people at any period; style; mode; as, a word now in *vogue*. **2.** Popular repute or acceptation for a time; as, it had a great *vogue*. — **Syn.** See FASHION.

voice (vois), *n.* **1.** Sound uttered by the mouth, esp. of human beings, in speech or song; *Phon.*, vocal sound of the kind or quality heard in vowels and in such consonants as *b*, *v*, *d*, etc.; tone; — distinguished from mere *breath* (as in *f*, *sh*, etc.) and from *whisper*. **2.** Faculty or power of utterance; speech; as, anger gave him *voice*. **3.** Any sound like, or suggestive of, vocal utterance; as, the *voice* of the winds. **4.** Anything that conveys impressions to any of the senses, or to the mind, in a manner likened to human speech; as, the *voice* of nature. **5.** Expressed wish, choice, or opinion; also, the right to express a wish, choice, or opinion; as, to have no *voice* in the matter. **6.** *Gram.* Distinction of form in a verb, to indicate the relation of the subject of the verb to the action which the verb expresses; also, the relation so indicated; as, the active and passive *voices*. — **with one voice**, unanimously. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To give voice or expression to; utter; as, to *voice* a protest; also, to announce; divulge; rumor. **2.** *Phon.* To utter with voice. See VOICE, *n.*, 1.

voiced (voist), *a.* **1.** Furnished with a voice; — usually in combination; as, sweet-*voiced*. **2.** *Phon.*

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Uttered with voice; sonant; vocal; — said esp. of certain consonants, as *b*, *d*, *g*, *m*, etc., contrasted with the voiceless *p*, *t*, *k*, etc.

voice'less, *a.* **1.** Having no voice, utterance, or vote; mute. **2.** *Phon.* Not sounded with voice; surd. Cf. VOICED, *a.*, 2.

void (void), *a.* [3] **1.** Empty; vacant. **2.** Having no incumbent, holder, or the like; unoccupied; — of offices, etc. **3.** Destitute; wanting; — usually with *of*; as, *void* of common sense. **4.** Not producing effect; useless; null. — *n.* That which is void; a vacuum. — *v. t.* **1.** To make or leave void, or empty; clear; also, to vacate; leave. **2.** To throw or send out; evacuate; discharge. **3.** To render void; annul; nullify.

void'a-ble (void'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being voided, or annulled; as, a *voidable* contract.

vol'a-tile (vŏl'ȧ-tĭl), *a.* [4] **1.** Evaporating or vaporizing readily; as, a *volatile* liquid. **2.** Light-hearted; airy; lively; also, changeable; fickle; as, a *volatile* disposition. — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

vol'a-til'i-ty (-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being volatile; volatileness.

vol'a-til-i-za'tion (-tĭl-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of volatilizing.

vel'a-til-ize (vŏl'ȧ-tĭl-īz), *v. t. & i.* [1] To render or become volatile; exhale or evaporate.

vol-can'ic (vŏl-kăn'ĭk), *a.* [4] Of, pertaining to, or produced by, a volcano or volcanic agencies.

vol-ca'no (vŏl-kā'nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NOES or -NOS (-nōz). A vent in the earth's crust from which hot rock, steam, etc., issue; also, a hill or mountain composed wholly or in part of the ejected material.

vo-li'tion (vō-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of willing or choosing; exercise of the will; as, he went of his own *volition*. **2.** Power of willing; will. — **Syn.** Choice, preference, determination.

vo-li'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to volition.

vol'ley (vŏl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LEYS (-ĭz). **1.** A flight of missiles; simultaneous discharge of a number of missiles. **2.** A burst or emission of many things at once; as, a *volley* of oaths. — *v. t. & i.* To discharge, or be discharged, in or as in a volley.

vol'plane' (vŏl'plān'), *n.* A glide to earth in a flying machine with power shut off. — *v. i.* [1] To glide in a flying machine.

volt (vōlt), *n.* *Elec.* The unit of electromotive force; that electromotive force which, if steadily applied to a conductor having a resistance of one ohm, will produce a current of one ampere.

volt'age (vōl'tăj), *n.* *Elec.* Electric potential or potential difference expressed in volts.

vol-ta'ic (vŏl-tā'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to current electricity; galvanic. — **voltaic arc.** = ARC, *n.*, 3. — **v. battery.** = BATTERY, 4 a. — **v. cell.** = CELL, 3. — **v. pile.** See 2d PILE, 3 a.

volt'me'ter (vōlt'mē'tẽr), *n.* *Elec.* Any instrument for measuring in volts the differences of potential between points of an electrical circuit.

vol'u-bil'i-ty (vŏl'ū-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being voluble.

vol'u-ble (vŏl'ū-b'l), *a.* [4] Characterized by ease and smoothness of utterance; glib; as, a *voluble* tongue. — **Syn.** See TALKATIVE. — **vol'u-ble-ness**, *n.* — **vol'u-bly**, *adv.* [8].

vol'ume (vŏl'ŭm), *n.* **1.** Any collection of printed sheets bound together; a book. **2.** Space occupied, as measured by cubic units, i. e., cubic inches, feet, etc.; compass; loosely, a mass; bulk; as, a *volume* of gas. **3.** *Music.* Fullness or quantity of tone. — **Syn.** See BULK.

vo-lu'mi-nous (vō-lū'mĭ-nŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Of great volume, or bulk; large; swelling. **2.** Consisting of many volumes, or books; as, a *voluminous* work. **3.** Having written much, or produced many volumes; copious; as, a *voluminous* writer. — **vo-lu'mi-nous-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

vol'un-ta-ry (vŏl'ŭn-tȧ-rĭ), *a.* [4] **1.** Proceeding from the will; produced in or by an act of choice; as, *voluntary* action. **2.** Unconstrained; spontaneous; free; as, *voluntary* services. **3.** Done by design or intention; intentional; as, *voluntary* manslaughter. **4.** Of or pert. to the will; subject to the will; as, *voluntary* muscles. **5.** Able to will; free; as, man is a *voluntary* agent. — **vol'un-ta-ri-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ta-ri-ness**, *n.* [8].

Syn. VOLUNTARY, INTENTIONAL, DELIBERATE. *Voluntary* emphasizes the idea of freedom from constraint, and is often opposed to *accidental*; *intentional* heightens the idea of design; that is *deliberate* which is done advisedly or deliberately. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). **1.** A voluntary action or piece of work. **2.** *Music.* An organ solo played before, during, or after, divine service.

vol'un-teer' (-tēr'), *n.* **1.** One who voluntarily enters into, or offers himself for, a service. **2.** *Mil.* One who enters into service voluntarily; — opposed to *conscript*. — *a.* Of or pertaining to, or consisting of, a volunteer or volunteers; voluntary; — *v. i.* To offer or bestow voluntarily; as, to *volunteer* one's services. — *v. i.* To enter into, or offer one's self for, any service voluntarily.

vo-lup'tu-a-ry (vō-lŭp'tŭ-ȧ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A person who is voluptuous (sense 2).

vo-lup'tu-ous (-ŭs), *a.* [4] **1.** Ministering or pertaining to sensuous or sensual gratification; luxurious; sensuous; as, *voluptuous* music. **2.** Given to, or spent in, enjoyment of luxury, pleasure, or sensual gratification; as, a *voluptuous* life. — **Syn.** See SENSUOUS. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

vo-lute' (-lūt'), *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A spiral scroll-shaped ornament, esp. that of the Ionic capital. **2.** *Zoöl.* A turn, or whorl, of a spiral shell.

vom'it (vŏm'ĭt), *n.* That which is vomited. — *v. t.* **1.** To eject the contents of the stomach by the mouth; spew. **2.** To be ejected or emitted; come forth violently. — *v. t.* **1.** To throw up; spew. **2.** To eject violently from any hollow place; belch forth; as, a volcano *vomits* lava.

voo'doo (vōō'dōō; vōō-dōō'), *n.* **1.** = VOODOOISM. **2.** One who practices voodooism; negro sorcerer. — *a.* Of or pertaining to voodooism or a voodoo.

voo'doo-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* A degraded form of superstition and sorcery among negroes, in Haiti and, to some extent, in the United States.

vo-ra'cious (vō-rā'shŭs), *a.* [4] Greedy in eating; ravenous; rapacious. — **Syn.** See GREEDY. — **vo-ra'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **vo-ra'cious-ness**, *n.* [8].

vo-rac'i-ty (-răs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Voracious quality.

vor'tex (vôr'tĕks), *n.*; *pl.* E. -TEXES (-tĕk-sĕz), L. VORTICES (-tĭ-sēz). A mass of fluid having a circular motion tending to form a cavity or vacuum in the center, and to draw toward this the bodies subject to its action; whirlpool; eddy.

vor'ti-cal (-tĭ-kăl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling a vortex; whirling.

vo'ta-ress (vō'tȧ-rĕs), *n.* A woman votary.

vo'ta-ry (-rĭ), *a.* Consecrated by a vow or promise; devoted; promised. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). One devoted or consecrated by a vow or promise; esp., one devoted to a particular service, worship, etc.; as, a *votary* of Apollo; a *votary* of science.

vote (vōt), *n.* **1.** A wish, choice, or judgment, of a person or a body of persons, formally expressed, as by a ballot or viva voce; also, the right to such expression of wish, etc.; suffrage. **2.** That by means of which a vote (sense 1) is expressed, as the voice, a ballot, etc. **3.** Expression of the judgment or will of a majority by means of votes (sense 2); as, a unanimous *vote*. **4.** Votes collec-

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tively; as, the Prohibition *vote*. — *v. i.* [1] To signify the wish, choice, or will, either viva voce or by ballot, etc.; cast or give a vote. — *v. t.* **1.** To enact, grant, determine, effect, etc., by formal vote; as, to *vote* an appropriation. **2.** To declare by general opinion or common consent, as if by a vote. *Colloq.* — **to vote down**, to defeat (a proposition or those in favor of it) by voting.

vot'er (vō'tẽr), *n.* One who votes; one who has a legal right to vote; an elector; suffragist.

vo'tive (vō'tĭv), *a.* Given by vow, or in fulfillment of a vow; consecrated by a vow; as, a *votive* offering. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

vouch (vouch), *v. t.* To warrant; answer for. **Syn.** VOUCH, ATTEST are often used with little distinction. But ordinarily to vouch (often *for*) is esp. to guarantee or stand surety for; to attest is to affirm or certify to; as, to *vouch* for one's honesty; to *attest* a signature. — *v. i.* To bear witness; as, to *vouch* for one.

vouch'er, *n.* **1.** One who vouches, or attests, anything, or who acts as a surety. **2.** A book, paper, or the like, which serves to vouch the truth of something; esp., any receipt or the like showing payment; as, paid checks are *vouchers*.

vouch-safe' (vouch-sāf'), *v. t.* [1] To condescend to grant; bestow. — *v. i.* To condescend; deign.

vous'soir' (vōō'swär'), *n.* Any of the wedge-shaped pieces of an arch. See ARCH, *Illust.*

vow (vou), *n.* A solemn promise, esp. one made to God or a deity. — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To bind one's self by a vow. **2.** To asseverate; swear; as, he *vowed* it would be his last attempt. — **-er**, *n.* [8].

vow'el (vou'ĕl), *n.* A voiced, or sometimes a whispered, vocal sound without the audible friction or stoppage characteristic of a consonant. Also, a letter or character representing such a sound. In English, the written vowels are *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, and sometimes *w* and *y*. — *a.* Of or pertaining to a vowel; vocal; as, a *vowel* sound.

voy'age (voi'ĕj), *n.* A passage or journey by water, esp. to a distant place. — *v. i.* [1] To make a voyage; travel. — **-ag-er** (-ĕ-jẽr), *n.* [8].

‖ **voy'a'geur'** (vwȧ'yȧ'zhûr'), *n.; pl.* **-geurs** (*F.* -zhûr'). [F.] A traveler; in Canada, specif., a man employed by the fur companies to transport goods and men to and from the remote stations; any boatman and trapper of those regions.

Vul'can (vŭl'kăn), *n. Roman Relig.* The god of fire, esp. in its fearful aspects. Later he was identified with the Greek Hephæstus, and represented as consort of Venus and god of metal working.

vul'can-ite (vŭl'kăn-īt), *n.* Hard rubber produced by vulcanizing with much sulphur.

vul'can-i-za'tion (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Process of imparting to caoutchouc, gutta-percha, etc., greater elasticity, durability, or hardness by heating with sulphur, sulphides, or oxides, or by soaking in a solution of sulphur chloride.

vul'can-ize (vŭl'kăn-īz), *v. t.* [1] To subject to vulcanization. — **vul'can-iz'er** (-ĭz'ẽr), *n.* [8].

vul'gar (-gẽr), *a.* [4] **1.** Of or pertaining to the common people; common; ordinary; hence, vernacular; as, the *vulgar* tongue. **2.** Of or pertaining to the common people as distinguished from the cultivated; plebeian. **3.** Lacking refinement; low; coarse. — **Syn.** See COMMON.

vul'gar-ism (vŭl'gẽr-Ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** Grossness; rudeness; vulgarity. **2.** A vulgar phrase or expression, or one used only in colloquial speech. **Syn.** A vulgarism is a phrase or expression in common, but not in good, use; the word does not necessarily imply coarseness; vulgarity denotes coarseness in manners or speech; as, the use of "aggravating" for "provoking" is a *vulgarism*; the use of coarse language is a *vulgarity*.

vul-gar'i-ty (vŭl-găr'Ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* **-TIES** (-tĭz). Quality or state of being vulgar; commonness; coarseness. — **Syn.** See VULGARISM.

vul'gar-ize (vŭl'gẽr-iz), *v. t. & i.* [1] To make vulgar. — **vul'gar-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

vul'gar-ly, *adv.* In a vulgar manner.

Vul'gate (-gāt), *n.* A Latin version of the Bible made by St. Jerome at the close of the 4th century.

vul'ner-a-bil'i-ty (vŭl'nẽr-ȧ-bĭl'Ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being vulnerable.

vul'ner-a-ble (vŭl'nẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* [4] **1.** Capable of being wounded. **2.** Liable to injury; assailable; as, a *vulnerable* reputation. — **-ness**, *n.*

vul'ner-a-ry (-ĕ-rĭ), *a.* [4] Used for, or useful in, healing wounds. — *n.* A vulnerary remedy.

vul'pine (-pīn; -pĭn), *a.* [4] Of or pertaining to, or like, a fox; cunning; crafty.

vul'ture (-tūr), *n.* Any of certain large birds allied to the eagles, but with weaker claws, and head usually naked. They subsist chiefly on carrion.

vul'tur-ine (-tūr-in; -īn), *a.* [4] Of, pertaining to, like, or characteristic of, a vulture.

vy'ing (vī'Ĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of VIE.

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wab'ble (wŏb''l), *v. i.* [1] To move unsteadily from side to side; hence, to vacillate; waver. — *n.* A rocking or oscillating motion, as of a wheel not hung true; a wavering, vacillating, etc. — **wab'bler** (-lẽr), *n.* [8] — **wab'bly** (-lĭ), *a.* [8].

wad (wŏd), *n.* **1.** A little mass, as of hay or tow. **2.** A soft plug to retain a charge of powder or keep powder and shot close. **3.** A soft mass, esp. of fibrous substance, to stop an aperture, pad a garment, etc. — *v. t.;* **WAD'DED** (wŏd'ĕd); **WAD'DING.** **1.** To form into a wad. **2.** To insert a wad into; hold in by a wad; also, to pad or stuff.

wad'ding (wŏd'Ĭng), *n.* Wads collectively, or material for making wads.

wad'dle (-'l), *v. i.* [1] To walk with short steps, swaying from side to side, like a duck; toddle. — *n.* Act of waddling. — **wad'dler** (-lẽr), *n.* [8].

wade (wād), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To move by stepping in or through a medium, as water. **2.** To proceed slowly or with labor; as, to *wade* through a book. — *v. t.* To cross by wading. — **wad'er** (wād'ẽr), *n.* [8].

wa'di, wa'dy (wä'dĭ), *n.; pl.* **-DIES** (-dĭz). In the Levant, a valley; ravine; bed of a watercourse dry except in the rainy season.

wa'fer (wā'fẽr), *n.* **1.** A thin cake or biscuit. **2.** A thin cake of unleavened bread used in the Eucharist in certain churches. **3.** An adhesive disk of dried paste, etc., or of paper, used as a seal.

waf'fle (wŏf''l), *n.* A crisped indented batter cake cooked in a waffle iron, a utensil with two hinged iron parts shutting on each other.

waft (wäft), *v. t.* To cause to move or go by or as by the impulse of waves, as of water or air. — *n.* **1.** Act of wafting; as, the *waft* of a wing. **2.** A wave or current, as of wind; puff; gust.

wag (wăg), *v. i.;* **WAGGED** (wăgd); **WAG'GING** (wăg'Ĭng). To sway or swing shortly, esp. from side to side, with jerky or quick turns. To *wag* the head, finger, etc., is often expressive of buffoonery or derision. — *v. t.* To move one way and the other. — *n.* One full of sport and humor; a wit.

wage (wāj), *v. t.* [1] To engage in, as a contest;

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carry on, as a war. — *n.* That which is paid for services; hire; pay; — chiefly in *pl.*

☞ The plural form *wages* was formerly often, and is still sometimes, construed as a singular; as, "The *wages* of sin is death" (*Rom.* vi. 23).

wa'ger (wā'jẽr), *n.* **1.** That which is risked on an uncertain event; a stake; bet. **2.** Act of wagering, or betting; a bet; as, to make a *wager*. — *v. t. & i.* To stake; bet. — **wa'ger-er**, *n.* [8].

wa'ges (wā'jĕz), *pl.* of WAGE, *n.* (See WAGE, *n.*, *Note.*) Pay given for labor at short stated intervals, as distinguished from a salary or fee.

Syn. WAGES, HIRE, SALARY, PAY. *Wages* and *hire* denote the price paid for labor, esp. by the day or week. *Salary* denotes a fixed compensation, commonly paid at longer intervals than *wages*, for services requiring training or ability. *Pay*, often general in its sense, may be equivalent esp. to *wages* (as in *pay* day, *pay* roll, etc.).

wag'ger-y (wăg'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GERIES (-ĭz). Manner or action of a wag; mischievous merriment.

wag'gish (-ĭsh), *a.* [4] **1.** Like, or characteristic of, a wag; frolicsome. **2.** Done or made in sport; sportive. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

wag'gle (wăg''l), *v. i. & t.* [1] To sway, or move, from side to side; wag. — *n.* A waggling.

wag'on (wăg'ŭn), *n.* A kind of four-wheeled vehicle, esp. one used for freight or merchandise.

wag'on-er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who conducts or drives a wagon, esp. as a business. **2.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* **a** Auriga. **b** Charles's Wain.

wag'on-ette' (-ĕt'), *n.* A kind of passenger wagon with two facing side seats.

wag'tail' (wăg'tāl'), *n.* Any of numerous birds having a long tail habitually jerked up and down.

waif (wāf), *n.* **1.** Something found, or without an owner. **2.** A homeless wanderer; castaway.

wail (wāl), *v. t. & i.* To lament; mourn. — *n.* Lamentation; mournful sound. — **-er**, *n.* [8].

wain (wān), *n.* Wagon; cart. *Archaic or Dial.*

wain'scot (-skŏt; -skŏt), *n.* A wooden lining of an interior wall, usually paneled. — *v. t.* [7] To line with or as with boards or paneled work.

wain'scot-ing, *n.* [7] The material used to wainscot a house, etc., or the wainscot as a whole.

waist (wāst), *n.* **1.** The part of the body between the thorax and hips. **2.** A garment, or that part of a garment, which covers the body from shoulders to waist. **3.** A part like, or suggestive of, the human waist. **4.** Part of a vessel's deck between the quarter-deck and forecastle.

waist'band' (wāst'bănd'; -bănd), *n.* The band, as of a skirt, which encompasses the waist.

waist'coat (wās't'kŏt; *colloq.* wĕs'kŭt), *n.* A sleeveless garment for men, worn under the coat; vest.

wait (wāt), *v. i.* **1.** To be in expectation; — usually with *for*, equiv. to *expect* or *look forward to*. **2.** To stay in expectation, as till the arrival of some person or event. **3.** To act as attendant or servant, esp. at table; serve. — **to wait on** *or* **upon. a** To attend as a servant. **b** To go to see; to call upon. **c** To follow as a consequence. — *v. t.* To stay for; await. — *n.* **1.** *pl.* Carol singers or itinerant musicians who go about from house to house at Christmas time. *Eng.* **2.** Ambush. *Obs.*, exc. in *to lie in wait*. **3.** Act of waiting; delay; also, interval of waiting.

wait'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who waits for or awaits something. **2.** An attendant; servant in attendance, esp. at table. **3.** A tray for dishes, etc.

wait'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WAIT. — **in waiting**, in attendance; as, lords *in waiting*. *Eng.* — **w. maid, w. woman**, a maid or woman who waits on another as a personal servant.

wait'ress (-rĕs), *n.* A female attendant at table.

waive (wāv), *v. t.* [1] To give up claim to; abandon; forgo. — **Syn.** See RELINQUISH.

waiv'er (wāv'ẽr), *n.* *Law.* Act of waiving or relinquishing something, as a right.

wake (wāk), *n.* Track left by a vessel in the water; track or course of anything that has passed.

wake, *v. i.*; WAKED (wākt) or WOKE (wōk); WAK'ING (wāk'ĭng). **1.** To be awake; not to sleep; also, to keep watch or vigil. **2.** To be roused from sleep; awake; — often with *up*. **3.** To be excited or roused up; awake; as, the wind *woke*. **4.** To become alive again; undergo resurrection. — *v. t.* **1.** To rouse from sleep; awake. **2.** To arouse; excite; as, to *wake* one's wrath. **3.** To revive; as, to *wake* sad memories. **4.** To watch with at night, as a dead body; hold a wake over. — *n.* **1.** State of forbearing sleep, esp. for solemn or festive purposes; a vigil. **2.** *Ch. of Eng.* An annual parish festival formerly held in commemoration of the dedication of a church. **3.** The sitting up with a dead body, often attended with a degree of festivity, chiefly among the Irish.

wake'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* [4] Not sleeping; indisposed to sleep; vigilant. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

wak'en (-'n), *v. i. & t.* To wake. — **wak'en-er**, *n.*

wake'-rob'in, *n.* Any of various trilliums; also, the jack-in-the-pulpit.

wale (wāl), *n.* **1.** A streak made on the skin by a rod or whip. **2.** A ridge on the surface, as of cloth; hence, texture. **3.** *pl. Shipbuilding.* Certain strakes of the outside planking of a vessel. — *v. t.* [1] To mark, protect, or fasten, with wales.

walk (wôk), *v. i.* **1.** To roam. *Obs.*, except: To go restlessly about, as a somnambulist or a specter. **2.** To move along on foot; of bipeds, to go without running; of quadrupeds, to go with a gait in which at least two feet are always on the ground. **3.** To behave; conduct one's self. — *v. t.* **1.** To pass through, over, or upon; traverse. **2.** To cause to walk, as a horse. — **to walk the plank**, to walk along a plank laid across the bulwark of a ship, until one overbalances and falls into the sea. — *n.* **1.** Act or manner of walking; gait; also, a promenade; stroll. **2.** Conduct; behavior; manner of living. **3.** Habitual or proper place or sphere of action; as, men in every *walk* of life. **4.** Place where one walks, or for walking. **5.** Pasture land; range; as, a sheep *walk*. — **walk'er**, *n.* [8].

walk'out' (-out'), *n.* A labor strike. *Colloq.*, *U.S.*

walk'-o'ver, *n.* In racing, the going over a course by a horse which is the only starter; hence, *Colloq.*, a one-sided contest; an easy victory.

wall (wôl), *n.* **1.** A work or structure, as of stone or brick, for security or inclosure. **2.** A defense; rampart; *pl.*, fortifications. **3.** Inside surface of a room, cavity, or vessel, as of a boiler. — **to drive, push,** *or* **thrust to the wall**, to force to an extreme position; crush. — *v. t.* To inclose, fill, or defend, with or as with a wall.

wal'la-by (wŏl'ȧ-bĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BIES (-bĭz). Any of various small or medium-sized kangaroos.

wal'let (wŏl'ĕt), *n.* **1.** A bag; knapsack; pack. **2.** A pocket-book, esp. one of some size.

wall'-eye' (wôl), *n.* **1.** An eye, as of a horse, with whitish iris. **2.** Any of various fishes with prominent eyes. — **wall'-eyed'**, *a.* [4].

wall'flow'er (-flou'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A perennial plant, of the cabbage family, with yellow or orange flowers. **2.** A person who remains by the wall, as a spectator at a dance. *Colloq.*

Wal-loon' (wŏ-lo͞on'), *n.* One of a people inhabiting southern Belgium; also, their language.

wal'lop (wŏl'ŭp), *v. i.* To flog; thrash. — *n.* A blow. *Both Colloq.*

wal'low (-ō), *v. i.* To roll one's self about, as in mire; welter. — *n.* **1.** Act of wallowing. **2.** A place to which an animal comes to wallow.

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wall paper. Paper for walls of rooms.

wal'nut (wôl'nŭt), *n.* The nut of any of a genus of well-known trees of the north temperate zone; also, the tree or its timber. See TREES, *Illust.*

wal'rus (wôl'rŭs), *n.* A large Arctic marine mammal, valuable for its tusks, skin, and blubber.

Walrus.

waltz (wôltz), *n.* A kind of round dance in triple time; also, music for this dance, or its time. — *v. i.* To dance a waltz. — **-er,** *n.* [8].

wam'pum (wŏm'pŭm; wôm'-), *n.* Beads of shell used by the North American Indians as money.

wan (wŏn), *a.*; WAN'NER; WAN'NEST. Looking pale and worn; pale; pallid. — **Syn.** See PALE.

wand (wŏnd), *n.* A small stick; rod; baton.

wan'der (wŏn'dĕr), *v. i.* **1.** To ramble about without any definite course; stroll; rove; roam. **2.** To stray off; deviate, as a writer from his subject. **3.** To be delirious; rave; as, the mind *wanders.*

Syn. To **wander** is to roam or ramble, esp. without definite course; **stray** suggests deviation from a course, or unsettled or vagrant wandering; as, to *wander* through the woods; *stray* from a road. — *v. t.* To wander over or through. — *n.* Act of wandering; ramble. — **wan'der-er** (-ĕr), *n.* [8].

wan'der-ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of WANDER. — **Wandering Jew,** in a widespread medieval legend, a Jew whom Christ, on his way to the crucifixion, condemned to wander undying on earth until Christ's second coming.

wane (wān), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To be diminished; decrease; — contrasted with *wax,* esp. of the moon. **2.** To decline; fail; sink; as, the twilight *waned.* — *n.* **1.** Decrease; decline; as, the year is on the *wane.* **2.** The apparent decrease of the illuminated part of the moon from full to new.

wan'ly (wŏn'lĭ), *adv.* In a wan manner.

wan'ness, *n.* State or quality of being wan.

want (wŏnt; wônt), *n.* **1.** State or fact of being without anything; lack; dearth. **2.** Absence or lack of necessaries; destitution; poverty. **3.** Thing needed or desired; a necessity. — **Syn.** See LACK, POVERTY. — *v. t.* **1.** To be without; lack. **2.** To need; require. **3.** To feel need of; desire; crave. — **Syn.** See DESIRE. — *v. i.* **1.** To be absent, deficient, or lacking; fail; — often impersonal with *of;* as, it *wants* ten minutes of four. **2.** To be destitute or needy; lack.

want'ing, *a.* Absent; lacking; missing.

wan'ton (wŏn'tŭn), *a.* [4] **1.** Not disciplined; unrestrained; hence, loose; free; playful; as, her *wanton* ringlets. **2.** Loose morally; dissolute; as, a *wanton* life. **3.** Reckless; malicious; as, *wanton* mischief. — *n.* A wanton person. — *v. i.* To ramble or frolic without restraint; revel. — *v. t.* To waste wantonly. — **-ly,** *adv.* — **-ness,** *n.* [8].

wap'i-ti (wŏp'ĭ-tĭ; wäp'-), *n.* The American elk. See DEER AND ANTELOPES, *Illust.*

war (wôr), *n.* **1.** State or fact of using violence against another; a contest by force between states. **2.** State of opposition or contest; hostility; strife; contention; as, a *war* of words. **3.** Profession of arms; as, a man of *war.* — *v. i.*; WARRED (wôrd); WAR'RING. **1.** To make or wage war. **2.** To contend; strive violently; as, a *warring* conscience.

war'ble (wôr'b'l), *v. t. & i.* [1] **1.** To trill; carol; as, birds *warble.* **2.** To sound in a tremulous, quavering, or softly melodious manner; quaver; as, a brook *warbles.* — *n.* Act of warbling.

war'bler (-blĕr), *n.* **1.** One that warbles; singer; songster. **2.** Any of numerous singing birds, mostly small and bright-colored.

war cry. A cry used by a body of fighters in war.

ward (wôrd), *v. t.* **1.** To guard; protect; as, to *ward* one from peril. **2.** To place or keep under care or watch, as in prison. **3.** To fend; repel: — often with *off.*

Warbler, 2. Cape May Warbler. Male. 1/4

ward, *n.* **1.** Act of guarding; watch; guard; guardianship. **2.** Confinement under guard; as, to be put in *ward.* **3.** A person under guard or protection; esp., a person under the protection of a court because of some incapacity. **4.** A division; as: **a** A district of a town or city. **b** A division of a hospital. **5.** A projecting ridge in a lock casing or keyhole; also, a corresponding notch in a key.

war dance. A dance of savages prior to war.

ward'en (wôr'd'n), *n.* A keeper; guardian; guard; as: **a** A chief keeper, as of a prison. **b** A churchwarden. **c** The head of a college, guild, or conventual church. *Eng.* **d** In Connecticut, the chief executive of a borough. — **ward'en-ship,** *n.*

ward'er (wôr'dĕr), *n.* One who wards, or keeps.

ward'er, *n.* A truncheon or staff formerly carried by a king or a commander in chief.

ward'robe' (wôrd'rōb'), *n.* **1.** Originally an apartment, now, a portable closet, for clothes. **2.** Wearing apparel; (one's) clothes or clothing.

ward'room' (-rōōm'), *n.* *Naut.* In a war vessel, the living quarters of the commissioned officers above the rank of ensign, excluding the captain.

ward'ship (-shĭp), *n.* **1.** Guardianship. **2.** State of being under a guardian; pupilage.

ware (wâr), *a.* Aware; conscious. — *v. t.* To look out for; beware of; — now only *Dial.* or used in the imperative; as, *ware* the dog!

ware, *n.* Articles of merchandise; goods; — now usually in *pl.,* exc. in composition; as, *glassware.*

ware'house' (wâr'hous'), *n.* A storehouse.

war'fare' (wôr'fâr'), *n.* Military operations between enemies; war; strife; struggle.

war horse. A horse used in war; esp., a powerful horse for military service; a charger.

wa'ri-ly (wâ'rĭ-lĭ;), *adv.* In a wary manner.

wa'ri-ness (-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being wary.

war'like' (wôr'lĭk'), *a.* [4] **1.** Fit or disposed for, or fond of, war; bellicose; as, a *warlike* nation. **2.** Of or relating to war; martial; soldierly; as, a *warlike* appearance. **3.** Threatening war; belligerent; hostile; as, a *warlike* reply. — **Syn.** See MARTIAL.

war'lock (-lŏk), *n.* A witch or wizard; also, a magic spell; incantation. *Archaic.*

warm (wôrm), *a.* [3] **1.** Having heat, or a sensation of heat, esp. in a moderate degree; not cold. **2.** Sending out or imparting warmth; as, a *warm* fire; also, serving to make or keep one warm; as, a *warm* coat. **3.** Subject to little or no cold weather; as, a *warm* climate. **4.** Heated, or apt to grow heated, with passion; as: **a** Passionate; also, lively; sprightly; as, a *warm* imagination. **b** Zealous; ardent; fervent; as, a *warm* patriot. **c** Excited or excitable; as, a *warm* debater. **d** Arduous; strenuous; also, exciting; as, a *warm* encounter. **5.** Producing a sense of warmth; — of the colors red, orange, and yellow, and colors derived from them, as brown. **6.** Newly made; fresh; — of a scent or trail. — *v. t. & i.* **1.** To render or become warm. **2.** To make or become ardent, animated, or interested; — often with *up.*

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warm'-blood'ed, *a.* [4] **1.** Designating animals having a relatively high and constant temperature. **2.** Fervent in temper or spirit.
warm'ly, *adv.* In a warm manner.
warmth (wôrmth), *n.* Quality or state of being warm. — **Syn.** Zeal, ardor, fervor, fervency, heat, glow, earnestness, cordiality, excitement.
warn (wôrn), *v. t.* **1.** To put on guard; caution. **2.** To notify in advance; inform; hence, to notify or summon by authority; bid; as, to *warn* one to be present. **3.** To admonish; advise. — **-er**, *n.* [8]. **Syn.** Warn is the stronger and more general term, and often implies admonition; to caution is esp. to put one on one's guard or to suggest precautions; as, to *warn* of impending danger; to *caution* against carelessness.
warn'ing, *n.* **1.** Previous notice; esp., caution, as against danger; admonition. **2.** That which warns. **3.** A calling; summons.
warp (wôrp), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To turn or twist out of shape. **2.** To turn from a proper course; pervert; swerve. **3.** To move (a vessel, etc.) by hauling on a line, or warp, attached to another object.
warp, *n.* **1.** The threads lengthwise in a loom, crossed by the woof. **2.** A rope used in warping a vessel. **3.** State of being warped or twisted.
war'rant (wŏr'ănt), *n.* **1.** That which vouches for anything; guaranty; security. **2.** Authorization; justification; right; as, he had no *warrant* for his act. **3.** A writ giving authority, as to make an arrest, to pay or deliver something, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To make secure; guarantee safety to; to give to (one) authority or power to do, or forbear to do, anything. **2.** To declare without fear of contradiction; as, I *warrant* it will be so. **3.** To give a warrant or warranty to; secure by a warranty; hence, to guarantee to (a purchaser or other grantee) the title to, or quality or quantity of, the thing sold or granted. **4.** To support by authority; justify; sanction; as, the facts *warrant* the statement. — **Syn.** See JUSTIFY. — **war'rant-er** (-tẽr), **war'ran-tor'** (-tôr'), *n.* [8].
war'rant-a-ble (-ăn-tă-b'l), *a.* [4] Capable of being warranted; justifiable. — **-a-bly**, *adv.* [8].
warrant officer. A noncommissioned army or navy officer.
war'ran-ty (-ăn-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). **1.** *Law.* An engagement that a certain fact regarding the subject of a contract is, or shall be, as it is declared or promised to be. **2.** Authority; justification.
war'ren (wŏr'ĕn), *n.* A piece of ground for breeding rabbits, etc.; a place abounding in rabbits.
war'rior (wŏr'yẽr), *n.* A man engaged or experienced in war or in military life; soldier.
wart (wôrt), *n.* **1.** A small, usually hard, tumor on the skin. **2.** A hard protuberance on plants.
wart hog. An African wild hog having two pairs of rough warty excrescences on the face.
wart'y (wôr'tĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Having warts; covered with warts. **2.** Like a wart.
wa'ry (wā'rĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Cautious of danger; carefully guarding against deception; circumspect. **2.** Characterized by caution; guarded.
was (wŏz). A verb form supplying the first and third persons singular of the verb *be*, in the indicative mood, preterit (imperfect) tense. See BE.
wash (wŏsh), *v. t.* **1.** To cleanse by dipping, rubbing, or scrubbing in water. **2.** To cover with water; wet; hence, to flow against or over. **3.** To waste or abrade by the force of water in motion; as, rains *wash* a road. **4.** To remove by or as by the action of water; as, to *wash* dirt from the hands. **5.** To tint lightly and thinly. **6.** To overlay with a thin deposit of metal; as, to *wash* steel with silver. — **to wash one's hands of**, to disclaim or renounce interest in or responsibility for. — *v. i.* **1.** To perform the act of ablution. **2.** To clean anything by washing it; as, to *wash* and iron. **3.** To move with a lapping or swashing sound, as waves. **4.** To bear, as do some fabrics, without injury the operation of being washed. **5.** To be eroded by water, as a beach, etc. — *n.* **1.** Act of washing; ablution. **2.** A collection of articles being or to be washed; a washing. **3.** The flow, dash, or sound of a body of water, as a wave. **4.** Substances collected and deposited by the action of water, as débris on a shore. **5.** That with which anything is washed; as, a face *wash*. **6.** A thin coat of water color. — *a.* Capable of being washed without injury. *Colloq.* — **wash'a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* [8].
wash'board' (-bôrd'), *n.* A ribbed board on which clothes are rubbed in washing them.
wash drawing. *Art.* A drawing, or drawing, done chiefly or altogether in washes of water color, as disting. from pencil or charcoal drawing, etc.
wash'er (wŏsh'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that washes. **2.** A ring or a perforated plate used to distribute pressure (as of a nut), to prevent play, etc. **3.** A machine or apparatus for washing, as clothes.
wash'er-wom'an (-wo͝om'ăn), *n.; pl.* -WOMEN. A woman who works at washing clothes.
wash'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of one who washes. **2.** The clothes washed, or to be washed, at one time; wash.
wash'out' (wŏsh'out'), *n.* Washing out of earth, etc., as by a freshet; also, a place washed out.
wasp (wŏsp), *n.* Any of numerous insects generally with slender body and (in workers and females) a formidable sting. See INSECTS, *Illust.*
wasp'ish, *a.* [4] Resembling a wasp; as: **a** Having a slender waist; of the waist, slender. **b** Quick to resent affront; irascible. — **Syn.** Irritable, choleric, testy. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
was'sail (wŏs'l), *n.* **1.** An ancient expression of good wishes at a festivity, esp. when drinking a health. **2.** A drinking bout; carouse. **3.** Liquor used for a wassail. — **was'sail-er** (-ẽr), *n.* [8].
wast (wŏst). A verb form supplying the second person singular of the verb *be*, in the indicative mood, preterit (imperfect) tense. Cf. WAS.
wast'age (wās'tăj), *n.* Loss by use, decay, evaporation, leakage, or the like; waste.
waste (wāst), *a.* [4] **1.** Desolate; desert; empty; also, dreary; dismal; as, *waste* places. **2.** Unproductive; worthless; refuse; as, *waste* land, paper. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To lay waste; devastate, as a country. **2.** To wear away; impair or diminish gradually; as, his body was *wasted* by hunger. **3.** To spend unnecessarily or carelessly; squander; as, to *waste* money. — *v. i.* To lose bulk, strength, value, etc., gradually. — *n.* **1.** That which is waste, or desolate; desert; wilderness. **2.** A wasting; state of being wasted; thing wasted; as, a *waste* of time. **3.** That which has no value for the main purpose of manufacture; refuse. — **Syn.** Prodigality, dissipation, devastation.
waste'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* [4] **1.** Occasioning or involving waste; destructive; ruinous; as, *wasteful* practices. **2.** Wasting, or tending to waste, what is valuable; lavish; prodigal; as, a *wasteful* person. — **Syn.** Profuse, extravagant. — **waste'ful-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **waste'ful-ness**, *n.* [8].
wast'er (wās'tẽr), *n.* One that wastes.
watch (wŏch), *v. i.* **1.** To be awake; wake; keep vigil. **2.** To be attentive or vigilant; be on the lookout; as, "*Watch* and pray." **3.** To be expectant; wait; as, to *watch* for one's arrival. — *v. t.* **1.** To tend; guard; have in keeping. **2.** To give heed to; observe; keep in view. — **to watch over**, to observe cautiously; to keep guard over. — *n.* **1.** A keeping awake to guard, protect, attend, etc.; vigil; formerly, esp., a watching by night. **2.** Vigi-

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lant attention; vigilance. 3. One who watches, or those who watch; a watchman; sentry; guard. 4. Time during which a guard does duty. 5. *Naut.* a An allotted time, usually four hours, for duty. b That part, usually one half, of the officers and crew who manage a vessel during the same watch. 6. A small timepiece to be carried in the pocket. — **w. and ward**, unbroken vigilance and guard.

watch'case' (wŏch'kās'), *n.* The case of a watch.

watch'dog' (wŏch'dŏg'), *n.* A dog kept to watch and guard premises or property.

watch'er (-ĕr), *n.* One who watches.

watch'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* [4] Full of vigilance; attentive; cautious. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

watch'maker, *n.* A maker or repairer of watches.

watch'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN** (-mĕn). A guard; sentinel; esp., one who guards a building.

watch'word' (-wûrd'), *n.* 1. A secret word used as a countersign; password. 2. A sentiment or motto, esp. one used as a rallying cry.

wa'ter (wô'tĕr), *n.* 1. A fluid compound consisting of hydrogen and oxygen. 2. Hence: a Rain. b A wave; flood; — usually in the *pl.* c A lake, river, sea, or stream. 3. Any organic liquid secretion, or the like, suggestive of water. 4. The limpidity and luster of a precious stone. 5. A kind of wavy lustrous pattern, as of silk, metal, etc.—*v. t.* 1. To moisten, sprinkle, or soak with or as with water; irrigate. 2. To cause or allow to drink; as, to *water* a horse. 3. To diversify with wavelike lines, as silk. 4. To add water to; dilute; weaken; as, to *water* ink. — *v. i.* 1. To shed, secrete, or fill with, water or liquid matter; as, his eyes *water*. 2. To get, or take in, water; drink water; as, a ship *waters* before a voyage.

water buck. A large long-haired antelope of Central Africa. See DEER AND ANTELOPES, *Illust.*

wa'ter-clos'et, *n.* A closet with a hopper flushed with water, for defecation; also, the hopper.

water color. *Painting.* a A pigment applied with water. b A picture or design in water colors.

wa'ter-course' (wô'tĕr-kōrs'), *n.* A stream of water or a channel or canal for water.

water cress, *or* **wa'ter-cress'**, *n.* A cress, used for salad, growing usually in running water.

water dog. A dog accustomed to the water, or trained to retrieve waterfowl.

wa'ter-fall' (-fôl'), *n.* A fall, or very steep descent, of the water of a stream; cascade; cataract.

wa'ter-fowl' (-foul'), *n.* Any bird that frequents rivers, lakes, etc., or the sea; esp., a swimming bird; collective *pl.*, swimming, esp. game, birds.

water gas. A poisonous gas, for fuel or lighting, made by forcing steam over incandescent carbon.

water glass. A substance consisting of silicates of sodium or potassium or of both.

water ice. = ICE, *n.*, 2.

watering place. 1. A place where water may be obtained. 2. A place where there are medicinal springs, or a resort for bathing, boating, etc.

water jacket. A casing holding water, or through which water circulates to cool the interior.

water lily. Any of many aquatic plants many of which bear showy flowers; also, the flower.

Water Lily. (½)

wa'ter-logged' (-lŏgd'), *a.* [4] Filled or saturated with water, so as to be heavy or loglike.

wa'ter-man (wô'tĕr-măn), *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN**. A man who manages or rows a boat; a ferryman.

wa'ter-mark' (-märk'), *n.* 1. A mark indicating the height to which water has risen. 2. A marking produced in paper during manufacture.

wa'ter-mel'on (-mĕl'ŭn), *n.* The large fruit of a plant of the cucumber family; also, the plant.

water ouzel (o͝o'z'l). Any of several related birds which, though not web-footed, dive into swift mountain streams after their food.

water power. The power of water used to drive machinery; a fall of water which may be so used.

wa'ter-proof' (wô'tĕr-pro͞of'), *a.* [4] Impervious to water. — *n.* Something waterproof, as a kind of cloak. — *v. t.* To make waterproof.

wa'ter-shed' (-shĕd'), *n.* 1. A dividing ridge between two drainage areas. 2. The region or area drained by a river or lake; drainage area.

wa'ter-side' (-sīd'), *n.* The land bordering water.

wa'ter-soak', *v. t.* To fill the interstices of with water; soak in water.

wa'ter-spout' (wô'tĕr-spout'), *n.* 1. A pipe, duct, or orifice from which water is spouted. 2. A slender funnel-shaped cloud extending from a cumulus cloud down to a cloud of spray torn up by whirling winds from the surface of water.

wa'ter-tight', *a.* So tight as to be waterproof.

water tower. 1. A tower or standpipe serving as a reservoir. 2. A portable fire-extinguishing apparatus having a pipe which can be raised to various heights, and which is supplied with water under great pressure.

wa'ter-way' (wô'tĕr-wā'), *n.* A way or channel for water; also, a navigable body of water.

water wheel. A wheel rotated by direct action of water.

wa'ter-works' (-wûrks'), *n. pl.* A hydraulic apparatus or system by which water is supplied.

wa'ter-y (-ĭ), *a.* [4] 1. Of or pertaining to water. 2. Containing or discharging water; wet; tearful; as, a *watery* eye. 3. Like, or suggestive of, water. 4. Soft; soggy; flabby; as, a *watery* vegetable.

watt (wŏt), *n.* *Physics.* A unit of power equal to the rate of work represented by a current of one ampere under a pressure of one volt.

wat'tle (wŏt'l), *n.* 1. A twig or flexible rod; withe; wand; also, a framework or hurdle of such rods. 2. A naked, fleshy process hanging from the chin or throat of a bird or reptile. — *v. t.* [1] 1. To bind, fence, etc., with wattles: hurdle. 2. To twist or interweave one with another, as twigs.

wat'tled (-ld), *a.* Furnished with wattles.

watt'me'ter (wŏt'mē'tĕr), *n.* *Elec.* An instrument for measuring electric power in watts.

wave (wāv), *v. i.* [1] 1. To move like a wave; undulate; flutter, as a flag. 2. To be moved to and fro as a signal; signal in this way; as, he *waved* to us. 3. To be sinuous like a wave; as, *waving* hair. — *v. t.* 1. To swing; brandish. 2. To give an undulating form or surface to; as, to *wave* the hair. 3. To signal by a waving motion; as, to *wave* farewell. — *n.* 1. A ridge or swell on the surface of a liquid, as of the sea. 2. *Physics.* A vibrational disturbance propagated through a body or elastic medium, as in transmission of sound, light, etc. 3. An undulation; as, *waves* of hair. 4. A waving or undulating motion; signal made by waving.

Syn. WAVE, BILLOW, BREAKER. — Wave is the general word; a billow (often elevated or poetical for *wave*) is esp. a great surge or swell; a breaker is a heavy wave which breaks into foam, esp. against rocks or over reefs or shoals.

wave'let (-lĕt), *n.* A little wave; ripple.

wa'ver (wā'vĕr), *v. i.* 1. To move to and fro; wave; hence, to reel; also, to flicker. 2. To be unsettled in opinion; vacillate. — *n.* A wavering. — **-er**, *n.* [8].

wav'y (wāv'ĭ), *a.* [3] 1. Rising or swelling in waves. 2. Moving to and fro with an undulating motion. — **wav'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **-i-ness**, *n.*

wax (wăks), *v. i.* 1. To increase in size; grow; — opp. to *wane*. 2. To pass from one state to another gradually; become; as, to *wax* strong.

wax, *n.* 1. Beeswax. 2. Any of various substances

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resembling beeswax of animal, vegetable, or mineral origin; as, ear *wax*, sealing *wax*, paraffin *wax*. — *v. t.* To treat with wax; as, to *wax* a floor.

wax'en (wăk's'n), *a.* [4] Made of, or covered with, wax; waxlike; hence, soft; yielding.

wax'i-ness (-sĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of resembling wax.

wax myrtle. An evergreen shrub or tree bearing small berries (bayberries) coated with a white wax.

wax'wing' (wăks'wĭng'), *n.* Any of certain birds with showy crest and velvety plumage.

Bohemian Waxwing. (½)

wax'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* **1.** Work in wax; esp., a wax figure or figures in imitation of living beings. **2.** *pl.* An exhibition of such figures.

wax'y (wăk'sĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Resembling wax; viscid; adhesive; soft. **2.** Made of, or abounding in, wax.

way (wā), *n.* **1.** Direction of motion, progress, facing, etc.; route; as, to show the *way*. **2.** A road, street, or path. **3.** Distance; as, a long *way*. **4.** A moving; passage; journey; progression; as, to lead the *way*. **5.** Manner; method; as, the right *way* of sitting. **6.** Means of attaining anything; device; plan; as, a *way* of escape. **7.** An aspect or feature; respect; — with *in*; as, a plan good in every *way*. **8.** Regular course; habitual method of life or action; as, he has peculiar *ways*. **9.** Resolved mode of action or conduct; as, to have one's *way*. **10.** *Naut.* Progress; headway. **11.** *pl. Shipbuilding.* The inclined structure upon which a vessel is built.

Syn. WAY, ROAD, HIGHWAY, STREET, AVENUE. *Way* denotes any line or route for passage; a *road* is a way, esp. for horses or vehicles, between one place and another; a *highway* is a main, often much traveled, road; a *street*, orig. a paved way, is a thoroughfare in a city, town, or village; an *avenue* is a broad street, often planted with trees. See MANNER.

by way of. **a** For the purpose of; as being; as, he sent rich gifts *by way of* reparation. **b** Through; via. — **in the w.** **a** On or along the road. **b** In such a position as to obstruct, hinder, or the like. — **in the w. of.** **a** In a position to get, do, or the like; as, he was *in the way of* preferment. **b** In the matter of; by way of; as, what can he do *in the way of* gymnastics? — **on the w.**, going; in progress. — **out of the w.** **a** Out of the road. **b** In such a position as not to obstruct or the like. **c** Out of the beaten track; hence, unusual. **d** Out of the proper course; hence, improper. — **under way**, in motion; in progress. — **ways and means**, methods and resources for accomplishing something, esp. for raising money.

way'bill' (wā'bĭl'), *n.* A document describing, and giving shipping directions for, goods transported by a railroad or steamer.

way'far'er (-fâr'ẽr), *n.* A traveler, esp. on foot.

way'far'ing, *p. a.* Traveling, esp. on foot.

way'lay' (wā'lā'; wā'lā'), *v. t.*; for prin. parts see LAY. To lie in wait for in the way, esp. with a view of seizing, robbing, or killing. — **-er**, *n.* [8].

way'side' (wā'sīd'), *n.* The side or edge of the way.

way station. An intermediate station between principal stations, esp. on a railroad. *U. S.*

way train. A train which stops at way stations.

way'ward (wā'wẽrd), *a.* [4] **1.** Taking one's own way; disobedient; as, a *wayward* child. **2.** Fluctuating; irregular; as, a *wayward* course. — **Syn.** Unruly, obstinate, stubborn, willful, perverse, headstrong. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

way'worn' (wā'wôrn'), *a.* [4] Wearied by traveling.

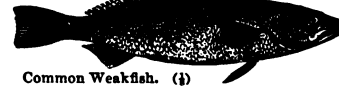
we (wē), *pron.*; *pl.* of I; *poss.* OUR (our) or OURS (ours); *obj.* US (ŭs). See I. The personal pronoun of the 1st person pl., nominative case. *We* is used in place of the singular *I* by kings and other sovereigns, and often editorially or by writers as being less personal or egotistical.

weak (wēk), *a.* [3] **1.** Lacking in strength, power, or force; as: **a** Deficient in strength of body. **b** Not able to sustain a great weight, pressure, or strain; as, a *weak* timber. **c** Easily molded or the like; pliable; as, *weak* as wax. **d** Easily overcome; as, a *weak* fortress. **e** Lacking force of utterance or sound; faint; as, a *weak* voice. **f** Not containing the usual or a large amount of a given ingredient; as, a *weak* solution. **2.** Not possessing mental or moral strength, etc.; simple; foolish; deficient; ineffective. **3.** *Gram.* Pertaining to or designating a verb or its conjugation which forms the preterit and past participle by adding to the present tense the suffix *-ed*, *-d*, (or *-t*); as in *spell*, *spelled* (or *spelt*); *abate*, *abated*; *feel*, *felt*.

Syn. WEAK, FEEBLE, DECREPIT, INFIRM. *Weak* and *feeble* are often used with little distinction. But *feeble* often implies great weakness, as of age or infirmity, and is more apt than *weak* to suggest pity or contempt; as, a *weak* will; a *feeble* effort. One is *infirm* who is frail or feeble from age; one is *decrepit* who is worn out with infirmities.

weak'en (wēk''n), *v. t.* To make or become weak or weaker.

weak'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* Any of several marine food fishes with very tender flesh.



Common Weakfish. (⅛)

weak'ling (-lĭng), *n.* A weak or feeble creature.

weak'ly (-lĭ), *adv.* In a weak manner; feebly.

weak'ly, *a.* [3] Not strong; weak.

weak'ness, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being weak. **2.** That which is a mark of lack of strength; a fault; defect. — **Syn.** Debility, languor, imbecility, infirmness, infirmity, decrepitude, frailty, faintness.

weal (wēl), *n.* A sound, healthy, or prosperous state; well-being; prosperity. *Archaic or Rhet.*

weald (wēld), *n.* A wold; an open country.

wealth (wĕlth), *n.* Large possessions; affluence. — **Syn.** Riches, opulence, abundance.

wealth'y (wĕl'thĭ), *a.* [3] Having wealth; opulent; rich. — **Syn.** See RICH.

wean (wēn), *v. t.* **1.** To accustom (a child or young animal) to feed otherwise than by nursing. **2.** To alienate, as from some object of desire.

weap'on (wĕp'ŭn), *n.* **1.** An instrument of combat, as a gun, sword, shield, etc. **2.** Any means by which one contends against another.

wear (wâr), *v. t.*; *pret.* WORE (wôr); *p. p.* WORN (wôrn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WEAR'ING. **1.** To carry or bear upon the person, as a garment, jewelry, etc. **2.** To bear; carry; show; as, she *wears* a smile. **3.** To use up by wearing (in sense 1); hence, to consume, waste, or exhaust gradually; as, a *worn* coat. **4.** To cause or make by friction or wasting; as, to *wear* a channel. **5.** *Naut.* To cause to go about, as a vessel, so that its bow is turned away from the wind. — *v. i.* **1.** To endure use; last under use; as, the coat *wears* well. **2.** To be wasted, consumed, or diminished by use; — often with *out*, *off*, *on*, etc.; as, the day *wore* on. — *n.* **1.** A wearing, or state of being worn; use; as, clothes for everyday *wear*. **2.** That which is worn; style of dress; fashion. **3.** Result

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of wearing or use; as, *wear* had reduced it to a rag. — **wear and tear**, loss or injury caused by, or in the course of, use. — **wear'er** (wâr'ẽr), *n.* [8].

wea'ri-ly (wē'rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a weary manner.

wea'ri-ness (-nĕs), *n.* State of being weary.

wea'ri-some (-sŭm), *a.* [4] Causing weariness; tiresome; tedious; irksome. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

wea'ry (-rĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Fatigued; tired. **2.** Having one's patience or liking exhausted; — esp. with *of*; as, *weary* of reading. **3.** Expressing, or characteristic of, weariness; as, *weary* tears. — *v. i. & t.* [2] To become or make weary.

wea'sand (wē'zĭnd), *n.* The windpipe. *Arch.*

wea'sel (-z'l), *n.* Any of certain small carnivorous mammals allied to minks and polecats.

Weasel.

weath'er (wĕth'ẽr), *n.* State of the atmosphere as to heat or cold, wetness or dryness, calm or storm, etc. — **under the weather**, ill; ailing. *Colloq.* — *v. t.* **1.** To expose to the air; season, dry, injure, or alter in any way by exposure to air. **2.** *Naut.* **a** To pass to the windward of; as, to *weather* a cape. **b** To make headway against or come safely through (a storm). — *v. i.* To endure or alter under atmospheric influences. — *a. Naut.* Windward; — opposed to *lee*.

weath'er-beat'en, *a.* [4] Beaten, worn, or toughened, by the weather.

weath'er-board' (-bōrd'), *n. Arch.* A board adapted to form lapped joints with boards above and below so as to shed water; a clapboard. — *v. t.* To nail boards on so as to lap one over another.

weath'er-bound', *a.* Kept in port or at anchor by bad weather, as a vessel.

weath'er-cock' (-kŏk'), *n.* A vane, often in the figure of a cock, showing the direction of the wind.

weath'er-glass' (-glȧs'), *n.* An instrument to indicate the state of the atmosphere, as a barometer.

weath'er-wise' (-wīz'), *a.* [4] Skillful in forecasting changes of weather.

weave (wēv), *v. t.; pret.* WOVE (wōv); *p. p.* WO'VEN (wō'v'n), WOVE; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WEAV'ING. **1.** To unite, as threads, so as to form a texture (as cloth); entwine or interlace into a fabric; as, to *weave* wool. **2.** To form, as cloth, by interlacing threads. — *v. i.* **1.** To make cloth, etc., by interlacing yarns, threads, etc. **2.** To become interwoven. — *n.* A particular method or pattern of weaving.

weav'er (wēv'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who weaves, or whose occupation is weaving. **2.** A weaver bird.

weaver bird. An Asiatic or African bird of many species, that constructs elaborate nests of interlaced grass, twigs, etc.

web (wĕb), *n.* **1.** That which is woven, esp. in a loom; a textile fabric, esp. a whole piece of cloth. **2.** Any piece of material, as of paper, more or less suggestive of a web of cloth. **3.** *Engin.* A plate or thin portion, often between stiffening ribs or flanges. **4.** A cobweb or similar texture spun by a spider or insect. **5.** Complicated fabrication; involved scheme; as, a *web* of falsehoods. **6.** A membrane uniting the toes of many water birds and amphibians. — *v. t.;* WEBBED (wĕbd); WEB'BING. To unite or surround with a web; envelop.

webbed (wĕbd), *a.* Provided with a web.

web'bing (wĕb'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Membrane forming a web, as of a bird's foot. **2.** A stout, woven tape.

web'foot' (wĕb'fo͝ot'), *n.; pl.* **-FEET.** **1.** A foot having the toes joined by a web (sense 6). **2.** Any web-footed animal. — **web'-foot'ed**, *a.*

wed (wĕd), *v. t.; pret.* WED'DED; *p. p.* WED'DED or WED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WED'DING. **1.** To marry; espouse. **2.** To join in marriage; give in wedlock. **3.** To unite as if by the bond of marriage; attach firmly or indissolubly; as, to be *wedded* to an opinion. — *v. i.* To contract matrimony; marry.

wed'ding (-ĭng), *n.* **1.** Nuptial ceremony; a marriage; nuptials. **2.** An anniversary of a wedding (sense 1); as, a golden *wedding* (fiftieth anniversary). — **Syn.** See MARRIAGE.

wedge (wĕj), *n.* A piece, as of wood or metal, tapering to a thin edge, used in splitting wood, rocks, etc., in raising heavy bodies, etc. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To cleave or separate with or as with a wedge; rive. **2.** To force or drive as a wedge is driven; crowd; as, a ship *wedged* in the sand. **3.** To fasten with a wedge.

wed'lock (wĕd'lŏk), *n.* Matrimony. — **Syn.** See MARRIAGE.

Wednes'day (wĕnz'dā), *n.* Fourth day of the week.

wee (wē), *a.* [3] Very small; little.

weed (wēd), *n.* A garment; — now chiefly in *pl.*, and used esp. of a widow's mourning garments.

weed, *n.* Any unsightly, useless, or injurious plant. — *v. t.* **1.** To free from noxious plants; clear of weeds. **2.** To free from anything like, or suggestive of, weeds; as, he *weeded* the kingdom of traitors; also, to remove anything of this sort; — often with *out*; as, he *weeded* out the laggards.

weed'y (wēd'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Pertaining to, or consisting of, weeds. **2.** Abounding with weeds. **3.** Like a weed; scraggy; ungainly. *Colloq.*

week (wēk), *n.* A period of seven days, usually reckoned as beginning with Sunday.

week day. Any day of the week except Sunday.

week'ly (wēk'lĭ), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a week or week days. **2.** Coming, happening, or done, once a week. — *n.; pl.* **-LIES** (-lĭz). A publication issued weekly. — *adv.* Once a week.

ween (wēn), *v. i. & t.* To suppose; believe. *Archaic.*

weep (wēp), *v. i.;* WEPT (wĕpt); WEEP'ING. To show grief or other passion by shedding tears; to cry. — *v. t.* **1.** To shed tears for; hence, to lament; bewail. **2.** To shed, as tears. — **weep'er**, *n.*

weep'ing, *p. a.* [4] **1.** That weeps; crying. **2.** Having drooping branches; — of some trees.

wee'vil (wē'v'l), *n.* Any of numerous beetles the larvæ of which eat out the interior of nuts, fruit, grain, etc. See INSECTS, *Illust.*

weft (wĕft), *n.* In weaving, the woof.

weigh (wā), *n. Naut.* A corruption of WAY; — used only in *under weigh*.

weigh, *v. t.* **1.** To raise; lift. *Obs. or R.*, except in *to weigh anchor*. **2.** To ascertain the weight of. **3.** To ponder; balance; as, to *weigh* chances. — *v. i.* **1.** To be heavy; have a certain weight; as, it *weighs* five pounds. **2.** To have weight, or importance; as, that fact does not *weigh* with me. **3.** To bear heavily. — **weigh'er**, *n.*

weight (wāt), *n.* **1.** Quality of being heavy; that property by which bodies tend toward the center of the earth. **2.** Quantity of heaviness; as, a *weight* of 500 pounds. **3.** Pressure; burden; load. **4.** Importance; consequence; influence; as, a man of *weight*. **5.** A mode of estimating weight or mass; as, apothecaries' *weight*. See MEASURES, WEIGHTS, ETC., in Appendix. **6.** A ponderous mass; something heavy. **7.** A definite mass of metal or the like used in weighing. **8.** A unit of weight; as, a table of *weights*. — *v. t.* To put a weight or weights upon; make heavy.

weight'y (wāt'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Having much weight; heavy; burdensome. **2.** Important; momentous; influential. — **Syn.** Heavy, ponderous; forcible, impressive, cogent. — **-i-ly**, *adv.* — **-i-ness**, *n.* [8].

weir (wēr), *n.* **1.** A dam in a river to stop and

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raise the water, for conducting it to a mill, forming a pond for fish, etc. **2.** A kind of fence set in a stream, channel, etc., for taking fish.

weird (wērd), *a.* [3] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or dealing with, fate or the Fates. **2.** Of or pert. to witchcraft; unearthly; uncanny. —**-ness**, *n.* [8].

Syn. — Weird, eerie, uncanny. Weird is used of that which is strange, wild, or unearthly; eerie suggests esp. an undefined dread, or "creepiness"; that is uncanny which is vaguely or unpleasantly mysterious.

wel'come (wĕl'kŭm), *a.* [4] **1.** Received gladly into one's presence or companionship; as, a *welcome* visitor. **2.** Giving pleasure; grateful; as, *welcome* news. **3.** Free or willingly permitted, as to do, have, or enjoy anything; as, you are *welcome* to the book. —*n.* Cordial greeting to, or reception of, a guest or newcomer. — *v. t.* [1] To receive gladly; make welcome. — **-com-er**, *n.*

weld (wĕld), *v. t.* **1.** To press or beat, as the ends of two iron bars, into intimate and permanent union, usually while softened by heat. **2.** To unite closely or intimately; join closely. — *v. i.* To be, or be capable of being, welded. — *n.* State of being welded; also, a welded joint.

wel'fare' (wĕl'fâr'), *n.* State of faring, or doing, well; condition of health, happiness, etc.

wel'kin (-kĭn), *n.* The vault of heaven; the sky.

we 'll (wēl). Short for *we will* or *we shall*.

well (wĕl), *n.* **1.** A spring; fountain. **2.** A pit or hole sunk into the earth to reach a supply of water or other fluid. **3.** A source of supply; fountain; as, a *well* of knowledge. — *v. i. & t.* To issue or pour forth from or as from a well; flow.

well, *adv.; compar.* BET'TER (bĕt'ĕr); *superl.* BEST (bĕst). **1** In such manner as is desirable or pleasing; satisfactorily; favorably; fortunately; as, to fare *well*; dine *well*. **2.** In a good or proper manner; rightly; worthily; as, to sing *well*. **3.** To a proper or suitable degree; abundantly; adequately; considerably; as, to be *well* pleased. **4.** To the full degree or extent; fully; as, *well* out of sight. — **well nigh**, almost. — **w. off**, in good circumstances.

well (wĕl), *a.* **1.** Good or desirable; fortunate; satisfactory; suitable; proper. — now only predicative; as, it is *well* for him. **2.** Being in health; sound. **3.** Being in satisfactory condition or circumstances; as, he is *well* where he is.

well'-be'ing, *n.* State of being well; welfare.

well'-born', *a.* Born of a good family.

well'-bred', *a.* **1.** Having good breeding; refined; cultivated. **2.** Of good breed, as an animal.

well'-nigh' (wĕl'nī'), *adv.* Almost; nearly.

well'spring' (-sprĭng'), *n.* A source of continual supply.

well'-to-do' (-tōō-dōō'), *a.* [4] Prosperous.

Welsh (wĕlsh), *a.* Of or pertaining to Wales or its inhabitants. — **Welsh rabbit**, a dish made of melted cheese, etc., poured over toasted bread or crackers. — *n.* **1.** The language of Wales. **2.** Collective *pl.* The natives or inhabitants of Wales.

Welsh'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN. A native of Wales. — **-wom'an**, *n. fem.; pl.* -WOMEN.

welt (wĕlt), *n.* **1.** A border or edge fastened, as by sewing, on something to protect, strengthen, or ornament it. **2.** A narrow strip of leather between the upper and the sole of a shoe. **3.** A ridge raised on the flesh or skin by a blow. *Colloq.* — *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with a welt. **2.** To strike, esp. so as to raise a welt. *Colloq.*

wel'ter (wĕl'tĕr), *v. i.* To tumble about or wallow, as a hog in mire; to roll about in; be soaked with (a viscous or turbid fluid, as blood). — *n.* Act or motion of weltering; confusion; confused mixture.

wen (wĕn), *n.* *Med.* An indolent tumor of the skin, esp. of the scalp.

wench (wĕnch), *n.* **1.** A girl; maiden; damsel. *Archaic.* **2.** A maidservant.

wend (wĕnd), *v. t. & i.* To go; proceed on; — used esp. in, *to wend one's way*.

Wend, *n.* One of a Slavic people of Germany.

went (wĕnt), *pret. & p. p.* of WEND. *Obs.*, except as preterit of *go*. See GO.

wept (wĕpt), *pret. & p. p.* of WEEP.

were (wûr; *also, esp. British*, wâr). A verb form supplying the preterit indicative plural, and preterit subjunctive singular and plural, of *be*. See BE.

were'wolf' (wēr'wōōlf'; wĕr'-), *n.; pl.* -WOLVES (-wōōlvz'). *Folklore.* A person transformed into a wolf or a person who can assume a wolf's form.

wert (wûrt). A verb form supplying the second person singular, preterit subjunctive, of *be*. *Obs.*, except in solemn or poetic style.

Wes'ley-an (wĕs'lĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Wesley family or a member of it; esp., of or pertaining to John Wesley (1703–91), founder of Methodism. — **Wes'ley-an-ism** (Iz'm), *n.*

west (wĕst), *n.* **1.** The direction of sunset; accurately, the point where the center of the sun is seen to set at the equinox. **2.** [*cap.*] Regions, countries, or peoples, lying to the west; esp.: **a** The Western Hemisphere, or the New World. **b** *U. S.* Formerly, that part of the United States west of the Allegheny Mountains; now, commonly, the whole region west of the Mississippi River, esp. that north of Arkansas, New Mexico, etc. — *a.* Lying or proceeding toward or at the west; also, coming from the west, as a wind. — *adv.* To or toward the west.

west'er-ly (wĕs'tĕr-lĭ), *a. & adv.* Situated, directed, or moving toward the west; of winds, blowing from the west.

west'ern (-tĕrn), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the west; west; westerly. **2.** [*cap.*] Of, or characteristic of, the West; Occidental. — **Western Church**, the church of the countries once comprised in the Western Roman Empire; the Roman, or Latin, Church as distinguished from the Eastern.

west'ern-er (-tĕr-nĕr), *n.* A native or inhabitant of the west, esp. [*cap.*] of the Western U. S.

west'ward (wĕst'wĕrd), *a.* Lying or facing toward the west. —*adv.* Also **west'wards** (-wĕrdz). Toward the west. — **west'ward-ly**, *adv.* [8].

wet (wĕt), *a.*; WET'TER (-ĕr); WET'TEST. **1.** Consisting of, or covered or soaked with, water or other liquid; as, a *wet* rag. **2.** Rainy; as, a *wet* season. — **Syn.** Humid, damp, moist. — **wet nurse**, a nurse who suckles a child. — *n.* **1.** Water or wetness; moisture. **2.** Rainy or drizzly weather; rain. — *v. t.*; WET or WET'TED; WET'TING. To make wet. — **wet'ness**, *n.* [8].

weth'er (wĕth'ĕr), *n.* A castrated ram.

whack (hwăk), *v. t. & i.* To strike with a whack. *Colloq.* — *n.* A smart or resounding blow. *Colloq.*

whale (hwāl), *v. t.* [1] To thrash; drub. *Colloq.*

whale, *n.* Any of numerous cetaceans, esp. those of large size, in distinction from porpoises and dolphins. See MAMMALS, *Illust.* — *v. i.* [1] To engage in whale fishing.

whale'back' (hwāl'băk'), *n.* A freight steamer having a very convex upper deck.

whale'boat' (-bōt'), *n.* A long narrow boat, sharp and raking at both ends, originally used by whalers.

whale'bone' (-bōn'), *n.* An elastic, horny substance from the upper jaw of right whales.

whal'er (hwāl'ĕr), *n.* A vessel or person employed in the whale fishery.

wharf (hwôrf), *n.; pl.* WHARVES (hwôrvz) or WHARFS (hwôrfs). A structure built on the shore of a harbor, river, canal, etc., so that vessels may lie close alongside to load and unload; a pier.

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wharf'age (hwôr'fĭj), *n.* **1.** Fee or duty paid for use of a wharf. **2.** Wharves collectively.

wharf'in-ger (hwôr'fĭn-jẽr), *n.* An owner or keeper of a wharf.

what (hwŏt), *pron. & a.* A pronominal word used both substantively and adjectively, as singular or plural. It is: **1.** An interrogative used in asking questions referring to the nature or identity of something; as, *what* is this? *what* child is lost? **2.** An exclamatory word; as, *what!* Are you going?; *what* a man! **3.** A compound relative, equivalent to *that which, those who, those which* or *the . . . which*, etc.; as, you may have *what* (= that which) is left; (used adjectively) see *what* horse he has (= see *the* horse *which* he has). **4.** An indefinite relative: Whatever; whatsoever; as, *what* happened then, I know not. **5.** An indefinite pronoun;—now only in such phrases as *I tell you what*, where *what* is elliptical for *what I think, what it is, how it is*, etc. — **what though**, even allowing that; supposing it true that.

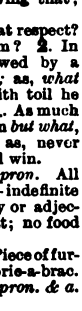
what, *adv.* **1.** How? in what respect? as, *what* does it benefit him? **2.** In part; somewhat; — followed by a preposition, esp. by *with*; as, *what* with hunger and *what* with toil he was almost dead. — *conj.* **1.** As much as; so far as. **2.** That; — in *but what*, but that; that . . . not; as, never fear but *what* our side will win.

what-ev'er (hwŏt-ĕv'ẽr), *pron.* All that; no matter what: — indefinite relative used substantively or adjectively; as, *whatever* its cost; no food *whatever*.

what'not' (hwŏt'nŏt'), *n.* Piece of furniture with shelves, as for brie-a-brac.

what'so-ev'er (-sō-ĕv'ẽr), *pron. & a.* Whatever.

wheat (hwēt), *n.* A well-known cereal grain, next to rice the most used of any grain; also, the grass that yields it.



Wheat.
a Bald (or Beardless) Wheat; *b* Bearded Wheat.

wheat'en (hwēt'n), *a.* Made of wheat.

whee'dle (hwē'd'l), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To entice by soft words; cajole; coax; as, to *wheedle* a parent. **2.** To get by flattery or coaxing; as, to *wheedle* money out of one. — *v. i.* To flatter; coax.

wheel (hwēl), *n.* **1.** A disk, or a circular frame or body, capable of turning on a central axis. **2.** Something like, or suggestive of, a wheel (def. 1); as: **a** *Naut.* A circular frame, with handles, for controlling the rudder. **b** An obsolete instrument of torture. **3.** A turn; revolution; rotation; as, a *wheel* in a bird's flight. **4.** *pl.* Fig.: Moving power or elements; that which imparts or directs motion or activity; as, the *wheels* of government. — *v. t.* **1.** To convey or move on wheels, or in a wheeled vehicle. **2.** To turn; revolve; as, to *wheel* one's horse. **3.** To make or perform in a circle. — *v. i.* **1.** To turn on or as on an axis or about a center; revolve; as, the horse *wheeled* to the right. **2.** To roll forward; as, the carriage *wheeled* away.

wheel'bar'row (hwēl'băr'ō), *n.* A small vehicle with handles and (usually) one wheel.

wheeled (hwēld), *a.* Having a wheel or wheels.

wheel horse. A horse nearest to the wheels; hence, any one who does the steady, hard work.

wheel'house' (hwēl'hous'), *n. Naut.* A small house on deck, containing the wheel (sense 2 a).

wheel'ing (-ĭng), *n.* **1.** A conveying or traveling, on wheels. **2.** Condition of a road, or roads, which admits of passing on wheels.

wheel'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A cyclist.

wheel'wright' (-rīt'), *n.* A man who makes or repairs wheels and wheeled vehicles.

wheeze (hwēz), *v. i.* [1] To breathe hard and with audible piping or whistling. — *n.* A piping or whistling sound caused by difficult respiration.

wheez'y (hwēz'ĭ), *a.* [3] Wheezing.

whelk (hwĕlk), *n.* Any of numerous large marine gastropods. See MOLLUSKS, *Illust.*

whelk, *n.* A pustule. — **whelked** (hwĕlkt), *a.*

whelm (hwĕlm), *v. t.* To overwhelm; engulf.

whelp (hwĕlp), *n.* The young of a dog or of certain beasts of prey; puppy; cub. — *v. i. & t.* To bear or bring forth a whelp or whelps.

when (hwĕn), *adv.* **1.** At what time; — used interrogatively; as, *when* did it happen? **2.** At, during, or after the time that; as, come *when* you please. **3.** At which time; the time at which; as, I know *when* he will come. **4.** While; whereas; although; — as an adverbial conj.; as, how can he buy it *when* he has no money? **5.** Which time; then; — elliptically as a noun; as, since *when* I have been poor.

whence (hwĕns), *adv.* From what place; hence, from what or which source, origin, or the like.

whence'so-ev'er (hwĕns'sō-ĕv'ẽr), *adv. & conj.* From what place, cause, or source soever.

when-ev'er (hwĕn-ĕv'ẽr), *adv. & conj.* At whatever time.

when'so-ev'er (hwĕn'sō-ĕv'ẽr), *adv. & conj.* At what time soever; whenever.

where (hwâr), *adv.* **1.** At or in what or which place; in what or which situation, position, or circumstances. **2.** To what or which place; to what goal, result, or issue; whither; as, *where* are you going? **3.** From what place or source. — *conj.* Whereas.

where'a-bout' (-ə-bout'), *adv. & n.* Whereabouts.

where'a-bouts' (-ə-bouts'), *adv.* **1.** About where; near what or which place; as, *whereabouts* did you meet him? **2.** Concerning which or about which. — *n. sing.* The place where a person or thing is.

where-as' (hwâr-ăz'), *conj.* **1.** Considering that; it being the case that; since; — implying recognition of facts. **2.** When in fact; while on the contrary; the case being that; — implying opposition to something that precedes.

where-at' (-ăt'), *adv.* **1.** At which; upon which; whereupon. **2.** At what; — used interrogatively.

where-by' (-bī'), *adv.* **1.** By which; — used relatively. **2.** By what; how; — used interrogatively.

where'fore (hwâr'fōr), *adv. & conj.* **1.** For which reason; so. **2.** For what reason; why.

where-in' (hwâr-ĭn'), *adv.* **1.** In which; in which place, thing, time, respect, etc.; — used relatively. **2.** In what; — used interrogatively.

where-of' (-ŏv'), *adv.* **1.** Of which or whom; — used relatively; as, *whereof* I spoke. **2.** Of what; — used interrogatively; as, *whereof* is it made?

where-on' (-ŏn'), *adv.* **1.** On which; — used relatively; as, the land *whereon* he built. **2.** On what, — used interrogatively; as, *wherein* does he stand?

where'so-ev'er (hwâr'sō-ĕv'ẽr), *adv.* In or to whatsoever place; wherever.

where-to' (-tōō'), *adv.* **1.** To which; — used relatively. **2.** To what; to what place or end.

where'up-on' (hwâr'ŭ-pŏn'), *adv.* **1.** Upon which; in consequence of, or after, which; whereon; — used relatively. **2.** Whereon; — interrogatively.

wher-ev'er (hwâr-ĕv'ẽr), *adv.* At, to, in, or (with *from*) from, whatever place; wheresoever; as, *wherever* he goes; *wherever* he comes from.

where-with' (hwâr-wĭth'; -wĭth') } *adv.* **1.** With
where'with-al' (hwâr'wĭth-ôl') } which; — relative. **2.** With what; — interrogative.

where'with-al', *n.* Also, **where-with'.** That with which anything can be purchased or done.

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wher'ry (hwĕr'ĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). Any of various light boats; as: **a** A long light rowboat. **b** A large light barge, lighter, or fishing boat.

whet (hwĕt), *v. t.*; WHET'TED; WHET'TING. 1. To sharpen by rubbing. 2. To make sharp, keen, or eager; to stimulate; as, to *whet* the appetite. — *n.* 1. Act of whetting. 2. That which whets.

wheth'er (hwĕth'ĕr), *pron. & a.* Which (of two); which one (of two); — used interrogatively and relatively. *Archaic.* — *conj.* A particle used to indicate a following alternative. Its correlative, indicating a second or contrasting alternative, is *or* or *or whether*.

whet'stone' (hwĕt'stōn'), *n.* A stone for whetting edge tools.

whey (hwā), *n.* The watery part of milk, separated from the curd, as in cheese making. — **whey'ey** (hwā'ĭ), *a.*

which (hwĭch), *pron.* 1. An interrogative pronoun, used to ask for or concerning one or more of a number; as, *which* man is it? *which* is the best of these plans? 2. A relative pronoun, used: **a** For *who* or *whom*, of persons; as, "Our Father, *which* art in heaven." *Archaic.* **b** Of animals, things, or ideas, its antecedent being sometimes a phrase or clause; as, the rain fell steadily, *which* prevented her going out. 3. A compound relative or indefinite pronoun, standing for *any one which, whichever, that which, those which, the . . . which*, etc.; as, take *which* you will. — **Syn.** See WHO.

which-ev'er (hwĭch-ĕv'ĕr) } *pron. & a.* Whether
which'so-ev'er (-sō-ĕv'ĕr) } one or another; whether one or the other; as, *whichever* you do, it will be right.

whiff (hwĭf), *n.* 1. A quick puff or slight gust of air, esp. one conveying some odor. 2. A sudden expulsion of tobacco smoke or the like from the mouth. 3. An inhalation of tobacco smoke or the like. — *v. t. & i.* 1. To expel in a whiff or whiffs. 2. To convey by or as by a whiff; puff or blow away.

whif'fle (hwĭf'l), *v. i.* [1] 1. To blow unsteadily or in gusts; — of the wind. 2. To vacillate; be fickle. — **whif'fler** (-lẽr), *n.* [8].

whif'fle-tree' (-'l-trē'), *n.* A whippletree.

Whig (hwĭg), *n.* 1. *Eng. Politics.* One of a political party which became the Liberal party. 2. *Amer. Hist.* **a** A supporter of the American Revolution. **b** One of a political party formed about 1834 in opposition to the Democrats. — *a.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, Whigs.

Whig'gor-y (-ĕr-ĭ), *n.* Principles or practices of Whigs.

Whig'gish, *a.* Of or pertaining to Whigs.

while (hwīl), *n.* 1. A space of time, esp. one marked by some action or event; a time; as, all this *while* the enemy was approaching. 2. Time used in doing something; labor; pains; — only in *worth*, or *worth one's, while*. — *conj.* 1. During the time that; as long as. 2. At the same time that; — often used like *although*; as, *while* respected he is not liked. — *v. t.* [1] To cause to pass (away), esp. agreeably.

Syn. To **while** (usually *away*) is to cause (time) to pass (esp.) pleasantly; **beguile** commonly suggests relief from tedium or irksomeness; as, to *while* away an hour in fishing; to *beguile* the tedium of waiting with a novel.

whiles (hwīlz), *adv.* Sometimes; at times. *Scot.* — *conj.* While. *Archaic or Dial.*

whi'lom (hwī'lŭm), *a.* Former; sometime.

whilst (hwīlst), *adv. & conj.* While.

whim (hwĭm), *n.* A capricious notion; a fancy.

whim'per (-pẽr), *v. i.* To cry with a low, whining, broken sound. — *n.* A low, whining, broken cry. — **whim'per-er**, *n.*

whim'sey (hwĭm'zĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -SEYS (-zĭz); -SIES (-zĭz). A whim; freak; caprice.

whim'si-cal (-zĭ-kăl), *a.* [4] 1. Full of whims; freakish. 2. Odd; queer; fantastic. — **whim'si-cal-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **whim'si-cal-ness**, *n.* [8].

whim'si-cal'i-ty (-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Whimsical quality or state; also, usually *pl.*, anything whimsical.

whim'sy (-zĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* -SIES. Var. of WHIMSEY.

whin (hwĭn), *n.* Gorse; furze.

whine (hwīn), *v. i.* [1] To utter a low plaintive nasal or prolonged sound, esp. in distress or complaint; also, to complain or beg meanly. — *v. t.* To utter or express with a whine; as, to *whine* a complaint. — *n.* Act or sound of whining. — **whin'er**, *n.*

whin'ny (hwĭn'ĭ), *v. i.* [2] To utter a neigh; neigh. — *n.* ; *pl.* -NIES (-ĭz). A neigh.

whip (hwĭp), *v. t.*; WHIPPED (hwĭpt) or WHIPT; WHIP'PING. 1. To move, take, snatch, or the like, suddenly and forcibly; — usually with *into, out, up, off*, etc.; as, he *whipped* out his knife. 2. To strike with a whip or lash; lash; beat. 3. To beat, as eggs, into a froth. 4. To conquer; defeat. *Colloq.* 5. To overlay (a cord, rope, etc.) with other cords going round and round it. 6. To wind, wreathe, or bind, about something. 7. To gather (a fabric) by overcasting loosely and drawing up the thread. — *v. i.* 1. To start, turn, go, pass, etc., suddenly; whisk; as, he *whipped* around. 2. To thrash about like the lash of a whip. — *n.* 1. An instrument consisting usually of a lash attached to a handle, used in whipping. 2. One who handles a whip, as a driver. 3. A lifting device consisting of a single block and a small rope. — **whip'per** (hwĭp'ẽr), *n.*

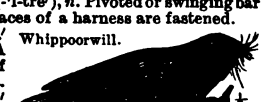
whip'cord' (hwĭp'kōrd'), *n.* A kind of hard cord, sometimes used for making whiplashes.

whip'lash' (hwĭp'lăsh'), *n.* The lash of a whip.

whip'per-snap'per (-ẽr-snăp'ẽr), *n.* A diminutive, insignificant, or presumptuous person. *Colloq.*

whip'ple-tree' (-'l-trē'), *n.* Pivoted or swinging bar to which the traces of a harness are fastened.

whip'poor-will' (-pōōr-wĭl'), *n.* A nocturnal bird of eastern America.


Whippoorwill.

whip'saw' (-sô'), *n.* A kind of long narrow ripsaw.

whip'stock' (-stŏk'), *n.* A whip handle.

whir (hwûr), *v. i.*; WHIRRED (hwûrd); -RING. To move, fly, or revolve, quickly with a whir. — *n.* A buzzing or whizzing sound due to rapid motion.

whirl (hwûrl), *v. t.* 1. To turn round, rotate, or revolve, rapidly. 2. To remove or carry quickly, with a revolving motion. — **Syn.** See TWIRL. — *v. i.* 1. To revolve or rotate rapidly. 2. To move, go, pass, etc., hastily or swiftly. — *n.* 1. Rapid rotation or revolution. 2. Something that whirls. — **whirl'er**, *n.* [8].

whirl'i-gig' (hwûr'lĭ-gĭg'), *n.* 1. Something that whirls, as a kind of child's toy; also, a whirling motion or course. 2. A merry-go-round.

whirl'pool' (hwûrl'pōōl'), *n.* A vortex of water; water whirling round so as to produce a depression or cavity, into which objects may be drawn.

whirl'wind' (-wĭnd'), *n.* A violent windstorm of limited extent, as the tornado, having an inward spiral motion with a central upward current, and usually rapid progression; a vortex of air.

whisk (hwĭsk), *n.* 1. Act of whisking; a sudden puff or whiff. 2. A small bunch of grass, straw, twigs, hair, etc., esp. such a bunch for brushing;

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hence, a small brush or broom. — *v. t.* **1.** To sweep or brush with a light rapid motion. **2.** To move, pass, carry, etc., with a quick sweeping motion. — *v. i.* To move nimbly and quickly.

whisk'er (whĭs'kẽr), *n.* **1.** [*Chiefly in pl.*] The beard on the sides of the face, on the chin, or on both. **2.** A hair of the beard. **3.** A long hair or bristle near the mouth of a cat, rat, etc.

whisk'ered (-kẽrd), *a.* Having whiskers.

whis'ky } (hwĭs'kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* WHISKIES, WHISKEYS.
whis'key } A distilled alcoholic liquor made from grain or from potatoes.

whis'per (-pẽr), *v. i.* **1.** To speak softly, or under the breath. **2.** To make a low sibilant sound, as of a whisper; as, the breeze *whispered* in the trees. — *v. t.* **1.** To say under the breath; mention privately. **2.** To speak to in a whisper, as in privacy. — *n.* **1.** A low soft sibilant utterance; utterance by breath sound without tone. **2.** A secret or private utterance, suggestion, etc. **3.** A low rustling sound; as, the *whisper* of leaves. — **-er**, *n.* [8].

whist (hwĭst), *interj.* Be silent! be still! hush! — *a.* Silent. — *n.* A well-known card game.

whis'tle (hwĭs''l), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To make a kind of shrill musical sound by forcing the breath through the teeth or contracted lips. **2.** To make a sound like a whistle, as birds. **3.** To move, pass, go, etc., with a shrill sound; as, a bullet *whistles*. — *v. t.* **1.** To form or utter by whistling, as a tune. **2.** To signal by a whistle; as, to *whistle* one home. — *n.* **1.** A sound made by or as by whistling. **2.** An instrument in which air, steam, etc., forced into a cavity, or against a thin edge, produces a (usually) shrill sound. — **whis'tler** (-lẽr), *n.* [8].

whit (hwĭt), *n.* The smallest part or particle; a bit; jot; iota.

white (hwīt), *a.* [3] **1.** Of the color of pure snow or sunlight; — opp. to *black* or *dark*. **2.** **a** Having a light-colored skin; — of the Caucasian race. **b** Very blond or fair. *Chiefly Poetic.* **c** Wanting in color; pale; wan. **d** Gray or hoary, as the hair. **3.** Spotless; unblemished; pure. — *n.* **1.** The color of pure snow or of pure sunlight; whiteness; — opp. to *black*. **2.** Something white or nearly so; as: **a** A white pigment. **b** Egg albumen. **c** The white part of the eyeball. **d** A person with a white skin. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To whiten; whitewash; bleach. **2.** To gloss over.

white ant. Any of numerous pale-colored, soft-bodied social insects; a termite. Each colony consists of workers, soldiers, kings, queens, etc. White ants are abundant esp. in tropical regions, and destroy woodwork, books, etc.

white'bait' (hwīt'bāt'), *n.* The young of any of several species of herrings, esteemed as a delicacy.

white'cap' (-kăp'), *n.* **1.** A wave crest breaking into foam. **2.** [*cap.*] A member of a self-appointed vigilance committee using lynch-law methods. Some early ones wore white hoods or masks. *U. S.*

white corpuscle. One of a class of colorless corpuscles, having a nucleus and capable of change of shape and of locomotion, that form a constituent of the blood. They destroy bacteria, etc.

white'fish' (hwīt'fĭsh'), *n.* **1.** Any of several freshwater fishes, of the salmon family, valued as food. **2.** Locally, any of various other fishes.

white flag. A flag of truce.

white lead (lĕd). **1.** A heavy white substance consisting of lead carbonate, chiefly used as a pigment. **2.** Native lead carbonate.

white'-liv'ered, *a.* [4] Having a pale look; feeble; hence, cowardly.

whit'en (-n), *v. i.* & *t.* To become or make white.

white'ness (hwīt'nĕs), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being white. **2.** Paleness. **3.** Purity; cleanness.

white'wash' (-wŏsh'), *n.* Any liquid composition for whitening; as: A composition, as of lime and water, used for whitening walls, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To whiten with whitewash. **2.** To gloss over in order to conceal faults. — **white'wash'er**, *n.* [8].

white'wood' (-wo͝od'), *n.* Any of numerous trees having white or light-colored wood; also, the wood.

whith'er (hwĭth'ẽr), *adv.* **1.** To what place; — interrogative. **2.** To what or which place; — relative.

whith'er-so-ev'er (-sō-ĕv'ẽr), *adv.* To whatever place.

whit'ing (hwīt'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Any of various marine food fishes. **2.** A preparation of chalk used as a pigment, as an ingredient in putty, etc.

whit'ish (hwīt'ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat white.

whit'low (hwĭt'lō), *n.* An inflammation (usually suppurative) of a finger or toe; felon.

Whit'sun (-sŭn), *a.* Of or pert. to Whitsuntide.

Whit'sun-day (hwĭt's'n-dā; hwĭt'sŭn'dā), *n.* The 7th Sunday, and 50th day, after Easter, observed as a festival in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost; Pentecost.

Whit'sun-tide' (hwĭt's'n-tīd'), *n.* The week beginning with Whitsunday, esp. the first three days (Whitsunday, Whit-Monday, Whit-Tuesday).

whit'tle (hwĭt''l), *v. t.* & *i.* [1] To pare or cut with or as with a knife.

whiz, whizz (hwĭz), *v. i.*; WHIZZED (hwĭzd); WHIZ'ZING. To hum, whir, or hiss like a speeding arrow, ball, etc.; fly or move swiftly with a whiz. — *v. t.* To cause to whiz; esp., to rotate very rapidly. — *n.* A humming or whirring sound.

who (hō͞o), *pron.*; *possess.* WHOSE (hō͞oz); *object.* WHOM (hō͞om). A substantive pronoun, either singular or plural. It is used: **1.** As an interrogative: What or which person or persons? **2.** As a simple relative; — properly used of persons (corresponding to *which* as applied to things). *Whose* is sometimes used of anything to avoid an awkward construction with *of which*. **3.** As a compound or indefinite relative, with its antecedent implied: Whoever; the person or persons that.

Syn. WHO, WHICH, THAT (as relative pronouns). *Who* refers to persons; *which*, to animals or inanimate objects; *that* may be used of either persons, animals, or things. See THAT, *pron.*, 3.

whoa (hwō), *interj.* Stop! stand! hold!

who-ev'er (hō͞o-ĕv'ẽr), *pron.* Whatever person; whosoever; he or she who.

whole (hōl), *a.* **1.** Possessing, or being in a state of, health and soundness; well; sound; hence, healed. **2.** Not broken; unimpaired. **3.** Containing the total amount, number, etc.; complete; entire.

Syn. WHOLE, TOTAL, ENTIRE, COMPLETE, PERFECT, INTACT. Whole and total (except in the sense of "absolute, unqualified;" as, a *total* eclipse, *total* blindness) refer to an object as made up of parts, *whole* implying that none is lacking, *total*, that all are present and taken together as an aggregate; as, a *whole* week; the *total* amount. Entire and complete do not necessarily imply parts. *Entire* (or in a few phrases, *whole*) describes an object as continuous or unbroken; *complete* refers to it as without deficiency; as, an *entire* day; a *complete* revolution. Perfect lays greater stress than *complete* on freedom from blemish or defect; that is intact which is left entire or unimpaired; as, a *perfect* circle; the figure of Bacchus *intact*. The same object may be at once *whole*, *complete*, and *entire*; as, a *whole* bridge may be shipped in parts, but it is not *entire* till the parts are put together, nor *complete* so long as anything remains to be done.

whole brother. See BROTHER. — **w. note,** *Music*, a semibreve. — **w. number,** *Math.*, an integer. — *n.* **1.** The entire thing; the entire assemblage of parts; totality; as, the *whole* of life. **2.** A regular combination of parts; a system; as, an organic *whole*. — **Syn.** See SUM. — **whole'ness**, *n.* [8].

whole'-heart'ed, *a.* Sincere; also energetic.

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whole'sale' (hōl'sāl'), *n.* Sale of goods by the piece or in large quantity; — distinguished from *retail*. — **by wholesale**, in the mass; hence, without distinction or discrimination. — *a.* [4] **1.** Pert. to, or engaged in, trade by wholesale. **2.** Extensive and indiscriminate; as, a *wholesale* slaughter.

whole'some (-sŭm), *a.* [3] **1.** Salubrious; as, *wholesome* food. **2.** Characteristic of bodily health; as, a *wholesome* complexion. **3.** Promoting, or characteristic of, health of mind, morals etc.; sound; as, *wholesome* advice. — **Syn.** See HEALTHY. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

whol'ly (hōl'lĭ; hŏl'lĭ), *adv.* In a whole or complete manner; entirely; exclusively; fully.

whom (hōōm), *pron.* Objective of *who*.

whom'so-ev'er (-sō-ĕv'ĕr), *pron.* Objective of *whosoever*.

whoop (hōōp), *v. i.* **1.** To utter a whoop, or loud cry; shout; halloo; hoot. **2.** To make a whoop (in sense 3, below). — *v. t.* To call, drive, insult, etc., with whoops. — *n.* **1.** A shout or cry, as of war, pursuit, enthusiasm, etc. **2.** A hoot, or cry, as of an owl or crane. **3.** The characteristic sonorous inspiration which follows a paroxysm of coughing in whooping cough. — **whooping cough**, an infectious disease, usually of children, characterized by a convulsive cough and a whoop.

whop'per (hwŏp'ĕr), *n.* Something uncommonly large; esp., a bold lie. *Colloq.*

whorl (hwûrl; hwôrl), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A circle of radiating leaves, flowers, or inflorescences. **2.** *Zoöl.* One of the volutes, or turns, of a univalve shell.

whorled (hwûrld; hwôrld), *a.* Having, or arranged in, a whorl or whorls.

whor'tle-ber'ry (hwûr't'l-bĕr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-ĭz). The huckleberry.

whose (hōōz), *pron.* The possessive of *who*, and sometimes of *which*. See under WHO, 2.

whose'so-ev'er (-sō-ĕv'ĕr), *pron.* Possessive of *whosoever*.

who'so (hōō'sō), *pron.* Whoever.

who'so-ev'er (hōō'sō-ĕv'ĕr), *pron.* Whoever.

why (hwī), *adv.* **1.** For what cause, reason, or purpose; on what account; wherefore; — used interrogatively and as a relative. **2.** For which; on account of which; — used relatively.

wick (wĭk), *n.* A cord, tape, tube, etc., of fibers, which draws up a steady supply of the oil in lamps, the melted tallow or wax in candles, etc.

wick'ed (wĭk'ĕd), *a.* [3] **1.** Evil; addicted to vice or sin; iniquitous. **2.** Mischievous; roguish. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** See BAD. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

wick'er (-ĕr), *n.* **1.** A small pliant twig or osier; withe. **2.** Wickerwork, or a piece of wickerwork. — *a.* Made of, or covered with, wickerwork.

wick'er-work' (-wûrk'), *n.* A texture of osiers, etc.

wick'et (wĭk'ĕt), *n.* **1.** A small gate or door, esp. in a larger gate or door. **2.** *Cricket.* Either of the two frameworks at which the ball is pitched.

wide (wīd), *a.* [3] **1.** Of a specified measure in a direction at right angles to that of length; as, three feet *wide*. **2.** Having considerable extent between the sides; broad. **3.** Spacious; extensive; as, a *wide* plain. **4.** Expanded; distended; as, eyes *wide* with wonder. **5.** Roomy; ample; as, *wide* breeches. **6.** Of large scope; comprehensive; as, *wide* reading. **7.** Far from a point aimed at. — **Syn.** See BROAD. — *adv.* **1.** To a great distance; widely. **2.** So as to form a large opening; as, to throw *wide* the doors. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

wide'-a-wake', *a.* Fully awake; keen; alert.

wid'en (wīd''n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become wide or wider; extend in breadth; expand.

widg'eon (wĭj'ŭn), *n.* Any of several fresh-water ducks.

wid'ow (wĭd'ō), *n.* A woman who has lost her husband by death, and has not married again. — *v. t.* To bereave of a husband. Usually in p. p.

wid'ow-er (wĭd'ō-ĕr), *n.* A man who has lost his wife by death, and has not married again.

wid'ow-hood (-hōōd), *n.* State of being a widow; time during which a woman is a widow.

width (wĭdth), *n.* Extent sidewise; breadth.

wield (wēld), *v. t.* **1.** To direct by influence or authority; manage; sway. **2.** To use with full command or power; as, to *wield* a sword. — **-er**, *n.*

wife (wīf), *n.*; *pl.* **WIVES** (wīvz). **1.** A woman. *Rare*, except in composition; as, fish*wife*. **2.** A woman united to a man in lawful wedlock; spouse; — correlative of *husband*. — **wife'hood**, *n.*

wife'ly, *a.* [3] Befitting, like, or pert. to, a wife.

wig (wĭg), *n.* Artificial covering of hair for the head.

wig'an (wĭg'ăn), *n.* A canvaslike cotton fabric, used to stiffen parts of garments.

wig'gle (wĭg'l), *v. i. & t.* [1] To move to and fro with a quick jerky motion; wag; wriggle. *Colloq.*

wig'gler (-lĕr), *n.* One that wiggles; specif., the larva or pupa of the mosquito.

wight (wīt), *n.* A person; being; — chiefly jocose.

wig'wag' (wĭg'wăg'), *v. t. & i.*; **-WAGGED'** (-wăgd'); **-WAG'GING** (-wăg'ĭng). **1.** To move to and fro; wag. **2.** *Mil. & Nav.* To signal by means of a flag, or portable light, waved according to a code.

wig'wam (wĭg'wŏm), *n.* The hut of the Indians from the Great Lakes eastward, formed of poles overlaid with bark, rush mats, or hides.

wild (wīld), *a.* [3] **1.** Living in a state of nature; not tamed or domesticated; as, a *wild* animal. **2.** Growing without the care of man; not cultivated; as, *wild* cherry. **3.** Not inhabited or cultivated. **4.** Savage; uncivilized; rude. **5.** Impatient of, or not subjected to, restraint or regulation; ungoverned; boisterous. **6.** Visionary; crazy; as, a *wild* idea. **7.** Indicating strong emotion, excitement, or the like; as, *wild* words. **8.** Erratic; wide of the mark; as, a *wild* pitch. — *n.* A wilderness; waste. — *adv.* Wildly. — **wild cat.** Any of the small or medium-sized cats resembling the house cat, but not domesticated.

wild'cat' (wīld'kăt'), *n.* See WILD CAT. — *a.* **1.** Not sound or safe; reckless; irresponsible. **2.** Of trains, etc., running without control or contrary to orders.

wil'der-ness (wĭl'dĕr-nĕs), *n.* **1.** A tract uncultivated and uninhabited by human beings; a wild; waste. **2.** A confusing multitude or mass; as, a *wilderness* of flowers. — **Syn.** See DESERT.

wild'fire' (wīld'fīr'), *n.* An inflammable composition hard to quench when kindled.

wild'ing (wīl'dĭng), *n.* *Bot.* An uncultivated plant or its fruit. — *a.* Not tame; wild. *Poetic.*

wild'ly (wīld'lĭ), *adv.* In a wild manner.

wild'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being wild.

wild'wood (-wōōd), *n.* A wild or unfrequented wood.

wile (wīl), *n.* A sly artifice; a beguiling trick. — *v. t.* [1] To lure; entice; beguile; allure.

wil'ful (wĭl'-), **-ly**, **-ness**. Vars. of WILLFUL, etc.

wil'i-ly (wīl'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a wily manner.

wil'i-ness (-nĕs), *n.* Wily quality or state.

will (wĭl), *n.* **1.** Wish or desire; as, to have the *will* to do something. **2.** What is wished by another; esp., choice or determination of one in authority. Hence, a request, command, or decree. **3.** Power coupled with desire or intention; as, a man of iron *will*. **4.** Act or experience of willing; as, he served of his own *will*. **5.** Power of choosing; as, he had no *will* of his own. **6.** *Law.* The legal declaration of a person's mind as to the disposition of his property after his death; the written instrument embodying this declaration. — **with a will**, with willingness and zeal; heartily.

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— *v. t.;* WILLED (wĭld); WILL'ING. **1.** To determine by an act of choice; ordain; decree; as, the king *wills* it. **2.** To influence by one's will, as through hypnotism; as, to *will* one to smile. **3.** To give, dispose of, or direct, by will or testament. — *v. i.* To exercise volition; choose; decide; decree.

will, *v. t. & auxiliary; pret.* WOULD; *p. p.* WOULD. Infinitive and imperative lacking. **1.** As *v. t.:* Wish; desire; — now chiefly in the form *would* (which see). **2.** As *auxiliary,* followed by the infinitive without *to* (see also WOULD): **a** Am (is, are, etc.) willing or desirous to, or, emphatically, determined to. Hence, simply, am (is, are, etc.) to; — forming future-tense phrases. See SHALL. **b** Am (is, are, etc.) accustomed to; as, the dog *will* wag his tail and bark. — **Syn.** See MAY, OUGHT. — *v. i.* To be willing; wish. — **will I** (ye, he), **nill I,** (ye, he), whether I (you, he) will it or not; hence, without choice; compulsorily; — sometimes corrupted into *willy-nilly.*

willed (wĭld), *a.* Having a will, as in *self-willed.*

will'ful, wil'ful (wĭl'fo͝ol), *a.* [4] **1.** Voluntary; intentional; as, *willful* murder. **2.** Governed by will without yielding to reason; obstinate; perverse; as, a *willful* child. — **-ly,** *adv.* — **-ness,** *n.*

will'ing, *a.* [4] **1.** Favorably disposed in mind; desirous; ready; as, *willing* to work. **2.** Ready to act; prompt to do, give, etc.; as, a *willing* crew. **3.** Done, given, etc., without reluctance; voluntary; as, *willing* service. — **-ly,** *adv.* — **-ness,** *n.* [8].

will'-o'-the-wisp' (-ō-thə-wĭsp'), *n.* Ignis fatuus.

wil'low (wĭl'ō), *n.* Any of various trees or shrubs having pliable shoots; also, the wood of any of these. See TREES, *Illust.*

wil'low-y (-ō-ĭ), *a.* [4] **1.** Abounding with willows. **2.** Willowlike; pliant; flexible; graceful.

wil'ly-nil'ly (wĭl'ĭ-nĭl'ĭ). See *will I, nill I,* etc., under 2d WILL.

wilt (wĭlt), *v. i.* To lose freshness and become flaccid; droop. — *v. t.* To cause to droop or languish.

wilt, 2*d pers. sing.* of WILL.

wil'y (wīl'ĭ), *a.* [3] Full of wiles, tricks, or stratagems; crafty; subtle. — **Syn.** See CUNNING.

wim'ble (wĭm'b'l), *n.* Any of various boring instruments. — *v. t.* [1] To bore.

Wimple.

wim'ple (-p'l), *n.* A covering of silk, linen, etc., for the neck, chin, and sides of the face, now worn only by nuns. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To clothe with a wimple. **2.** To plait, or fold; to cause to ripple or undulate; as, the wind *wimples* a lake. — *v. i.* To lie in folds; also, to ripple.

win (wĭn), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* WON (wŭn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WIN'NING. **1.** To gain the victory; prevail. **2.** To succeed by effort in reaching a specified place or state; get; as, to *win* across, away, back, out, through, etc. — *v. t.* **1.** To get by labor; gain; obtain. **2. a** To gain in competition or contest; also, to come off victor in; as, to *win* a race. **b** To earn; as, to *win* a living. **3.** To achieve by effort; as, to *win* one's way. **4.** To come to by effort; reach; as, to *win* the mountain top. **5.** To persuade; allure; gain the favor of, as, to *win* over an enemy. — **Syn.** See OBTAIN.

wince (wĭns), *v. i.* [1] To shrink, as from a blow, or from pain; flinch. — **Syn.** See SHRINK. — *n.* Act or fact of wincing.

winch (wĭnch), *n.* **1.** A crank with a handle for giving motion to a machine, grindstone, etc. **2.** Any of various devices to turn or strain something forcibly, as a form of windlass.

wind (wind), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* WOUND (wound); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WIND'ING (win'dĭng). **1.** To turn completely or repeatedly, esp. about something fixed; twist; twine; coil; as, to *wind* thread. **2.** To infold; entwine; as, to *wind* a spool with thread. **3.** To turn the course or direction of; control; govern; as, he can *wind* him around his finger. **4.** To effect by turning; as, the stream *winds* its way. **5.** To introduce sinuously or stealthily; as, he *wound* himself into their good graces. **6.** To hoist or haul by a rope, etc., pulled by a machine, as coal from a pit. — *v. i.* **1.** To move in a sinuous course; also, to double on one's course. **2.** To make one's way by sinuous, stealthy, or indirect methods. **3.** To coil; twine. **4.** To warp, as a board. — *n.* A winding; turn; bend.

wind (wĭnd; *poet. or rhetorical,* wind), *n.* **1.** The horizontal natural movement of air. **2.** Air artificially put in motion; as, the *wind* of a bellows. **3.** Air impregnated with a scent, as of game; hence, scent; — used in phrases, as, *to get wind of,* etc. **4.** Power of respiration; breath. **5.** Mere talk. **6.** Gas generated in the stomach or bowels.

Syn. WIND, AIR, BREEZE, GUST, BLAST. *Wind* is the general word for air naturally in motion. A *breeze* is a relatively light, but fresh, wind; *air* (chiefly poetical) denotes a gentle breeze. *Gust* and *blast* denote a sudden and violent rush of wind.

in the wind, moving; astir; afoot. — **in the teeth of the wind,** directly against the wind.

— *v. t.* **1.** To perceive or follow by the scent; scent; as, the hounds *winded* the game. **2.** To render scant of breath by exertion. *Dial. or Colloq.*

wind (wind), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* WOUND; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WIND'ING. To blow; sound, as a horn, by blowing.

wind'age (wĭn'dĭj), *n.* **1.** *Gun.* Deflection of a projectile by the wind. **2.** *Naut.* The surface exposed by a vessel to the wind.

wind'break' (wĭnd'brāk'), *n.* A shelter from the wind, as a clump of trees.

wind'-bro'ken, *a.* Affected with heaves.

wind'fall' (wĭnd'fôl'), *n.* **1.** Something blown down by the wind, as fruit. **2.** An unexpected legacy or other gain.

wind'flow'er (-flou'ẽr), *n.* The anemone.

wind'gall' (wĭnd'gôl'), *n.* In horses, a soft tumor or synovial swelling on the fetlock joint.

wind'i-ness (wĭn'dĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being windy.

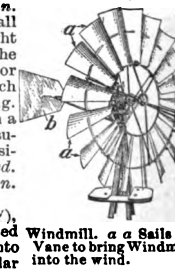
wind'ing (win'dĭng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of 1st WIND. Hence, *n.* **1.** A turn; bend; curve. **2.** Material wound about anything, or a single round of it. — **winding sheet,** sheet in which a corpse is wrapped.

wind instrument (wĭnd). *Music.* An instrument sounded by wind, esp. by the breath.

wind'lass (wĭnd'lăs), *n.* Any of various machines for hoisting or hauling, as by turning a crank so as to wind up a rope attached to the weight.

wind'mill' (-mĭl'), *n.* A mill operated by wind.

win'dow (wĭn'dō), *n.* **1.** An opening in the wall of a building to admit light and air. **2.** *Arch.* The shutter, casement, sash, or other framework, which closes a window opening. — *v. t.* To furnish with a window or windows; — usually in *p. p.* and in composition; as, many-*windowed.*



Windmill. *a a* Sails; *b* Vane to bring Windmill into the wind.

wind'pipe' (wĭnd'pīp'), *n.* The trachea.

wind'row' (wĭn'drō'), *n.* **1.** A row of hay raked up before being heaped into cocks; also, any similar

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row for drying, as of sheaves of grain. **2.** A wind-swept line or row, as of dry leaves or dust.

wind'ward (-wĕrd), *n.* Point or side from which the wind blows;—opp. to *leeward*.— *a.* On the side toward the windward. — *adv.* Toward the wind.

wind'y (wĭn'dĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Consisting of wind; accompanied or characterized by wind; swept by wind. **2.** Flatulent. **3.** Bombastic; boastful. *Colloq.*

wine (wīn), *n.* **1.** The fermented juice of grapes. **2.** The fermented juice, or, loosely, the unfermented juice, of any fruit or plant, used as a beverage. — *v. t. & i.* [1] To supply or treat with wine, or to drink wine.

wine'bib'ber (wīn'bĭb'ẽr), *n.* One who drinks wine to excess.

wine'glass' (-glȧs'), *n.* A small glass for wine.

wine press. **1.** A vat in which the juice from grapes is trodden out. **2.** A machine for expressing the juice from grapes for wine.

win'er-y (wīn'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). A wine-making establishment.

wing (wĭng), *n.* **1.** An organ of aërial flight; one of the appendages by means of which birds, bats, and insects fly. **2.** Passage by flying; flight. **3.** Something suggestive of a wing, as in shape or position, as a part of a building projecting from the main part.— **on the wing,** flying; as, the bird is *on the wing*.— *v. t.* **1.** To furnish with wings. **2.** To effect or achieve by wings. **3.** To fly through; as, to *wing* the sky. **4.** To wound in the wing; also, *Colloq.*, to wound.— *v. i.* To fly.

winged (wĭngd; *poet.*, wĭng'ĕd), *a.* **1.** Furnished with wings. **2.** Transported by wings; swift.

wing'less, *a.* Without wings.

wink (wĭnk), *v. i.* **1.** To close and open the eyelids quickly; blink. **2.** To avoid seeing or noting, as if by shutting the eyes; connive;— usually with *at*; as, to *wink* at mistakes. **3.** To give a hint or sign by a wink. **4.** To flicker; twinkle.

Syn. Lit., to **wink** is to close and open the eyelids rapidly; to **blink** is to wink with half-shut eyes, as if dazzled, or weak-eyed, or scarcely awake. Fig., *wink* implies connivance, or conveyance of a hint; *blink*, evasion or shirking.

— *v. t.* **1.** To cause (the eyes) to wink. **2.** To effect by winking; as, to *wink* back one's tears. — *n.* **1.** Act of winking, esp. with one eye; a hint thus given. **2.** Time required for a single wink; instant; twinkling. **3.** A sparkle; gleam.

wink'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that winks. **2. a** Hence, a horse's blinder. **b** An eyelash. *Colloq.*

win'ner (wĭn'ẽr), *n.* One that wins.

win'ning (wĭn'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of one that wins. **2.** That which one wins; — often in *pl.* — *a.* That wins; hence, attractive; charming.

win'now (wĭn'ō), *v. t.* **1.** To drive off the chaff from by wind; fan. **2.** To separate or sift; distinguish, as good from bad. **3.** To scatter by wind. — *v. i.* To separate chaff from grain by fanning.

win'some (-sŭm), *a.* [3] **1.** Causing joy or pleasure; winning. **2.** Cheerful; merry; gay; light-hearted.— **win'some-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

win'ter (-tẽr), *n.* The coldest season; cold weather. — *v. i.* To pass the winter. — *v. t.* To keep, feed, or manage during the winter.

win'ter-green' (-grēn'), *n.* An evergreen herb, of the heath family, bearing red berries called *checkerberries*. The leaves yield oil of wintergreen.

win'ter-y (-ĭ), *a.* [4] Wintry.

win'try (wĭn'trĭ), *a.* [3] Of or pert. to winter.

win'y (wīn'ĭ), *a.* [3] Pert. to, or like, wine.

wipe (wīp), *v. t.* [1] **1.** To rub lightly, or with something soft, for cleaning. **2.** To draw, pass, or the like, for or as for rubbing or cleaning. **3.** To rub off; obliterate; — usually with *away*, *off*, or *out*. — *n.* Act of rubbing, esp. to clean.

wip'er (wīp'ẽr), *n.* One that wipes.

wire (wīr), *n.* **1.** A thread or very slender rod of metal, usually round. **2.** A telegraph wire or cable; *Colloq.*, the telegraph system or a telegram. **3.** [*Chiefly in pl.*] Hidden influences; as, to pull the *wires* for office. *Colloq.* — *v. t. & i.* [1] **1.** To provide with wire, or to use wire on, esp. for binding or fastening. **2.** To telegraph. *Colloq.*

wire'draw' (wīr'drô'), *v. t.*; for prin. parts see DRAW. To draw (metal) into wire.

wire'less (wīr'lĕs), *a.* Having no wire or wires; esp., *Elec.*, designating, or pert. to, a method of telegraphy, telephony, etc., by means of electric waves without connecting wires.

wire'pull'ing (-po͝ol'ĭng), *n.* Act of pulling wires; esp., *Colloq.*, the influencing, or the use of means to influence, secretly the acts of a person or organization, esp. in politics. — **-pull'er**, *n.* [8] *Colloq.*

wire'worm' (wīr'wûrm'), *n.* A larva of any of various beetles; — from its hard skin.

wir'y (-ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Made of, or like, wire. **2.** Tough and sinewy.— **wir'i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* [8].

wis'dom (wĭz'dŭm), *n.* **1.** Quality of being wise; knowledge, with capacity to use it; sagacity. **2.** Erudition; learning. — **Syn.** See KNOWLEDGE.

wisdom tooth. The back tooth of the full set on each half of each jaw in man, appearing from the 17th to the 21st year, or later.

wise (wīz), *a.* [3] **1.** Discerning and judging soundly concerning what is true or false, proper or improper; sagacious. **2.** Dictated or guided by wisdom. **3.** Having knowledge; learned.— **-ly**, *adv.*

wise (wīz), *n.* Way of being or acting; manner; fashion. *Rare*, exc. in *in any wise*, *in no wise*, etc.

wise'a-cre (wīz'ā-kẽr), *n.* A pretender to wisdom; hence, in contempt, a simpleton; dunce.

wish (wĭsh), *v. i.* To desire; long; — usually with an infinitive or *for*; as, to *wish* to go; to *wish* for morning. — *v. t.* **1.** To long for; crave; desire. **2.** To invoke or desire in favor of, or against, any one; as, to *wish* one joy.— **Syn.** See DESIRE. — *n.* **1.** Eager desire; longing. **2.** Expression of desire; request. **3.** Object of desire.— **wish'er**, *n.*

wish'bone' (wĭsh'bōn'), *n.* The forked bone in front of the breastbone in most birds.

wish'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* [4] Having desire; longing; wistful. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

wish'y-wash'y (-ĭ-wŏsh'ĭ), *a.* [3] Thin and pale; weak; spiritless; — originally of liquids. *Colloq.*

wisp (wĭsp), *n.* Small bunch, as of hay or straw.

wist (wĭst), *pret.* of WIT, know.

wis-ta'ri-a (wĭs-tā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* Any of various climbing shrubs cultivated for their purple flowers.

wist'ful (wĭst'fo͝ol), *a.* [4] **1.** Longing; wishful. **2.** Meditative; pensive. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

wit (wĭt), *v. t. & i.*; *pres. sing.* WOT, *pl.* WITE; *pret.* WIST(E); *p. p.* WIST; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WIT'(T)ING. To know; learn. *Obs. or Archaic*, except in *to wit*, used, esp. in law, as equivalent to *namely*.

wit, *n.* **1.** Mind; intellect; sense. **2.** A mental faculty, or power; — chiefly in *pl.*; as, to lose one's *wits*. **3.** The perception or expression of associations between ideas or words not usually connected, such as to produce an amusing surprise; also, power of such perception or expression. **4.** A witty person.

Syn. Wit is more purely intellectual than *humor*, and implies swift perception of the incongruous, depending for its effect chiefly on ingenuity or unexpectedness of turn, or patness of application; humor commonly implies broader human sympathies than *wit*, and its sense of the incongruous is more kindly, and often blended with pathos.

witch (wĭch), *n.* **1.** One regarded as having supernatural or magical power by compact with an evil spirit, esp. the Devil; — chiefly or only of

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women. **2** Ugly old woman; hag. **3.** A bewitching, or fascinating, woman or girl. *Colloq.* — *v. t.* To bewitch; fascinate.

witch'craft' (wĭch'krăft'), *n.* **1.** Practices or art of witches; sorcery. **2.** Witchery.

witch'er-y (wĭch'ẽr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-ERIES** (-ĭz). Fascination; irresistible influence.

witch'-ha'zel, *n.* **1.** A shrub having hazel-like leaves. **2.** An extract of the bark of this plant.

with (wĭth), *prep.* *With* means, or is used to indicate: **1.** Against; in opposition to. *Obs.*, except after *fight*, *contend*, *vie*, etc., or in composition, as in *with*stand, *with*al. **2.** Contact, association, or connection, as in reference to accompaniment (as, come *with* me), interaction (as, play *with* us), alliance, or assistance (as, "Fear not, I am *with* thee"), harmony (as, I agree *with* you), simultaneousness (as, the light disappeared *with* the fire), opinion or estimation (as, only the truth has weight *with* him), possession or belonging (as, he was left *with* me), manner (as, work *with* a will), proximity or immediate relation (as, he parted *with* me at the door), etc. **3.** Because or by reason of; means of; by the agency of; as, to die *with* hunger; to tire one *with* words.

with-al' (wĭth-ôl'), *adv.* Together with this; likewise; moreover; at the same time; also. *Archaic.* — *prep.* With; — put after its object. *Archaic.*

with-draw' (-drô'), *v. t.*; for prin. parts see DRAW. **1.** To take back or away; draw back. **2.** To recall or retract. — *v. i.* To retire; retreat; recede.

with-draw'al (-ăl), *n.* Act of withdrawing; as: **a** Removal. **b** Retraction. **c** Retreat.

withe (wĭth; with), *n.* A flexible twig or branch used as a band.

with'er (wĭth'ẽr), *v. i. & t.* **1.** To dry or shrivel up; fade. **2.** To decay; decline; languish.

Syn. To **wither** is to become dry and faded; to **shrivel** is to draw up or shrink into wrinkles.

with'ers (-ẽrz), *n. pl.* Ridge between the shoulder bones of the horse and some other animals.

with-hold' (wĭth-hōld'), *v. t. & i.*; for prin. parts see HOLD. **1.** To hold back or in; restrain; refrain from action. **2.** To refrain from granting, etc.; as, to *withhold* consent.

with-in' (-ĭn'), *adv.* **1.** In the inner part; inwardly; internally. **2.** In the house; indoors. — *prep.* **1.** In the interior part of; inside of. **2.** In the limits or compass of; not exceeding; as, *within* an hour; *within* one's income; *within* one's power.

with-out' (-out'), *adv.* **1.** On or at the outside; outwardly; externally. **2.** Outdoors. **3.** With the lack or absence of something indicated; — also construed as an absolute use of the preposition; as, to go *without*. — *prep.* **1.** At or on the outside of. **2.** Beyond; as, *without* dispute. **3.** Not with; as: **a** In absence of; as *without* delay. **b** Exclusive of. — **without day.** = SINE DIE.

with-stand' (-stănd'), *v. t. & i.*; **-STOOD'**; **-STAND'-ING.** To stand against, esp. successfully; oppose.

with'y (wĭth'ĭ; wĭth'ĭ), *a.* [3] Like a withe.

wit'less (wĭt'lĕs), *a.* [4] Destitute of wit, or understanding; hence, indiscreet; foolish.

wit'ness (-nĕs), *n.* **1.** Attestation of a fact or an event; testimony. **2. a** One who testifies, or gives evidence before a judicial tribunal. **b** One called on to be present at some transaction to be able to testify to its having taken place. **3.** That which serves as evidence or proof. **4.** One who has personal knowledge of anything; as, an eyewitness. — *v. t.* **1.** To act as a witness of. **2.** To testify to. **3.** To give evidence of. **4.** To see or know by personal presence. — *v. i.* To testify.

wit'ted (-ĕd), *a.* Having wit, or understanding; — esp. in combination, as half-*witted*.

wit'ti-cism (wĭt'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* A witty saying.

wit'ti-ly (wĭt'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a witty manner.

wit'ti-ness, *n.* Quality of being witty.

wit'ting-ly (-ĭng-lĭ), *adv.* Knowingly.

wit'ty (wĭt'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Possessing wit (in sense 3); sometimes, sarcastic. **2.** Marked by wit.

Syn. Witty implies quick and clever speech (esp. repartee) or sparkling pleasantry; facetious commonly suggests waggishness or jocularity.

wive (wĭv), *v. i.* [1] To marry a woman.

wives (wīvz), *n.*, *pl.* of WIFE.

wiz'ard (wĭz'ärd), *n.* A magician; sorcerer.

wiz'ard-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Sorcery; magic.

wiz'en (wĭz''n), **wiz'ened** (-'nd), *a.* [4] Thin; withered; shriveled; as, a *wizened* old man.

wo, wo'be-gone', etc. Vars. of WOE, etc.

woad (wōd), *n.* Plant formerly grown for the blue dyestuff yielded by its leaves; also, the dyestuff.

Wo'den (wō'dĕn), *n.* *Teut. Myth.* Odin. *Wednesday* is named for him.

woe (wō), *n.* Grief; misery; a heavy calamity.

☞ *Woe* is used, with a dative construction or its equivalent, in denunciation and exclamation.

woe'be-gone' (wō'bĕ-gŏn'), *a.* [4] Overwhelmed with woe; woeful; hence, indicating woe.

woe'ful, wo'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* [4] **1.** Full of woe; sad. **2.** Bringing, or pertaining to, woe. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

wold (wōld), *n.* A plain or a low hill; a region without woods.

wolf (wo͝olf), *n.*; *pl.* WOLVES (wo͝olvz). Any of certain large doglike carnivores. See DOGS, *Illust.*

wolf'ish (wo͝ol'ĭsh), *a.* [4] Like a wolf.

wolf'ram (wo͝ol'frăm; wŏl'-), *n.* Tungsten.

wolfs'bane' (wo͝olfs'bān'), *n.* Aconite.

wol'ver-ene' (wo͝ol'vẽr-ēn'), *n.* The glutton. *U. S.*

wol'ver-ine' (-ēn'). Var. of WOLVERENE. *U. S.*

wolves (wo͝olvz), *n.*, *pl.* of WOLF.

wom'an (wo͝om'ăn), *n.*; *pl.* **WOMEN** (wĭm'ĕn). **1.** An adult female person. **2.** Womankind. **3.** A female attendant or servant. — **Syn.** See FEMALE.

wom'an-hood (-ho͝od), *n.* **1.** State of being a woman. **2.** Womankind.

wom'an-ish, *a.* [4] Suitable to or like a woman; — usually disparaging. — **Syn.** See FEMALE.

wom'an-kind' (-kīnd'), *n.* Women collectively.

wom'an-like' (-līk'), *a.* [4] Like a woman; womanly. — **Syn.** See FEMALE.

wom'an-ly, *a.* [4] Befitting or like a woman; feminine. — **Syn.** See FEMALE. — **wom'an-li-ness**, *n.* [8] — **wom'an-ly**, *adv.*

womb (wo͞om), *n.* The uterus.

wom'bat (wŏm'băt), *n.* A burrowing Australian marsupial, resembling a small bear.

wom'en (wĭm'ĕn), *n.*, *pl.* of WOMAN.

won (wŭn), *pret. & p. p.* of WIN.

won'der (wŭn'dẽr), *n.* **1.** A cause of surprise or astonishment; marvel; prodigy. **2.** The emotion excited by novelty or by something strange or extraordinary. — *v. i.* **1.** To be affected with surprise; marvel. **2.** To feel doubt and curiosity. — *v. t.* To feel doubt and curiosity about; wish to know; as, I *wonder* if it will rain.

won'der-ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* [4] Adapted to excite wonder; marvelous. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

won'der-land' (-lănd'), *n.* A land of wonders.

won'der-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Surprise.

won'drous (wŭn'drŭs), *adv.* Wonderfully. — *a.* [4] Wonderful. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

won't (wōnt; wŭnt). A colloquial contraction of *will not*, obs. var. of *will not*.

wont (wŭnt *or*, *esp. British*, wŏnt), *a.* Accustomed; used; — with an infinitive; as, he was *wont* to sleep. — *n.* Custom; habit. — **Syn.** See HABIT. — *v. i.* To be accustomed. — *v. t.* To accustom.

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wont'ed, *p. a.* [4] Accustomed ; usual.
woo (wōō), *v. t. & i.* **1.** To solicit in love; to court. **2.** To invite or beseech importunately; seek, or act as if seeking.
wood (wŏŏd), *n.* **1.** A dense growth of trees; forest; grove ; — often in *pl.* **2.** The hard fibrous substance of trees or shrubs beneath the bark. **3.** Timber ; lumber; firewood. **4.** Something made of wood. — *v. t.* To supply with wood.
wood'bine' (wŏŏd'bīn'), *n.* **1.** Any of several honeysuckles. **2.** The Virginia creeper. *U. S.*
wood'chuck' (-chŭk'), *n.* A marmot of the U.S. and Canada; ground hog.

Woodchuck. 1/15

wood'cock' (-kŏk'), *n.* A game bird of several species, with long bill and prominent eyes.
wood'craft' (-krăft'), *n.* Skill in what pertains to the woods, esp. in hunting, trapping, etc.
wood'cut' (-kŭt'), *n.* An engraving on wood; also, a print from such an engraving.
wood'ed, *a.* [4] Supplied or covered with wood.
wood'en (wŏŏd'n), *a.* [3] **1.** Made or consisting of wood. **2.** Stiff ; awkward ; spiritless; stupid.
wood'i-ness (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being woody.
wood'land (-lănd ; -lănd'), *n.* Land covered with wood, or trees ; forest. — **wood'land-er,** *n.* [8].
wood'man (-măn), *n. ; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). **1.** A forester. **2.** One who cuts down trees.
wood'peck'er (wŏŏd'pĕk'ẽr), *n.* Any of many birds having a chisel-like bill used to drill into wood for insects. See BIRDS, *Illust.*
wood pulp. Pulp from wood, for making paper.
woods'man (wŏŏdz'măn), *n. ; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A woodman, esp. one who lives in the forest.
wood sorrel. An oxalis, esp. the white-flowered, stemless species.
wood'work' (wŏŏd'wûrk'), *n.* Work of wood.
wood'work'ing, *a.* Shaping things of wood.
wood'y (wŏŏd'ĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Abounding with wood or woods. **2.** Of or containing wood. **3.** Like, or characteristic of, wood ; as, a *woody* taste.
woo'er (wōō'ẽr), *n.* One who woos ; a suitor.
woof (wŏŏf), *n.* **1.** The threads that cross the warp in a fabric; weft; filling. **2.** Texture; cloth.
wool (wŏŏl), *n.* **1.** The soft and curled, or crisped, covering or coat of domesticated sheep and some other animals. **2.** Short, thick hair, esp. when crisped or curled. **3.** Something like wool.
wool'en, wool'len (wŏŏl'ĕn), *a.* **1.** Made or consisting of wool. **2.** Of or pertaining to wool or woolen cloths. — *n.* Fabric made of wool.
wool'gath'er-ing (-găth'ẽr-ĭng), *n.* Indulgence in vagrant fancies. — *a.* Idly fanciful.
wool'ly (wŏŏl'ĭ), *a.* [3] Consisting of, like, or clothed with, wool. — **wool'li-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.* [8].
word (wûrd), *n.* **1.** That which is said ; esp., a brief expression. **2.** Statement; affirmation; promise. **3.** Tidings; report ; information; — only in *sing. ;* as, to have *word* of one. **4.** A password, watchword, or verbal signal; also, command. **5.** Talk ; discourse; — chiefly in *pl.* **6.** *pl.* Verbal contention; dispute. **7.** **a** An articulate sound or combination of sounds symbolizing an idea and usually forming one of the units of a sentence. **b** The written or printed character or characters expressing such a unit. **8.** In theology: **a** The gospel message; esp., the Scriptures. **b** [*cap.*] The second person in the Trinity before incarnation. — *v. t.* To express in words ; phrase.
word'ing, *n.* Expression in words ; phrasing.
word'y (wûr'dĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Verbal. **2.** Verbose. — **word'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* [8] — **-i-ness,** *n.* [8].
work (wûrk), *n.* **1.** Physical or mental effort directed to an end ; toil; labor; also, employment ; occupation. **2.** The matter on which one labors ; task ; duty. **3.** That which is accomplished by exertion ; deed ; achievement. **4.** Specifically : **a** Thing produced by mental labor, as a book or piece of art, as, the *works* of Scott. **b** Embroidery ; needlework. **c** *pl.* Structures in engineering, as docks, bridges, fortifications, etc. **5.** A place where industrial labor is carried on ; esp., *pl.*, the structures, grounds, machinery, etc., of a manufactory. **6.** *pl.* The working parts of a mechanism, as of a clock. **7.** Manner of working. **Syn.** WORK, LABOR, TOIL, DRUDGERY. Work is the general term for effort with a purpose ; labor commonly implies greater exertion than work ; more specif. (esp. as opposed to *capital*), denoting physical exertion for the supply of wants ; toil is painful or fatiguing labor ; drudgery is esp. dull, irksome, and distasteful work.
— *v. i. ; pret. & p. p.* WORKED (wûrkt), or WROUGHT (rôt) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WORK'ING. **1.** To exert one's self for a purpose ; labor; toil. **2.** To operate or act ; as, a machine *works* well ; to act effectively; be effective; as, the plan *works* well. **3.** To move, progress, etc., laboriously or slowly ; — with *out, into, up, through*, etc. **4.** To ferment, as a liquid. — *v. t.* **1.** To fashion or prepare for use by labor; shape ; make. **2.** To bring to pass ; cause ; do ; as, to *work* havoc; to win by labor; achieve. **3.** To operate; manage; set or keep in motion; as, to *work* a machine. **4.** To cause to labor or toil. **5.** To carry on one's occupation in, through, etc. ; as, to *work* a field. **6.** To make, effect, or bring into some condition, by or as if by labor ; as, to *work* one's self free. **7.** To make or ornament by needlework ; embroider. **8.** To solve, as a problem. **9.** To influence ; induce ; prevail on ; as, to *work* a legislature. **10.** To excite ; provoke ; as, to *work* one's self into a rage. **11.** To cause to ferment.
work'a-day' (wûr'kȧ-dā'), *a.* [4] Pertaining to working days, laboring ; hence, prosaic.
work'bag' (wûrk'băg'), *n.* A bag to hold implements or materials for work, esp. needlework.
work'day' (-dā'), *n.* A day for work as disting. from Sunday, festivals, etc. — *a.* Workaday.
work'er (wûr'kẽr), *n.* One that works.
work'house' (wûrk'hous'), *n.* **1.** Workshop. **2.** In England, a house in which able-bodied poor are maintained at public expense and made to labor ; a poorhouse. **3.** A house of correction in which petty offenders are confined at labor. *U. S.*
work'ing-day', *a.* [4] Workaday.
work'ing-man (-măn), *n. ; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A laboring man ; a manual laborer.
work'man (wûrk'măn), *n. ; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man employed in labor ; esp., a skilled laborer.
Syn. WORKMAN, LABORER, ARTISAN, ARTIFICER, MECHANIC, CRAFTSMAN. Workman is the general term; it often applies to one who does relatively skilled work ; a laborer's work demands strength or exertion rather than skill ; an artisan is esp. one employed in an industrial or mechanic art or trade ; mechanic is now commonly restricted to a workman skilled in constructing, repairing, or using machinery ; a craftsman is one who practices a handicraft ; artificer commonly implies power of contrivance or adaptation in the exercise of a craft, suggesting greater constructive skill than *artisan* and less creative ability than *artist*.
work'man-like', *a. & adv.* Befitting a workman, esp. a skillful one. — **work'man-ly,** *a. & adv.*
work'man-ship, *n.* **1.** Art or skill of a workman; the manner of making anything ; also, the qual-

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ity imparted in the process of making. **2.** That which is effected or produced; manufacture; work.
work'peo'ple (-pē'p'l), *n. pl.* Laboring people.
work'room' (-rōōm'), *n.* A room esp. for labor.
work'shop' (wûrk'shŏp'), *n.* A shop where any manufacture or handiwork is carried on.
work'ta'ble (-tā'b'l), *n.* A table for holding working materials and implements.
work'wom'an (-wŏŏm'ăn), *n.; pl.* -WOMEN. A woman who works, esp. at manual labor.
world (wûrld), *n.* **1.** The universe. **2.** The earth; hence, mankind; the public. **3.** A state of existence; sphere of life and action; as, a future *world*. **4.** Individual experience; career, or course of life; as, the *world* goes well with him. **5.** The social customs, practices, and interests of men; as, to know the *world*. **6. a** The portion of mankind engrossed in the concerns of this life. **b** Secular affairs or interests. **7.** A great number or quantity. **8.** A part or section of the earth, its concerns, inhabitants, etc., regarded as a separate unit; as, the Old *World;* the vegetable *world*.
world'ling (wûrld'lĭng), *n.* A person devoted to this world and its enjoyments.
world'ly, *a.* [3] Of or pertaining to this world; of or pert. to the concerns of this life as distinguished from those of the life to come. — **world'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* [8]. — **world'ly**, *adv.*
world'ly-wise', *a.* [4] Wise as to this world.
worm (wûrm), *n.* **1.** Any of numerous small, slender, creeping or crawling animals, usually having soft, naked, and limbless bodies. **2.** A being likened to a worm by reason of humility, debasement, etc. **3.** *pl.* Any disorder due to parasitic worms, as in the intestines. **4.** A spiral or worm-like thing, as a screw thread, the condensing tube of a still, etc. **5.** See WORM WHEEL. — *v. i.* To move, go, or work slowly and insidiously. — *v. t.* **1.** To work, effect, remove, draw, etc., by slow and secret means. **2.** To wind rope, yarn, etc., spirally between the strands of (a cable).
worm'-eat'en (-ēt'n), *a.* [4] Eaten, or eaten into, by a worm or worms.
worm gear. *Mach.* **a** A worm wheel. **b** A gear of a worm and worm wheel working together.
worm wheel. A cogwheel to gear with a short revolving screw called a *worm*.
worm'wood' (wûrm'wŏŏd'), *n.* **1.** A plant, of the aster family, bitter, slightly aromatic, and tonic. **2.** Something bitter; bitterness.
worm'y (wûr'mĭ), *a.* [3] Containing, abounding with, or like, worms.
worn (wôrn), *p. p.* of WEAR.
worn'-out', *a.* Exhausted or used up by wear.
wor'ri-ment (wûr'ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* Trouble; worry.
wor'ri-some (-sŭm), *a.* [4] Inclined to worry or fret; also, causing worry.
wor'ry (wûr'ĭ), *v. t.* [2] **1.** To harass with or as with continual snapping or biting; also, to tear or mangle with the teeth; as, a dog *worries* a rat. **2.** To harass with importunity, or with care and anxiety. — **Syn.** See HARASS. — *v. i.* To feel or express great care and anxiety; fret; as, to *worry* over a thing. — *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). **1.** Act of worrying. **2.** Undue solicitude; disturbance due to care and anxiety; anxiety. — **wor'ri-er** (-ĭ-ẽr), *n.* [8].
worse (wûrs), *a., comparative* of BAD. Bad, ill, evil, or corrupt, in a greater degree; less good; also, more sick. — *adv.* In a worse degree or manner. — *n.* That which is worse.
wor'ship (wûr'shĭp), *n.* **1.** Courtesy or reverence; respect; esp., reverence, adoration, or homage paid to God, a god, or a sacred object. **2.** A title of honor used in addressing or referring to certain magistrates, etc. — *v. t.* [7] To pay divine honors to; adore; venerate; idolize. — *v. i.* To perform acts of homage or adoration; esp., to perform religious service. — **-ship-er**, *n.* [7, 8].
wor'ship-ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* [4] **1.** Entitled to worship, reverence, or high respect. **2.** Honorable; esteemed; — in formal address. — **-ful-ly**, *adv.* [8].
worst (wûrst), *a., superlative* of BAD. Bad, evil, or pernicious in the highest degree. See WORSE. — *adv.* To the extreme degree of badness or inferiority. — *n.* That which is most bad or evil. — *v. t.* To get the better of; defeat; discomfit.
wor'sted (wo͝os'tĕd; wo͝or'stĕd), *n.* **1.** Well-twisted yarn of long-staple wool; also, cloth made from such yarn. **2.** Soft woolen yarn, untwisted or lightly twisted, used in knitting and embroidery.
wort (wûrt), *n.* Any plant or herb; esp., a potherb; — chiefly in combination; as, cole*wort*.
wort, *n.* An infusion of malt unfermented, or in process of fermentation.
worth (wûrth), *a.* **1.** Deserving of; meriting. **2.** Equal in value to. **3.** Having possessions equal to; as, he is *worth* a million. — *n.* **1.** The quality or qualities of a thing rendering it valuable or useful; value; hence, price. **2.** Excellence; virtue; as, a man of *worth*. — **Syn.** See DESERT, PRICE.
wor'thi-ly (wûr'thĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a worthy manner.
wor'thi-ness (-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being worthy.
worth'less (wûrth'lĕs), *a.* [4] Destitute of worth; useless; mean. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].
wor'thy (wûr'thĭ), *a.* [3] **1.** Having worth or excellence. **2.** Having adequate worth or value; meriting; fit. — *n.; pl.* -THIES (-thĭz). A person of great worth or desert.
wot (wŏt), *1st & 2d pers. sing. pres.* of WIT, to know. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
would (wo͝od), *pret. & (obs.) p. p.* of WILL, *v. t.* & of 2d WILL, *v. i.* For use of *would* as auxiliary, see SHOULD. Special uses of *would* are: **a** In expressions of desire or wish; as, I *would* I were young again. **b** In expressing what might be expected; as, that *would* make talk.
would'-be', *a.* Desiring or professing to be.
wound (wound), *pret. & p. p.* of 1st & 3d WIND.
wound (wo͞ond; wound), *n.* **1.** An injury by which the skin is divided; a stab, cut, or laceration. **2.** An injury or hurt to feelings, reputation, etc. — *v. t.* To pain. — *v. i.* To inflict a wound.
wove (wōv), *pret. & occasional p. p.* of WEAVE.
wo'ven (wō'v'n), *p. p.* of WEAVE.
wrack (răk), *n.* **1.** Wreck. *Archaic.* **2.** Marine vegetation cast up on the shore.
wraith (rāth), *n.* An apparition of a living person in his exact likeness, thought to be seen, usually, just before his death; hence, an apparition; specter.
wran'gle (răn'g'l), *v. i.* [1] To argue; dispute; esp. to dispute angrily; brawl. — *n.* An angry dispute; noisy quarrel. — **Syn.** See DISPUTE.
wran'gler (răn'glẽr), *n.* One who wrangles.
wrap (răp), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* WRAPPED (răpt) or WRAPT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WRAP'PING. **1.** To wind or roll together; fold. **2.** To cover by winding or folding; infold; — often with *up*. **3.** To inclose in a package; do up; — usu. with *up*. — *n.* An article of dress to be wrapped round the person; — used, esp. in *pl.*, for furs, shawls, etc.
wrap'per (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that wraps, or folds. **2.** Envelope; covering. **3.** A loose outer garment.
wrath (răth; rath; *or, esp. in British usage,* rŏth), *n.* Violent anger; rage; ire. — **Syn.** See ANGER.
wrath'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* [4] Full of wrath; very angry; also, expressing wrath. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*
wreak (rēk), *v. t.* To execute in vengeance or passion; inflict; as, to *wreak* vengeance on an enemy.
wreath (rēth), *n.; pl.* WREATHS (rēthz). **1.** Something twisted or intertwined into circular shape; as, a *wreath* of flowers. **2.** A garland; chaplet.

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wreathe (rēth), *v. t. & i.* [1] **1.** To twist; entwine. **2.** To encircle; infold.

wreck (rĕk), *n.* **1.** That which has been wrecked or is in ruin. **2.** Ruins of a wrecked ship. **3.** *Law.* Goods, etc., which, after a shipwreck, are cast on the land by the sea. **4.** Destruction or injury of a vessel by being cast on shore or on rocks, etc. **5.** Destruction or injury of anything by violence; ruin. — *v. t.* **1.** To shipwreck. **2.** To bring wreck or ruin on by violence; overthrow; shatter.

wreck'age (-ĕj), *n.* A wrecking; state of being wrecked; also, thing wrecked; remains of a wreck.

wreck'er (-ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who wrecks, or ruins; one who causes a wreck, as by false lights. **2.** One who searches for, or works upon, the wrecks of vessels, as for rescue or plunder.

wren (rĕn), *n.* Any of various small singing birds.

wrench (rĕnch), *n.* **1.** A violent twist, or a pull with twisting. **2.** A sprain; an injury by twisting, as in a joint. **3.** An instrument for twisting, as in turning nuts, etc. See TOOLS, *Illust.* — *v. t.* **1.** To wrest or force by violence. **2.** To strain; sprain.

wrest (rĕst), *v. t.* **1.** To turn; twist; esp., to twist or extort by violence; to pull or force away by or as if by violent wringing or twisting. **2.** To turn from truth; distort. — *n.* **1.** Act of wresting. **2.** A key to tune a stringed musical instrument.

wres'tle (rĕs'l), *v. i.* [1] **1.** To contend by grappling with, and striving to throw, an opponent. **2.** To struggle; strive earnestly. — *n.* A wrestling bout; struggle. — **wres'tler** (-lẽr), *n.* [8].

wretch (rĕch), *n.* **1.** A wretched person. **2.** One sunk in vice or degradation; despicable person.

wretch'ed, *a.* [4] **1.** Very miserable; profoundly unhappy. **2.** Producing, or characterized by, misery; woeful; grievous. **3.** Hatefully contemptible; despicable. **4.** Very poor, mean, or unsatisfactory; as, a *wretched* attempt. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.*

wrig'gle (rĭg'l), *v. i. & t.* [1] To move with short writhing motions, like a worm; squirm. — *n.* Act of wriggling. — **-gler** (-lẽr), *n.* [8].

wright (rīt), *n.* A workman; artificer, esp. in wood; — chiefly in composition, as in *shipwright*.

wring (rĭng), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* WRUNG (rŭng); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WRING'ING. **1.** To twist and compress; turn and strain with violence. **2.** To torment; torture; as, it *wrung* my soul. **3.** To extract or get by twisting and compressing; extort.

wring'er (-ẽr), *n.* One that wrings; esp., a machine for pressing water out of anything, as from clothes.

wrin'kle (rĭŋ'k'l), *n.* **1.** A small ridge or furrow; crease. **2.** A clever notion or fancy; a little trick or device. *Colloq.* — *v. t.* [1] To make a wrinkle or wrinkles in. — *v. i.* To be or become wrinkled.

wrin'kly (-klĭ), *a.* [3] Wrinkled; puckered.

wrist (rĭst), *n.* The joint, or the region of the joint, between the hand and the arm.

wrist'band (rĭst'bănd; *colloq.* rĭz'-), *n.* The band of a sleeve, as of a shirt, covering the wrist.

wrist'let (rĭst'lĕt), *n.* A band worn around the wrist, esp. to protect from cold.

writ (rĭt), *Archaic pret. & p. p.* of WRITE.

writ, *n.* **1.** A writing; scripture; — now rare except as applied, with *sacred* or *holy*, to the Bible. **2.** An order under seal, issued in the name of a sovereign or of a court or judicial officer.

write (rīt), *v. t.; pret.* WROTE (rōt); *p. p.* WRIT'TEN (rĭt''n); *Archaic pret. & p. p.* WRIT (rĭt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WRIT'ING (rīt'ĭng). **1.** To set down, as legible characters; to trace (characters, or words, etc.) on a surface for the conveyance of meaning; inscribe. **2.** To compose. **3.** To set down in writing as; to call; — often used reflexively; as, he *writes* himself "Captain." **4.** To express in legible or intelligible characters. **5.** To trace legible characters on; as, to *write* a sheet or two. **6.** To record; imprint. — **to write off**, *Bookkeeping*, to take off the books or to cancel. — *v. i.* **1.** To form characters to represent sounds or ideas. **2.** To express ideas in written words; compose. **3.** To send, or communicate by, letters. — **writ'er** (rīt'ẽr), *n.*

writhe (rīth), *v. t. & i.* [1] To twist; esp. to twist or turn so as to distort; to twist violently.

writ'ing (rīt'ĭng), *n.* Act, art, method, or production of one who writes; as: **a** Handwriting. **b** Any written, or, often, any printed paper or document. **c** A literary production. **d** An inscription. **e** Literary composition or production.

writ'ten (rĭt'n), *p. p.* of WRITE.

wrong (rŏng), *a.* **1.** Out of order; amiss. **2.** Not morally right; perverse; as, a *wrong* desire. **3.** Not legal; not just or equitable. **4.** Not according to truth, or fact; incorrect; false. **5.** Not suitable to an end or object; not according to intention or purpose; as, to take the *wrong* way. **6.** Designed to be worn or placed inward; as, the *wrong* side of a garment. — *adv.* In a wrong manner; amiss; erroneously. — *n.* That which is wrong; evil; an injury; trespass; a violation of legal rights. — **Syn.** See INJUSTICE. — *v. t.* **1.** To do wrong to; harm. **2.** To represent erroneously. — **-er**, *n.*

wrong'do'er (rŏng'dōō'ẽr; rŏng'dōō'ẽr), *n.* One who does wrong. — **wrong'do'ing**, *n.*

wrong'ful (-fo͝ol), *a.* [4] Full of wrong; injurious; unjust. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

wrong'ly, *adv.* In a wrong manner.

wrong'ness, *n.* State or quality of being wrong.

wrote (rōt). Pret. of WRITE.

wroth (rŏth), *a.* Full of wrath; angry.

wrought (rôt), *pret. & p. p.* of WORK. Hence: *a.* Worked; elaborated. — **wrought iron.** See IRON, *n.*, 1.

wrung (rŭng), *pret. & p. p.* of WRING.

wry (rī), *a.* [3] **1.** Turned to one side; contorted; as, a *wry* mouth. **2.** Distorted, as in meaning; perverted. — **wry'ly**, *adv.* [8] — **wry'ness**, *n.* [8].

wry'neck' (rī'nĕk'), *n.* A bird, allied to the woodpeckers, having a peculiar manner of writhing its head and neck.

X

X rays. The Röntgen rays; — so called because of their enigmatical character, *X* being used in mathematics to indicate an unknown quantity.

xe'bec (zē'bĕk), *n.* *Naut.* A kind of Mediterranean vessel, usually three-masted.

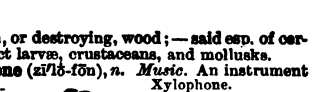
xen'on (zĕn'ŏn; zē'nŏn), *n.* A heavy, inert gas occurring in minute quantities in the air.

xy'lem (zī'lĕm), *n.* *Bot.* Woody tissue; — distinguished from *phloëm*.

xy-loph'a-gous (zī-lŏf'ă-gŭs), *a.* *Zoöl.* Eating, boring in, or destroying, wood; — said esp. of certain insect larvæ, crustaceans, and molluska.

xy'lo-phone (zī'lō-fōn), *n.* *Music.* An instrument consisting of a series of graduated wooden bars and sounded by striking with two small wooden hammers.

Xylophone.



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Y

Y (wī); *pl.* **y's** or **ys** (wīs). Something shaped like the letter Y.

yacht (yŏt), *n.* *Naut.* A vessel larger than a rowboat, used either for pleasure or as a vessel of state. — *v. i.* To sail, cruise, or race in a yacht.

yacht'ing, *n.* Sailing for pleasure in a yacht.

yachts'man (yŏts'măn), *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN** (-mĕn). One who owns or sails a yacht.

yak (yăk), *n.* A large, long-haired, wild or domesticated ox of Tibet and adjacent parts of central Asia.

yam (yăm), *n.* **1.** The edible, starchy tuberous root of a climbing plant of various species, used as a staple food in tropical climates; also, the plant. **2.** The sweet potato. *Southern U. S.*

yank (yăngk), *n.* A strong jerk or twitch. *Colloq.* — *v. t.* To pull quickly or twitch strongly. *Colloq.*

Yan'kee (yăng'kē), *n.* A native of New England or of the Northern States; sometimes, among foreigners, any inhabitant of the United States; — a nickname. — *a.* Of or pert. to the Yankees.

yard (yärd), *n.* **1.** A measure of length equal to 3 feet, or 36 inches (0.9144 meter). Abbr., *yd.*, pl. *yds.* **2.** *Naut.* A long spar to support and extend a square sail, lateen sail, or lugsail.

yard, *n.* **1.** An inclosure, usually a small or moderate-sized one before or about a house, barn, etc. **2.** An inclosure where work or business is carried on; as, a brick*yard*.

yard'arm' (yärd'ärm'), *n.* *Naut.* Either end of a square-rigged vessel's yard.

yard'stick' (-stĭk'), *n.* A measuring stick three feet, or a yard, in length.

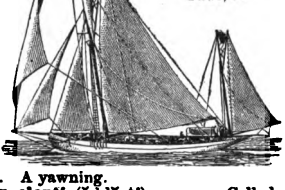
yarn (yärn), *n.* **1.** Spun wool; woolen thread; also, thread of other material. **2.** A story, esp. one told by a sailor; a tale; as, to spin a *yarn*. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* To tell yarns; spin a yarn. *Colloq.*

yar'row (yăr'ō), *n.* A strong-scented plant, of the aster family, having small white flowers.

yat'a-ghan (yăt'ȧ-găn), *n.* A long knife, or short saber, common among Mohammedans.

yaw (yô), *v. i.* & *t.* *Naut.* To steer wild; deviate, as when struck by a sea; — of a ship. — *n.* A deviation from a straight course in steering.

yawl (yôl), *n.* *Naut.* **a** A ship's small boat. **b** A fore-and-aft riggedvessel with a jiggermast aft.



Yawl, *b*.

yawn (yôn), *v. i.* **1.** To open the mouth, esp. involuntarily through drowsiness, dullness, or fatigue; gape. **2.** To gape; open wide, as a chasm. — *n.* A yawning.

y-cleped', **y-clept'** (ĭ-klĕpt'), *p. p.* Called; named. *Obs. or Archaic.*

ye (thē). An old method of printing the article *the*, "y" being used for the Anglo-Saxon and Middle English *þ*, or *th*. It is often printed *yᵉ* as if a contraction, and incorrectly pronounced yē.

ye (yē), *pron.* The personal pronoun of the 2d person, used: **1.** As nominative *pl.*, originally its only construction. **2.** As objective (accusative or dative) *pl.* **3.** As nominative or objective *sing.* ☞ *Ye* is now superseded by *you*, except in solemn or poetical style, and in dialect.

yea (yā). An affirmative adverbial particle, used (def. 3) also as a conjunction, now archaic, and superseded in senses 1 and 3 by *yes*, except in solemn usage: **1.** Yes. **2.** Indeed; truly; — introducing a sentence or clause. **3.** More than this; not only so, but; — used to mark the addition of something more emphatic. — *n.* An affirmative reply or vote; one who votes in the affirmative.

yean (yēn), *v. t.* & *i.* To bring forth young, as a sheep or a goat.

yean'ling (yēn'lĭng), *n.* A lamb or a kid.

year (yēr), *n.* **1.** The time of one apparent revolution of the sun around the ecliptic; the period of the earth's revolution round the sun (**astronomical year**), or 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 45.51 seconds. **2.** A period of 365 days, in leap year 366 days, beginning January 1 (the **calendar**, or **civil**, **year**). — **year of grace**, any year of the Christian Era (see ERA, *n.*, 2). — **y. of our Lord**, year of grace.

year'book' (yēr'bo͝ok'), *n.* A book published yearly; annual report or summary.

year'ling (-lĭng), *n.* An animal one year old, or in the second year of its age. — *a.* A year old.

year'ly, *a.* Happening or coming every year; accomplished in a year; annual. — *adv.* Annually.

yearn (yûrn), *v. i.* To be filled with longing desire. — **Syn.** See LONG.

yeast (yēst), *n.* **1.** A substance, consisting of cells of minute fungi, appearing as a froth or sediment in saccharine liquids, as fruit juices, malt worts, etc. It is used in making alcoholic liquors, esp. beer, and, in baking, as a means of leavening. **2.** Any plant or cell of yeast. **3.** Spume, or foam.

yeast'y (yēs'tĭ), *a.* [3] Resembling, or consisting of, yeast; frothy.

yelk (yĕlk), *n.* Yolk. *Obsolescent or Dial.*

yell (yĕl), *v. i.* & *t.* To cry out or utter with a loud and sharp noise; shriek; shout. — *n.* **1.** A sharp and loud hideous outcry. **2.** A shout or cheer.

yel'low (yĕl'ō), *a.* [3] **1.** Of the color yellow; of the color of gold, sulphur, etc. **2.** Sensational; — said of some newspapers, etc. *Colloq.* — *n.* **1.** The most luminous color of the spectrum, lying between orange and green. **2.** Any pigment or dye that colors yellow. — *v. t.* & *i.* To make or become yellow.

yel'low-bird' (-bûrd'), *n.* **1.** The American goldfinch. **2.** The yellow warbler. *Local, U. S.*

yellow fever. *Med.* An acute, infectious, often fatal, febrile disease, marked by jaundice, vomiting, etc. It is transmitted by mosquitoes.

yel'low-ham'mer (-hăm'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A European finch. The male is marked with bright yellow. **2.** The flicker. *U. S.*

Yellow hammer. Male.

yel'low-ish, *a.* Somewhat yellow.

yellow jack. **1.** The yellow fever. **2.** The quarantine flag.

yellow jacket. Any of several American social wasps, having the body partly bright yellow.

yel'low-ness, *n.* Yellow quality or state.

yelp (yĕlp), *v. i.* To utter a sharp, quick cry, as a dog. — *n.* A sharp, quick cry; a bark.

yen (yĕn), *n. sing.* & *pl.* The monetary unit of

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Japan; also, a gold or a silver coin of this value. It is worth about 49.8 cents.

yeo'man (yō'măn), *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN** (-mĕn). A petty freeholder; small landowner. *Chiefly Eng.*

yeo'man-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Yeomen collectively.

yes (yĕs). An affirmative adverbial particle, denoting: **1.** Aye; yea; it is so; — opposed to *no*. **2.** More than this; what is more; — used to mark the addition of something more emphatic.

yes'ter (yĕs'tĕr), *a.* Of or pertaining to yesterday. *Rare*, except in combination, as in **yestereve, yestereven**, the evening of yesterday. *Archaic.*

yes'ter-day (yĕs'tĕr-dā), *n.* **1.** The day next before the present. **2.** Recent time. — *adv.* On yesterday; as, it happened *yesterday*.

yes'ter-night' (-nīt'), *adv.* On the night last past. *Archaic.* — *n.* The night last past. *Archaic.*

yet (yĕt), *adv.* **1.** As soon as now; hitherto; as, is it time to go *yet?* **2.** Continuing; still; as, there is *yet* time. **3.** In addition; further; still; — esp. with comparatives; as, this makes his offense *yet* blacker. **4.** Before all is done; eventually; as, I will win *yet*. **5.** Although such is the case; at any rate; as, strange, *yet* true. — *conj.* **1.** Nevertheless; however; but; as, *yet* what is the use? **2.** Although; though; as, I stayed away, *yet* invited.

yew (yōō), *n.* A large European coniferous tree with dark green foliage; also, its fine-grained wood.

Yew. Twig with Ripe Seeds.

Ygg'dra-sill (Ig'drá-sĭl), *n. Norse Myth.* The tree supporting the universe.

Yid'dish (yĭd'ĭsh), *n.* A German dialect developed under Hebrew and Slavic influence, used by German and other Jews.

yield (yēld), *v. t.* **1.** To give in return for labor, or to produce as interest on what is invested; pay; as, the investment *yields* six per cent. **2.** To produce; furnish; give forth; as, "the land shall *yield* her increase." **3.** To give; grant; afford. **4.** To give up, as a thing claimed; surrender; relinquish. **5.** To admit as true; concede; acknowledge; as to *yield* a point. — *v. i.* **1.** To produce; bear. **2.** To give way; submit; surrender. **3.** To give place, as to a superior; give precedence; as, they will *yield* to us in nothing. — *n.* Amount yielded; product. — **yield'er**, *n.* [8].

Syn. To yield is in general to give up or give way; submit often implies a more definite surrender.

yield'ing, *p. a.* [4] That yields; inclined to yield; compliant. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

yo'del | (yō'd'l), *v. t. & i.* [7, 1] To sing with
yo'dle | sudden changes from chest register to head register, or falsetto, and the contrary. — *n.* A song so sung. — **yo'del-er** (yō'd'l-ẽr), **yo'dler** (yō'dlẽr), *n.* [8].

yoke (yōk), *n.* **1.** A bar or frame of wood by which two draft animals, esp. oxen, are joined at the heads or necks for working together. **2.** A frame or piece resembling a yoke, as in use or shape, as a band or shaped piece cut to fit the shoulders or hips to support hanging parts of a garment. **3.** Fig.: That which connects or binds; tie; bond; as, the *yoke* of matrimony. **4.** A mark or emblem of subjection, servitude, etc.; hence, servitude; bondage; service; as, "my *yoke* is easy." **5.** *sing. & pl.* Two animals yoked together; a couple; a pair that work together; as, a *yoke* of oxen. — **Syn.** See COUPLE. — *v. t.* [1] **1.** To put a yoke on; as, to *yoke* oxen; join in or with a yoke. **2.** To couple; join; link; fig., to marry.

yoke'fel'low (yōk'fĕl'ō), *n.* A mate; spouse.

yo'kel (yō'k'l), *n.* A plowboy; rustic.

yolk (yōk; yōlk), *n.* **1.** The yellow spheroidal mass of food material in the egg of a bird or reptile. In birds' eggs it consists of a central flask-shaped mass and numerous thin concentric layers of light yellow white yolk alternating with thicker layers of darker yellow yolk. See EGG, *Illust.* **2.** A greasy substance in sheep's wool.

yon (yŏn), *a. & adv.* Yonder. *Chiefly Poetic.*

yon'der (yŏn'dẽr), *adv.* At or in that (indicated and more or less distant) place. — *a.* Being at a distance within, or conceived of as within, view.

yore (yōr), *adv.* In time long past; — now only with noun construction in the phrase *of yore*, of old time; long ago.

York'ist (yōr'kĭst), *a. Eng. Hist.* Of or pertaining to the English royal house of York. — *n.* A member or supporter of the house of York, esp. in the Wars of the Roses, in which its symbol was the white rose. Its reigning members were Edward IV. & V. and Richard III.

you (yōō), *pron.*; *poss.* YOUR (yōōr) or YOURS (yōōrz); *dat. & obj.* YOU. A personal pronoun of the second person, indicating the person or persons addressed, and chiefly used as the objective (accusative or dative) of *ye* (originally its only use), as a nominative plural (replacing *ye*), and as a nominative or objective singular (replacing *thou, thee*, but taking, as subject, a plural verb).

young (yŭng), *a.* [3] **1.** Being in the first or early period of life, growth, or existence. **2.** Youthfully fresh in body, mind, or feeling. **3.** Immature; inexperienced. **4.** Of or pertaining to youth; as, in my *young* days. — *n.* The offspring of animals.

young'ling (-lĭng), *n.* A young person; also, a young animal, plant, etc. — *a.* Young; youthful.

young'ster (yŭng'stẽr), *n.* A young person; youth.

your (yōōr), *pron. & a.* Of or belonging to you; — used as the possessive case of *you*, or as a possessive adjective.

yours (yōōrz), *pron. & a.* The form of the possessive *your* used absolutely, that is, without a following noun; as, the book is *yours*.

your-self' (yōōr-sĕlf'), *pron.*; *pl.* **-SELVES** (-sĕlvz'). An emphasized form for *ye, you*.

youth (yōōth), *n.*; *pl.* YOUTHS (yōōthz; yōōths) or, *collectively*, YOUTH. **1.** Quality or state of being young; youthfulness. **2.** The part of life that succeeds to childhood. **3.** **a** A young person; esp., a young man. **b** *Collective pl.* Young people.

youth'ful (yōōth'fŏōl), *a.* [4] **1.** Possessing youth; young. **2.** Of or pertaining to the early part of life; suitable to youth; as, *youthful* sports. **3.** Fresh; vigorous; as, *youthful* spirits. **4.** Early; as, *youthful* times. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

Syn. — YOUTHFUL, JUVENILE, PUERILE, BOYISH. Youthful is commonly used either in a good sense, or in extenuation; as, *youthful* aspirations, indiscretions. Juvenile often suggests immaturity, and is applied esp. to that which pertains or is suited to youth; as, a *juvenile* performance, book. Puerile now almost always means *childish, trivial, petty*; boyish has no such meaning; as, *puerile* objections; *boyish* pastimes. See CHILDLIKE.

yowl (youl), *n.* A loud, long, mournful cry, as of a dog; a howl. — *v. i.* To utter a yowl; to howl.

yuc'ca (yŭk'á), *n.* A plant, of the lily family, having long, pointed, often rigid leaves on a woody stem. It bears a large panicle of white blossoms.

yule (yōōl), *n.* Christmas or Christmastide. — **yule log**, log formerly put with ceremony on the hearth on Christmas Eve, as the foundation of the fire.

yule'tide' (-tīd'), *n.* Christmastide.

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Z

za'ny (zā'nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-NIES** (-nĭz). **1.** A buffoon; merry-andrew. **2.** A simpleton. *Eng.*

zeal (zēl), *n.* Ardor in pursuit of anything; enthusiasm; fervor.

zeal'ot (zĕl'ŭt), *n.* One who is zealous, esp. one carried away by his zeal.— **Syn.** See ENTHUSIAST.

zeal'ot-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Excess of zeal.

zeal'ous (zĕl'ŭs), *a.* [4] Filled with, marked by, or due to, zeal. — **-ly**, *adv.* [8] — **-ness**, *n.* [8].

Zeb'e-dee (zĕb'ē-dē), *n.* In the Bible, the father of the disciples James and John.

ze'bra (zē'brȧ), *n.* Any of several African equine mammals with black or blackish stripes on a white or buff ground. See HOOFED ANIMALS, *Illust.*

ze'bu (zē'bū), *n.* A bovine animal domesticated in India, China, etc. It usually has a large hump over the shoulders. See HOOFED ANIMALS, *Illust.*

Zech'a-ri'ah (zĕk'ȧ-rī'ȧ), *n.* **1.** Hebrew prophet (about 520 B. C.). **2.** Book of the Old Testament.

zed (zĕd), *n.* The letter Z;—usual name in England.

ze'nith (zē'nĭth), *n.* **1.** That point of the heavens vertically above one;—opposed to *nadir*. **2.** Greatest height; summit. — **Syn.** See CULMINATION.

Zeph'a-ni'ah (zĕf'ȧ-nī'ȧ), *n.* **1.** Hebrew prophet (ab. 640 B. C.). **2.** Book of the Old Testament.

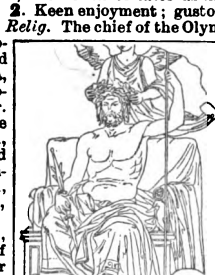
zeph'yr (zĕf'ẽr), *n.* **1.** The west wind; any soft, gentle breeze. **2.** For **zephyr yarn**, a fine soft yarn.

Zep'pe-lin (zĕp'ē-lĭn; *G.* tsĕp'ē-lēn'), *n.* A dirigible balloon of the rigid type, often of great size. It was first successfully used by Ferdinand, Count von Zeppelin, of Germany.

ze'ro (zē'rō), *n.*; *pl.* **-ROS** or **-ROES** (-rōz). **1.** *Arith.* A cipher; nothing. **2.** The point from which the graduation of a scale, as of a thermometer, begins. **3.** Lowest point; nothingness.

zest (zĕst), *n.* **1.** Something that gives a pleasant taste or relish; also, the relish or taste as imparted; piquancy. **2.** Keen enjoyment; gusto.

Zeus (zūs), *n.* *Gr. Relig.* The chief of the Olympian gods, son of Cronus and Rhea and husband of Hera, identified by the Romans with Jupiter. Zeus is god of the elements, as rain, wind, thunder, and lightning; the thunderbolt is his sign, the rainbow, Iris, his messenger.



Zeus, with Attributes: Crown, Thunderbolt, Eagle.

zig'zag' (zĭg'zăg'), *n.* One of a series of short sharp turns or angles in a course; also, something characterized by such a series, as a path, pattern, etc.— *a.* Having zigzags. — *adv.* In or by a zigzag path or course. — *v. t. & i.*; **-ZAGGED'** (-zăgd'); **-ZAG'GING** (-zăg'ĭng). To form or move with zigzags; make or be zigzag.

zinc (zĭŋk), *n.* *Chem.* A bluish white crystalline metal, practically unaffected by air and moisture. — *v. t.*; **ZINCKED** or **ZINCED** (zĭŋkt); **ZINCK'ING** or **ZINC'ING** (zĭŋk'ĭng). To treat or coat with zinc.

zinck'y, zink'y (zĭŋk'ĭ), **zinc'ous** (-ŭs), *a.* [3] Pert. to, containing, or appearing like, zinc.

Zi'on (zī'ŏn), *n.* **1.** A hill in Jerusalem, where the temple was. **2.** a The Israelites. b The theocracy, or church of God. c The heavenly Jerusalem.

Zi'on-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Among modern Jews, a theory or plan for colonizing Jews in Palestine.

Zi'on-ist, *n.* Advocate of Zionism.

zir'con (zûr'kŏn), *n.* *Min.* A silicate of zirconium usually in square brown or grayish prisms or pyramids. See HYACINTH.

zir-co'ni-a (zẽr-kō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* An oxide of zirconium used in incandescent gas mantles, etc.

zir-co'ni-um (-ŭm), *n.* *Chem.* An element found in zircon and certain other minerals.

zith'er (zĭth'ẽr), *n.* A musical instrument, with 30 to 40 strings, played with a plectrum.

zith'ern (-ẽrn). Var. of CITTERN.

zo'di-ac (zō'dĭ-ăk), *n.* *Astron.* An imaginary belt in the heavens including the paths of the moon and all the principal planets and, as its middle line, the ecliptic. See SIGN, *n.*, 5.

zo-di'a-cal (zō-dī'ȧ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to the zodiac. — **zodiacal light**, a nebulous light seen in the west after twilight and in the east before dawn.

zone (zōn), *n.* **1.** An encircling band, stripe, or girdle. **2.** Any of five great divisions of the earth's surface as to latitude and temperature: the **torrid zone**, extending 23° 28′ on each side of the equator, from tropic to tropic; two **temperate**, or **variable**, **zones**, between the tropics and the polar circles, which are 23° 27′ from the poles; two **frigid zones**, between the polar circles and poles. **3.** An area or region taken as distinct from adjoining parts; as, on the Isthmus of Panama, the Canal *Zone*.

zoo (zōō), *n.* A zoölogical garden or collection.

zo-ŏg'ra-phy (zō-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* A description of animals, their forms and habits.

zo'oid (zō'oid), *n.* *Zoöl.* **a** An animal or individual produced by some method, as fission, other than direct sexual methods. **b** Any of the individuals which, in alternation of generations, come between the products of true sexual reproduction.

zo'ŏ-log'i-cal (zō'ŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to zoölogy.

zo-ŏl'o-gist (zō-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in **zoölogy**.

zo-ŏl'o-gy (zō-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-GIES** (-jĭz). Science of animals; biology dealing with animals.

zo'ŏ-phyte (zō'ō-fīt), *n.* *Zoöl.* Any invertebrate animal resembling a plant, as a coral, sponge, etc.

Zo'ro-as'tri-an (zō'rō-ăs'trĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Zoroaster or Zoroastrianism. — *n.* A follower of Zoroaster.

Zouave.

Zo'ro-as'tri-an-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* The religion of Persia before Mohammedanism prevailed. Its prophet, Zoroaster, flourished about 1000 B. C.

Zou-ave' (zōō-ăv'), *n.* One of a body of infantry in the French service, orig. Algerians, wearing a brilliant uniform. Also, one of a body of soldiers adopting their dress and drill.

sounds (zoundz), *interj.* An old oath.

Zu'lu (zōō'lōō), *n.* One of a great native tribe or nation of Natal, S. Africa.

Zwie'back' (tsvē'băk'), *n.* [*Often l. c.*] Kind of biscuit or rusk baked in a loaf and afterwards cut and toasted.

zyme (zīm), *n.* A ferment; esp., *Med.*, the cause of a zymotic disease.

zy-mot'ic (zī-mŏt'ĭk), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or caused by, fermentation. **2.** *Med.* Designating, or pertaining to, any infectious or contagious disease.

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A PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY OF GEOGRAPHICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL NAMES

Each entry is given the most approved spelling and pronunciation, with alternatives if supported by sufficient usage.

In the geographical entries are given the location of each place, the height of mountain peaks, the highest elevation of mountain ranges or groups, the length of rivers, the population of cities and of countries (*in nearest thousands; thus, p. 300 = population 300,000*), the area in square miles and the name of the nation having jurisdiction, where this information is of interest, and often some item that marks the place as of note.

In the biographical entries are given (*in parentheses*), the dates of birth and death, or the date of death (indicated by d.) where this alone is known, or the date of the person's greatest activity (indicated by fl., *flourished*) where more precise data are lacking. In the case of kings and other rulers and, often, holders of other high offices are given the date of accession and, also, the date of the end of the reign or term of office where this is not the same as the date of death.

The special abbreviations used are explained below. For others, consult the list of Abbreviations, page 695.

ab. about.
act. actor; actress.
aft. after.
Angl. Anglicized.
anthropol. anthropologist.
arc. arctic.
archæol. archæologist.
au., auth. author.
bacteriol. bacteriologist.
Bapt. Baptist.
bat. battle.
bet. between.
Byzant. Byzantine.
Cen. Am. Central America.
chan. channel.
comm. commune.
conq. conquered; -queror.
cr. crowned.
depend. dependency.
dipl. diplomat.
disc. discoverer.
dram. dramatic; dramatist.
E east; eastern.
E. East; Eastern.
econ. economist.
Ecuad. Ecuadorian.
edu. educator.
Egyptol. Egyptologist.
engr. engraver
erron. erroneously.
excl. excluding.
expl. explorer.
Flor. Florentine.
form. formerly.
Fried. Friedrich.
ft. feet; fortified.
ftd. fortified.
incl. including.
kdm. kingdom.
kg. king.
l. long.
lexicog. lexicographer.
metaphys. metaphysician.
N north; northern.
N. North; Northern.
nav. naval; navigator.
nonconf. nonconformist.
nov. novelist.
oc., oca. ocean; oceans.
ornithol. ornithologist.
p. population.
pen. peninsula.
philanth. philanthropist.
philos. philosopher.
polit. political; politician.
prot., protect. protectorate.
prov. province.
reg. region.
relig. religious.
Rev. Revolution (War of Independence); -lutionary.
rev. revolutionist.
Rhen. Rhenish.
Roum. Roumanian.
S south; southern.
S. South; Southern.
set. settlement.
soc. socialist.
sociol. sociologist.
solid. soldier.
statesm. statesman.
sub. suburbs.
Switz. Switzerland.
ter. territory.
theol. theologian.
tn. town.
trib. tributary.
Venez. Venezuelan.
W west; western.
W. West; Western.
Wilh. Wilhelm.
wr. writer.
□ square miles.

A

Aachen (ä′kĕn), *Fr.* **Aix-la-Chapelle** (āks′lä-shä′pĕl′; äs′-), city, Prussia, Germany, p. 156.

Abbey (ăb′ĭ), Edwin Austin. Am. painter (1852–1911).

Abdul-Hamid (äb′dōōl-hä-mēd′) II. Sultan of Turkey 1876–1909 (1842–1918). [sity.]

Aberdeen (ăb′ẽr-dēn′), city, E Scotland, p. 163; univer-

Abruzzi (ä-brōōt′sē), Duke of the. *Prince Luigi.* Italian naval officer & explorer (1873–).

Abukir (ä′bōō-kēr′), vil. and bay, Egypt; battle 1798.

Abydos (ə-bī′dŏs), anc. tn. Egypt. ☞ anc. tn. **Asia** Minor, on the Dardanelles (Hellespont).

Abyssinia (ăb′ĭ-sĭn′ĭ-ə), independent country, E Africa 432,000 □ p. 8,000, ✻ Adis Abeba (ä′dĭs ä-bā′bä), p. 30.

Acadia (ə-kā′dĭ-ə), former name of Nova Scotia.

Aconcagua (ä′kōn-kä′gwä), mt. in Argentina, 23,080 ft.; highest mt. in W. Hemisphere.

Acre (ā′kẽr; ä′-), *anc.* PTOLEMA′IS, spt. Syria, p. 10.

Actium (ăk′shĭ-ŭm; -tĭ-ŭm), anc. tn. & promontory, N W Gr.; nav. bat., B. C. 31.

Adams (ăd′ămz), John. 2d pres. of U. S. in 1797–1801 (1735–1826). —, John Quincy. Son of John. 6th pres. of U. S. in 1825–29 (1767–1848).

Addison (ăd′ĭ-sŭn), Joseph. Eng. essayist (1672–1719).

Adelaide (ăd′ẽ-lād), city, ✻ of S. Australia, p. 190.

Aden (ä′dĕn; ā′-), spt. and ter. S W Arabia, p. 46; British. —, **Gulf of.** bet. S Arabia and coast of Africa.

Adirondacks (ăd′ĭ-rŏn′dăks), mts. N E N Y. 5,344 ft.

Adowa (ä′dō-wä), tn. Abyssinia, p. 3; battle, Mar. 1, 1896.

Adrian (ā′drĭ-ən). Name of six popes; esp., Adrian IV (Nicholas Breakspear), only Eng. pope, fr 1154 (1100?–59).

Adrianople (ād′rĭ-ən-ō′p'l; ā′drĭ-), vilayet, Turkey in Europe, p. 1,023. — its ✻ *anc.* ADRIANOP′OLIS *or* HADRIANOP′OLIS, p. 83. [Italy.]

Adriatic Sea (ā′drĭ-ăt′ĭk; ăd′rĭ-), arm of Medit. E of

Ægean Sea (ē-jē′ən), bet. Asia Minor and Greece.

Ægina (ē-jī′nə), isl. & tn. in Gulf of Ægina, E Greece.

Æschylus (ĕs′kĭ-lŭs). Athenian poet (B. C. 525–456).

Æsop (ē′sŏp). Legendary Greek fabulist (fl. B. C. 560?)

Ætolia (ē-tō′lĭ-ə), anc. district, W Greece.

Afghanistan (ăf-găn′ĭ-stän′), country, S cen. Asia, 250,000 □ p. 5,000, ✻ Kabul.

Africa (ăf′rĭ-kə), continent, 11,608,000 □ p. 138,806.

Agassiz (ăg′ə-sē; *F.* à′gà′sē′), Louis J. R. Swiss naturalist in U. S. (1807–73). [1415.]

Agincourt (ă′zhăN′kōōr′; ăj′ĭn-kōrt), vil. N Fr.; bat.

Agra (ä′grə), div. and city, N Br. India, p. city 185.

Agricola (ə-grĭk′ō-lə), Cnæus Julius. Roman general (37–93). [ ).

Aguinaldo (ä′gē-näl′dō), Emilio. Filipino leader (1870–

Aguihas, Cape (ə-gōōl′yəs), most S point of Africa.

Aisne (ān), riv. N France; ab. 175 m. long.

Aix-la-Chapelle. See AACHEN. [birthplace.]

Ajaccio (ä-yät′chō), spt. ✻ of Corsica, p. 22; Napoleon's

Akron (ăk′rŭn), city, N E Ohio, p. 69; Buchtel college.

Alabama (ăl′ə-bă′mə), riv. in Ala. 312 m. long — a S state of U. S. 51,279 □ p. 2,138, ✻ Montgomery.

Alamo, The (ä′lä-mō), Franciscan mission, within the present San Antonio, Tex.; massacre, 1836. [410).

Alaric (ăl′ə-rĭk). Kg. of Visigoths, conq. Rome (376?–

Alaska (ə-lăs′kə), ter. of U. S., N W N. A. 590,884 □ p. 64, ✻ Juneau.

Albania (ăl-bā′nĭ-ə), principality, Balkan peninsula.

Albany (ôl′bə-nĭ), city, ✻ of N. Y. p. 100. — riv. Ontario province, Canada, 300 m. to James bay.

Albemarle Sound (ăl′bĕ-märl), N E N. C.; ab 60 m. long.

Albert (ăl′bərt), tn. N France, p. 7.

Albert (ăl′bẽrt). Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Consort of Queen Victoria (1819–61).

Albert I. Kg. of Belgium fr. 1909 (1875–). [Edmonton.]

Alberta (ăl-bûr′tə), prov. W Can., 255,285 □ p. 375, ✻

Albert Edward Nyanza (nyän′zä), lake, cen. Africa.

Albert Nyanza, lake, cen. Africa, 110 m. long.

Albuquerque (-bū-kûr′kē), tn. cen. N. M. p. 11. —, **de** (dā′bōō-kĕr′kē), Affonso. Pg. conq. in India (1453–1515).

Alcibiades (ăl′sĭ-bī′ə-dēz). Athenian gen. (B. C. 450–404).

Alcott (ôl′kŏt), Louisa May. Am. author (1832–88).

Alden (ôl′dĕn), John. Pilgrim Father (1599–1687).

Alderney (ôl′dẽr-nĭ), one of the Channel Isls. p. 2.

Aleppo (ə-lĕp′ō), city N Syria, p. 150.

Aleutian Islands (ə-lū′shən; ə-lōō′-), part of Alaska.

Alexander (ăl′ĕg-zăn′dẽr). *The Great.* Kg. of Mace-

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donia fr. B. C. 336 (B. C. 356-23). — Three emps. of Russia: I. emp. fr. 1801 (1777-1825); II. fr. 1855 (1818-81); III fr. 1881 (1845-94). — Eight popes; esp., VI. fr. 1492 (1431-1503). — **Severus** (sē-vē′rŭs). Rom. emp. fr. 222 (208?-35). [Edward VII. (1844-).

Alexandra (-drȧ). Queen Dowager of Eng. Consort of

Alexandria (ăl′ĕg-zăn′drĭ-ȧ), Mediterranean spt. city, Egypt, p. 382. — city, E Va. p. 15.

Alfonso (ăl-fŏn′sō) **XIII.** King of Spain fr. 1902 (1886-). [(849-901).

Alfred (ăl′frĕd). *The Great.* Kg. of W. Saxons fr. 871

Algeciras (ăl-jĕ-sē′rȧs; *Sp.* äl′hȧ-thē′räs), spt. tn. S Spain, p. 16; conference 1906. [5,564.

Algeria (ăl-jē′rĭ-ȧ), Fr. possession, N Afr. 222,119 □ p.

Algiers (ăl-jērz′), spt. ✱ of Algeria, p. 153. [India.

Allahabad (ăl′ȧ-hȧ-bad′), div. & city (p. 172), N Br.

Allegheny (ăl′ĕ-gā′nĭ), former city, now in Pittsburgh, Pa. — **Mountains,** ranges in Pa. Md. Va. & W. Va.

Alma-Tadema (ăl′mȧ-tȧd′ĕ-mȧ), Lawrence, Sir. Belgian painter in England (1836-1912).

Alost (ȧ′lŏst), *or* **Aalst** (ȧlst), tn. E Flanders, Belgium, p. comm. 35. [Blanc.

Alps (ălps), mt. system, S cen. Europe; highest, Mont

Alsace-Lorraine (ăl-săs′-lŏ-rān′). *Ger.* **Elsass-Lothringen** (ĕl′zȧs-lōt′rĭng-ĕn), imp. ter. W Ger. 5,907 □ p. 1,874.

Altai (ăl-tī′), mts. cen. Asia, 11,000-12,000 ft. [world.

Amazon (ăm′ȧ-zŏn), riv. Brazil, ab. 3,400 m. largest in

America, Central, S part of N. America. — **North, South,** continents, W. Hemisphere.

Amiens (ȧ′myăN′; ăm′ĭ-ĕnz), tn. N Fr. p. 93; cath.

Amoy (ȧ-moi′), treaty port, Fukien prov. China, p. 114.

Ampère (ăN′pâr′), André M. Fr. physicist (1775-1836).

Amsterdam (ăm′stĕr-dăm), spt. Netherlands, p. 567.

Amu (ȧ-mōō′), *anc.* Ox′us, riv. ab. 1,500 m. Turkestan.

Amundsen (ȧ′mŭn-sĕn), Roald. Norwegian discoverer of South Pole, Dec. 14, 1911 (1872-).

Amur (ȧ-mōōr′), riv. N E Asia, 2,700 m.

Anatolia (ăn′ȧ-tō′lĭ-ȧ). See Asia Minor. [428).

Anaxagoras (ăn′ăk-săg′ō-rȧs). Greek philos. (B. C. 500-

Andaman Islands (ăn′dȧ-măn′), in Bengal bay, prov. with Nicobars, Br. India, 2,508 □ p. 18.

Andersen (ăn′dĕr-sĕn), Hans Christian. Dan. storywriter (1805-75). [national cemetery.

Andersonville (ăn′dĕr-săn-vĭl), vil. SW Ga.; mil. prison;

Andes (ăn′dēz), mt. system, W South America, 23,080 ft.

Andorra (ăn-dŏr′ȧ), small ind. state bet. Fr. & Sp. p. 6.

André (ăn′drĭ; ăn′drĭ), John, Major. Br. spy (1751-80).

Anglesey (ăng′g'l-sē), isl. & co. Wales, 276 □ p. 51. [Pg.

Angola (ăng-gō′lȧ), country, W Afr. 484,800 □ p. 4,200;

Angora (ăng-gō′rȧ), Turk. vilayet, Asia Minor, 27,370 □ p. 933. — *anc.* Ancy′ra, its ✱ p. 35.

Anjou (ăN′zhōō′; *E.* ăn′jōō), former prov. N W France.

Annam (ăn′năm′), *or* **Anam** (ȧ-năm′), native kingdom and Fr. prot. Fr. Indo-China, ab. 61,718 □ p. 5,543.

Annapolis (ȧ-năp′ō-lĭs), city, ✱ of Md. p. 9; U. S. Naval Academy. — spt. Nova Scotia, p. 1.

Ann Arbor, city, S Mich. p. 15; univ. of Mich.

Anne (ăn). Queen of England fr. 1702 (1665-1714).

Anselm (ăn′sĕlm), St. Abp. of Canterbury (1033-1109).

Antananarivo (ăn′tȧ-nă′nȧ-rē′vō). See Tananarivo.

Antartic Ocean (ănt-ärk′tĭk), S of Antartic circle.

Antietam Creek (ăn-tē′tȧm), affluent of Potomac, Md.; bat. Sept. 17, 1862. [Indies.

Antilles (ăn-tĭl′ēz), **Greater & Lesser.** isl. groups, West

Antioch (ăn′tĭ-ŏk), city, Aleppo vilayet, Syria, p. 30.

Antiochus (ăn-tī′ō-kŭs). Kings of Syria; esp.: *the Great,* king fr. B. C. 224 (d. 187); *Epiphanes,* fr. B. C. 175 (200?-164?). [gen. (B. C. 83-30).

Antonius (ăn-tō′nĭ-ŭs), Marcus. *Mark Antony.* Roman

Antwerp (ănt′wĕrp), city, N Belgium, p. with subs., 398.

Apalachee Bay (ăp′ȧ-lăch′ĭ-ē), arm of Gulf of Mex. S Fla.

Apennines (ăp′ĕ-nīnz), mt. chain, cen. Italy, 9,585 ft.

Appalachian Mountains (ăp′ȧ-lăch′ĭ-ăn; -lā′chĭ-ăn), mt. system, E N. A. 6,711 ft. [render, 1865.

Appomattox (ăp′ō-măt′ŭks), vil. cen. Va.; Lee's sur-

Aquitaine (ăk′wĭ-tān′), anc. div. of S W Fr. [4,825.

Arabia (ȧ-rā′bĭ-ȧ), country, S W Asia, ab. 1,200,000 □ p.

Arabian Sea (-ăn), part of Ind. oc. bet. India & Arabia.

Aragon (ăr′ȧ-gŏn), anc. kdm. & prov. N E Spain.

Aral Sea (ăr′ăl; ȧ-răl′), inland sea, Russia in Asia.

Ararat (ăr′ȧ-răt), mt. in Armenia, ab. 17,000 ft.

Arc, Jeanne d' (zhăn′ därk′). See Joan of Arc.

Arcadia (är-kā′dĭ-ȧ), anc. pastoral country, Greece.

Archangel (ärk′ăn′jĕl), tn. N. Russia, p. 31.

Archimedes (är′kĭ-mē′dēz), Gr. math. (B. C. 287?-212).

Arctic Ocean (ärk′tĭk), ocean surrounding North Pole.

Argentina (är′jĕn-tē′nȧ), *or* **Argentine Republic,** country S S. Amer. 1,135,840 □ p. 7,122, ✱ Buenos Aires.

Argolis (är′gō-lĭs), dist. E Morea, anc. Greece.

Argonne (är′gŏn′), region N E France, incl. two ridges, one of which esp. forms an important line of defense.

Argos (är′gŏs), anc. town, in Argolis, Greece.

Argyll (är-gīl′), George John Douglas Campbell, 8th Duke of. Br. statesman & author (1823-1900).

Ariosto (ä′rē-ōs′tō), Ludovico. It. poet (1474-1533).

Aristides (ăr′ĭs-tī′dēz). *The Just.* Athenian statesman & general (B. C. 468?). [3802).

Aristophanes (-tŏf′ȧ-nēz). Gr. comic poet (B. C. 448?-

Aristotle (ăr′ĭs-tŏt′'l). Greek philospher (B. C. 384-22).

Arizona (ăr′ĭ-zō′nȧ), state S W U. S. 113,810 □ p. 204, ✱ Phoenix.

Arkansas (är′kȧn-sô′), riv. a W trib. of the Mississippi. — state, S cen. U. S. 52,525 □ p. 1,574, ✱ Little Rock.

Arkwright (ärk′rīt). Richard, Sir. Eng. inv. (1732-92).

Arlington (är′lĭng-tŭn), vil. E Va.; national cemetery.

Armenia (är-mē′nĭ-ȧ), *Bib.* **Minni** (mĭn′ī), anc. country W Asia; now divided between Russia, Turkey, & Persia.

Armentières (är′măN′tyâr′), mfg. tn. N France, p. 28.

Arno (är′nō), *anc.* Ar′nus, riv. Tuscany, Italy, ab. 140 m.

Arnold (är′nŭld), Benedict. Am. gen. & traitor in the Rev. (1741-1801). —, Edwin, Sir. Eng. poet (1832-1904). —, Matthew. Poet & essayist (1822-88).

Aroostook (ȧ-rōōs′tōōk), riv. N E Maine, over 100 m. l.

Artaxerxes (är′tăk-sûrk′zēz) **II.** King of Persia fr. B. C. 405 (d. B. C. 361).

Arthur (är′thŭr). Legendary Br. kg. (fl. 5th or 6th cent.).

— Chester Alan. 21st pres. of U. S. in 1881-85 (1830-86).

Ashanti (ȧ-shăn′tē; ȧ-shän′tē), native kingdom, Upper Guinea, W Africa, p. 288, ✱ Kumassi; Br. prot.

Asia (ā′shȧ; ā′zhȧ), largest continent, 17,040,000 □. — **Minor,** *or* **Anatolia,** pen. Turkey in Asia, bet. Black & Medit. seas, 197,711 □ p. 10,509.

Asquith (-kwĭth), Herbert H. Eng. statesm. (1852-).

Assam (ăs′săm′), prov. N E Br. Ind. [Egypt, p. 6.

Assuan, *or* **Aswan** (ä-swän′), *anc.* Syē′ne, tn. Upper

Assyria (ȧ-sĭr′ĭ-ȧ), anc. empire, W Asia, ✱ Nineveh.

Astrakhan (ăs′trȧ-kăn′), city, S E Russia, p. 150.

Asunción (ä-sōōn′syōn′), city, ✱ of Paraguay, p. 75.

Atahualpa (ä′tȧ-wäl′pä). Last Inca king (1496?-1533).

Athabaska (ăth′ȧ-băs′kȧ), lake, ab. 250 m. long, Alberta & Saskatchewan provs. — riv. Alberta prov. Canada, ab. 1,000 m. — **Athabaska lake.**

Athanasius (ăth′ȧ-nā′shĭ-ŭs), St. Alexandrian theol. (296?-373). [fr. 925 (895-940).

Athelstan (ăth′ĕl-stăn), *or* **Æthelstan.** Kg. of the Eng.

Athens (ăth′ĕnz), city of Attica, ✱ of Greece, p. 167.

Athos (ăth′ŏs), mt. S Turkey in Europe; 6,350 ft.

Atlanta (ăt-lăn′tȧ), city, ✱ of Georgia, p. 155.

Atlantic City (-tĭk), city, N. J. p. 46; seaside resort.

Atlantic Ocean, separating America fr. Europe & Africa.

Atlas Mountains (ăt′lăs), system, ab. 14,800 ft. N W Afr.

Attica (ăt′ĭ-kȧ), anc. div. & state of E Greece.

Attila (ăt′ĭ-lȧ). King of the Huns (406?-53).

Auckland (ôk′lănd), spt. N New Zealand, p. with subs. 108.

Audubon (ô′dŏb-bŏn), John J. Am. ornithol. (1780-1851).

Augsburg (oukṣ′bōōrk), city, S W Bavaria, p 113.

Augusta (ô-gŭs′tȧ), city, ✱ of Maine, p. 13.

Augustine (ô-gŭs′tĭn; ô′gŭs-tĭn), St. Apostle of the Eng. (d. 604). —, St. Numidian bp. of Hippo (354-430).

Augustus (ô-gŭs′tŭs). *Octavianus.* 1st Roman emp. fr. B. C. 27 (B. C. 63-A. D. 14).

Aurora (ô-rō′rȧ-ȧ). Roman emp. fr. 270 (212?-275).

Austerlitz (ôs′tĕr-lĭts; *G.* ous′-), tn. Moravia, Austria; battle, Dec. 2, 1805.

Austin (ôs′tĭn), city ✱ of Texas, p. 30; univ. of Texas.

Australasia (ôs′trȧl-ā′shȧ; -zhȧ), arbitrary div. of globe in Oceania, ab. 3,450,000 □ p. 7,100.

Australia (ôs-trā′lĭ-ȧ; -trāl′yȧ), isl. continent bet. Indian & Pacific ocs. 2,948,366 □ p. 4,264. —, **Commonwealth of,** Br. col. consisting of Australia continent, Tasmania, & Papua ter.; excluding Papua, 2,974,581 □ p. 4,455.

Austria (ôs′trĭ-ȧ), empire, W Austria-Hungary, 115,852 □ p. 28,572, ✱ Vienna. — **-Hungary,** monarchy, cen. Europe, 261,227 □ p. 51,390, ✱ Vienna.

Avignon (ȧ′vēn′yôN′), city, S E France, p. 49.

Avon (ā′vŏn), riv. central Eng. to Severn river, passing Rugby and Stratford; also, two other Eng rivers.

Ayr (ăr), spt. tn. S W Scotland, p. 33, on Ayr riv.

Azores (ȧ-zōrz′), isls. N. Atlantic oc p. 256; Pg.

Azov, *or* **Azof, Sea of** (ä′zŏf; ȧ-zŏf′), in S Russia.

B

Bab el Mandeb (băb′ ĕl măn′dĕb, băb′ ĕl măn′dĕb), strait, Red sea to Indian ocean. [ruins.

Babylon (băb′ĭ-lŏn), anc. city of Babylonia, now in

Babylonia (-lō′nĭ-ȧ), anc. country in Euphrates valley

Bach (bäk), Johann Sebastian. Ger comp. (1685-1750).

Bacon (bā′k'n), Francis, Baron Verulam, Viscount St. Albans. Eng philosopher & statesman (1561-1626).

Baden (bä′dĕn), gr. duchy, state S W Ger. 5,819 □ p. 2,143. — or **Baden-Baden,** tn. Baden, Ger. p. 22.

Baffin Bay (băf′ĭn), west of Greenland, N. America.

Bagdad (bág-dăd′; băg′dăd), vilayet, S E Turkey in Asia, 54,540 □ p. 614. — its ✱ p. 150.

Bahama Islands (bȧ-hä′mȧ), group N E of Cuba, 4,404 □ p. 56, ✱ Nassau; Br. colony.

Bahia (bä-ē′ä), state, E Brazil, p. 2,287. — its ✱ p. 350.

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Baku (bä-kōō'), govt. **Transcaucasia**, Russia, W coast of Caspian sea, 15,061 □ p. 1,061. — its ✻ p. 218.
Balaklava (bä'lä-klä'vä), spt. in Crimea, Rus.; bat. 1854.
Balearic Islands (bāl'ē-ăr'ĭk), group & Sp. prov. in Medit. 1,936 □ p. 326, ✻ Palma (p. 68).
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Bancroft (băn'krŏft), George. Am. historian (1800–91).
Bangkok (băng'kŏk'), city, ✻ of Siam, p. 629.
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Barcelona (bär'sĕ-lō'nä; *Sp.* bär'thā-lō'nä), prov. N E Spain, 2,969 □ p. 1,142. — its ✻ p. 587. [49.
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Barton (bär'tŭn), Clara. Amer. philanthropist. *Red Cross Society*. (1821–1912).
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Beatty (bē'tĭ), David, Sir. Eng. admiral (1871–).
Beaumarchais, de (dē bō'mär'shē'), Assumed name of *Pierre Augustin Caron*. Fr. dramatist (1732–99).
Beauregard (bō'rē-gärd), Pierre Gustave Toutant. Am. Confederate general (1818–93).
Bechuanaland (bĕch'ōō-ä'nä-lănd'), Brit. protectorate, S. Af. 275,000 □ p. 125. — *or* **British Bechuanaland**, div. of Cape of Good Hope prov. U. of S. Afr. 51,524 □ p. 100.
Becket, à (*à* bĕk'ĕt), Thomas. Abp. of Canterbury (1118?–70). [Eng. scholar (673–735).
Bede (bēd), *or* **Bæda** (bē'dä). *The Venerable Bede*.
Beecher (bē'chĕr), Henry Ward. Am. preacher (1813–87).
Beechoven, van (vän bā'tō-vĕn; bāt'hō-), Ludwig. Ger. composer (1770–1827).
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Name of 15 **popes**: **XIV.**, fr. 1740 (1675–1758); **XV.**, fr. 1914 (1854–1922).
Bengal (bĕn-gôl'), eastern presidency of Br. India, 78,699 □ p. 45,483, ✻ Calcutta. —, **Bay of**, part of Indian oc. bet. India & Farther India.
Ben Lomond (lŏ'mŭnd), mt. near Loch Lomond, Scot. 3,192 ft. [Brit.
Ben Nevis (nē'vĭs), mt. N Scot. 4,406 ft. highest in Gr.
Bennington (bĕn'ĭng-tŭn), tn. Vt. p. 9; battle in N. Y. near here Aug. 16, 1777.
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Bering, *or* **Behring Sea** (bĕr'ĭng; *Dan.* bā'rĭng), S of Bering strait. — **Strait**, bet. Alaska & Siberia, 36 m. wide.
Berkeley (bûrk'lĭ), city, Cal. p. 40; Univ. of Cal.
Berkshire (bûrk'shĕr; bärk'-), co. S Eng. 722 □ p. 271.
Berlin (bûr'lĭn'; *G.* bĕr-lēn'), city, ✻ of Prussia & of Germany, p. 2,071; Greater Berlin, p. 3,719.
Berlioz (bĕr'lē-ōz'), Hector. Fr. composer (1803–69).
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Bern, *or* **Berne** (bĕrn), city, ✻ of Switzerland, p. 87.
Bernard (bûr'närd; bĕr-närd' : *F.* sän bĕr'när'), Saint. *Bernard de Clairvaux*. Fr. ecclesiastic (1091–1153).
Bernhardt (bĕrn'härt; bûrn'härt; *F.* bĕr'när'). Rosine Bernard. *Sarah Bernhardt*. Fr. actress (1844–1923).
Berry-au-Bac (bĕ'rē'-ō'-bäk'), vil. N France, on Aisne r.
Besant (bē-sänt'), Walter, Sir. Eng. nov. (1836–1901).
Bessemer (bĕs'ē-mĕr), Henry, Sir. Eng. inv. (1813–98).
Bethany (bĕth'ă-nĭ), vil. Palestine, on Mt. of Olives, 2 m. E of Jerusalem.
Bethel (bĕth'ĕl), ruined town, 10 m. N of Jerusalem.
Bethlehem (bĕth'lē-hĕm; -ĕm), anc. city, Palestine.
Bethsaida of Galilee (bĕth-sā'ĭ-dä), anc. tn. supposedly on W shore of Sea of Galilee. [side of Sea of Galilee.
Bethsaida of Gaulonitis (gô'lō-nī'tĭs), ruined tn. on NE
Béthune (bā'tün'), tn. N E France, p. comm. 15.
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Big Horn Mountains, range of mts. in N Wyo. E of Bighorn riv.; highest peak, 13,165 ft.
Bighorn River, W Wyo. to Yellowstone riv. in S Mont —, **Little**, an affluent in Mont.; battle, 1876.
Birkenhead (bûr'kĕn-hĕd), borough, W Eng. p. 131.
Birmingham (bûr'mĭng-ăm; -hăm), city, Warwickshire, Eng. p. 840. — city, cen. Ala. p. 133.
Biscay, Bay of (bĭs'kā), part of Atl. W of Fr. & N of Sp
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Bismarck-Schönhausen, von (bĭs'märk-shûn'hou'zĕn), Otto E. L., Prince. Ger. statesman (1815–98).
Bissing, von (fŏn bĭs'ĭng), Moritz Ferdinand, Baron. Ger. general. Gov.-gen. Belgium 1914–17 (1844–1917).
Björnson (byûrn'sŭn), Björnstjerne. Norw. poet, dramatist & nov. (1832–1910).
Black Forest, *Ger.* **Schwarzwald** (shvärts'vält'), mountainous region in Baden & Württemberg, Germany.
Black Hawk. Am. Indian (Sac) chief (1767–1838).
Black Hills, 7,216 ft. S W S. Dak. & N E Wyo.
Blackmore (blăk'mōr), Richard Doddridge. Eng. novelist (1825–1900). *Lorna Doone*.
Black, *or* **Euxine** (ūk'sĭn), **Sea**, bet. Europe & Asia.
Blackstone (-stōn), William, Sir. Eng. jurist (1723–80).
Blanc, Mont (mŏN' blän'), highest mt. of Alps; 15,780 ft.
Blindheim (blĭnt'hĭm), vil. Bavaria; battle of "**Blenheim**" (blĕn'ĕm; -ĭm), near here, 1704.
Bliss (blĭs), Tasker Howard. Am. gen. (1853–).
Bloemfontein (blōōm'fŏn-tān'). ✻ Orange Free S. p. 27.
Blois (blwä), city, N W cen. France, p. 24.
Blücher, von (fŏn blü'kĕr; *Eng.* blōō'chĕr, -kĕr), Gebhard Leberecht. Prussian field marshal (1742–1819).
Blue Ridge. S E Appalachian range in Va. N C. & S. C.
Boadicea (bō'ă-dĭ-sē'ă). Brit. queen (d. 62). [(1313–1375).
Boccaccio (bŏk-kä'chō), Giovanni. It. story-writer|
Bœotia (bē-ō'shĭ-ă), dist. & anc. republic, E Greece
Bogotá (bō'gō-tä'), city, ✻ of Colombia, p. 121.
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Bokhara (bō-kä'rä), khanate, cen. Asia, 83,000 □ p. 1,250; to Russia. — city, its ✻ p. 75. [(1507?–36).
Boleyn (bōōl'ĭn), Anne. 2d wife of Henry VIII. of Eng.
Bolingbroke (bōl'ĭn-brōōk; bŏ'lĭng-), Henry Saint-John, Viscount. Eng. statesm. (1678–1751).
Bolivar (bōl'ĭ-vär; *Sp.* bō-lē'vär), Simon. S. Am. patriot (1783–1830). [La Paz & Sucre|
Bolivia (bō-lĭv'ĭ-ä), S. Am. rep. 532,437 □ p. 2,450, ✻✻|
Bologna (bō-lōn'yä), city, N Italy, p. 173.
Boma (bō'mä), port & ✻ of Belgian Congo.
Bombay (bŏm-bā'), western presidency of Br. India, 123,064 □ p. 19,673. — its ✻ a spt. city, p. 979.
Bonaparte (bō'nä-pärt), *It.* **Buonaparte** (bwō'nä-pär'tä). Corsican family, esp. Napoleon I. & his brothers: Jérôme, Kg. of Westphalia (1784–1860); Joseph, Kg. of Naples & Spain (1768–1844); Louis, Kg. of Holland (1778–1846); Lucien, Prince of Canino (1775–1840). See NAPOLEON. [painter of animals (1822–99).|
Bonheur (bō'nûr'), Marie Rosalie, called *Rosa*. Fr.|
Booth (bōōth), Edwin Thomas. Am. actor (1833–93). —, John Wilkes. Am. actor. Assassin. (1839–65). —, William. Eng. founder of Salvation Army (1829–1912).
Boothia, or Boothia Felix (bōō'thĭ-ä fē'lĭks), most N pen. of N. Am.; N magnetic pole.
Bordeaux (bôr-dō'), spt. city, S W France, p. 262.
Borgia (bôr'jä). It. family, esp. Alexander VI. (which see), pope, & his children: Cesare, cardinal & soldier (1476–1507); Lucrezia, Duchess of Ferrara (1480–1519).

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Boris (bō-rēs′) **III.** *Son of Ferdinand I.* Kg. of Bulgaria fr. Oct. 4, 1918 to Nov. 2, 1918 (1894–).
Borneo (bôr′nē-ō), isl. Malay archipelago, 289,755 □ p. 1,959, incl. Dutch Borneo, Brit. N. Borneo, etc.
Bosnia (bŏz′nĭ-ȧ) **and the Herzegovina** (hẽr′tsĕ-gō-vē′nä), prov. Austria-Hung. 19,768 □ p. 1,898, ✳ Sarajevo.
Bosporus (bŏs′pō-rŭs), strait bet. Black & Marmora seas.
Boston (bŏs′tŭn), spt. city, ✳ of Mass. p. 671; univ., etc.
Bosworth (bŏz′wûrth), tn. cen. Eng.; battle, 1485.
Bothnia, Gulf of (bŏth′nĭ-ȧ), N part of Baltic sea.
Bothwell (bŏth′wĕl; bŏth′-), James Hepburn, 4th Earl of. 3d husband of Mary Stuart (1536?–78).
Boulogne (bōō′lōn′y′; *E.* bōō-lōn′), spt. city, N Fr. p. 53.
Braddock (brăd′ŭk), Edward. Br. gen. (1695–1755).
Bradford (brăd′fẽrd), bor. Yorkshire, Eng p. 289.
Bragança (brä-gän′sä). Royal Portuguese family.
Bragg (brăg), Braxton Am. Confed. gen. (1817–76).
Brahmaputra (brä′mȧ-pōō′trȧ), riv. 1,800 m. Tibet & Ind.
Brahms (bräms), Johannes. Ger. composer (1833–97).
Brandeis (brăn′dīs), Louis Dembitz. Assoc.-justice U. S. Supreme Court (1856–).
Brandywine (brăn′dĭ-wīn′), creek Pa. & Del.; battle, Sept. 11, 1777. [□ p. 21,565, ✳ Rio de Janeiro.
Brazil, United States of (brȧ-zĭl′), rep. S. Am. 3,218,130
Bremen (brĕm′ĕn; *G.* brā′mĕn), port, N W Ger. p. 300.
Brescia (brā′shä), city, Lombardy, Italy, p. 83.
Breshkovsky (brĕsh-kŏf′skē), Catherine. *Babushka* ("grandmother"). Russ. revolutionist (1844–).
Breslau (brĕs′lou), city, Silesia, Prussia, p. 512.
Brest-Litovsk (brĕst′-lyē-tōfsk′), tn. Poland, p. 48.
Bretagne (brĕ-tȧn′y′), *Eng.* **Brittany** (brĭt′ȧ-nĭ), old prov. N W France. [(1862–).
Briand (brē-äɴ′), Aristide. Fr. polit.; premier 1915–17
Bridgeport (brĭj′pōrt), city, S W Conn. p. 102.
Brindisi (brēn′dē-zē), spt. S Italy, p. 28.
Brisbane (brĭz′bȧn), spt. ✳ of Queensland, p. 35.
Bristol (brĭs′tŭl), city & bor. W Eng. p. 357.
Bristol Channel, arm of Atl. oc. bet. Wales & S W Eng.
Britain (brĭt′'n), Great Britain.
British America, Br. possessions N of the U. S., i.e., Canada, Newfoundland, & Labrador; sometimes, all Br. possessions in America.—**Columbia,** Pacific prov. Can. 355,855 □ p. 392. —**East Africa,** ter. E Afr. incl. E. Afr. Prot., Uganda Prot., & isls. of Zanzibar & Pemba, 426,520 □.—**Empire,** the United Kingdom of Great Britain & Ireland & its possessions.—**Guiana,** Br. col. N S. Am. 90,500 □ p. 296, ✳ Georgetown.—**Honduras,** Br. col. Cen. Am. 8,598 □ p. 41, ✳ Belize.—**India,** part of Indian Empire underdirect British administrative control, 1,097,901 □ p. 244,268, ✳ Delhi.—**Isles,** Gr. Brit., Ireland, & adjacent isls. 121,391 □ p. 45,366. —**New Guinea.** See Papua, Territory of.—**North Borneo,** Br. prot. N E Borneo, 31,106 □ p. 200, ✳ Sandakan.—**Somaliland.** See Somaliland Protectorate.
Brittany. See Bretagne.
Brockton (brŏk′tŭn), mfg. city, E Mass. p. 57.
Brontë (brŏn′tē), three sisters, Eng. authors: Anne. *Acton Bell* (1820–49); Charlotte. *Currer Bell. Mrs. A. B. Nicholls* (1816–55); Emily Jane. *Ellis Bell* (1818–48).
Bronx (brŏŋks), **The,** bor. N New York city, p. 201. [28.
Brookline (brŏŏk′lĭn), tn. E Mass. adjoining Boston, p.
Brooklyn (brŏŏk′lĭn), bor. of N. Y. city, p. 1,634.
Brooks (brŏŏks), Phillips. Am. P. E. bp. (1835–93).
Brougham (brōō′ăm; brōōm), Henry (Peter), Baron Brougham & Vaux. Br. statesman (1778–1868).
Browning (broun′ĭng), Robert. Eng. poet (1812–89).—his wife, Elizabeth Barrett. Eng. poet (1806–61).
Bruce, de (dē brōōs′), Robert. *Robert Bruce.* Liberator, & king fr. 1306, of Scotland (1274–1329).
Bruges (brōō′jĕz; *F.* brüzh), city, ✳ of West Flanders prov. Belgium, p. comm. 53.
Brummell (brŭm′ĕl), George Bryan. Eng. exquisite (1778–1840). [—its ✳ p. 144.
Brunswick (brŭnz′wĭk), duchy, cen. Ger. 1,418 □ p. 494.
Brussels (brŭs′ĕlz), *Fr.* **Bruxelles** (brü′sĕl′), city, ✳ of Belgium, p. 177, with subs. 720. [sassins (B. C. 85–42).
Brutus (brōō′tŭs), Marcus Junius. One of Cæsar's as-
Bryan (brī′ăn), Wm. Jennings. Am. polit. (1860–)
Bryant (-ănt), William Cullen. Am. poet (1794–1878).
Bryce (brīs), James, Viscount. Eng. statesm. (1838–1922).
Bryn Mawr (brĭn mär′), vil. SE Penn.; coll. for women.
Buchanan (bŭ-kăn′ăn; bū-), James. 15th pres. of U. S. in 1857–61 (1791–1868).
Bucharest (bōō′kȧ-rĕst′), city, ✳ of Roumania, p. 338.
Budapest (bōō′dȧ-pĕst′), city, ✳ of Hungary, p. 880.
Buddha (bŏŏd′ȧ). See in Vocab.
Buena Vista (bwā′nä vēs′tä), battlefield (1847), N E Mex.
Buenos Aires (bwā′nōs ī′rās; bō′nŭs ā′rĭz), city, ✳ of Argentina, on Plata river, p. 1,384.
Buffalo (bŭf′ȧ-lō), city & lake port, W N. Y. p. 424.
Buffon, de (dē bŭf′ŭn; *F.* dē bü′fôɴ′), Georges Louis Leclerc, Count. Fr. naturalist (1707–88).
Bukowina (bōō′kō-vē′nä), crownland, E Austria, 4,031 □ p. 800, ✳ Czernowitz.

Bulgaria (bŏŏl-gā′rĭ-ȧ), kingdom, S E Europe, 44,081 □ p. 4,712, ✳ Sofia.
Bull Run, stream, N E Va.; battles, July 21, 1861, Aug. 29 & 30, 1862, near Manassas. [man (1849–).
Bülow, von (fōn bü′lō), Bernhard, Prince. Ger. states-
Bulwer-Lytton (bŏŏl′wẽr-lĭt′ŭn), Edward G. E. Lytton, 1st Baron Lytton. Eng. nov. (1803–73). [June 17, 1775.
Bunker Hill, height in Charlestown, Boston, Mass.; bat.
Bunsen (bŏŏn′sĕn), Robert W. Ger. chem. (1811–99).
Bunyan (bŭn′yăn), John. Eng. author (1628–88).
Burbank (bûr′băŋk), Luther. Am. nat'ist (1849–).
Burgoyne (bûr-goin′), John. Eng. gen. (1722–92).
Burgundy (bûr′gŭn-dĭ), *Fr.* **Bourgogne** (bōōr′gōn′y′), former Fr. province, dukedom, kingdoms.
Burke (bûrk), Edmund. Br. statesman (1729–97).
Burleson (bûr′lē-sŭn), Albert Sidney. Postmaster-general, U.S.A. 1913–1921 (1863–).
Burma (bûr′mȧ), prov. E Br. India, 236,738 □ p. 12,115.
Burns (bûrnz), John. Eng. labor leader. (1858–).
Burns (bûrnz), Robert. Scot. poet (1759–96).
Burr (bûr), Aaron. Am. politician (1756–1836).
Burroughs (bŭr′ōz), John. Am. author (1837–1921).
Busrah *or* **Busra** (bŭs′rä), city, S E Turkey in Asia, p. 20.
Butte (būt), mining city, S W Montana, p. 39.
Buzzards Bay (bŭz′ărdz), inlet of Atlantic, S E Mass.
Byng (bĭng), Julian Hedworth George. Viscount Byng. Gov.-gen. of Canada, 1921– (1862–).
Byron (bī′rŭn), George Gordon Byron, 6th Lord. Eng. poet (1788–1824). [stantinople.
Byzantium (bĭ-zăn′shĭ-ŭm), anc. city on site of Con-

C

Cable (kā′b'l), George W. Am. author (1844–).
Cabot (kăb′ŭt), John. It. disc. under Eng. flag of N. Am. cont. 1497 (ab. 1451–aft. 1498).—his son, Sebastian. Eng. navigator (1472?–1557).
Cádiz (kā′dĭz; *Sp.* kä′thēth), city, S W Sp. p. 67.
Cadorna (kȧ-dôr′nȧ), Luigi, Count. It. gen. (1850–).
Cædmon (kăd′mŭn; kăd′-). Anglo-Saxon poet (fl. 670).
Caen (käɴ), city & port, N France, p. 47.
Caerleon (kär-lē′ŏn), tn. S W Eng. p. 2. [(B. C. 100–44).
Cæsar (sē′zȧr), Caius Julius. Roman gen. & statesm.
Cæsarea (sĕs′ȧ-rē′ȧ; sĕz′-), anc. spt. Palestine.
Cagayan (kä′gä-yän′), prov. in N Luzon isl. Phil. I. 5,052 □ p. 156.—lake, Cagayan prov. [p. 15.
Cairo (kī′rō), ✳ of Egypt, p. 654.—(kā′rō), city, S Ill.
Calais (kăl′ā; -ĭs; *F.* kȧ′lĕ′), spt. N Fr. p. comm. 72.
Calcutta (kăl-kŭt′ȧ), city, ✳ of Bengal, p. 1,222.
Calgary (kăl′gȧ-rĭ), city, S Alberta, Canada, p. 44.
Calhoun (kăl-hōōn′; kȧ-), John Caldwell. Am. statesman (1782–1850).
California (kăl′ĭ-fôr′nĭ-ȧ), Pacific coast state, U. S. 155,652 □ p. 2,378, ✳ Sacramento.—, **Lower,** ter. Mex., a pen. bet. Pacific oc. & Gulf of Cal. 58,343 □ p. 52.
California, Gulf of, arm of Pacific oc. E of Lower Cal.
Callao (käl-yä′ō), chief spt. of Peru, p. 34. [(1509–64).
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Camagüey (kä′mä-gwā′), *form.* **Puerto Principe** (pwĕr′tō prēn′sē-pā), prov. E cen. Cuba, 10,500 □ p 135.—its ✳ p. 30.
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Cambrai (käɴ′brĕ′), city, N France, p. comm. 28.
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Camden (kăm′dĕn), city & riv. port, W N. J. p. 95.
Campbell (kăm′bĕl; -ĕl), Colin, Sir. Baron Clyde. Br. gen. (1792–1863).—, Thomas. Br. poet (1777–1844).
Campeche (käm-pā′chā), state, S E Mex. p. 87.—its ✳ p. 17.—(kăm-pē′chē; *Sp.* käm-pā′chā), **Gulf of,** part of Gulf of Mexico
Canada, Dominion of (kăn′ȧ-dȧ). Br. possession, N N. A 3,729,665 □ p. 7,205, ✳ Ottawa. [possession.
Canal Zone, strip 10 m. wide, across Panama, p. 154; U. S.
Canary Islands (kȧ-nā′rĭ), group in Atlantic off N W Afr. 2,808 □ p. 444; Spanish.
Candia (kăn′dĭ-ȧ). See Crete; Iraklion.
Cannes (kȧn), tn. on Medit. Fr. p. 30. [9,000 ft.
Cantabrian Mountains (kăn-tā′brĭ-ăn), N Sp. highest
Canterbury (kăn′tẽr-bẽr-ĭ), city, S E Eng. p. 25; cath.
Cantigny (käɴ′tē′nyē′), vil. N France: bat. May 28, 1918.
Canton (kăn-tŏn′), city, Kwangtung prov. S China, p. 900.—(kăn′tŏn), city, N E Ohio, p. 50.
Canute (kȧ-nūt′), **Cnut** (k'nōōt), *or* **Knut** (k'nōōt). King of Eng., fr. 1017, & Den. (994?–1035). [98.
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Cape Verde Islands (vûrd), in Atlantic oc. W of N Afr. 1,487 □ p. 147; Portuguese. [Minor.
Cappadocia (kăp′ȧ-dō′shĭ-ȧ), anc. country, E Asia

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Capri (kä′prē), isl. Naples bay, It., 4 □ p. 5.
Capua (kăp′ū-ȧ ; kä′pwä), tn. S W Italy, p. 13.
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Carlisle (kär-līl′), city, Cumberland co. Eng. p. 46; cath.
Carlsbad. See KARLSBAD.
Carlyle (kär-līl′), Thomas. Scot. author (1795-1881).
Carmel (kär′mĕl), mt. in N W Palestine, ab. 1,800 ft.
Carnegie (-nēg′ĭ), Andrew. Scot.-Am. capitalist and philanthropist (1837-1919). [1887-94 (1837-94).]
Carnot (kär′nō′), Marie François Sadi ; pres. of France
Carpathian (kär-pā′thĭ-ȧn), mt. range, Hung. 8,737 ft.
Carpentaria. Gulf of (kär′pĕn-târ′ĭ-ȧ) on N of Australia.
Carranza (-rän′sä), Venustiano, pres. of Mexico 1915-1920 (1859-).
Carrara (kär-rä′rä), city, N Italy, p. 49 ; marble.
Carrel (kä-rĕl′), Alexis. Am. surgeon (1873-).
Carson (kär′sŭn), Christopher. *Kit Carson.* Am. frontiersman (1809-68). — **City**, city, ✻ of Nev. p. 2.
Cartagena (kär′tȧ-jē′nȧ ; *Sp.* kär′tä-hā′nä), spt. city, S E Spain, p. 103. — spt. city, N Colombia, p. 37.
Carthage (kär′thĭj), anc. country, N Afr. — its spt. ✻.
Cartwright (kärt′rīt), Edmund. Eng. inv. (1743-1823).
Caruso (kä-rōō′zō), Enrico. Ital. tenor (1874-1921).
Carver, John. 1st gov. Plymouth col. (1575?-1621). [B. C.]
Cascade Range (kăs-kād′), mts. 14,363 ft. Ore. Wash. &
Casimir-Perier (kȧ′zē′mēr′-pā′ryā′), Jean Paul Pierre. Fr. statesman : pres. 1894-5 (1847-1907). [Asia.]
Caspian Sea (kăs′pĭ-ȧn), inland salt sea bet. Europe & Asia.
Castile (kăs-tēl′), former kingdom, cen. Spain.
Castro (käs′trō), Cipriano. Pres. Venez. 1900-09 (1860-).
Catania (kä-tä′nyä), city, N E Sicily, p. 211.
Catawba (kȧ-tô′bȧ), riv. ab. 300 m. long, rises in N. C. ; — called **Wateree** (wô′tĕr-ē′), in S. C.
Catherine (kăth′ĕr-ĭn) **I.** Empress of Russia. Wife of Peter the Great (d. 1727). — **II.** *The Great.* Empress of Russia. Wife of Peter III. (1729-96).
Catiline (kăt′ĭ-lĭn). Roman conspirator (B. C. 108?-62).
Cato (kā′tō). Marcus Porcius. *The Elder* (B. C. 234-149). *The Younger* (B. C. 96-46). Roman patriots. [N. Y.]
Catskill Mountains (kăts′kĭl), group, 4,204 ft. E cen.
Caucasus (kô′kȧ-sŭs), div. S Russia, 181,173 □ p. 12,037, ✻ Tiflis. — mts. bet. Black & Caspian seas; 18,526 ft.
Cavite (kä-vē′tē), ftd. spt. near Manila, Phil. I. p. 4.
Cavour, di (dē kȧ′vōōr′), Camillo Benso, Count. It. statesman (1810-61). [July 15, 1857.]
Cawnpore (kôn′pōr′), city, N Br. India, p. 195; massacre,
Caxton (kăks′tŭn), Wm. Earliest Eng. printer (1422?-91).
Cayenne (kä-ĕn′ ; kĭ-ĕn′), tn. ✻ of Fr. Guiana, p. 14.
Cebu (sä-bōō′), isl. (1,762 □ p. 592) & town (p. 18) Phil. I.
Celebes (sĕl′ĕ-bēz) isl. Dutch E. Indies, 69,273 □ p. 800.
Cenci (chĕn′chē), Beatrice (bā′ä-trē′chä). Roman girl, famous for her beauty & tragic fate (1577-99). [Alps.
Cenis. Mont (môN′ sē-nē′), pass (6,893 ft. h.) Fr. & It.
Central Provinces & Berar, in cen. Br. India, 100,345 □ p. 13,916, ✻ Nugpur. [Mex. ; bat. Apr. 18, 1847.
Cerro Gordo (sĕr′rō gôr′dō), mt. pass near Jalapa, S.
Cervantes Saavedra, de (dā thĕr-vän′tās sä′ä-vā′drä; *E.* sĕr-văn′tēz), Miguel. Sp. au. *Don Quixote.* (1547-1616).
Cetinje (tsĕt′ĕn-yä), tn. ✻ of Montenegro, p. 5. [comm. 24.
Ceuta (sū′tȧ ; *Sp.* thä′ōō-tä), Sp. spt. tn. Morocco, p.
Cévennes (sā′vĕn′), mts. & old dist. S Fr. 5,753 ft. [col.
Ceylon (sē-lŏn′), isl. in Indian oc. 25,332 □ p. 4,106; Br.
Chæronea (kĕr-ō-nē′ȧ), ruined city, Bœotia, Greece; battles, B. C. 338 (Philip of Macedon) & 86 (Sulla).
Chagres (chä′grĕs), riv. Panama & Canal Zone, through Gatun lake to Caribbean sea.
Chaldea (kăl-dē′ȧ), anc. ter. S W Asia.
Châlons-sur-Marne (shä′lôN′-sür-märn′), mfg. city, N E France. p. comm. 31. [(1836-1914).
Chamberlain (chām′bĕr-lĭn), Joseph. Eng. statesm.
Chamonix (shä′mō′nē′), or **Chamouni** (shä′mōō′nē′), noted valley, near Mont Blanc, E France.
Champagne (shăn′pān′y′ ; *E.* shăm-pān′), old French prov. now mostly in dept. Marne.
Champlain (shăm-plān′), Lake, 125 m. long, bet. N. Y. & Vt.; battle, Sept. 11, 1814. — , de (shăm-plăN′ ; *F.* dē shăN′/plăN′), Samuel. Fr. expl. (1567-1635).
Chancellorsville (chăn′sə-l-ẽrz-vĭl), post station, N E Va.; battle May 2-4, 1863. [500.
Changchowfu (chäng′chō′fōō′), city, Fukien, China, p.
Changsha (chäng′shä′), ✻ of Hunan, China, p. 250.
Channel Islands, Br. isls. in Eng. channel, 75 □ p. 97.
Channing (chăn′ĭng), William Ellery. Am. Unitarian divine (1780-1842).
Chantilly (shăN′tē′yē′), mfg. tn. N France, p. comm. 6 ; lace ; horse racing. [bat. Sept. 12-13, 1847.
Chapultepec (chä-pōōl′tä-pĕk′), fortress nr. Mex. city;
Charlemagne (shär′lē-mān′ ; *F.* shär′lē-mäN′y′), **Charles the Great**, *or* **Charles I.** King of the Franks fr. 768. Emp. of the West fr. 800 (742-814). [comm. 28.
Charleroy *or* **Charleroi** (shär′lē-rwä′), tn. S Belgium, p.
Charles (chärlz), **I.** *Charles Stuart.* King of England fr. 1625 (1600-49). — his son, **C. II.** King of Eng. fr. 1660 (1630-85). — **V.** Holy Roman emp. (1519-56) & king of Spain as C. I. 1516-56 (1500-58). — *The Bold.* Duke of Burgundy (1433-77). — **Edward Stuart.** *The Young Pretender.* Eng. prince (1720-88). — **Martel.** Frankish ruler. Grandfather of Charlemagne (690?-741). [p. 23.
Charleston (-tŭn), spt. S. C. p. 38. — city, ✻ of W. Va.
Charlestown (-toun), a part of Boston, Mass.; navy yard.
Charlottetown (shär′lŏt-toun), city, ✻ of Prince Edward Island, Can. p. 11. [tery, S E Fr.
Chartreuse, La Grande (lȧ grănd′ shär′trūz′), monas-
Château-Thierry (shä′tō′-tyē′rē′), tn. N France, on Marne river, p. comm. 8 ; battles, 1918.
Chatham (chăt′ăm), Earl of. See PITT, William.
Chattahoochee (chăt′ȧ-hōō′chē), riv. Ga. 500 m. [1863.]
Chattanooga (-nōō′gȧ), city, E Tenn. p. 45; bat. Nov. 23-5,
Chaucer (chô′sẽr), Geoffrey. Eng. poet (1340?-1400).
Chauny (shō′nē′), tn. N France, on Oise riv., p. comm. 11.
Chautauqua (shô-tô′kwȧ), tp. W N. Y. p. 4.
Chefoo, *or* **Chifu** (chē′fōō′), spt. Shantung, China, p. 54.
Chekiang (chŭ′kyäng′), coast prov. China, 36,680 □ p. 14,339. ✻ Hangchow.
Chelsea (chĕl′sē), bor. Eng. S W part of London, p. 66.
Chelyuskin, Cape (chĕl-yōōs′kĭn), extreme N point of Asia, 77° 37′ N, 103° 17′ E.
Chemulpo (chĕ-mŭl′pō), port of Seoul, Korea, p. 29.
Chengtu (chŭng′tōō′), ✻ of Szechwan, China, p. 450.
Cherbourg (shĕr′bōōr′), spt. & nav. station, N Fr. p. 44.
Chersonese (kûr′sō-nēz ; -nēs), *or* **Chersonesus** (-nē′sŭs), The, pen. anc. Thrace. See GALLIPOLI.
Chesapeake Bay (chĕs′ȧ-pēk), in Md. & Va. 200 m. long.
Cheshire (chĕsh′ĭr), co. W Eng. 1,026 □ p. 955.
Chester (chĕs′tẽr), city, Cheshire, Eng. p. 39. [2,676 ft.
Cheviot Hills (chĕv′ĭ-ŭt; chē′vĭ-ŭt), range bet. Eng. & Sc.
Cheyenne (shī-ĕn′), city, ✻ of Wyoming, p. 11.
Chiapas (chē-ä′päs), state, S E Mexico, 27,530 □ p. 439.
Chicago (shĭ-kô′gō), city, Ill. : 2d largest in U. S. p. 2,185. [Sept. 19-20, 1863.]
Chickamauga (chĭk′ȧ-mô′gȧ), creek, N W Ga. ; battle,
Chihli (chē′lē′), *or* **Pechili** (pā′chē-lē′), prov. N E China, 115,830 □ p. 23,623. —, **Gulf** of & **Strait** of. N W part of Yellow Sea, China. [its ✻ p. 39.
Chihuahua (chē-wä′wä), state, N Mex. 90,044 □ p. 406. —
Chile (chĭl′ĭ), *or* **Chili** (chĭl′ĭ), republic, S W S. Am. 294,778 □ p. 3,415, ✻ Santiago.
Chillon (shē′yôN′ ; *E.* shĭl′ŏn *or* shĭ-lôn′), fortress on L. Geneva, W Switzerland. [Ecuador, 20,498 ft.
Chimborazo (chĭm′bō-rä′zō; *Sp.* chēm′bō-rä′sō), mt. in
China (chī′nȧ), country, E Asia (Republic fr. Jan. 1912) ; "the 18 provs." 1,532,789 □ p. 310,895, with dependencies, 4,278,143 □ p. 329,618, ✻ Peking. — **Sea**, part of Pacific oc. bet. S China & Borneo.
Chishima. See KURILE ISLANDS.
Choate (chōt), Joseph H. Am. lawyer & dipl. (1832-1917).
Choisy-le-Roi (shwä′zē′-lē-rwä′), mfg. tn. N France, p. 16.
Chopin (shō′păN′), Frédéric F. Polish-Fr. comp. (1809-49).
Chosen (chō′sĕn′). See KOREA. [p. 33.]
Christchurch (krīst′chûrch), tn. S. Isl., New Zealand,
Christiania (krĭs-tĭ-ä′nē-ȧ), spt. ✻ of Norway, p. 243.
Churchill (chûrch′ĭl), Winston, Am. editor and nov. (1871-). —, Winston Leonard Spencer, Eng. writer and politician (1874-).
Churubusco (chōō′rōō-bōōs′kō), vil. near Mexico city ; battle, Aug. 20, 1847. [106-43).]
Cicero (sĭs′ẽr-ō), Marcus Tullius. Rom. statesm. (B. C.
Cienfuegos (syĕn-fwā′gōs), spt. S Cuba, p. 30.
Cincinnati (sĭn′sĭ-nă′tĭ), city, S Ohio, p. 364. [Russia.]
Circassia (sẽr-kăsh′ĭ-ȧ), region N of Caucasus mts.
Clark (klärk), Champ. Am. politician (1850-1921). —, William. Am. sold. & expl. (1770-1838).
Claude Lorrain (klōd lô-răN′ ; *F.* klōd/ lô′răN′). Real name *Claude Gelée.* Fr. painter in Italy (1600-82).
Clay (klā), Henry. Am. statesman (1777-1852).
Clemenceau (klā′măN′sō′), **Georges Eugène Benjamin.** Premier of France 1906-09, 1917-1920 (1841-).
Clemens (klĕm′ĕnz), Samuel Langhorne. *Mark Twain.* Am. humorist (1835-1910). [1534).]
Clement (-ĕnt). Name of 14 popes : **VII.** fr. 1523 (1480?-
Cleopatra (klē′ō-pā′trȧ). Queen of Egypt (B. C. 69-30).
Cleveland (klē′v′lănd), city, N Ohio, p. 561. — **Grover.** 22d (1885-9) & 24th (1893-7) pres. of U. S. (1837-1908).
Clive (klīv), Robert, Baron. Eng. general (1725-74).
Clyde (klīd), riv. (106 m.) & firth (64 m.), W Scotland.
Cnossus. See KNOSSOS.
Coast Range, mt. range, **Cal.**; highest, 11,600 ft.
Cobden (kŏb′dĕn), Richard. Eng. statesman (1804-65).
Coblenz. See KOBLENZ.
Coburg (kō′bōōrk), duchy forming part of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Ger. 217 □ p. 75. — its ✻ p. 24.
Cochabamba (kō′chä-bäm′bä), city cen. Bolivia, p. 28.
Cochin China (kō′chĭn), Fr. col. in Indo-China, 21,994 □ p. 3,051, ✻ Saigon.
Cod, Cape, sandy peninsula, E Mass.; canal.

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Cold Harbor, battlefield, near Richmond, Va.; June 27,
1862 (Gaines's Mill), & June 1 & 3, 1863. [1834).
Coleridge (kōl′rĭj), Samuel Taylor. Eng. poet (1772–
Colima (kō-lē′mä), state (p. 78), city (p. 25), & volcano
(h. 12,750 ft.) S W Mexico. [Prussia, p. 517.
Cologne (kō-lōn′), *Ger.* **Cöln** *or* **Köln** (kûln), city, W
Colombia (kō-lōm′bē-ä), republic, N W S. Am. 435,000 □
p. 5,073, ✳ Bogotá.
Colombo (kō-lŏm′bō), spt. ✳ of Ceylon, p. 211. [p. 18.
Colón (kō-lōn′), *formerly* Aspinwall, spt. N Panama,
Colorado (kŏl′ō-rä′dō), state W cen. U. S. 103,658 □ p.
799, ✳ Denver. — **Desert,** arid region, S. Cal. — **River,**
nav riv. Tex. ab. 900 m. — **River,** riv. Ut. & Ariz. ab.
1,100 m.; Grand Cañon. — **Springs,** city, cen. Col. p. 29.
Columbia (kō-lŭm′bĭ-*a*), city, ✳ of S. C. p. 26. — nav.
riv. of Ore., Wash., & British Columbia, ab. 1,400 m.
Columbus (kō-lŭm′b*ŭ*s), city, ✳ of Ohio, p. 182. —,
Christopher. Genoese disc. of Amer. (1446?–1506).
Como, Lago di (lä′gō dē kō′mō), lake, 35 m. Lombardy.
Compiègne (kôɴ′pyĕn′y′), tn. N France, on Oise riv. p. 17.
Comte (kôɴt), Isidore Auguste M. F. X. Fr. philos.
(1798–1857). [Chile
Concepción (kōn-sĕp-syōn′), prov. (p. 225) & city (p. 56),
Concord (kŏŋ′kẽrd), tn. E Mass. p. 6; fight, Apr. 19,
1775. —, city, ✳ of N. H. p. 21.
Confucius (kŏn-fū′shĭ-ŭs). Chinese sage (B. C. 551–478).
Congo (kŏŋ′gō), riv. 2,500–3,000 m. cen. & W Afr. to Atl.
oc. — **Free State.** See Belgian Congo.
Connaught (kŏn′ôt), prov. N W Ireland, p. 610.
Connecticut (kŏ-nĕt′ĭ-kŭt), state N E U. S. A. 4,820 □ p.
1,115, ✳ Hartford. — riv., N. H. to L I. sound, 450 m.
Conrad (kŏn′răd), Joseph. Orig. name *Teodor Jozef*
Konrad Korzeniowski. Polish-Eng. author (1857–).
Constance, Lake of (kŏn′st*a*ns), N of Switzerland.
Constantine (kôɴ′stäɴ′tēn′), city, N E Algeria, p. 53. —
(*pron.* kŏn′st*a*n-tīn) I. *The Great.* Rom. emp fr. 323
(272–337). — **King of Greece 1913–17, 1920–22 (1868–1923).**
Constantinople (kŏn-stăn′tĭ-nō′p'l), Turk. vilayet, p.
1,203. — *Turk.* **Istamboul** (ē′stäm-bōōl′) city on Bos-
porus, Turkey in Eur. ✳ of Ottoman empire, p 1,200.
Contreras (kōn-trā′räs), town near Mex city; bat. 1847.
Cook (kŏŏk), James, Captain Eng navigator (1728–79).
Coolidge (kōōl′ĭj), Calvin. 30th pres of U. S. 1923–
(1872–).
Cooper (kōō′pẽr; kŏŏp′ẽr), James Fenimore Am. novel-
ist (1789–1851). —, Peter. Am. philanth. (1791–1883).
Copenhagen (kō′p*ĕ*n-hā′g*ĕ*n), spt. city, ✳ of Denmark,
p. 462, with suburbs 559. [(1473–1543).
Copernicus (kō-pûr′nĭ-k*ŭ*s), Nikolaus. Pruss. astron.
Córdoba, *or* **Cordova** (kôr′dō-vä), prov. S Sp & its ✳, p.
city 67. — prov. cen. Argentina & its ✳, p. city 75.
Corfu (kôr-fōō′; kôr′fū), Gr. isl. (278 □ p. 95) city (p. 28).
Corinth (kŏr′ĭnth), anc. city, Greece. — *or* **Lepanto,**
Gulf of (lē-păn′tō), N of the Morea, Greece. —, **Isth-**
mus of, bet. the Morea & Attica, Gr. [B.C. 489).
Coriolanus (kō′rĭ-ō-lā′n*ŭ*s), Caius M. Rom. hero (aft.
Cork (kôrk), co. & city, S Ireland, p. co. 391, city 77.
Cornwall (kôrn′wôl), co. S W England, 1,357 □ p. 328.
Corsica (kôr′sĭ-k*a*), Fr. isl. S E of Fr. 3,368 □ p. 289.
Cortes, *or* **Cortez** (kôr′tĕz), *Sp.* **Cortés** (kōr-tās′), Her-
nando *or* Hernán. Sp. conq. of Mex. (1485–1547).
Coruña (kō-rōōn′yä), city N W Spain, p. 48; battle 1809.
Costa Rica (kŏs′t*a* rē′k*a*), rep. S Cen. Am. 18,691 □ p.
388, ✳ San José.
Cotopaxi (kō′tō-păk′sē; -pä′hē), volcano, Andes mts.
Ecuador; 19,613 ft. [p. comm. 36.
Courtrai (kōōr′trĕ′), ft. mfg. tn. W. Flanders, Belgium,
Coventry (kŭv′ĕn-trĭ), bor. Warwickshire, Eng. p. 106.
Cowes (kouz), tn. Isle of Wight, p. 10; watering place.
Cowpens (kou′pĕnz′), vil. N W S. C.; bat. Jan. 17, 1781.
Cowper (kōō′pẽr; kou′-), Wm. Eng. poet (1731–1800).
Cracow (krā′kō), city, W Galicia, Austria, p. 154.
Cranmer (krăn′mẽr), Thomas. Eng. martyr (1489–1556).
Crécy-en-Ponthieu (krā′sē′-äɴ-pôɴ′tyû′), *or* **Crécy,**
or Eng. **Cressy** (krĕs′ĭ), tn. N France; battle, 1346.
Crete (krēt), *or* **Candia** (kăn′dĭ-*a*), isl. E. Medit. 3,327 □
p. 344, ✳ Kanea; to Greece. [Scot. prodigy (1560–85?).
Crichton (krī′t*ŭ*n), James. *The Admirable Crichton.*
Crimea (krĭ-mē′*a*; krī-), pen. S Russia; war, 1854–6.
Croatia & Slavonia (krō-ā′shĭ-*a*, sl*a*-vō′nĭ-*a*), prov. S W
Hungary, 16,425 □ p. 2,622, ✳ Agram (p. 79).
Crœsus (krē′s*ŭ*s). A wealthy king of Lydia (fl. B. C. 560).
Cromwell (krŏm′wĕl; krŭm′wĕl), Oliver. Eng. gen. &
statesm. Lord Protector fr. 1653 (1599–1658). —, Thom-
as, Earl of Essex. Eng. statesm. (1485?–1540).
Cronstadt. Var. of Kronstadt. [1919).
Crookes (krŏŏks), William, Sir. Eng. physicist (1832–
Crowder (krou′dẽr), Enoch Herbert. Am. gen. (1859–).
Crown Point, vil. N E N. Y.; imp. in Col. & Rev. wars.
Cuba (kū′b*a*), isl. S of Fla. with adjacent isls. 44,164 □
p. 2,272; a republic, ✳ Havana.
Cumberland (kŭm′bẽr-l*a*nd), co. N W Eng. 1,516 □ p.
267. — riv. Ky. & Tenn. 680 m. to Ohio riv. — **Plateau**
or **Mountains,** W part Appalachian mts. in Tenn. & Ky.

Curaçao (kōō′rä-sä′ō; kū′r*a*-sō′), Du. isl. (212 □ p. 33) &
col. (436 □ p. 54) N of Venezuela. ✳ Willemstad (p. 14).
Curie (kü′rē′), Pierre (1859–1906) & his wife, Marie Sklo-
dowska (1867–). Fr. physicists & chemists.
Custer (kŭs′tẽr), George Armstrong. Am. gen. (1839–76).
Cuzco (kōōs′kō), dept. (p. 439) & city (p. 26), S Peru.
Cyclades (sĭk′l*a*-dēz). group of isls. Ægean sea, 1,050 □
p. 130, a prov. of Greece. ✳ Hermoupolis (p. 18). [Br.
Cyprus (sī′pr*ŭ*s), isl E Medit 3,584 □ p. 274, ✳ Nikosia;
Cyrus (sī′r*ŭ*s). *The Elder* or *the Great.* King of Persia
(d. B. C. 529). — *The Younger.* Opponent of his brother
Artaxerxes II. (d. B. C. 401). [p. 87.
Czernowitz (chĕr′nō-vĭts), tn. ✳ of Bukowina, Austria,

D

Dairen (dī′rĕn′), *Chin.* **Talien** (tä′lĭ-ĕn′), *formerly* **Dal-**
ny (dál′y′-nĭ), spt. Kwantung, Manchuria, p. 62; Jap.
Dallas (dăl′*a*s), city, N E Tex. p. 92.
Dalmatia (dăl-mā′shĭ-*a*), crownland, S Austria, p. 646.
Damascus (d*a*-măs′k*ŭ*s), city, Syria, p. 150; very ancient.
Dana (dā′n*a*), Charles Anderson. Am. journalist (1819–
97). Richard Henry. Am. author (1815–82).
Daniels (dăn′y*ĕ*lz), Josephus. Am. lawyer; sec. of the
navy 1913–1921 (1862–). [(1265–1321).
Dante Alighieri (dăn′tē; *It.* dän′tā ä′lē-gyā′rē). It. poet
Danube (dăn′ūb), riv. cen. Europe, 1,770 m. to Black sea.
Danzig (dän′tsĭk), city, N E Prussia, p. 170.
Dardanelles (där′d*a*-nĕlz′), *anc.* Hellespon′tus, strait
1 to 4 m. wide bet. the Ægean and Sea of Marmora.
Darien (dā′rĭ-ĕn′), Isthmus of. See Panama.
Darius (d*a*-rī′*ŭ*s) I. Pers. kg. fr. B. C. 521 (B. C. 558–486).
Darling, riv. Australia, 1,160 m. to Murray riv.
Darmstadt (därm′shtät), ✳ of Hesse, S W Ger. p. 87.
Darwin (där′wĭn), Charles R. Eng. naturalist (1809–82)
Daudet (dō′dĕ′), Alphonse. Fr. novelist (1840–97).
David (dā′vĭd) I. Kg. of Scot. fr. 1124 (1084–1153).
Davis (dā′vĭs), Jefferson. President Confederate States
of America 1861–65 (1808–1889).
Davis Strait, bet. Baffin bay & Atlantic oc.
Davy (dā′vĭ), Humphry, Sir. Eng. chemist (1778–1829).
Dawson (dô′s*ŭ*n), city, Yukon ter. Canada, p. 3.
Dayton (dā′t*ŭ*n), city, S W Ohio, p. 117.
Dead Sea, salt lake, 353 □, S Palestine; about 1,300 ft.
below level of Mediterranean sea.
Decatur (dē-kā′t*ŭ*r), Stephen. Am. nav. off. (1779–1820).
Deccan, *or* **Dekkan** (dĕk′*a*n), region, S India.
Defoe (dē-fō′), Daniel. Eng author (1661?–1731).
Delagoa Bay (dĕl′*a*-gō′*a*), inlet, Indian oc. Pg. E. Afr.
Delaware (dĕl′*a*-wâr), riv. 350 m. N. Y. to Delaware bay.
— Middle Atl. state, U. S. 1,965 □ p. 202, ✳ Dover. —
Bay, estuary, Atlantic oc., bet. E Del. & S N. J.
Delcassé (dĕl′kȧ′sā′), Théophile. Fr. statesman (1852–).
Delft (dĕlft), tn. W Netherlands, p. comm. 34.
Delhi (dĕl′ē), city, N India, ✳ of Br. India, p. 233.
Delos (dē′lŏs), famous isl. Cyclades group, Greece, 2 □.
Delphi (dĕl′fī), tn. in Phocis, anc. Greece [384–22).
Demosthenes (dē-mŏs′thē-nēz). Athenian orator (B. C.
Denain (dē-năɴ′) tn. N France; p. comm. 27.
Denis, *or* **Denys** (dē-nē′; dĕn′ĭs), St. Patron saint of
the French (fl. 3d c.?). [✳ Copenhagen.
Denmark (dĕn′märk), kdm. N W Eur., 15,586 □ p. 2,775,
Denver (dĕn′vẽr), city, ✳ of Colorado, p. 213; univ.
De Quincey (dē kwĭn′sĭ), Thos. Eng. author (1785–1859).
Derby (dûr′bĭ; där′-), bor. cen. Eng. p. 123.
Descartes (dā′kärt′), René. Fr. philosopher (1596–1650).
Des Moines (dē moin′), riv. Iowa, 500 m. to the Missis-
sippi. — city, ✳ of Iowa, p 86; univ. [(1499–1542).
De Soto (dē sō′tō), Hernando *or* Fernando, Span. expl.
Detroit (dē-troit′), city, S E Michigan, p. 466. — **River,**
25 m. Lake St. Clair to Lake Erie, bet. U. S. A. & Can.
Devonshire (dĕv′*ŭ*n-shẽr), co. S W Eng. 2,612 □ p 700.
Dewey (dū′ĭ), George. Am. admiral (1837–1917).
Diaz (dē′äs: -äth), Porfirio. Mexican president fr. 1877–
80, 1884–1911 (1830–1915).
Dickens (dĭk′ĕnz: -ĭnz), Charles. Eng. nov. (1812–70).
Dieppe (dē-ĕp′), tn. N France, on Eng. channel, p. 23.
Dinant (dē′näɴ′), tn. S Belgium, p. 8.
Diogenes (dī-ŏj′ē-nēz). Gr. philos. (B. C. 412?–323?).
Disraeli (dĭz-rā′lĭ), Benj. Earl of Beaconsfield. Eng
statesman and author (1804–81).
District of Columbia, on Potomac riv. U. S. 70 □ p. 331.
Dixmude (dēks′müd′; dēs-), tn. W Flanders, Belg. p. 4.
Dnieper (nē′pẽr), riv. 1,330 m. S W Russia.
Dniester (nēs′tẽr), riv. 850 m. Aust & Russia. [1221).
Dominic (dŏm′ĭ-nĭk), St. Sp. fdr. Dominicans (1170–
Dominican Republic (dō-mĭn′ĭ-k*a*n), *or* **Santo Domingo**
E part of Haiti isl. 18,755 □ p. 675. ✳ Santo Domingo.
Domremy-la-Pucelle (dôɴ′rē-mē′-lȧ-pü′sĕl′), vil. N E
France: birthplace of Joan of Arc.
Don (dŏn), riv. 1,150 m. long, S E Russia.
Doré (dō′rā′), Paul Gustave. Fr. artist (1833–83).
Douai, *or* **Douay** (dōō′ā′), ft. tn. N Fr., p. comm. 36.
Douro (dō′rōō), riv. 500 m. Sp. & Port. to Atlantic.

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Dover (dō′vĕr), spt. S Eng. p. 44. — tn. ✻ of Del. p. 4. — , **Strait of**, bet. Eng. & Fr.; least width 20 m. [1666.
Downs, The (dounz), roadstead S E Eng. ; battles, 1639,
Doyle (doil), Arthur Conan, Sir. Br. author (1859-).
Draco (drā′kō). Athenian legislator (fl. B. C. 620).
Drake (drāk), Francis, Sir. Eng. admiral (1540?-96).
Drakensberg (drä′kĕnz-bûrg; -bĕrk), mts. Natal & Cape prov. S E Africa; highest 10,988 ft.
Dresden (drĕz′dĕn), ✻ of Saxony, p. 548.
Dreyfus (drā′fŭs′), Alfred. Fr. mil. officer (1859-).
Dryden (drī′dĕn), John. Eng. poet (1631-1700). [416.
Dublin (dŭb′lĭn), city, ✻ of Ireland, p. 309, with subs.
Dubuque (dō-būk′), city, E Iowa, on Miss. p. 38.
Dudevant (düd′väN′), Amantine Lucile Aurore, **born** Dupin. *George Sand.* Fr. novelist (1804-76). [p. 78.
Duluth (dō-lōth′), port on Lake Superior, N E Minn.
Dumas (dü′mä′), Alexandre. Fr. nov. (1802-70). — his son, Alexandre. *Dumas fils.* Dram. & nov. (1824-95).
Dúna (dü′nä), *or* **Western Dvina** (dvē-nä′), riv. 630 m. W Russia, to Gulf of Riga.
Dundee (dŭn-dē′), spt. E Scotland, p 176. [subs. 64.
Dunedin (dŭn-ē′dĭn), spt. South Isl. N. Z. p. 42, with
Dunkirk (dŭn′kûrk), spt. N Fr. p. comm. 39.
Dunstan (dŭn′stăn), St. Abp. of Canterbury (925-988).
Durango (dō-răn′gō), state (p. 483) & its ✻ (p. 34), Mex.
Durban (dûr′băn), spt. Natal, p. with subs. 90
Durham (dûr′ăm), co. N England, 1,014 □ p. 1,370. — city, Durham co. Eng. p. 18; cathedral; university.
Düsseldorf (düs′ĕl-dôrf), city, W Prussia, p. 359.
Dutch East Indies, Malay isl. possessions of the Netherlands, 739,55.1 □ p. 37,379, ✻ Batavia. — **Guiana**, col S. Am. 49,846 □ p. 86, ✻ Paramaribo. — **West Indies**, Curaçao & smaller isls. &, sometimes, Du. Guiana.
Dvina (dvē-nä′), *or* **Dwina** (dwē′nä), *or* **Northern Dvina**, riv. ab. 1,100 m. N Russia. [(1841-1904).
Dvorák, *Boh.* **Dvořák** (dvôr′zhäk), Anton. Boh. comp.

E

East Africa Protectorate, E Afr. 202,000 □ p. 4,038; Br.
East Anglia (ăn′glĭ-ă), anc. div. of E England.
East Cape, N E extremity of Asia, on Bering strait.
Eastern Roumelia (rōō-mē′lĭ-ă), S part of Bulgaria, 12,585 □ p. 1,242, ✻ Philippopolis. [Ghent.
East Flanders, prov. N W Belgium, 1,158 □ p. 1,120, ✻
East Indies, a name applied, somewhat vaguely, to India, Indo-China, and the Malay archipelago. **East India**, as = East Indies, is now obs. exc. in attributive use.
East River, strait bet. Long Isl. sound & N. Y. bay.
Ebert (ā′bĕrt), Friedrich. Pres. of Ger. 1919- (1871-).
Ecuador (ĕk′wä-dôr′), republic, N W S. America, 118,627 □ p. 1,400, ✻ Quito. [Science (1821-1910).
Eddy (ĕd′ĭ), Mary (*b.* Baker) Glover. Fdr. Christian
Edinburgh (ĕd′n-bûr-ō), ✻ of Scotland, p. 320.
Edison (ĕd′ĭsăn), Thomas Alva. Am. inv. (1847-).
Edmonton (ĕd′mŭn-tŭn), ✻ of Alberta, Can. p. 25.
Edmund II. *Ironside.* Kg. of English in 1016 (981?-1016).
Edward. *The Confessor.* Kg. of English fr. 1042 (1002?-66). — Seven kings of Eng.: **I.** Kg. fr. 1272 (1239-1307); **II.** fr. 1307 (1284-1327); **III.** fr. 1327 (1312-77); **IV.** in 1461-70 & 1471-83 (1442-83); **V.** in 1483 (1470-83); **VI.** fr. 1547 (1537-53); **VII.** fr. 1901 (1841-1910). — *The Black Prince.* Prince of Wales (1330-76).
Edwards (ĕd′wērdz), Jonathan. Am. divine (1703-58). — his son, Jonathan. Theologian (1745-1801). —, Clarence Ransom, Amer. general (1860-
Egypt (ē′jĭpt), country, N E Afr. 400,000 □ settled 12,013 □ p. 11,190, ✻ Cairo; Turk. suzerainty, Br. control.
Elba (ĕl′bă), It. isl. bet. Italy & Corsica, 86 □ p. 30.
Elbe (ĕl′bĕ), riv. Ger. ab. 700 m. to North sea. [Eur.
Elbruz (ĕl′brōōz′), Caucasus mt. 18,526 ft.; highest in
Elburz (ĕl′bōōrz′), chain of mts. N. Pers. ab. 18,000 ft.
Elgin (ĕl′jĭn), city, N Ill. p. 26. — (ĕl′gĭn), co. W Ont.
Eliot (ĕl′ĭ-ŭt), Charles William. Am. educator (1834-). —, George. Pseud. of *Mary Ann Evans (Lewes)* (*Cross*). Eng. nov. (1819-80). —, John. *Apostle to Indians.* Am. clergyman (1604-90).
Elis (ē′lĭs), anc. city, N W Morea, Greece.
Elizabeth (ē-lĭz′ă-bĕth), city, N. J. p. 73. — **Queen of** Eng. fr. 1558 (1533-1603).
Elsinore (ĕl′sĭ-nōr′). See HELSINGÖR.
Ely (ē′lĭ), city, E Eng. p. 8; cathedral.
Elzevir (ĕl′zē-vēr; -vēr). Dutch printers at Leiden; Louis (1540?-1617), his son, Bonaventure (1583-1652).
Emerson (ĕm′ĕr-sŭn), Ralph Waldo. Am. philos. (1803-1882). [□ p. 34,045, ✻ **London.**
England (ĭŋ′glănd), **kingdom & div. of Gr. Brit.** 50,874
English Channel, 20 to 100 m. wide, bet. Eng. & France.
Ephesus (ĕf′ē-sŭs), anc. city, Asia Minor; in ruins.
Epictetus (ĕp′ĭk-tē′tŭs). **Roman philos.** (90?-120?).
Epicurus (ĕp′ĭ-kū′rŭs). **Greek philos.** (B. C. 342-270).
Epirus (ē-pī′rŭs), anc. country of NW Greece.
Epsom (ĕp′sŭm), tn. Surrey, Eng. p. 19; **races.** [1536).
Erasmus (ē-răz′mŭs), **Desiderius.** Du. scholar (1466?-
Ericsson (ĕr′ĭk-sŭn), **John. Swed. inv. in Am. (1803-89).**
Erie, Lake (ē′rĭ), a Great Lake of N. Am. 9,968 □. — **Canal**, fr. Lake Erie at Buffalo to Hudson riv. at Albany; 363 m. [□ p. 279, ✻ Asmara.
Eritrea (ā-rĭ-trē′ä), It. col. on Red sea, N E Afr. 88,500
Erzerum (ĕrz′rōōm′), vilayet, Turkey in Asia, 19,180 □ p. 946. — its ✻ p. 43.
Essen (ĕs′ĕn), tn. Rhine Prov. Prussia, p. 295.
Essequibo (ĕs′ă-kē′bō), riv. ab. 500 m. Br. Guiana.
Essex (ĕs′ĕks), co. S E Eng. 1,531 □ p. 1,351.
Ethelred (ĕth′ĕl-rĕd) **II.** *The Unready.* King of the English 978?-1016 (968?-1016). [Abyssinia.
Ethiopia (ē-thĭ-ō′pĭ-ă), anc. country Afr. incl mod.
Etna (ĕt′nä), volcano, 10,867 ft. high, N E Sicily.
Eton (ē′tŭn), tn. on Thames riv. Eng. p. 3; Eton College.
Etruria (ē-trōō′rĭ-ă), anc. country, Tuscany, Italy.
Euclid (ū′klĭd) of Alexandria. Gr. geom. (fl. B. C. 300).
Euganean Hills (ū-gā′nē-ăn), range, ab. 2,000 ft. N It.
Eugénie (ū′zhā′nē′), Empress of Fr. 1853-70 (1826-1920).
Euphrates (ū-frā′tēz), riv. 1,800 m. Erzerum to junction with Tigris; thence, as Shat el Arab, to Persian gulf.
Euripides (ū-rĭp′ĭ-dēz). Athenian poet (B. C. 480-406).
Europe (ū′rŭp), continent, 3,814,000 □ p. 446,805.
Eutaw Springs (ū′tô), streamlet E S. C.; battle, 1781.
Euxine Sea (ūk′sĭn). See BLACK SEA.
Everest, Mount (ĕv′ĕr-ĕst), Himalayan mt.; 29,002 ft.
Everett (ĕv′ĕr-ĕt), Edward. Am. statesman (1794-1865).
Evesham (ēv′shăm ; ēv′zăm), bor. S W cen. Eng. p. 8.
Exeter (ĕk′sē-tĕr), city, Devonshire, Eng. p. 49.
Fabius (fā′bĭ-ŭs). *Quintus Fabius Maximus Verrucosus. Cunctator* (delayer). Roman general (fl. B. C. 216).
Fabre (fä′br′), Jean Henri. Fr. entomologist (1823-1915).
Fair Oaks, place near Richmond, Va.; battle (called also Seven Pines), May 31-June 1, 1862.
Falkland Islands (fôk′lănd), in S Atl. oc. 6,500 □ p. 2; Br. colony, ✻ Stanley. [1913 (1841-).
Fallières (fäl′yâr′), Clément Armand. Fr. pres. in 1906-
Fall River, city & port, S E Mass. p. 119. [(1791-1867).
Faraday (făr′ă-dā), Michael. Eng. chem. & physicist
Farewell, Cape, S Greenland. — N point of S. Isl. N. Z.
Faroe (făr′ō ; fä′rō), group Dan. isls. N Atl. 540 □ p. 18.
Farragut (făr′ă-gŭt), David G. Am. adm. (1801-70).
Faure (fōr), François Félix. Fr. pres. 1895-99 (1841-99).
Fawkes (fôks), Guy. Eng. conspirator (1570-1606).
Fayal (fī-ăl′), one of the Azores, 64 □ p. 26.
Fear, Cape, N. C. at mouth of Cape Fear riv.
Fénelon (fā′nē-lôN′), François de Salignac de **La Mothe.** Fr. archbp. & author (1651-1715). [1917 (1858-1919).
Feng Kwo-chang (fŭng′ kwō′-chäng′), pres. of China fr.
Ferdinand (fûr′dĭ-nănd) **I.** King of Bulgaria 1908-18 (1861-). — **I.** Kg. of Roumania 1914- (1865-). **II.** of Aragon fr. 1479 & **V.** of Castile fr. 1474. *The Catholic.* Founder of Sp. monarchy (1452-1516).
Fère, La (lä fâr′), comm. N France, p. 5; artillery school.
Ferrara (fĕr-rä′rä), prov. N Italy, p. 308. — its ✻ p. 95.
Fez (fĕz), city, a ✻ of Morocco, p. 102.
Field (fēld), Cyrus West. Am. projector of Atl. cable (1819-92). —, Eugene. Am. poet (1850-95).
Fielding (fēl′dĭng), Henry. Eng. novelist (1707-54).
Fiji Islands (fē′jē), group, S Pacific, 7,740 □ p. 140, Br. colony, ✻ Suva (p. 8). [53 (1800-74).
Fillmore (fĭl′môr), Millard. 13th pres. of U. S. in 1850-
Finisterre, Cape (fĭn′ĭs-târ′), most W headland of Spain.
Finland (fĭn′lănd), grand duchy, N W Russia, 144,249 □ p. 3, 184 ✻ Helsingfors. —, **Gulf of**, on S of Finland.
Fiske (fĭsk), John. Am. hist. & philos. (1842-1901).
Fiume (fyōō′mā), spt. Hungary, p. 50.
Flanders (flăn′dĕrz), former dist. of Europe, now in Neth. Belg. & France. See E. FLANDERS, W. FLANDERS.
Flattery, Cape, promontory, N W Washington.
Flodden (flŏd′ĕn), hill, nr. Berwick, N Eng. ; bat. 1513.
Florence (flŏr′ĕns), city, Italy, p. 233. [of Azores, p. 8.
Flores (flō′rĕs), isl. Dutch E. I. 5,859 □ p. 250. — W isl.
Florida (flŏr′ĭ-dă), S E state of U. S. 54,861 □ p. 753, ✻ Tallahassee. — **Keys**, chain of isls. S of Florida.
Flushing (flŭsh′ĭng). See VLISSINGEN.
Foch (fôsh), Ferdinand. Fr. gen., Commander in Chief of the Allied armies in France (1851-).
Folkestone (fōk′stŭn), spt. Kent co. Eng. p. 33.
Fontainebleau (fôN′tĕn′blō′), tn. S E of Paris, Fr. p. 15.
Fontenoy (fôN′t'nwä′), tn. cen. France ; battle, 841. — commune, W Belgium, p. 4 ; battle, 1745.
Foochow (fōō′chō′), ✻ of Fukien prov. China, p. 624.
Ford (fôrd), Henry. Am. automobile mfr. (1863-).
Formosa (fôr-mō′să), *or* **Taiwan** (tī′wän′), isl. in China sea; 13,841 □ p. 3,444. ✻ Taihoku; Jap. possession.
Fort Donelson (fôrt dŏn′ĕl-sŭn), N W Tenn. ; taken Feb. 16, 1862 [burgh, Pa.; taken by Eng. 1758.
Fort Duquesne (dō-kān′), French fort on site of Pitts-
Forth, Firth of (fôrth), estuary of Forth riv. S E Scot.
Fort Monroe (mŏn-rō′), at entrance to Hampton Roads.
Fort Sumter (sŭm′tĕr), fort, Charleston harbor, S. C.; civil war began here, April 12, 1861.
Fort Wayne (wān), city, N E Ind. p. 64.

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Fox (fŏks), Charles James. Eng. statesman (1749–1806). —, George. Eng. Quaker (1624–91).
France (frȧns), republic, W Europe, 207,129 □ p. 39,602, ✱ Paris.
Francis (frăn′sĭs), *or* **Francis of Assisi** (äs-sē′zē), Saint. It. friar (1182–1226). — **I** Kg. of Fr. fr. 1515 (1494–1547). — **II.** Last Holy Rom. emp. (1792–1806); ruler of Aust. fr. 1792; emp. of Aust. as **Francis I.** fr. 1804 (1768–1835).
Francis Joseph I. Emp. of Austria fr. 1848, crowned kg. of Hungary 1867 (1830–1916).
Frankfort (frăŋk′fŭrt), ✱ of Ky. p. 10 [Pruss. p. 415.
Frankfurt am Main (fräŋk′fo͝ort äm mīn′), city, SW
Franklin (frăŋk′lĭn), Benj. Amer. statesman (1706–90).
Franz Josef Land (fränts′yō′zĕf), arch. N of Nova Zembla.
Fraser (frā′zẽr), riv. Br. Columbia, 740 m. long.
Frederick (frĕd′ẽr-ĭk), city, N Md. p. 10. — **I.** *Barbarossa.* Ger. kg. fr. 1152, crowned Holy Rom. emp. 1155 (1123?–1190). — **I.** First kg. of Prussia fr. 1701 (1657–1713). — **II.** *The Great.* Kg. of Prussia fr. 1740 (1712–86). — **William.** *The Great Elector* of Brandenburg, fr. 1640 (1620–88). — Four kings of Prussia: **I.** fr. 1713 (1688–1740); **II.** fr. 1786 (1744–97); **III.** fr. 1797 (1770–1840); **IV.** fr. 1840 (1795–1861). — *Son of William II.* Crown prince of Germany (1882–).
Fredericksburg (-ĭks-bûrg′), city, N E Va. p. 6; bat. Dec. [13, 1862.
Fredericton (-ĭk-tŭn), port, ✱ of N. B. Can. p. 7.
Freetown (frē′toun′), tn. ✱ of Sierra Leone, p. 34.
Fremantle (-măn′t'l), spt. W. Australia, p. 14.
Frémont (frē-mŏnt′), John C. Am. expl. & gen. (1813–90).
French, Daniel Chester. Am sculptor (1850–). —, John Denton P., Sir. Brit. field marshal (1852–).
French Equatorial Africa, Fr. possession E & S of Kamerun, W Afr. 568,460 □ p. 8,940. — **Guiana** (gē-ä′nȧ), Fr. colony in N S. Am. 34,069 □ p. 49, ✱ Cayenne. — **Guinea** (gĭn′ĭ), Fr. col. in Fr. W Afr. 92,278 □ p. 1,927, ✱ Konakry — **Indo-China,** Fr. dependency incl. Cochin China, Cambodia, Annam, Tonkin, & Laos; 310,058 □ p. 16,990, ✱ Hanoi. — **Congo,** former name of French Equatorial Africa. — **Somali Coast** (sō-mä′lē), Fr protect. N E Afr 46,320 □ p. 208, ✱ Jibuti. — **West Africa,** Fr. possession comprising Senegal, Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Fr. Guinea, Upper Senegal & Niger, Mauritania, & mil. ter. of the Niger, p. 11,336; ✱ Dakar. — **West Indies,** several of the Lesser Antilles, 1,068 □ p 397.
Friendly Islands. See TONGA ISLANDS.
Froebel (frû′bĕl), Friedrich. Ger. educator; founded kindergarten (1782–1852).
Froissart (frwä′sȧr′; *Angl.* froi′särt), Jean. Fr. chronicler (1337?–1410?).
Froude (fro͞od), James Anthony. Eng. hist. (1818–94).
Fuji (fo͞o′jē), *or* **Fujiyama,** mt. Japan, 12,440 ft.
Fukien (-kĭ-ĕn′), prov. China, 46,332 □ p 8,800, ✱ Foochow.
Fulton (fo͝ol′tŭn), Robert. Am. eng. & inv. (1765–1815).
Funchal (fo͞oN-shäl′), spt. ✱ of Madeira isls. p. 21.
Fundy, Bay of (fŭn′dĭ), inlet of Atl. oc. bet. N. B. & N. S.
Funston (fŭn′stŭn), Frederick. Am. gen. (1865–1917).

G

Gadsden (gădz′dĕn), James. Am. sold. & dipl. (1788–1858).
Gaines's Mill (gān′zĭz), battlefield (June 27, 1862), near Richmond, Va.
Gainsborough (gānz′b'rō), Thomas. Eng. painter (1727–[88).
Galápagos (gä-lä′pä-gōs), isl. group, 2,951 □; Ecuador.
Galen (gā′lĕn), *Claudius Galenus.* Gr. phys. (130–200).
Galicia (gȧ-lĭsh′ĭ-ȧ), old kingdom, N W Sp. — crownland, E Austria, 30,308 □ p. 8,026, ✱ Lemberg.
Galilee (găl′ĭ-lē), prov. anc. Palestine. —, *or* **Tiberias, Sea of** (tī-bē′rĭ-ăs), *or* **Gennesaret, Lake of** (jĕ-nĕs′ȧ-rĕt), lake in Palestine; 14 m. long and 7 m. wide.
Galilei (gä′lē-lā′ē), known by his Christian name, **Galileo** (găl′ĭ-lē′ō; *Ital.* gä′lē-lā′ō). It. astron. (1564–1642).
Gallipoli (gäl-lē′pō-lē), spt., Turkey in Europe, at entrance Sea of Marmora, p. 12. — *anc.* **Chersonesus Thracica** (kûr′sō-nē′sŭs thrăs′ĭ-kȧ), pen. 63 m. long bet. the Dardanelles & Ægean sea.
Galvani (gäl-vä′nē), Luigi. It. disc. galvanism (1737–98).
Galveston (găl′vĕs-tŭn), city & port, S E Texas, p. 37. — **Bay,** inlet of Gulf of Mexico.
Gama, da (dä gä′mä), Vasco. Port. nav (1469?–1524).
Gambia (găm′bĭ-ȧ), Br. col. (69 □ p. 9) & prot. (3,550 □ p. 152) W Afr. — riv. Fr. W Africa. Atl. oc.
Ganges (găn′jēz), riv. N India, 1,557 . to Bay of Bengal.
Garfield (gär′fēld), James Abram. 20th pres. U.S. in 1881 (1831–81).
Garibaldi (gä′rē-bäl′dē; *Angl.* găr′ĭ-băl′dĭ), Giuseppe. It. patriot (1807–82).
Garonne (gȧ′rŏn′), riv. 355 m. to Gironde estuary, Fr.
Garrison (găr′ĭ-sŭn), William Lloyd. Am. abolitionist (1805–79).
Gascogne (gȧs′kŏn′y′), *or* **Gascony** (găs′kō-nĭ), former prov. S W Fr.
Gates (gāts), Horatio. Am. general (1728–1806).
Gatun (gä-to͞on′), tn. 7 m. S of Colón, C Z. p. 8; near are **Gatun locks,** and **Gatun dam** (forming **Gatun lake**).
Gaul (gôl), anc. country, W Europe, comprising mod. France, Belg. & parts of Holland, Ger. & Switz.
Gaza (gä′zȧ), *or* **Ghuzzeh** (gŭz′ĕ), coast tn. Syria, p. 30.
Genesee (jĕn′ē-sē′), riv. Pa. & N. Y. to Lake Ontario.
Geneva (jē-nē′vȧ), ✱ of Switz. p. 123. —, **Lake of,** *or* **Lake Leman** (lē′măn), bet. Switz. & Fr., 225 □.
Genoa (jĕn′ō-ȧ), *It.* **Genova** (-vä), spt. N W It. p. 272.
George (jôrj), **Lake,** E N. Y. —, **Saint.** Patron saint of Eng. (d. 303). — Kg. of the Hellenes fr. 1863 (1845–1913). — 5 kings of Great Brit. & Ireland: **I.** fr. 1714 (1660–1727); **II.** fr. 1727 (1683–1760); **III.** fr. 1760 (1738–1820); **IV.** fr. 1820 (1762–1830); **V.** fr. 1910 (1865–).
Georgetown (-toun′), ✱ of Br. Guiana, p. 49.
Georgia (jôr′jĭ-ȧ; -jȧ), state S E U. S. 58,725 □ p. 2,609, ✱ Atlanta. —, **Strait of,** bet. Vancouver isl. & B. C.
German East Africa, ter. bet. Br. & Port. possessions, 384,170 □ p. 7,516, ✱ Daressalam. — **Ocean.** See NORTH SEA. — **Southwest Africa,** ter. bet. Port. & Br. possessions, 322,432 □ p. 103, ✱ Windhuk.
Germantown, N W part of Philadelphia, Pa.; battle, Oct. [4, 1777.
Germany (jûr′mȧ-nĭ), cen. Europe, bet. Fr. & Russia, 208,825 □ p. 64,926, ✱ Berlin.
Gettysburg (gĕt′ĭz-bûrg), tn. S Pa. p. 4; bat. July 1–3, [1863.
Ghats, *or* **Ghauts** (gôts), two mt. chains, pen. of India.
Ghent (gĕnt), city, W Belgium, p. 166.
Gibbon (gĭb′ŭn), Edward. Eng. hist. (1737–94).
Gibraltar (jĭ-brôl′tȧr), ftd. tn. S Iberian pen.; Br. col. p. 12. —, **Strait of,** 8½–23 m wide, bet. Medit. & Atl. oc.
Gila (hē′lȧ), riv. 500 m. N. M. to Colorado riv. Ariz.
Gilead (gĭl′ē-ăd), region & mt. (3,596 ft.) Syria.
Gillett (jĭl′ĕt), Frederick Huntington. Am polit. (1851–).
Gironde (zhē′rôNd′), estuary, S W Fr. — dept. S W Fr. 4,141 □ p. 829, ✱ Bordeaux.
Gladstone (glăd′stŭn), William Ewart. Eng. statesman (1809–98).
Glasgow (glȧs′gō; -kō), city, W Scotland, p. 784.
Glass (glȧs), Carter. American journalist & polit.; sec. treas 1918–1919 (1858–).
Gloucester (glŏs′tẽr), city, S W Eng. p. 50. — spt. city, N E Mass. p. 24; fishing center.
Goa (gō′ȧ), ter. on Malabar coast. India, 1,469 □ p. 476; [Pg.
Gobi (gō′bē), desert region, Mongolia.
Godwin-Austen, Mount, Kashmir in Himalayas, 28,250 ft.
Goethals (gō′thȧlz), George W. Am. mil. officer & engineer; Panama canal (1858–).
Goethe, von (fŏn gû′tē), Johann Wolfgang. Ger. author (1749–1832).
Gold Coast, Br. col. W Afr. 24,200 □ p. 858, ✱ Akkra; & prot. 55,800 □, p. 646.
Golden Gate, strait forming entrance to San Francisco bay, Cal.
Goldsmith, Oliver. Br. author (1728–74).
Gompers (gŏm′pẽrz), Samuel. Br.-Amer. labor organizer (1850–).
Good Hope, Cape of, promontory of S Africa.
Gordon (gôr′dŭn), Charles George. Eng. gen. (1833–85).
Gorgas (gôr′gȧs), William Crawford. Am. sanitation expert (1854–1920).
Gorki (gôr′kē), Maksim. Russ. novelist (1868–).
Gotha (gō′tȧ), duchy, forming part of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Ger. 546 □ p. 203. — its ✱ p. 40.
Göttingen (gût′ĭng-ĕn), city, W cen. Prussia, p. 38; univ.
Gounod (go͞o′nō′), Charles F. Fr. comp. (1818–93).
Gracchus (grăk′ŭs), Caius S. (B. C. 153?–121) & Tiberius S. (B. C. 162?–133). Roman statesmen.
Graham Land (grā′ăm), antarctic region, ab. 64° W. [66° S.
Grampians (grăm′pĭ-ănz), mt. chain, bet. Highlands & Lowlands, Scot.; Ben Nevis, 4,406 ft.
Granada (grȧ-nä′dȧ), city, S Sp., p. 81. — city, Nicaragua, p. 25.
Grande, Rio (rē′ō grän′dā), several rivs. of Latin America; esp., riv. bet U. S. & Mex. 1,770 m. long.
Grand Pré (gräN′ prā′), vil. cen. Nova Scotia.
Grand Rapids, city, S W Michigan, p. 113.
Grant (grănt), Ulysses Simpson (*orig.* Hiram Ulysses). Am. gen. & 18th pres. in 1869–77 (1822–85).
Gravelotte (gràv′lŏt′), vil. Alsace-Lorraine; battle, 1870.
Gray, Asa. Am. bot. (1810–88). —, Elisha. Am. inv.; telephone (1835–1901). —, Thomas Eng. poet (1716–71).
Graz *or* **Gratz** (gräts), ✱ of Styria, Austria, p. 152.
Great Australian Bight, S of S. Austral. & W. Austral.
Great Barrier Reef, coral reef, N E of Austral. 1,250 m. l.
Great Britain (brĭt′n), isl. comprising England, Scotland, & Wales, 88,745 □ p. 40,830.
Great Lakes, lakes Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, Ontario.
Great Salt Lake, Utah, 80 m. long, 20–35 m. wide.
Great Slave Lake, in northwest ters. Can. 300 m. l. 60 w.
Greece (grēs), *or* **Hellas** (hĕl′ăs), kingdom, S Europe, 25,014 □ p. 2,666, ✱ Athens.
Greeley (grē′lĭ), Horace. Am. journalist (1811–72).
Greenland (grēn′lănd), isl. N E of N. Am. 849,400 □; Danish colony, 34,015 □ p. 13.
Green Mountains, in Vt.; highest, Mt. Mansfield, 4,364 ft.
Greenock (grēn′ŭk), spt. burgh, W Scot. p. 75.
Greenwich (grĭn′ĭj), part of London, p. 96; observatory.
Gregory (grĕg′ō-rĭ). The name of 16 popes. esp.: **I.,** Saint. *The Great.* Pope fr. 590 (540?–604); **VII.,** Saint. Pope fr. 1073 (1020?–85); **XIII.** fr. 1572 (1512?–85).
Greuze (grûz), Jean Baptiste. Fr. painter (1725–1805).
Grey (grā), Edward, Sir. Eng. statesman (1862–). —, Jane, Lady. Innocent usurper of Eng. crown (1537–54).
Grieg (grēg), Edvard. Norwegian composer (1843–1907).

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Grimm (grĭm), **Jakob Ludwig Karl** (1785-1863), & **Wilhelm Karl** (1786-1859), brothers. Ger. philologists.
Grodno (grōd′nō), city, W Russia in Eur. p. 53
Guadalajara (gwä′thä-lä-hä′rä), ✻ of Jalisco, Mex. p. 119.
Guadalquivir (gō′dăl-kwĭv′ēr; *Sp.* gwä-thäl′kē-vēr′), riv. S Spain. 374 m. to Atlantic ocean.
Guadalupe Hidalgo (gwä′thä-lōō′pā ē-thäl′gō), tn. cen. Mexico, nr. Mexico (city), p. 12 ; treaty, 1848. [Tex.
Guadalupe Mountains (gō′dă-lōōp′), range, N. M. & **Guadeloupe** (gō dē-lōōp′), Fr. West Indies, col. 687 □ p. 212. ✻ Basse-Terre. — chief isl. of same, 583 □ p. 183.
Guadiana (*Pg.* gwä′dē-ä′nä; *Sp.* gwä′thē-), riv. Portugal & Spain, 515 m. to Mediterranean sea.
Guaira, La (lä gwī′rä), spt. Venez., p. 12. [Agaña; U. S.
Guam (gwäm), largest of Mariana isls. 210 □ p. 13, ✻
Guanajuato (gwä′nä-hwä′tō), state, cen. Mex. p. 1,082.
Guardafui, Cape (gwär′dä-fwē′), E Afr. S of Gulf of Aden. [p. 1,922. — its ✻ p. 125.
Guatemala (gwä′tē-mä′lä), rep. N W Cen. Am. 48,290 □
Guayaquil (gwī′ä-kēl′), spt. city, Ecuador, p. 75.
Guernsey (gûrn′zĭ), one of the Channel isls. 25 □ p. 45.
Guerrero (gĕr-rā′rō), Pacific state, S Mex. p. 594.
Guiana (gē-ä′nä), region, N South America, incl. Brit., Fr. and Du. Guiana, etc.
Guido Reni (gwē′dō rā′nē). Italian painter (1575-1642).
Guienne (gē′ĕn′), old prov. S W Fr.; *form.* AQUITAINE.
Guinea (gĭn′ĭ), coast region. W Afr. fr. Senegal riv. to Ger. S. W. Afr. —, **Gulf of**, on W coast Afr.
Guizot (gē′zō′), François Pierre G. Fr. hist. (1787-1874).
Gulf Stream, the warm ocean current of the N. Atl. issuing from the Gulf of Mexico.
Gustavus (gŭs-tā′vŭs). Name of 5 kings of Sweden: **I.** *Vasa*, king fr. 1523 (1496-1560); —**Adolphus** *or* **Gustavus II.** fr. 1611 (1594-1632); **V.** fr. 1907 (1858-).
Gutenberg (gōō′tĕn-bĕrk), Johannes. Ger. reputed inventor of printing from movable types (1397?-1468).

H

Haakon (hô′kŏn) **VII.** Kg. of Norw. fr. 1905 (1872-).
Haarlem (här′lĕm), city, W Netherlands, p. 68.
Habana. See HAVANA.
Hadrian (hā′drĭ-ăn), Roman emperor fr. 117 (76-138).
Hague, The (hāg), city, ✻ of Netherlands, p. comm. 273.
Hahnemann (hä′nē-män), Samuel Christian Friedrich. Ger. founder of homeopathic medicine (1755-1843).
Haidarabad (hī′dăr-ä-bŭd′). = HYDERABAD.
Haig (hāg), **Douglas, Earl** Haig. Eng. gen. (1861-).
Haiti (hā′tĭ), W. Ind. isl. 29,827 □ p. 3,175. —, republic in W part of Haiti isl. 11,072 □ p. 2,500. ✻ Port-au-Prince.
Hakodate (hä′kō-dä′tä), spt. city, Yezo isl. Japan, p. 88.
Hale (hāl), Edward Everett. Am. author (1822-1909). —, Nathan, Capt. Am. patriot (1755-76). [Minor.
Halicarnassus (hăl′ĭ-kär-năs′ŭs), anc. city, S W Asia.
Halifax (-făks), ✻ of Nova Scotia, p. 47; nav. station.
Haliam (hăl′ăm), Henry. Eng. historian (1777-1859).
Halley (hăl′ĭ; hŏl′ĭ), Edmund. Eng. astron. (1656-1742).
Hamburg (hăm′bûrg), city & spt. N Ger. p. 931.
Hamilton (hăm′ĭl-tŭn), city, S Ontario, p. 82. — tn. ✻ of Bermuda, p. 3. —, Alexander. Am. statesman (1757-1804). —, William, Sir. Scot. philos. (1788-1856).
Hampshire (hămp′shēr), *or* **Hants** (hănts), co. S England, 1,645 □ p. 951; includes Isle of Wight.
Hampton (hămp′tŭn), city, S E Va. p. 6.
Hampton Roads, Chesapeake bay, near Ft. Monroe, Va.
Hancock (hăn′kŏk), John. Am. statesman (1737-93). —, Winfield Scott. Am. general (1824-86).
Handel (hăn′dĕl), George Frederick. *Ger.* **Händel** (hĕn′-dĕl), Georg Friedrich. Ger. composer (1685-1759).
Hangchow (hăng′chō′), ✻ of Chekiang, China, p. 390.
Hankow (hăn′kō′), city, Hupeh prov. China, p. 826.
Hannibal (hăn′ĭ-bŭl). Carthaginian gen. (b. c. 247-183).
Hanoi (hä′noi′), city, Tonkin, ✻ of Fr. Indo-Ch. p. 115.
Hanover (hăn′ō-vēr), *Ger.* **Hannover** (hän-ō′vēr), prov. W Prussia, 14,868 □ p. 2,942. — its ✻ p. 302.
Harbin (här-bĭn′), tn. Kirin prov. Manchuria, p. 35.
Harding (här′dĭng), Warren Gamaliel. 29th pres. of U. S. 1921-23 (1865-1923).
Hardy (här′dĭ), Thomas. Eng. nov. (1840-). [(d. 1778).
Hargreaves (-grēvz), James. Eng. inv. spinning jenny
Harlem (-lĕm), form. vil. now a part of New York city, N of Cen. Park. —**River**, channel, NE of Manhattan isl.
Harold (hăr′ăld) Two kings of the English: **I** *Harefoot.* From 1035 (d. 1040); **II.** in 1066 (1022?-66).
Harpers Ferry, tn. E W. Va.; John Brown's raid, 1859.
Harput. See KHARPUT.
Harrisburg (hăr′ĭs-bûrg), city, ✻ of Penn. p. 64.
Harrison (hăr′ĭ-sŭn), Benjamin. Grandson of W H 23d pres. of U. S. in 1889-93 (1833-1901). —, Frederic Eng. author (1831-1923). —, William Henry. Am. gen. & 9th pres. of U. S. in 1841 (1773-1841).
Harrow (hăr′ō), tn. Middlesex co. Eng. p. 17; school.
Harte (härt), Francis Bret. Am. author (1836-1902).
Hartford (härt′fērd), city, ✻ of Conn. p. 99; college.
Harun al Rashid (hä-rōōn′-ăr-rä-shēd′; *Angl.* -ăl-răsh′-ĭd). Caliph of Bagdad fr. 786 (?767-809).
Harvard (här′vărd), John. Eng. clergyman; prin. founder of Harvard coll. (1607-38). [(1578-1657).
Harvey (här′vĭ), William. Eng. anatomist & physician
Harz (härts), mt. group, cen. Ger. 3,745 ft. (Brocken).
Hasdrubal (hăs′drōō-bŭl). The name of several Carthaginian generals, ab. 200 B. C.
Hastings (hās′tĭngz), bor. S. Eng. p. 61; bat. 1066. —, Warren. Eng. gov. of India (1732-1818). [(1536-1623).
Hathaway (hăth′ä-wā), Ann. Wife of Shakespeare
Hatteras, Cape (hăt′ĕr-ăs), on isl. E of N. C.
Havana (hä-vän′ä), *or* **Habana** (hä-vä′nä), spt. ✻ of Cuba, p. 297.
Havelock (hăv′lŏk), Henry, Sir. Br. general (1795-1857).
Havre (hä′vĕr), *or* **Le Havre** (lĕ äv′r′), spt. N Fr. p. 136.
Hawaii (hä-wī′ē), largest of Hawaiian isls. 4,015 □ p. 55. — *or* **Hawaiian** (-yăn), *form.* SANDWICH, **Islands**, group, N Pacific, 6,449 □ p. 192, ✻ Honolulu; U. S. ter.
Hawthorne (hô′thōrn), Nathaniel. Am. nov. (1804-64).
Hay (hā), John. Am. author & statesman (1838-1905).
Haydn (hā′dn; *G.* hī′-), Joseph. Ger. comp. (1732-1809).
Hayes (hāz), Rutherford Birchard. 19th pres of U. S. in 1877-81 (1822-93).
Hebrides (hĕb′rĭ-dēz), isls. W of N Scot. 3,000 □ p. 100.
Hebron (hē′brŭn), tn. Palest. S S W of Jerusalem, p. 8.
Hedin (hē-dēn′), Sven Anders. Sw. expl. (1865-).
Hegel (hā′gĕl), Georg Wilh. F. Ger. philos. (1770-1831).
Heidelberg (hī′dĕl-bĕrk), city, Baden, Ger. p. 56; univ.
Heilungkiang (hā-lōōng′kyäng′), N province Manchuria, 202,703 □ p. 1,607. ✻ Tsitsihar (p. 30).
Heine (hī′nĕ), Heinrich. Ger. poet (1797-1856).
Hekla (hĕk′lä), volcano, S W Iceland, ab 5,110 ft.
Helena (hĕl′ē-nä), city, ✻ of Montana, p. 13
Helgoland (hĕl′gō-länt), *or*, Eng., **Heligoland** (-ĭ-gō-länd′), Ger. isl. in North Sea, 21 □ p. 2.
Helicon (-ĭ-kŏn), mt. Boeotia, Greece, 5,737 ft.
Heliopolis (hē′lĭ-ŏp′ō-lĭs), anc. city, Lower Egypt.
Hellas. See GREECE.
Hellespont, *or* **Hellespontus.** See DARDANELLES.
Helmholtz, von (fŏn hĕlm′hōlts), Hermann Ludwig Ferdinand. Ger. scientist (1821-94).
Helsingfors (hĕl′sĭng-fōrs′), spt. ✻ of Finland, p. 144.
Helsingör (hĕl′sĭng-ûr′), *Eng.* **Elsinore** (ĕl′sĭ-nōr′), spt. E Denmark, p. 14.
Helvetia (hĕl-vē′shĭ-ä), anc. country, most of mod. Switzerland; hence, esp. poet., Switzerland.
Hengist (hĕŋ′gĭst). Jutish chief (d. 488).
Henry (hĕn′rĭ), Cape, on S E coast of Va. —, Patrick. Am. statesman (1736-99). — Eight kings of England: **I.** fr. 1100 (1068-1135); **II.** fr. 1154 (1133-89); **III.** fr. 1216 (1207-72); **IV.** fr. 1399 (1367-1413); **V.** fr. 1413 (1387-1422); **VI.** in 1422-61 & 1470-1 (1421-71); **VII.** fr. 1485 (1457-1509); **VIII.** fr. 1509 (1491-1547). — Four kings of France: **I.** fr. 1031 (1003?-60); **II.** fr. 1547 (1519-59); **III.** fr. 1574 (1551-89); **IV.** *Of Navarre.* Fr. 1589 (1553-1610). — Ger. kings (7) & Roman emperors (6): **I.** *The Fowler.* King fr. 919 (876?-936); **II.** (St.) fr. 1002, crowned emp. 1014 (973-1024); **III.** fr. 1039, cr. emp. 1046 (1017-56); **IV** fr. 1056, cr. emp. 1084 (1050?-1106); **V.** fr. 1106, cr. emp. 1111 (1081-1125).
Heraclea (hĕr′ä-klē′ä), anc. city, S E It.; bat. B. C. 280.
Herat (hĕr-ät′), city, N W Afghanistan, p. 12.
Herculaneum (hûr′kŭ-lā′nē-ăm), anc. city near Mt. Vesuvius, Italy; buried by eruption, 79 A. D [114.
Herefordshire (hĕr′ē-fērd-shēr), co. S W Eng. 842 □ p.
Hermon (hûr′măn), mt. N E Palestine, 9,050 ft.
Hermosillo (ĕr′mō-sē′lyō), ✻ of Sonora, Mexico, p. 15.
Herod (hĕr′ŭd). *The Great.* Kg. of the Jews (B. C. 62—4).
Herodotus (hē-rŏd′ō-tŭs). Gr. hist. (B. C. 484?-425?).
Herschel (hûr′shĕl), William, Sir. German in Eng. (1738-1822); his son, Sir John Frederick William (1792-1871). Astronomers. [Eng. 633 □ p. 311.
Hertfordshire (här′fērd-shēr), *or* **Herts** (härts), co. S E
Herzegovina (hĕr′tsē-gō-vē′nä). See BOSNIA.
Hesse (hĕs), state, W Ger. 2,968 □ p. 1,282. [647.
Hidalgo (hĭ-dăl′gō, *Sp.* ē-thäl′gō), state, cen. Mex. p.
Hildebrand (hĭl′dē-brănd), Saint. See GREGORY VII.
Himalaya (hĭ-mä′lä-yä), mt. system bet. India & Tibet 29,002 ft. (Everest) highest in world.
Hindenburg, von (fŏn hĭn′dĕn-bōōrk), Paul. Ger. gen. (1847-). [Afghanistan.
Hindu Kush (hĭn′dōō kōōsh′), mt. range, 20,000 ft. N E
Hindustan (hĭn′dōs-stän′), Pers. name of Indian pen.
Hines (hīnz), Walker Downer. Amer. lawyer; Com. of R. Rs. U. S. A. 1919-1920 (1870-).
Hippo (hĭp′ō), city of anc. Numidia.
Hippocrates (hĭ-pŏk′rä-tēz), Gr. phys. fl. B. C. 460-359?
Hispania (hĭs-pā′nĭ-ä; hĭs-pā′-), anoient name of Iberian pen., now sometimes (esp. poet.) used for Spain.
Hobart (hō′bärt; -bärt), ✻ of Tasmania, p. 40.
Hoboken (hō′bō-kĕn), city, N. J. opp. N. Y. p. 70.
Hofmann (hōf′măn), Josef. Polish pianist (1876-).
Hohenlinden (hō′ĕn-lĭn′dĕn), vil. S Bavaria; battle, 1800.
Hokkaido. See YEZO.

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Hoko *or* **Hokoto.** See PESCADORES.
Holland. See NETHERLANDS.
Holmes (hōmz), Oliver Wendell. Am. author (1809-94).
Holyoke (hōl'yōk), mfg. city, cen. Mass. p. 58; paper.
Homer (hō'mēr). Epic poet of Gr. (fl. ab. 9th cen. B. C.)
—, Winslow. Am. painter (1836-1910). [✱ Kaifeng.]
Honan (hō'nän'), inland prov. China, 67,954 □ p. 23,014.
Hondo (hŏn'dō). See HONSHU. [Tegucigalpa.
Honduras (hŏn-dōō'rās), rep. Cen. Am 46,250 □ p. 553, ✱
Hongkong (hŏng'kŏng'), Br. isl. & col. S China; isl. 32 □ with leased ter. 405 □ p. 457, ✱ Victoria.
Honolulu (hŏ'nō-lōō'lōō). spt. ✱ of Hawaii, p. 52.
Honshu (hŏn'shōō), *or* **Hondo** (-dō), largest isl. of Japan, 86,305 □ p. 37,041.
Hood (hōōd), Thomas. Eng. poet & wit (1799-1845).
Hooghly, *or* **Hugli** (hōōg'lĭ), arm of Ganges at delta.
Hooker (hŏōk'ĕr), Joseph. Am. gen. (1814-79).
Hoover (hōō'vĕr), Herbert Clark. Am. engineer; Sec. of Commerce 1921-. (1874-). [B.C. 65-8).
Horace (hŏr'ās). *Quintus Horatius Flaccus.* Latin poet
Horeb (hō'rĕb), mt. perh. in Sinai peninsula, Arabia.
Horn, Cape, on isl., S extremity of South America.
Hot Springs, city, S W Ark. p. 14; health resort.
Houston (hūs'tăn), Sam. Pres. of Texas & Am. general (1793-1863). — city, E Tex. p. 79.
Howe (hou), Elias. Am. inv. of sewing machine (1819-67).
Howells (hou'ĕlz), William Dean. Am. nov. (1837-1920).
Hudson (hŭd'sŭn), riv. E N. Y. 300 m. to N. Y. bay. — **Bay,** an inland sea, Br. N. Am. — **Strait,** bet. Hudson bay & Atl. oc. —, Henry. Eng. nav. (d. 1611).
Hué (ü'ā'), city, ✱ of Annam, p. 61.
Hughes (hūz), Charles Evans. Gov. of N. Y. 1907-10; U. S. assoc. just 1910-16. Sec. of State 1921- (1862-).
Hugli. See HOOGHLY. [(1802-85).
Hugo (hū'gō; *F.* ü'gō'), Victor, Viscount. Fr. author
Hull (hŭl). See KINGSTON UPON HULL.
Humber (hŭm'bĕr), estuary, E England.
Humbert (hŭm'bĕrt) **I.** King of Italy fr. 1878 (1844-1900).
Humboldt River (hŭm'bōlt), 308 m. to **Humboldt lake,** Nev. —, **von** (*G.* fŏn hōōm'bōlt), F. H. Alex. Baron. Ger. naturalist & statesm. (1769-1859). [Changsha.]
Hunan (hōō'nän'), prov. cen. China, 83,398 □ p. 21,168. ✱
Hungary (hŭng'gă-rĭ), kingdom, E part of Aust.-Hung., 125,641 □ p. 20,886, ✱ Budapest; Hung. proper, 109,216 □ p. 18,265. [co. E Eng. 366 □ p. 56.]
Huntingdonshire (hŭn'tĭng-dŭn-shēr), *or* **Hunts,** inland
Hunyadi János (hōōn'yŏd-ĭ yä'nōsh). Hung. gen. (d. 1456). [Wuchang.]
Hupeh (hōō'pĕ'), prov. cen. China; 71,429 □ p. 21,860, ✱
Huron (hū'rŏn), Lake, bet. Mich. & Ontario, 22,978 □.
Huss, *or* **Hus** (hūs), John. Boh. reformer (1369-1415).
Huxley (hŭks'lĭ), Thomas Henry. Eng. biol. (1825-95).
Hwang (hwäng'), *or* **Hwangho** (-hŏ'), "Yellow River," N China, 2,300 m. long.
Hyderabad (hī'dĕr-ä-bäd'), *or* **Nizam's Dominions** (nĭ-zämz'), nat. state, S cen. India, 82,698 □ p. 13,375. — its ✱ p. 501. — dist. Sind, W Br. Ind. p. 1,037. — its ✱ p. 68.

I J

Ibadan (ē-bä'dän), city, Lagos, S. Nigeria, p. 342.
Iberian Peninsula (ī-bē'rĭ-ăn), Spain & Portugal.
Ibsen (ĭb'sĕn; *N.* Ĭp'-), Henrik. Norw. dram. (1828-1906).
Icarian Sea (ĭ-kā'rĭ-ăn), part of E Ægean sea. [javik.]
Iceland (īs'lănd), Dan. isl. N Atl. 40,457 □ p. 85, ✱ Reykjavik.
Idaho (ī'dă-hō), state, N W U. S. 83,354 □ p. 326, ✱ Boise.
Ijssel, *or* **Yssel** (īs'ĕl). riv., branch of Rhine, Neth'nds.
Ilium (ĭl'ĭ-ŭm), ancient Troy.
Illinois (ĭl'ĭ-noi'; -noiz'), state, N cen. U. S. 56,043 □ p. 5,639, ✱ Springfield. — riv. Ill. 350 m. to Miss. riv.
India (ĭn'dĭ-ă), S Asia, S of Himalaya mts.; Br. India (incl. Burma), 1,097,901 □ p. 244,268; native states, 675,-267 □ p. 70,865; total, 1,773,168 □ p. 315,133. —, **Farther.** See INDO-CHINA. [✱ Indianapolis.]
Indiana (-ăn'ă), N E cen. state, U. S. 36,045 □ p. 2,701,
Indianapolis (-ăn-ăp'ō-lĭs), city, ✱ of Indiana, p. 234.
Indian Ocean, S of Asia, E of Afr. & W of Australia.
Indies (ĭn'dĭz), **The,** the East or the West Indies; in mod. use, generally, the East Indies.
Indo-China (ĭn'dō-), *or* **Farther India,** S E pen. of Asia. See FRENCH INDO-CHINA.
Indus (ĭn'dŭs), riv. N W India; 2,000 m. to Arabian sea.
Inkerman (ĭng'kĕr-măn'), vil. Crimea battle, 1854.
Innocent. 13 popes: **II.** fr. 1130 (d. 1143), **III.** fr. 1198 (1161-1216); **IV.** fr. 1243 (d. 1254); **XI.** fr. 1676 (1611-89).
Innsbruck (ĭns'brŏōk), ✱ of Tirol, Aust. p. 53.
Ionian Islands (ī-ō'nĭ-ăn), group off W coast of Gr. 892 □ p. 255. — **Sea,** part of Medit. bet. Gr. & S Italy.
Iowa (ī'ō-wă), state, N cen. U. S. 55,586 □ p. 2,225, ✱ Des Moines. — riv. Iowa, ab. 350 m. to Mississippi riv.
Iquique (ē-kē'kā), spt. N Chile, p. 44.
Iraklion (ē-räk'lē-ŏn), **Candia** (kăn'dĭ-ă), *or* **Megalokastron** (mĕg'ă-lō-kăs'trŏn), spt. N Crete, p. 23.
Iran (ē'răn'; *Eng.* ĭ-răn'), native name of Persia.
Ireland (īr'lănd), island & kingdom, **part of United** Kingdom, 32,360 □ p. 4,390, ✱ Dublin.
Irish Sea, bet. England & Ireland.
Irkutsk (ĭr-kōōtsk'), city, ✱ of E Siberia, p. 112.
Irrawaddy (ĭr'ă-wŏd'ĭ), riv. Burma, to Bay of Bengal.
Irtysh, *or* **-tish** (ĭr-tĭsh'), riv. 2,200 m. to Ob riv., Russ.
Irving (ûr'vĭng), Henry, Sir. Eng. actor (1838-1905). —, Washington. Am. author (1783-1859).
Isabella (ĭz'ă-bĕl'ă). *Sp.* **Isabel** (ē'sä-bĕl'), **I.** *The Catholic.* Queen of Castile & Leon (1451-1504).
Iskanderun (ĭs-kän'dĕr-ōōn'), *or* **Alexandretta** (ăl'ĕg-zăn-drĕt'ă), spt. Syria, p. 12.
Isocrates (ī-sŏk'ră-tēz). Gr. orator (B. C. 436-338).
Isonzo (ē-zōn'tsō), riv. ab. 75 m. Alps to Gulf of Trieste.
Israel (ĭz'rā-ĕl), anc. kingdom, N Palestine.
Istambul. See CONSTANTINOPLE. [141,081 □ p. 300.]
Italian Somaliland (sō-mä'lĭ-lănd'), It. prot. E Afr.
Italy (ĭt'ă-lĭ), kdm. S Eur. 110,688 □ p. 34,671, ✱ Rome.
Itasca Lake (ī-tăs'kă), N. Minn.; receives Miss. sources.
Ithaca (ĭth'ă-kă), one of the Ionian isls. 36 □ p. 12. — city, S cen. N. Y. p. 15; Cornell univ.
Ivan (ē-vän'; Ĭ'vän) **III.** *The Great.* Grand Prince of Muscovy fr. 1462 (1440?-1505). — **IV.** *The Terrible.* Ruler of Russia fr. 1533; czar fr. 1547 (1529-84).
Ivory Coast. Fr. col. Upper Guinea ab. 125,560 □ p. 1,265.
Ivry-la-Bataille (ēv'rē'-lä-bä'tă'y'), commune, N Fr., p. 1; battle, 1590. [ft. high.]
Iztaccihuatl (ēs'täk-sē'hwät'l), mt. S cen. Mex. 17,337
Jackson (jăk'sŭn), Andrew. Am. gen. & 7th pres. U. S. in 1829-37 (1767-1845). —, Thomas Jonathan. *Stonewall Jackson.* Confederate gen. (1824-63).
Jaffa. See YAFA.
Jalapa (hä-lä'pä). ✱ of Vera Cruz state, Mex. p. 18.
Jalisco (hä-lēs'kō), state, W Mexico, 33,495 □ p. 1,209.
Jamaica (jă-mā'kă), isl. West Indies, 4,207 □ p. 831, ✱ Kingston; Br. colony.
James (jāmz). Seven kings of Scotland: **VI.** fr. 1567, kg. of Eng. (as **James I.**), fr. 1603 (1566-1625); **VII.** fr. 1685, kg. of Eng. (as **James II.**) in 1685-88 (1633-1701). —, Henry. Am. nov. in Eng. (1843-1916). —, William. Bro. of Henry. psychol. & philos (1842-1910). — **Bay,** S part of Hudson Bay. — **River,** Va. 325 m. — **Francis Edward Stuart.** Pretender to Pr. crown (1688-1766).
Jamestown (-toun), ruined vil. E Va.; 1st successful Eng. settlement (1607) in U. S.
Japan (jă-păn'), *Jap.* **Nippon** (nĭp'pŏn') *or* **Nihon** (nē'-hŏn'), empire, isls. E Asia, 147,657 □ p. 52,201, ✱ Tokyo; with dependencies (Korea, Formosa, S Sakhalin, etc.) 258,806 □ p. 69,737. — **Sea,** part of Pac. E of Korea.
Jassy (yäs'ē), city, N E Roumania, p. 76.
Java (jä'vă), most important isl. of Du. E. Indies, with Madura, 50,776 □ p. 30,088, ✱ Batavia.
Jeanne d'Arc (zhän' därk'). See JOAN OF ARC.
Jedda (jĕd'ă), *or* **Jiddah** (jĭd'ă), spt. for Mecca, p. 15.
Jefferson (jĕf'ĕr-sŭn), Thos. Am. statesm. 3d pres. of U. S. in 1801-9 (1743-1826). — **City,** ✱ of Mo. p. 12.
Jena (yā'nă), tn. cen. Ger. p. 38; bat. 1806; univ.
Jenner (jĕn'ĕr), Edward. Eng. physician (1749-1823). —, Wm., Sir. Eng. phys. (1815-98). [Sp. p. 63; bat. 711.
Jerez de la Frontera (hā-räth' dā lä frōn-tā'rä), tn. S
Jericho (jĕr'ĭ-kō), anc. city, Palestine, N of Dead Sea.
Jersey (jûr'zĭ), one of the Channel isls. 45 □ p. 52. — City, city & port N E N. J. opp. N. Y. city, p. 268.
Jerusalem (jĕ-rōō'să-lĕm), city, Palestine, Syria, p. 55.
Joan of Arc (jōn ŭv ärk'; jō-ăn'), *Fr.* **Jeanne d'Arc** (zhän' därk'). Fr. heroine (1412-31).
Joffre (zhŏ'fr'), Joseph Jacques Césaire. French general (1852-). [vaal, p. 237.]
Johannesburg (yō-hän'ĕs-bûrg), chief cml. tn. Transvaal, p. 237.
John (jŏn). *Lackland.* King of Eng. fr. 1199 (1167?-1216). — of Gaunt. 4th son of Edw. III. of Eng. (1340-99).
Johnson (jŏn'sŭn), Andrew. 17th pres. of U. S. in 1865-69 (1808-75). —, Samuel. Eng. lexicog. & auth. (1709-84).
Joliet (zhō'lyā'; *Anglˌ* jō'lĭ-ĕt), Louis. Fr. explorer (1645-1700). — (jō'lĭ-ĕt), city, N E Illinois, p 53.
Jones (jōnz), Inigo. Eng. arch. (1573-1652). —, John Paul. Orig. name *John Paul.* Am. nav. off. b. in Scot. (1747-92).
Jonson (jŏn'sŭn), Ben. Eng. dramatist (1573?-1637).
Joppa. See YAFA.
Jordan (jôr'dăn), riv. Palestine, ab. 135 m. to Dead sea —, David Starr. Am. biol. & educ. (1851-). [1814).]
Josephine (jō'zĕf-ēn). 1st wife of Napoleon I. (1763-
Josephus (jō-sē'fŭs), Flavius. Jewish hist. (37?-95?).
Juan de Fuca (hwän' dā fōō'kä; jōō'ăn dē fū'kă), strait bet. Vancouver isl. & Washington.
Juan Fernandez (hwän fĕr-nän'dāth; jōō'ăn fĕr-năn' d z), small isl. & group W of Valparaiso, Chile.
Judah (jōō'dă), anc. kingdom, S Palestine.
Judea, *or* **Judæa** (jōō-dē'ă), S div. of Palestine under the Romans. [peror fr. 361 (331-63).]
Julian (jōōl'yăn; jōō'lĭ-ăn). *The Apostate.* Roman em-
Juneau (jōō'nō'), port & city, ✱ of Alaska, p. 2.
Jungfrau (yōōng'frou'), mt. S Switz., 13,668 ft.
Jura (jōō'rä; *F.* zhü'rä'), mt. range, 5,655 ft. Fr. & Switz.

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Justinian (jŭs-tĭn′ĭ-ăn). *The Great.* Byzantine emp. fr. 527 (483–565).
Jutland (jŭt′lănd). Dan. pen., 9,891 □ p. 1,198.
Juvenal (jōō′vĕ-năl). Roman poet (ab. 60–ab. 140).

K L

Kabul (kä′bōōl; kȧ-bōōl′), ✻ of Afghanistan, p. 60.
Kaiser-Wilhelmsland (kī′zĕr-vĭl′hĕlms-länt′). Ger. protect. N E New Guinea, 70,135 □ p. ab. 300.
Kalat (kȧ-lät′), *or* **Khelat** (kĕ-lät′), tn. ✻ of Baluchistan.
Kamchatka (kăm-chăt′kȧ), pen. prov. E Russia in Asia, 302,424 □ p. 37, ✻ Petropavlovsk. [2,542.
Kamerun (kä′mȧ-rōōn′), Ger. prot., W Afr. 293,800 □ p.
Kandahar (kŭn′dȧ-här′), city, S Afghanistan, p. 50.
Kandy (kăn′dē), town, ancient ✻ of Ceylon, p. 30.
Kanea (kä-nē′ȧ), spt. ✻ of Crete, p. 24.
Kansas (kăn′zȧs), state, cen. U. S. 81,774 □ p. 1,691, ✻ Topeka. — **City,** city, E Kan. p. 82. — **City,** city, W Mo. p. 248. — **River,** Kan. ab. 200 m. to Missouri riv.
Kansu (kän′sōō′), N W prov. of China, 125,487 □ p. 3,916, ✻ Lanchowfu. [(1724–1804).
Kant (känt; *Angl.* känt), Immanuel. Ger. metaphys.
Karachi (kȧ-rä′chē), spt. Sind, W Br. India, p. 152.
Karakoram Mountains. See MUSTAGH.
Karlsbad (kärls′bät), tn. Bohemia, p. 17; watering place.
Karlsruhe (-rōō′ȧ), city, ✻ of Baden, Ger. p. 134.
Karnak (kär′năk), vil. site of anc. Thebes, Egypt.
Kashmir, *often* **Cashmere** (kăsh′mēr′), native state, N W India, 80,900 □ p. 3,158, ✻ Srinagar.
Katahdin (kȧ-tä′dĭn), mt. cen. Maine, 5,268 ft.
Kattegat, *or* **Cattegat** (kăt′ĕ-găt′), arm of North sea bet. Sweden & Jutland.
Keats (kēts), John. Eng. romanticist poet (1795–1821).
Keble (kē′bl), John. Eng. divine & poet (1792–1866).
Kedron (kē′drŭn), valley, E of Jerusalem, Palestine.
Kelvin (kĕl′vĭn), William Thomson, 1st Baron. Br. physicist (1824–1907).
Kenia, Mount (kā′nē-ȧ), in E. Afr. Prot. ab. 13,000 ft.
Kenilworth (kĕn′ĭl-wûrth), tn. Warwickshire, Eng. p. 6.
Kennebec (kĕn′ĕ-bĕk′), riv. Me. 138 m. to Atl. oc.
Kent (kĕnt), co. S E Eng. 1,525 □ p. 1,046.
Kentucky (kĕn-tŭk′ĭ), state, E cen. U. S. 40,181 □ p. 2,290, ✻ Frankfort. —**River,** in Ky. 380 m. to Ohio river.
Kepler (kĕp′lĕr), Johannes. Ger. astron. (1571–1630).
Key West (kē), spt. city, on isl. S Fla. p. 20. [siege, 1885.
Khartum (kär′tōōm′), ✻ of Anglo-Egypt. Sudan, p. 64; **Khelat.** See KALAT. [□ p. 800. — its ✻ p. 5.
Khiva (kē′vȧ), khanate, subj. to Russia, cen. Asia, 24,876
Kiangsi (kyäng′sē′), prov. S E China, 69,498 □ p. 16,716, ✻ Nanchang. [king.
Kiangsu (-sōō′), prov. China, 38,610 □ p. 15,816, ✻ Nan-
Kiaochow (kyou′chō′), tn., bay, & dist. (213 □ p. 165) E Shantung, China; Ger. leasehold.
Kiel (kēl), ftd. spt. & navy yard, N Prussia, p. 212. — **Canal,** 61.3 m. bet. Kiel harbor and mouth of Elbe.
Kiev (kē′yĕf), city, S W Russia, p. 501.
Kilimanjaro (kĭl′ĕ-măn-jär′ō), mt. Ger. E. Afr. 19,500 ft.
Kilkenny (kĭl-kĕn′ĭ), tn. Leinster, S E Ireland, p. 11.
Killarney, Lakes of (kĭ-lär′nĭ), 3 lakes, S W Ireland.
Kimberley (kĭm′bĕr-lĭ), tn. N Cape prov. U. of S. Afr. p. 39; diamond mines. [75).
Kingsley (kĭngz′lĭ), Charles. Eng. divine & nov. (1819–
Kings Mountain, height, N W S. C.; bat. Oct. 7, 1780.
Kingston (kĭngz′tŭn), spt. ✻ of Jamaica, W. I. p. 57. — **upon Hull,** city & port, Yorkshire, Eng. p. 278.
Kioto See KYOTO.
Kipling (kĭp′lĭng), Rudyard. Eng. author (1865–).
Kirin (kĭr′ĭn; *Chin.* kĭl′ĭn), middle prov. Manchuria, 145,019 □ p. 5,501. — its ✻ p. 100. [□ p. 38.
Kirkcudbrightshire (kĕr-kōō′brĭ-shēr),co. SW Scot. 899
Kishinev (kĭ-shĕ-nyōf′), tn. S W Russia, p. 131.
Kitchener of Khartum (kĭch′ĕn-ĕr), Horatio Herbert Kitchener, 1st Viscount. Eng. gen (1850–1916).
Kiushu (kyōō′shōō′), S isl. Japan, 13,768 □ p. 7,167.
Klondike (klŏn′dīk), region, Yukon riv. basin, N W Canada; gold fields.
Knossos (nŏs′ŭs), royal city of anc. Crete, near N coast.
Knox (nŏks), John. Scot. relig. reformer (1513?–72).
Kobe (kō′bĕ), spt. city, S Honshu, Japan, p. 378.
Koblenz, *or* **Coblenz** (kō′blĕnts), city, Prussia, p. 56.
Koch (kŏx), Robert. Ger. bacteriologist (1843–1910).
Kongo. See CONGO. [(Sadowa), 1866.
Königgrätz (kū′nĭg-grĕts′), tn. E Bohemia, p. 11; battle
Königsberg (kū′nĭgs-bĕrk), ✻ of East Prussia, p. 246.
Kootenay (kōō′tĕ-nā), affluent of Columbia riv. ab. 450 m. B. C., Idaho, & Mont. — lake, S E Br. Columbia.
Korea, *or* **Chosen** (kō-rē′ȧ, chō′sĕn′), former kingdom, ter. of Japan (annexed 1910), 84,106 □ p. 14,056, ✻ Seoul.
Kosciusko, Mount (kŏs′ĭ-ŭs′kō), S E N. S. W., 7,328 ft.; highest mt. in Australia. —, Thaddeus. Polish patriot (1746–1817). [patriot (1802–94).
Kossuth (kŏsh′ōōt; kŏ-sōōth′), Louis (Lajos). Hung.
Kristiania (krĭs-tē-ä′nē-ȧ). See CHRISTIANIA.
Kronstadt (krŏn′shtät), ftd. spt. on isl. W Russia, p. 62.
Krupp (krōōp), Alfred. Ger. gun mfr. (1810–1887).
Kublai Khan (kōō′blī kän′). Founder of Mongol dynasty, China (1216?–1294). [ft. N Tibet.
Kuenlun (kwĕn′lōōn′), series of mt. ranges, over 20,000
Kurdistan (kōōr′dĭ-stän′), region, Turkey & Persia, ab 74,000 □ p. 3,000.
Kurile Islands (kōō′rĭl), *Jap.* **Chishima** (chē′shē′mȧ), group 31 isls. N Pacific ocean; 6,024 □ p. 3; Japanese.
Kut-el-Amara (kōōt′-ĕl-ä-mä′rȧ), tn. Turkey in Asia, 65 m. S E of Bagdad, p. 6.
Kwangsi (kwäng′sē′), prov. S China, 77,220 □ p. 5,580, ✻ Kweilin. [✻ Canton.
Kwangtung (-tōōng′), prov. S E China, 99,970 □ p. 24,369,
Kwantung (kwän′tōōng′), *or* **Kwanto** (-tō′), Jap. leasehold, S Manchuria, 1,220 □ p. 488, ✻ Dairen. [442.
Kyoto, *or* **Kioto** (kyō′tō), city, S W Honshu, Japan, p.
Labrador (lăb′rȧ-dōr′; lăb′rȧ-dôr), pen. E Brit. N. A. ab. 530,000 □ p. 7; mostly in Quebec prov. — E part of this pen. dependency of Newfoundland, 120,000 □ p. 4.
Lacedæmon (lăs′ĕ-dē′mŏn). See SPARTA.
Ladoga (lä′dō-gȧ), lake, N W Russia; largest in Europe.
Ladrone Islands (lȧ-drōn′). See MARIANA ISLS. [1900.
Ladysmith (lā′dĭ-smĭth), N W Natal, p. 6; siege, 1899–
Lafayette, de (dē lä′fā-yĕt′), Marie Joseph Paul, Marquis. Fr. gen. & statesman (1757–1834).
La Fontaine, de (lȧ fôn′tĕn′), J. Fr. fabulist (1621–95).
Lagos (lā′gŏs; lā′gōs), prov. Nigeria, 28,600 □ p. 2,151. — its ✻ & ✻ of S. Nigeria, a spt. p. with subs. 102.
Lahore (lä-hōr′), ✻ of Punjab, N W Br. India, p. 229.
Lamarck, de (dē lä′märk′), Jean Baptiste Pierre Antoine de Monet, Chevalier. Fr. zoölogist (1744–1829).
Lamb (lăm), Charles. Eng. essayist (1775–1834).
Lancashire (lăng′kȧ-shēr), co. N W Eng. 1,867 □ p. 4,768.
Lancaster (lăng′kȧs-tẽr), bor. & port, Lancashire, Eng. p. 41. — city, S E Pa. p. 47; college.
Lanchowfu (län′chō′fōō′), ✻ of Kansu, China, p. 500.
Landseer (länd′sēr), Edwin H., Sir. Eng. artist (1802–73).
Land's End, cape, Cornwall; S W extremity of Eng.
Lanfranc (lăn′frăngk). Abp. of Canterbury (1005?–1089).
Langton (läng′tŭn), Stephen. Abp. of Cant. (d. 1228).
Languedoc (läxg′dōk′), old prov. S France.
Lanier (lȧ-nēr′), Sidney. Am. poet (1842–81).
Lansing (lăn′sĭng), city, ✻ of Mich. p. 31. [(1864–).
Lansing, Robert. Am. lawyer; sec. of state 1915–1920
Laon (läx), city, N France, p. comm. 16.
La Paz (lä päs′), dept. Bolivia, 53,775 □ p. 579. — its ✻ & ⚓ ✻ of Bolivia, p. 79. [& astron. (1749–1827).
Laplace, de (dē lȧ′plăs′), Pierre S., Marquis. Fr. math.
Lap′land, region in N Norway & Sw. & N W Russia.
La Plata (lä plä′tä), spt. city, ✻ of Buenos Aires prov. Argentina, p. 104. [Fr. explorer (1643–87).
La Salle. de (dē lȧ säl′), René Robert Cavelier, Sieur.
Lassa. See LHASA. [(1555).
Latimer (lăt′ĭ-mẽr), Hugh. Eng. Prot. martyr (1485?–
Latium (lā′shĭ-ŭm), anc. country, S E fr. Rome.
Laurentian Mountains (lô-rĕn′shĭ-ăn; -shȧn), range, Can. bet. St. Lawrence riv. & Hudson bay. [(1934).
Laurier (lô′rĭ-ā′), Wilfrid, Sir. Can. statesman (1841–
Lausanne (lō′zän′), city, W Switzerland, p. 66. [1813).
Lawrence (lô′rĕns), James. Am. naval captain (1781–
Lebanon (lĕb′ȧ-nŏn), mt. range (over 10,000 ft.) Syria.
Lee (lē), Charles. Am. gen. b. in Eng. (1731–82). —, Fitzhugh. Nephew of R. E. Am. gen. (1835–1905). —, Henry. *Light-Horse Harry.* Am. gen. (1756–1818). —, Robert Edward. Son of Henry. Confederate gen. (1807–70).
Leeds (lēdz), city, West Riding, Yorkshire, Eng. p. 446.
Leeward Islands (lē′wẽrd), part of West Indies. —, Br. col. W. I. 715 □ p. 127, ✻ St. John. [cany, lt. p. 105.
Leghorn (lĕg′hôrn), *It.* **Livorno** (lē-vôr′nō), spt. Tus-
Leibnitz, *Ger.* **Leibnix, von** (fŏn līp′nĭts), Gottfried Wilhelm, Freiherr. Ger. philos. & math. (1646–1716).
Leicester (lĕs′tẽr), mfr. bor. cen. Eng. p. 227. —, Robert Dudley, Earl of. Favorite of Elizabeth (1532?–88).
Leiden, *or* **Leyden** (lī′dĕn), city, W Netherlands, p. 58; univ.; siege, 1573–74. [painter (1830–96).
Leighton (lā′tŭn), Frederic Leighton, Baron. Eng.
Leinster (lĕn′stẽr), prov. S E Ireland, 7,620 □ p. 1,160.
Leipzig, *or* **Leipsic** (līp′sĭk), city, Saxony, Ger. p. 590.
Leith (lēth), bor. & spt. E Scotland, p. 80.
Lemberg (lĕm′bĕrk), ✻ of Galicia, Aust. p. 206. [tic oc.
Lena (lē′nȧ; *Russ.* lyĕ′nä), riv. Siberia, 2,860 m. to Arc-
Lenin (lĕn′ĭn), Nikolay. Russ. socialist leader (1870–).
Lens (länx), tn. N France, p. 32.
Leo (lē′ō). The name of 13 popes: **I.**, Saint. *The Great.* fr. 440 (390?–461); **III.**, Saint, fr. 795 (750?–816); **X.** fr. 1513 (1475–1521); **XIII.** fr. 1878 (1810–1903).
León (lā-ōn′), former kingdom, N W Spain. —, city, cen. Mex. p. 58. —, tn. W Nicaragua, p. 63.
Leonidas (lē-ŏn′ĭ-dȧs). Kg. of Sparta (d. B. C. 480).
Leopold (lē′ō-pōld) **I.** Kg. of Belgians fr. 1831 (1790–1865). — **II.** Kg. of Belgians fr. 1865 (1835–1909).
Lepanto (lā-pän′tō), **Gulf of.** See CORINTH, GULF OF. —, Strait of, entrance to Corinth gulf, N of Morea, Gr.

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Lesbos. See MYTILENE. [81).

Lessing (lĕs′ĭng), Gotthold Ephraim. Ger. auth. (1729–

Levant (lē-vănt′), E Medit. shores. [1775.

Lexington (lĕk′sĭng-tŭn), tn. E Mass. p. 5; bat. Apr. 19,

Leyden. See LEIDEN.

Lhasa, *or* **Lassa** (läs′ä), sacred city, ✻ of Tibet, p. 25.

Liberia (lī-bē′rĭ-ȧ), negro rep. W Afr. 41,000 □ p. 1,500, ✻ Monrovia (a spt., p. 8).

Libya (lĭb′ĭ-ȧ), name given to Africa by anc. Greeks.

Libyan Desert (lĭb′ĭ-ăn), part of Sahara W of Egypt.

Liebig, von (fōn lē′bĭĸ), J., Baron. Ger. chem. (1803–73).

Liége (lē-ĕzh′), city, E Belgium, p. 175; univ.; bat. 1914.

Ligny (lēn′yē′), vil. S Belg.; bat. 1815. [(1823–1901).

Li Hung Chang (lē′ hŏŏng′ chäng′). Chin. statesm.

Lille (lēl), *form.* **Lisle** (līl; *F.* lēl), city, N Fr. p. 218.

Lima (lē′mä), ✻ of Peru, near coast, p. 141; univ.

Limerick (lĭm′ĕr-ĭk), mfg. city, S W Ireland, p. 38.

Limoges (lē′mōzh′), mfg. city, W cen. Fr. p. 92; china.

Lincoln (lĭŋ′kŭn), city, E Eng. p. 57. — ✻ of Neb. p. 44. —, Abraham. 16th pres. of U. S. in 1861–65 (1809–65).

Linnæus (lĭ-nē′ŭs), Carolus. Swed. botanist (1707–78).

Lion. **Gulf of the**, *or* **Gulf of Lions**, on S W of France.

Lipari Islands (lĭp′ȧ-rē; lē′pä-rē), group N of Sicily.

Lisbon (lĭz′bŭn), city & port, ✻ of Port. p. 356. [1912).

Lister (lĭs′tĕr), Joseph L., 1st Baron. Eng. surg. (1827–

Lithuania (lĭth′ū-ā′nĭ-ȧ), former grand principality, now in Russia & Prussia.

Little Rock, city, ✻ of Arkansas, p. 46.

Liverpool (lĭv′ĕr-pōōl), spt. Lancashire, Eng. p. 747.

Livingstone (-ĭng-stŭn), David. Scot. expl. (1813–73).

Livy (-ĭ). *Titus Livius.* Roman hist. (B. C. 59–A.D. 17).

Lloyd George (loid′ jôrj′), David. Eng. liberal polit.; prime minister 1916– (1863–).

Locke (lŏk), John. Eng. philos. (1632–1704).

Lodge (lŏj), Oliver Joseph, Sir. Eng. physicist (1851–).

Lodi (lō′dē), city, N W Italy, p. 28; battle, 1796.

Lódź (lōōj), *Russ.* **Lodz** (lôdz), tn. Poland, Russ. p. 396.

Lofoten (lō-fō′tĕn), *or* **Lofoden** (-dĕn), isls. N W Norw.

Loire (lwär), largest riv. in Fr. 543 m. to Bay of Biscay.

Lombardy (lŏm′bȧr-dĭ; lŭm′-), div. N It. 9,299 □ p. 4,790.

Lomond, **Loch** (lō′mŭnd), lake Scot., 27¼ □.

London (lŭn′dŭn), coextensive co. & cml. & mfg. city, ✻ of the United Kingdom & of the Brit. empire, on Thames riv. 117 □ p. 4,523; "Greater London" of police returns, 693 □ p. 7,253; the City proper, p. 20. — city, Ontario, Can. p. 46. —, Jack. Am. story-writer (1876–1916).

Londonderry (-dĕr′ĭ), or **Derry**. spt. N Ireland, p. 41.

Long′fellow, Henry Wadsworth. Am. poet (1807–82).

Long Island, isl. S E N. Y. 1,682 □ p. 2,098. — **City**, now part of N. Y. city. — **Sound**, N of Long Island.

Longstreet (lŏng′strēt), James. Confed. gen. (1821–1904).

Longwy (lôɴ′wē′), ft. tn. N E France, p. 10.

Lookout Mountain, range in Ga. Tenn. & Ala. 2,126 ft.; battle (Chattanooga) in Tenn. Nov. 24, 1863.

Lorrain, Claude. See CLAUDE LORRAIN.

Lorraine (lō-rān′), former div. of E Fr.; part is now a dist. of Alsace-Lorraine. [319.

Los Angeles (lōs ăn′gĕl-ĕs; lŏs ăn′jĕl-ĕs), city S Cal. p.

Lothaire (lō-thâr′). *The Saxon.* As Ger. king, **III**. fr. 1125; as Roman emperor, **II**. fr. 1133 (1060?–1137).

Loti (lō′tē′), Pierre. *Julien Viaud.* Fr. auth. (1850–).

Louis (lōō′ĭs; lōō′ĭ; *F.* lōō′ē′). Name of 18 kings of France: **IX**., Saint, fr. 1226 (1215–70); **XI**. fr. 1461 (1423–83); **XIV**. *Le Grand* (*the Great*), fr. 1643 (1638–1715); **XV**. fr. 1715 (1710–74); **XVI**. fr. 1774 (1754–93); **XVII**., the "lost" dauphin, titular kg. fr. 1793 (1785–95); **XVIII**. fr. 1814 to Mar. 1815 & June 1815–1824 (1755–1824). — **Napoleon**. See NAPOLEON III. — **Philippe**, Kg. of the Fr. in 1830–48 (1773–1850). [captured 1745 & 1758.

Louisburg (lōō′ĭs-bûrg), spt. Cape Breton, N. S. p. 1;

Louisiana (lōō-ē′zĭ-ăn′ȧ), state, S U. S. 45,409 □ p. 1,656 ✻ Baton Rouge. [224.

Louisville (lōō′ĭs-vĭl; lōō′ĭ-), city, Ky. on Ohio riv. p.

Lourdes (lōōrd), tn. S W Fr. p. 9. [E. Afr. p. 10.

Lourenço Marques (lō-rĕn′sō mär′kĕs), spt. ✻ of Port.

Louvain (lōō′văɴ′), mfg. city, cen. Belgium, p. 42.

Low Countries, former Netherlands, incl. present Netherlands, Belg. & Luxemburg.

Lowell (lō′ĕl), city, N E Mass. p. 106. —, Abbott L. Am. educator & author (1856–). —, Amy L. Am. poet (1874–). —, James Russell. Am. author (1819–91).

Lower California. See CALIFORNIA, LOWER.

Loyola, de (dā lō-yō′lä; loi-ō′lȧ), Ignatius. Sp. founder of Jesuits (1491–1556). [author (1834–1913).

Lubbock (lŭb′ŭk), John, Sir. 1st Baron Avebury. Eng.

Lucania (lū-kā′nĭ-ȧ), anc. dist. of Italy.

Lucerne (lū-sûrn′), canton (p. 168) & city (p. 40), cen. Switz. —. **Lake of**, in cen. Switz. 44 □.

Lucknow (lŭk′nou′), city, N Br. Ind. p. 260; siege, 1857.

Lucretius (lū-krē′shĭ-ŭs). Roman poet (B. C. 96?–55).

Lundy's Lane (lŭn′dĭz), roadway, Ont. near Niagara Falls; battle, July 25, 1814.

Lunéville (lü′nā′vēl′), tn. N E France, p. comm. 26.

Lusitania (lū′sĭ-tā′nĭ-ȧ), anc. name of PORTUGAL.

Luther (lōō′thĕr; *G.* lŏŏ′tĕr), Martin. Leader of Ger. Reformation (1483–1546). [tles 1632 & 1813.

Lützen (lüt′sĕn), tn. Saxony prov. S Prussia, p. 4; bat-

Luxemburg (lŭk′sĕm-bûrg), independent grand duchy, E of Belgium, 998 □ p. 260. — its ✻ p. 21. [Manila.

Luzon (lōō-zŏn′), chief isl. Phil. Isls. 40,969 □ p. 3,799, ✻

Lydia (lĭd′ĭ-ȧ), anc. country, W part of Asia Minor.

Lyell (lī′ĕl), Charles, Sir. Br. geologist (1797–1875).

Lynn (lĭn), spt. city, E Mass. p. 89. [Fr. p. 524.

Lyon (lī′ŭn; *F.* lē′ôɴ′), Eng. **Lyons** (lī′ŭnz), city, S E

Lytton (lĭt′ŭn), Lord. See BULWER-LYTTON.

M

McAdoo (măk′ȧ-dōō), William Gibbs. Am. lawyer; sec. treas. 1913–18 (1863–).

Macaulay (mȧ-kô′lĭ), Thomas Babington. Baron Macaulay of Rothley. Eng. hist. & statesm. (1800–59).

McClellan (-klĕl′ăn), Geo. Brinton. Am. gen. (1826–85)

McCormick (mȧ-kôr′mĭk), Cyrus Hall. Am. reaping machine inv. (1809–84).

MacDowell (măk-dou′ĕl), Edward Alexander. Am. composer (1861–1908). —, Irvin. Am. gen. (1818–85).

Macedonia (măs′ē-dō′nĭ-ȧ), *or* **Macedon**, region N of Gr.

Machiavelli (mä′kyä-vĕl′lē), Niccolò. Florentine statesman & writer (1469–1527). [Ger. gen. (1849–).

Mackensen, von (fōn mäk′ĕn-zĕn), A. L. F. August.

Mackenzie (mȧ-kĕn′zĭ), riv. Canada, ab. 900 m. Great Slave lake to Arctic oc. [ron.

Mackinac (măk′ĭ-nô), **Strait of**, bet. lakes Mich. & Hu-

McKinley (mȧ-kĭn′lĭ), Wm. 25th pres. of U. S. fr. 1897 (1843–1901). —, **Mt.**, Alaska, 20,300 ft. highest in N. A.

Maclaren (-klăr′ĕn), Ian. WATSON, John. [(1863–).

MacMonnies (măk-mŭn′ĭz), Fred. Wm. Am. sculp.

Macon (mā′kŏn), city, central Georgia, p. 41.

Madagascar (măd′ȧ-găs′kȧr), large isl. E of S Afr. 225,984 □ p. 3,105 ✻ Tananarivo; Fr. colony.

Madeira (mȧ-dē′rȧ; *Pg.* mä-dĕ′ē-rä), riv. Brazil, trib. of Amazon: ab. 3,100 m. — **Islands**, Pg. group & prov. W of Morocco, 315 □ p. 170, ✻ Funchal. [(1873–1913).

Madero (mä-dā′rō), Francisco I. Pres. Mexico 1911–13

Madison (măd′ĭ-sŭn), city, ✻ of Wisconsin, p. 26; univ. —, James. 4th pres. of U. S. in 1809–17 (1751–1836).

Madras (mȧ-drȧs′), spt. ✻ of Madras pres. p. 519. — **Presidency**, div. E & S Br. Ind. 141,726 □ p. 41,405

Madrid (mȧ-drĭd′), ✻ of Spain, p. 600. [ ).

Maeterlinck (mä′tĕr-lĭŋk), Maurice. Belg. author 1862–

Mafeking (mäf′ē-kĭng), tn. N E Bechuanaland, Cape prov. p. 2; siege, 1899–1900. [Caribbean sea.

Magdalena (mäg′dä-lā′nä), riv. Colombia, 1,060 m. to

Magellan (mȧ-jĕl′ăn: *Brit.* mȧ-gĕl′), Fernando. Pg. nav. (1480?–1521). —, **Strait of**, in S S. A. [battle 1859.

Magenta (mȧ-jĕn′tȧ), tn. near Milan, N W Italy, p. 10;

Maggiore, **Lago** (lä′gō mäd-jō′rā), lake N It. & Switz.

Mahan (mȧ-hăn′), Alfred T. Am. nav. hist. (1840–1914)

Mahomet. See MOHAMMED.

Main (mān; *G.* mīn), riv. Ger. 305 m. to Rhine riv.

Maine (mān), state, N E U. S. 29,895 □ p. 742, ✻ Augusta

Mainz (mīnts), *or* **Mayence** (mȧ′yäɴs′), *or* **Mentz** (mĕnts), city, Hesse grand duchy, Ger. p. 111. [257.

Majorca (mȧ-jôr′kȧ), Sp. isl. Balearic group, 1,352 □ p.

Malacca (mȧ-lăk′ȧ), Brit. settlement, one of the Straits Settlements, 659 □ p. 124. — its ✻ a spt. p. 21. — **Strait of**, bet. Malay pen. & Sumatra, 35–185 m. wide.

Málaga (mä′lä-gä; *Angl.* măl′ȧ-gȧ), prov. S Spain, 2,812 □ p. 523. — its ✻ a spt. p. 136.

Malay Archipelago, *or* **Malaysia** (mȧ-lā′shȧ; -zhȧ), the largest of isl. groups, S E of Asia.

Malay Peninsula, extreme S Asia, 70,000 □. [p. 1,036.

Malay States, Federated. Br. prot. Malay pen., 27,700 □

Malplaquet (mȧl′plȧ′kĕ′), hamlet, N Fr.; battle, 1709

Malta (môl′tȧ), isl. (92 □) & Br. col. (117 □ civil p. 228) Medit. sea, ✻ Valletta. [July 1, 1862.

Malvern Hill (măl′vĕrn), near Richmond, Virginia. bat.

Man. **Isle of**, Br. isl. in Irish sea, 227 □ p. 52.

Managua (mä-nä′gwä). ✻ of Nicaragua, p. 40.

Manassas (mȧ-năs′ȧs), tn. N E Va. p. 1. See BULL RUN

Manchester (măn′chĕs-tĕr), city, S N. H. p. 70. — city, S E Lancashire, Eng. p. 714.

Manchuria (măn-chōō′rĭ-ȧ), Chin. dependency E of Mongolia & Chihli, 363,483 □ p. 13,104, ✻ Mukden.

Mandalay (măn′dȧ-lā), ✻ of Upper Burma, p. 138.

Manhattan (măn-hăt′ăn), bor. & isl. N. Y. city, p. 2,332.

Manila (mȧ-nĭl′ȧ), city, W Luzon, ✻ of Phil. I. p. 220.

Manitoba (măn′ĭ-tō′bȧ), prov. S cen. Canada, 251,832 □ p. 462, ✻ Winnipeg.

Maracaibo (mä′rä-kī′bō), port, N W Venezuela, p. 50.

Marat (mȧ′rȧ′), Jean Paul. Fr. revolutionist (1744–93).

Marathon (măr′ȧ-thŏn), plain, Attica, Gr.; bat. B. C. 490

March (märch), Peyton C. Am. army officer (1864–).

Marconi (mär-kō′nē), Guglielmo. It. elect. (1874–).

Marcy (mär′sĭ), **Mt.**, highest of Adirondacks, 5,344 ft.

Mare Island (mâr), in San Pablo bay (N part of San Francisco bay), Cal.: U. S. navy yard.

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Margaret (mär′gȧ-rĕt) of Anjou. Consort of Henry VI. of Eng. (1430–82). — of Denmark. Queen of Nor. Den. & Sw. fr. 1387 (1353–1412). [Ger. except Guam.

Mariana Islands (mȧ′rē-ȧ′nȧ), in W Pacific, 450 □ p. 14 ;

Maria Theresa (mȧ-rī′ȧ tē-rē′sȧ). Wife of Emp. Francis I. of Austria (1717–80). [XVI. of Fr. (1755–93).

Marie Antoinette (mȧ′rē′ ăn′twȧ′nĕt′). Wife of Louis

Marlborough (märl′bō-rȧ ; môl′brŭ), John Churchill, Duke of. Eng. general (1650–1722). [Asia.

Marmora, Sea of (mär′mō-rȧ), in Turkey bet. Europe &

Marne (märn), riv. N E France, ab. 325 m. long, flows W into Seine r. — dept. N E France, 3,168 □ p. 436.

Marquesas Islands (mär-kā′sȧs), S Pac. 492 □ p. 3 ; Fr.

Marquette (mär′kĕt′), Jacques. Fr. expl. (1637–75).

Marsala (mär-sä′lȧ), spt. W Sicily, p. 65. [S E Fr. p.151.

Marseilles (mär-sälz′), *Fr.* **Marseille** (mär′sä′y′), spt.

Marshall (mär′shȧl), Thomas Riley. Vice pres. of U. S. in 1913–21 (1854–). — **Islands**, N Pac. oc. 159 □ p. 15.

Marston Moor (-stŭn), Yorkshire, Eng. ; bat. 1644.

Martha Vineyard (mär′thȧz vĭn′yärd), isl. S E Mass.

Martinique (mär′tĭ-nēk′), isl. Lesser Antilles, 381 □ p. 185. ✻ Fort-de-France ; Fr. colony.

Marx (märks), Karl. Ger. socialist (1818–83).

Mary (mā′rĭ) **I.** Queen of Eng. fr. 1553 (1516–58). — **II.** Joint Br. sov. fr. 1689 with William III. (1662–94). — **Stuart.** Qu. of Scots, 1542–67 (1542–87) ; beheaded.

Maryland (mĕr′ĭ-lȧnd), a middle Atl. state, U. S. 9,941 □ p. 1,295, ✻ Annapolis. [repub. 1918– (1850–).

Masaryk (mä′sȧ-rĕk), Thomas G. Pres. Czecho-Slovak

Masefield (mās′fēld), John. Eng. poet (1875–).

Massachusetts (măs′ȧ-chōō′sĕts), state, N E U. S. 8,039 □ p. 3,366, ✻ Boston.

Massasoit (măs′ȧ-soit′). Indian chief (1580?–1661).

Matanzas (mȧ-tän′zȧs; mä-tän′sȧs), spt. N Cuba, p. 36.

Matterhorn (mät′ĕr-hôrn),mt. Alps,Switz. & It.,14,661 ft.

Maubeuge (mō′bŭzh′), ft. town, N France, p. 23.

Maude (mōd), Frederick S., Sir. Eng. gen. (1864–1917).

Mauna Loa (mou′nȧ lō′ȧ), volc. 13,671 ft. Hawaii isl.

Mauretania (mŏr′ē-tā′nĭ-ȧ), anc. country N W Afr.

Mauritius (mō-rĭsh′ĭ-ŭs), isl. Indian oc. 720 □ p. 369, ✻ Port Louis ; Br. colony.

Maximilian (măk′sĭ-mĭl′yȧn) **I.** Ger. kg. fr. 1493, Holy Roman emp. fr. 1508 (1459–1519). — Archduke of Austria, & emp. of Mex. fr. 1864 (1832–67). [(1823–1900).

Max Müller (mül′ĕr;mĭl′-),Friedrich. Ger.-Eng.scholar

Mayence. See MAINZ.

Mazzini (mät-sē′nē), Giuseppe. It. patriot (1805–72).

Meaux (mō), mfg. tn. N France, p. comm, 14.

Mecca, *or* **Mekka** (mĕk′ȧ), city, Arabia, p. 80.

Medici, de' (dā mĕd′ē-chē), Catherine, queen of Henry II. of France (1519–89). —, Lorenzo I. *The Magnificent.* Pr. of Florence (1449–92).

Mediterranean Sea (mĕd′ĭ-tĕr-ā′nĭ-ȧn), inland sea, inclosed by Europe, Asia, & Africa, 2,330 m. long.

Mekong (mā′kŏng′), riv. ab. 2,600 m. Tibet to China sea.

Melanesia (mĕl′ȧ-nē′shĭ-ȧ ; -shȧ), division of Oceania.

Melbourne (mĕl′bŭrn), ✻ of Victoria, Australia, p. 589.

Memphis (mĕm′fĭs), anc. city & ✻ of anc. Egypt. —, city & riv. port, S W Tenn. p. 131.

Menai Strait (mĕn′ĭ), 13 m. long, Wales ; famous bridge.

Mendel (mĕn′dĕl), Gregor Johann. Aust. bot. (1822–84).

Mendelssohn-Bartholdy (mĕn′dĕl-sōn-bär′tōl′dē′), Felix. Ger. Jewish musical composer (1809–47).

Mendocino, Cape (mĕn′dō-sē′nō), most W point of Cal.

Menin (mē-năN′), tn. W. Flanders, Belgium, p. 19.

Mercia (mûr′shĭ-ȧ), anc. kdm., cen. Eng. [(1831–).

Mercier (mĕr′syā′), Desiré J. R.C. primate of Belgium

Meredith (mĕr′ĕ-dĭth), George. Eng. nov. (1828–1909).

Mérida (mā′rē-thä), city S E Mex. p. 62. [& Tigris.

Mesopotamia(mĕs′ō-pō-tā′mĭ-ȧ), region bet. Euphrates

Messina (mē-sē′nȧ), city, E Sicily, p. 127 ; earthquake, 1908. — **Strait of,** 2½ to 12 m. wide, bet. Sicily & Italy.

Metz (mĕts ; *F.* mĕs), ✻ of Lorraine, F. p. 69.

Meuse (mūz ; *E.* mūz), riv. Fr. Belg. & Netherlands.

Mexico (mĕk′sĭ-kō), republic, S N. A. 767,259 □ p. 15,152. — its ✻ p. 41. —, **Gulf of,** on S E coast of N. A.

Michelangelo (mī′kĕl-ăn′jē-lō) **Buonarroti** (*It.* mē′kĕl-än′jä-lō bwō′när-rō′tē). It. painter, sculptor, & architect (1475–1564).

Michigan (mĭsh′ĭ-gȧn), state, N cen. U. S. 57,480 □ p. 2,810, ✻ Lansing. —, **Lake,** bet. Mich. & Wis. 22,335 □.

Micronesia (mī′krō-nē′shĭ-ȧ ; -shȧ),archipelago of small isls. of Pacific, E of Philippine Isls.

Middlesex (mĭd′l-sĕks), co. S Eng. 236 □ p. 1,126.

Milan (mĭl′ȧn ; mĭ-lăn′), *It.* **Milano** (mē-lä′nō), city, Lombardy, p. 539 ; cathedral.

Mill (mĭl), John Stuart. Eng. econ. & philos. (1806–73).

Millais (mĭ-lā′), John E., Sir. Eng. painter (1829–96).

Millier (mĭl′ĕr), Joaquin (wä-kēn′). Am. poet (1841–1913).

Millerand (mēl′răN′), Alexandre. Pres. of France 1920– (1859–).

Millet (mē′lĕ′), Jean François. Fr. painter (1814–75).

Milton (mĭl′tŭn), John. Eng. poet (1608–74).

Milwaukee (mĭl-wô′kē), city & lake port S E Wis. p. 374.

Milyukov (mēl′yōō-kôf), Paul Nikolaevich. **Russ. hist.** & statesman (1866–).

Mindanao (mĭn′dä-nä′ō), isl. Phil. Isls. 36,292 □ p. 500.

Mindoro (mĭn-dō′rō), isl. cen. Phil. Isls. 3,851 □ p. 28.

Minneapolis (mĭn′ē-ăp′ō-lĭs), city, E Minn. p. 301.

Minnesota (-sō′tȧ), state, N cen. U. S. 80,858 □ p. 2,076, ✻ St. Paul.

Minorca (mĭ-nôr′kȧ), Balearic isl. 264 □ p. 42. [✻ p. 110.

Minsk (mĭnsk), govt. W Russia, 35,220 □ p. 2,869, — its

Mississippi (mĭs′ĭ-sĭp′ĭ), riv. U. S. 2,500 m. Minn. to Gulf of Mex. ; length fr. headwaters of Missouri r. to Gulf, ab. 4,200 m.—, state, S U. S., 46,362 □ p. 1,797, ✻ Jackson.

Missouri (mĭ-sōō′rĭ ; -zōō′rĭ), riv. U. S. 3,000 m. Rocky mts. to Mississippi riv. —, state, cen. U. S. 68,727 □ p. 3,293, ✻ Jefferson City.

Mitchell (mĭch′ĕl), John. Am. labor leader (1870–1919).

Mitchell (mĭch′ĕl), Mt., N. C. 6,711 ft.

Mobile (mō-bēl′), city & port S W Ala. p. 52.

Mocha, *or* **Mokha** (mō′kȧ), Red Sea port, Arabia.

Modena (mō′dē-nȧ), city, N Italy, p. 71.

Mohammed (mō-hăm′ĕd). Founder of Islam (570?–632).

Mohawk (mō′hôk), riv. cen. N. Y. 175 m. to Hudson riv.

Molière (mō′lyâr′). Real name *Jean Baptiste Poquelin.* French dramatist (1622–73).

Molokai (mō′lō-kä′ē), Hawaiian isl.: leper colony.

Moltke,von (fōn mōlt′kĕ), Helmuth K. B., Count. Pruss. field marshal (1800–91). [21,522 □ p. 375 ; Dutch.

Moluccas (mō-lŭk′ȧz), isls. bet. Celebes & New Guinea,

Monaco (mŏn′ȧ-kō), ind. principality, S E Fr. 8 □ p. 19.

Monastir (mŏn′ȧs-tēr′), city, S Serbia, p. 45.

Mongolia (mŏn-gō′lĭ-ȧ),frontier prov. of China, 1,076,294 □ p.1,800, chief city, Urga. [bat. 1778.

Monmouth Courthouse(mŏn′mŭth),now Freehold, N.J. ;

Monongahela (mō-nŏn′gȧ-hē′lȧ ; -hā′lȧ), riv. W. Va. to Ohio riv. at Pittsburgh, Pa. [(1758–1831).

Monroe (mŭn-rō′), James. 5th pres. of U. S. in 1817–25

Mons (môns), mfg. tn. W Belgium, p. comm. 28.

Montaigne, de (dē mŏn-tăn′ ; *F.* môN′tăn′y′), Michel E., Seigneur. Fr. essayist (1533–92). [✻ Helena.

Montana (mŏn-tă′nȧ), state, N W U. S. 146,201 □ p. 376,

Montenegro (mŏn′tē-nā′grō;*Angl.* mŏn′tē-nē′grō),kingdom N of Albania, 3,506 □ p. 285, ✻ Cetinje.

Monterey (mŏn′tē-rā′), city, W Cal. p. 5. — city, ✻ of Nuevo León, Mex. p. 79 ; battle, Sept. 21–23, 1846.

Montevideo (mŏn′tē-vĭd′ē-ō ; *Sp.* mōn′tā-vē-thā′ō), spt. ✻ of Uruguay, p. 309. [1503 (1480?–1520).

Montezuma (-zōō′mȧ) **II.** Last Aztec emp. of Mex. fr.

Montfort, de (mŏnt′fôrt ; *F.* dē môN′fôr′), Simon. Earl of Leicester. Eng. statesman (1208? -65).

Montgomery (mŏnt-gŭm′ēr-ĭ), city, ✻ of Ala. p. 38.

Montpelier (mŏnt-pēl′yēr), ✻ of Vt. p. 8.

Montreal (mŏn′trē-ôl′), riv. port, S Quebec, p. 470.

Moore (mōr ; mōr), John, Sir. Br. gen. (1761–1809). —, Thomas. Irish poet (1779–1852). [2,622, ✻ Brünn.

Moravia (mō-rā′vĭ-ȧ), crownland, N Austria, 8,580 □ p.

More (mōr), Thomas, Sir. Eng. auth. (1478–1535).

Morea (mō-rē′ȧ), *or* **Peloponne′sus.** S pen. of Greece.

Moresnet (mō′rȧ-nĕt′), small neutral state bet. Prussia & Belgium, 4 m. S W of Aix-la-Chapelle, ab. 2 □. p. 3.

Morocco (mō-rŏk′ō), sultanate, N W Afr., 219,000 □ p. 3,000, chief ✻ Fez ; Fr. — city, S ✻ of Morocco, p. 60.

Morse (môrs), Samuel, F. B. Am. inventor (1791–1872).

Moscow (mŏs′kō), city, cen. Russia, former ✻ p. 1,618.

Moselle (mō-zĕl′), riv. 320 m. Vosges mts. to Rhine riv.

Motley (mŏt′lĭ), John Lothrop. Am. hist. (1814–77).

Mount Vernon (vûr′nŭn),home of Washington on Potomac, Va., 15 m. below Washington, D. C.

Mozambique (mō′zȧm-bēk′), spt. N E Port. E. Afr. p. 8. — **Channel**, bet. Madagascar & Afr. [(1756–91).

Mozart (mō′zärt ; *G.* -tsärt), Wolfgang A. Aust. comp.

Mukden (mōōk′dĕn′). ✻ of Manchuria, p. 158; bat. 1905.

Mülhausen (mül′hou′zĕn), tn. Alsace-Lorraine, p. 95.

Munich (mū′nĭk), ✻ of Bavaria, p. 596 ; univ.

Munster (mŭn′stēr), prov. S Ireland, 9,481 □ p. 1,033.

Münster (mün′-), ✻ of Westphalia, Prussia, p. 90.

Murfreesboro (mûr′frēz-bŭr-ō), city, cen. Tenn., p. 5 ; battle (Stone River), Dec. 31, 1862, & Jan. 2, 1863.

Murray (mŭr′ĭ), chief riv. of Australia, 1,520 m.

Muscovy (mŭs′kō-vĭ), an old name of Russia.

Mustagh (mōōs′tăk′), *or* **Karakoram Range** (kä′rä-kō′-rŭm), Himalayan mt. range, Kashmir, 28,250 ft.

Mutsuhito (mōōt′sōō-hē′tō). Emperor of Japan 1867–1912 (1852–1912). [its ✻ p. 71.

Mysore (mĭ-sōr′), nat. state, S India 29,444 □ p. 5,806. —

Mytilene (mĭt′ĭ-lē′nē), *anc.* LESBOS, isl. in Ægean sea, 676 □ p. 130. — *or* **Kastro** (käs′trō), its ✻ p. 53.

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Nagasaki (nä′gȧ-sä′kē), spt. W Kiushu, Japan, p. 178.

Namur (nȧ′mür′), ft. city, Belg. p. 32; siege 1914.

Nanchang (nän′chäng′), ✻ of Kiangsi, China, p. 300.

Nancy (năn′sĭ ; *F.* năN′sē′), city, N E France, p. 120.

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Nansen (nän′sĕn), Fridtjof. Norw. expl. (1861–).
Nantes (nänts ; *F.* nänt), city, N W France, p. 171.
Nantucket (nan-tŭk′ĕt), isl. 15 m. long, Atl. oc. Mass.
Naples (nā′p'lz), city, W coast of S Italy, p. 678.
Napoleon (nə-pō′lē-ŭn) **I.** *Napoleon Bonaparte.* Emp. of the French fr. 1804 to Apr. 1814 & fr. March, 1815 to June, 1815 (1769–1821). — **II.** his son (1811–32). — **III.** *Louis Napoleon.* Emp. of the Fr. in 1852–70 (1808–73).
Nashville (năsh′vĭl), ✻ of Tenn. p. 110 ; bat 1864.
Natal (nə-tăl′), prov. of U. of S. Afr. 35,290 □ p. 1,194, ✻ Pietermaritzburg. [bat 1827.
Navarino (nä′vä-rē′nō), ftd. spt. S W Morea ; naval
Navarre (nə-vär′), former kingdom, W Pyrenees.
Nazareth (năz′ə-rĕth), tn. Palestine S E of Acre, p. 7.
Nebraska (nē-brăs′kə), state, W cen. U. S 76,808 □ p. 1,192, ✻ Lincoln. [Eng. admiral (1758–1805).
Nelson (nĕl′sŭn), Horatio. Viscount Nelson of the Nile.
Nero (nē′rō). Roman emperor fr. 54 (37–68).
Netherlands (nĕth′ĕr-lə̇ndz), *or* **Holland** (hŏl′ənd), kdm. W Eur. 12,741 □ p. 5,853, ✻ The Hague. [son City.
Nevada (nē-vä′də), state, W U. S. 109,821 □ p. 82, ✻ Car-
New Amsterdam, the Du. city that became New York.
Newark (nū′ĕrk), city, N E New Jersey, p. 347.
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New Brunswick (brŭnz′wĭk), prov. E Canada, 27,985 □ p. 352, ✻ Fredericton.
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Newcastle upon Tyne (nū′kăs′'l, tīn), city, N E Eng.
New England, Me., N. H., Vt , Mass., R. I., & Conn.
Newfoundland (nū′fŭnd-lənd′), isl. a Br. colony, E N. Amer. 42,734 □ p. 239, ✻ St. John's
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New Hampshire (hămp′shĭr), state, N E U. S. 9,031 □ p. 431, ✻ Concord.
New Haven (hā′v'n), spt. S Conn. p. 134 ; Yale univ.
New Jersey, state, E U. S. 7,514 □ p. 2,537, ✻ Trenton.
New London, spt. S E Conn. p 20.
New Mexico, state, S W U.S. 122,503 □ p. 327, ✻ Santa Fe.
New Orleans (ôr′lē-ənz), city, S E La. p. 339; bat. 1815.
Newport (nū′pôrt), city, R. I. p. 27. [1,647, ✻ Sydney.
New South Wales, state, S E Australia, 309,470 □ p.
Newton (nū′tŭn), Isaac, Sir. Eng. scientist (1642–1727).
New York, state, N E. U. S. 47,654 □ p. 9,114, ✻ Albany. —, city & port, S E. N. Y., at mouth of Hudson, p. 4,757.
New Zealand, **Dominion of** (zē′lənd), Br. col. S. Pac. oc. comprising 2 large isls., North isl. and South isl., 1 smaller one. Stewart isl., and a number of less imp. ones, 104,751 □ p. 1,071, ✻ Wellington. [falls.
Niagara (nī-ăg′ə-rə), riv. fr. Lake Erie to Lake Ontario ;
Nicaragua (nĭk′ə-rä′gwə), republic, Cen. Am. 49,552 □ p. 600, ✻ Managua.
Nice (nēs), *anc.* NICÆA, spt. S E Fr. p. 143; resort.
Nicholas (nĭk′ə-lăs). Name of 5 popes. — **I.** Emp. of Russia fr. 1825 (1796–1855). — **II.** Emp. of Russia fr. 1894 (1868–1918). — **I.** Prince fr. 1860, kg. 1910–18 of Montenegro (1841–1921). —, St. Bp. of Myra, anc. city of Asia Minor; guardian of children (d. 345?).
Nicobar Islands (-bär′), W of Malay pen. 635 □ p. 9; Br.
Niger (nī′jĕr), riv. in W Afr. 2,600 m. to Gulf of Guinea.
Nigeria (nī-jē′rĭ-ə), Br. col. & prot. W Afr. 335,580 □ p. 15,905, ✻ Lagos. [lanthropist (1820–1910).
Nightingale (nīt′ĭŋ-gāl ; nīt′ĭn-), Florence. Eng. phi-
Nile (nīl), riv. E Afr. 3,670 m. Victoria Nyanza to Medit. —, **Blue**, prin. E trib. of Nile, Abyssinia to Khartum. —, **White**, the Nile from Khartum to ab. 9° N.
Nineveh (nĭn′ĕ-vē), anc. city, ✻ Assyria.
Nippon (nĭp′pŏn′), Japan ; or, sometimes, Honshu.
Nish (nēsh), ft. city, Serbia, p. 25.
Nobel (nō-bĕl′), Alfred B. Swed. inventor (1833–96).
Nome (nōm), tn. W Alaska, p. 3. [Va. p. 67.
Norfolk (nôr′fŏk), co. E Eng. 2,055 □ p. 499. — spt. S E
Normandy (nôr′mən-dĭ), old prov. N France.
Northampton (nôr-thămp′tŭn), bor. cen. Eng. p. 90. — city, W cen. Mass. p. 19 ; Smith College.
North Cape, in Norway, extreme N point of Europe.
North Carolina, S Atl. state, U. S. 48,740 □ p. 2,206, ✻ Raleigh. [Bismarck.
North Dakota, state, N W U. S. 70,183 □ p. 577, ✻
North Platte, riv. 510 m. Col. Wyo. & Nebr. See PLATTE.
North River, estuary of the Hudson River.
North Sea, *or* **German Ocean**, E of Gr. Brit. [p. 697.
Northumberland (nôr-thŭm′bĕr-lənd), co. N Eng. 2,018 □
Northumbria (-brĭ-ə), Anglian kingdom, comprised eastern Eng. & Scot. bet. rivers Humber and Firth.
Northwest Territories, in N Canada, 1,242,224 □ p. 6.
Norway (nôr′wā), kingdom, N W Europe, 124,675 □ p. 2,392, ✻ Christiania. [(-wĭch), town, S E Conn. p. 28.
Norwich (nôr′ĭch ; -rĭj), city, Norfolk co. Eng. p. 121. —
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Nottinghamshire (-shēr), *or* **Notts**, co. cen. Eng. 844 □
Nova Scotia (nō′və skō′shyə ; -shə), *form.* ACADIA, maritime prov. E Can. 21,428 □ p. 492, ✻ Halifax.
Nova Zembla (nō′və zĕm′blə), isl. group N of Russia.
Noyon (nwä′yôn′), mfg. comm. N France, p. 7.
Nubia (nū′bĭ-ə), Anglo-Egyptian Sudan N of lat. of Khartum. [p. 365, ✻ Monterey.
Nuevo León (nwā′vō lā-ōn′), state, N E Mexico, 25,034 □
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Oahu (ō-ä′hō͞o), Hawaiian isl. 600 □ p. 82, ✻ Honolulu.
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Oaxaca (wä-hä′kä), state, S Mex. 35,392 □ p. 1,040, —
Ob (ŏb), riv. W Siberia, 2,260 m. to Arctic oc. [play.
Oberammergau (ō′bĕr-äm′ĕr-gou′), vil. S Bav.; Passion
Oceania (ō′shē-ăn′ĭ-ə), *or* **Oceanica** (-ĭ-kə), collective name for lands of the cen. & W Pacific.
Oder (ō′dĕr), riv. Ger. 552 m. Carpathian mts. to Baltic.
Odessa (ō-dĕs′ə), spt. S Russia, p. 540; grain market.
Ohio (ō-hī′ō), riv. 963 m. fr. Pa. to Miss. riv. — N E cen. state U. S. 40,740 □ p. 4,767, ✻ Columbus.
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Okhotsk, **Sea of** (ō-kŏtsk′), W of Kamchatka.
Oklahoma (ō′klə-hō′mə), state, S W U. S. 69,414 □ p. 1,657, ✻ Oklahoma City, p. 64. [lem.
Olives, **Mount of**, *or* **Olivet** (ŏl′ĭ-vĕt), ridge E of Jerusa-
Olympia (ō-lĭm′pĭ-ə), plain, anc. Elis, Greece. — city, ✻ of Wash. p. 7. [of the gods, in Greek myth.
Olympus (ō-lĭm′pŭs), mt. range, Thessaly, 9,800 ft.; home
Omaha (ō′mə-hō′), city, E Neb. p. 124. [Maskat.
Oman (ō-män′), country, E Arabia, 82,000 □ p. 500, ✻
Omar Khayyám (ō′mär kĭ-yäm′). Pers. poet (d. 1123?).
Omdurman (ŏm′dōōr-män′), tn. Sudan ; p. 43; bat. 1898.
Ontario (ŏn-tā′rĭ- , lake, bet. N. Y. & Ont. — Can. prov. N of Great Lakes, 407,262 □ p. 2,527, ✻ Toronto.
Oporto (ō-pōr′tō), city & port, N W Portugal, p. 172.
Orange (ŏr′ənj ; -ĭnj), riv. S Afr. 1,000 m. to Atl. oc.
Orange Free State, form. a republic ; later, as **Orange River Colony**, a Br. col. ; now a prov. of U. of S. Afr. 50,389 □ p. 528, ✻ Bloemfontein. [✻ Salem.
Oregon (ŏr′ĕ-gŏn), Pac. state, N W U. S. 95,607 □ p. 673,
Orinoco (ō′rĭ-nō′kō), riv. in Venez. 1,550 m. to Atl. oc.
Oriskany (ō-rĭs′kə-nĭ), vil. cen. N. Y. ; bat. 1777.
Orkney (ôrk′nĭ), archipelago N of Scot. co. 376 □ p. 26.
Orléans (ôr′lā′ăn′), city, N cen. France, p comm. 72.
Osaka (ō′zä′kä), spt. W Honshu, Japan, p. 1,227.
Oscar (ŏs′kär) **II.** Kg. of Sweden fr. 1872 & of Norway fr. 1872 to 1905 (1829–1907). [man empire (1259–1326).
Osman (ŏs′män), *or* **Othman** (ŏth′-). Founder of Otto-
Ossa (ŏs′ə), mt. N E Greece, 6,405 ft.
Ostend (ŏst-ĕnd′), spt. & watering place, W Belg. p. 42.
Otranto, **Strait of** (ō-trän-tō), joins Adriatic to Medit.
Ottawa (ŏt′ə-wə), city, N E Ontario, ✻ of Can. p. 87. —, riv. Can. 600 m. to St. Lawrence. [Chase) 1388.
Otterburn, par. Northumberland, Eng. ; bat. (Chevy
Otto (ŏt′ō), *or* **Otho** (ō′thō), I. *The Great.* Ger. king fr. 936, Holy Roman emperor fr. 962 (912–73).
Ottoman Empire. See TURKEY.
Oudenarde (ou′dē-närd′dē), tn. N W Belg. bat. 1708.
Ovid (ŏv′ĭd). *Publius Ovidius Naso.* Rom. poet (B. C. 43–A. D. 17).
Oxford (ŏks′fĕrd), city, S cen. Eng. p. 53 ; univ. [Okla.
Ozark Mountains (ō′zärk), highlands in Mo. Ark &

P

Pacific Ocean, from America W to Asia & Australia.
Paderewski (pä′dĕ-rĕf′skĕ ; -rĕs′kĕ), **Ignac Jan.** Polish pianist & premier of Poland 1919– (1860–).
Padua (păj′ŭ-ə), city, N E Italy, p. 30 ; univ.
Page (pāj), Thomas Nelson. Am. novelist (1853–1922). — Walter Hines. Am. ambas. to Eng. 1913–18 (1855–1918).
Paine (pān), Robert Treat. Am. patriot (1731–1814). —, Thomas. Am. pol. & deistical writer (1737–1809).
Palatinate (pə-lăt′ĭ-nāt), *Ger.* **Pfalz** (pfälts), dist. Bavaria, W of Rhine riv. 2,289 □ p. 937, ✻ Speyer.
Palermo (pə-lûr′mō), spt. N Sicily, p. 341.
Palestine (păl′ĕs-tīn), *Bib.* CANAAN, country, S W Syria, Turkey in Asia, 11,600 □ p. 700 ; the "Holy Land."
Palmas, **Las** (läs päl′mäs), spt. Canary isls. p. 63.
Palmer (pä′mĕr), Alexander Mitchell. Am. lawyer ; attorney-gen. U. S. A. 1919–1921 (1872–).
Palmyra (păl-mī′rə), ruined city, Syrian desert.
Palo Alto (pä′lō ăl′tō ; păl′ō ăl′tō), battlefield (May 8, 1846), S. Tex. [25,000 ft. high.
Pamir (pə-mēr′), highland, Turkestan, cen. Asia. 11,000–
Pamlico Sound (păm′lĭ-kō), bet. N. C. & coast isls.
Panama (păn′ə-mä′), rep. bet. Costa Rica & Colombia, 32,380 □ p. 364. — its ✻ a Pac. spt. p. 38. —, **Isthmus of**, *form.* **Isthmus of Darien**, E of Costa Rica, narrowest part (30 m. wide) of Am. cont. ; canal built by U. S.
Panjab. See PUNJAB.
Papua. See NEW GUINEA. —, **Territory of**, Australian dependency, S E New Guinea, 90,540 □ p. ab. 400.
Pará (pä-rä′), estuary N E Brazil S E of Amazon riv. —, state, N Brazil, 443,904 □ p. 568. —, city. See BELEM.

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Paraguay (păr′ä-gwī ; pä′rä-gwĭ′), riv. S. A. 1,420 m. to Paraná riv. — republic, bet. Brazil & Argentina, 97,722 □ p. 716, ✻ Asunción.
Paraná (pä′rä-nä′), riv. S. A 2,009 m. to Plata riv.
Paris (păr′ĭs), city, Seine port & ✻ of France, p. 2,888.
Parker (păr′kẽr), Gilbert, Sir. Can. novelist (1862–).
Parkman (pärk′mən), Francis. Am hist. (1823–93).
Parma (pär′mä), city, N It. p. 52; cathedral.
Parnassus (pär-năs′ŭs), mt. cen. Greece, 8,065 ft.
Parthia (pär′thĭ-ȧ), anc. country, S E of Caspian sea.
Pasteur (päs′tûr′), Louis. Fr. bacteriol. (1822–95). [S. A.
Patagonia (păt′ȧ-gō″nĭ-ȧ), former name of region in S
Paterson (păt′ẽr-sŭn), city, N E N. J. p. 126. [exile.
Patmos (păt′mŏs), isl. W of S Asia Minor, p. 3; St. John's
Patrick (păt′rĭk), Saint. Patron of Ireland (373 ?–463 ?).
Patti (-ē), Adelina. Singer, of It. parentage (1843–1919).
Pau (pō), Paul Mary César Gérald. Fr. gen. (1848–).
Paul (pôl). 5 popes : esp. **V.** fr. 1605 (1552–1621).
Peabody (pē′bŏd-ĭ), George. Am. philanth. (1795–1869).
Peary (pē′rĭ), Robert Edwin. Am. naval officer & discoverer of north pole, April 6, 1909 (1856– 1920).
Pechili (păĉ′hē-lē′). = CHIHLI.
Peedee River (pē′dē′ ; pē′dē′), in N. C. & S. C. 415 m.
Peking (pē′kĭng′), city, Chihli pr. ✻ of China, p. 821.
Pelée (pē-lā′), volcano, 4,428 ft. Martinique ; erup. 1902.
Pelion (pē′lĭ-ŏn), mt. N E Greece, 5,305 ft.
Peloponnesus (pĕl′ŏ-pŏ-nē′sŭs), the Morea.
Penang (pē-năng′), isl. Straits Settlements, 107 □.
Peninsula, The. Spain & Portugal. — district bet. York & James rivs. Va. ; battles Civil War. [(1644–1718).
Penn (pĕn), William. Eng. Quaker, founder of Pa.
Pennsylvania (pĕn′sĭl-vā′nĭ-ȧ), a Middle Atl. state, U. S. 44,832 □ p. 7,665, ✻ Harrisburg.
Penobscot (pē-nŏb′skŏt), riv. Maine, 300 m. to Atl. oc.
Peoria (pē-ō′rĭ-ȧ), city, cen. Ill. p. 67. [(1633–1703).
Pepys (pēps, pēp′ĭs, *or* pĕps), Samuel. Eng. diarist
Pericles (pĕr′ĭ-klēz). Athenian statesm. (B. C. 495–429).
Pernambuco (pẽr′năm-bōō′kō), state, E Brazil, 49,572 □ p. 1,310. — *or* **Recife** (rā-sĕ′fā), its ✻ a spt. p. 150.
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Perry (pĕr′ĭ), Matthew C. (1794–1858), & his bro. Oliver H. (1785–1819). Am. commodores. [(B. C. 212 ?–166 ?).
Perseus (pûr′sŭs), last king of Macedonia in
Pershing (pûr′shĭng), John Joseph. Am. general (1860–). [9,000, ✻ Teheran.
Persia (pûr′shȧ ; -zhȧ), kingdom S W Asia, 635,135 □ p.
Persian Gulf, arm of Arabian sea bet. Arabia & Persia.
Perth (pûrth), city, cen. Scot. p. 36. — city, ✻ of Western Australia, p. incl. sub. 107.
Peru (pē-rōō′), rep. W S. A. 683,322 □ p. 4,560, ✻ Lima.
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Pétain (pā′tăN″), Henri Philippe. Fr. gen. (1856–).
Peter (pē′tẽr) **I.** *The Great.* Czar of Rus. fr. 1682 (1672–1725). — **I.** King of Serbia fr. 1903 (1844–1921). — **the Hermit.** Preacher of 1st crusade (d. 1115).
Petersburg (pē′tẽrz-bûrg), city, S E Va. p. 24.
Petrarch (-trärk). *Francesco Petrarca.* It. poet (1304–74).
Petrograd (pĕt′rō-grăd ; *Russ.* pyĕ′trō-grät′), ✻ of Russia, p. with subs. 1,908 ; — called *St. Petersburg* prior to Sept. 1, 1914. [Cæsar defeated Pompey.
Pharsalia (fär-sā′lĭ-ȧ), dist. N E Greece : bat. B. C. 48.
Phidias (fĭd′ĭ-ȧs). Gr. sculptor (B. C. 500 ?–432 ?).
Philadelphia (fĭl′ȧ-dĕl′fĭ-ȧ), city, S E Pa. p. 1,549.
Philip (fĭl′ĭp). *King Philip.* Indian chief of New England (d. 1676). — **II.** Kg. of Macedon fr. B. C. 359 (c. 382–336). — **II.** *or* **Philip Augustus.** Kg. of Fr. fr. 1180 (1165–1223). — **IV.** *The Fair.* Kg. of Fr. fr. 1285 (1268–1314). — **VI.** of Valois. Kg. of Fr. fr. 1328 (1293–1350). — **II.** Kg. of Sp. fr. 1556 (1527–98).
Philippi (fĭ-lĭp′ī), ruined tn. nr. Saloniki; bat. B. C. 42.
Philippine Islands (fĭl′ĭ-pĭn ; -pēn), arch. S E of Asia, 115,026 □ p. 7,635, ✻ Manila ; to U. S.
Philippopolis (-ĭp-ŏp′ō-lĭs), tn. Eastern Roumelia, p. 48.
Phillips (fĭl′ĭps), Wendell. Am. orator (1811–84).
Phocis (fō′sĭs), anc. ter. cen. Gr. now province, p. 62.
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Phoenix (fē′nĭks), ✻ of Arizona. p. 11.
Pickett (pĭk′ĕt), Gorge Edward. Conf. gen. (1825–75).
Pierce (pērs), Franklin. 14th pres. U. S. 1853–57 (1804–69).
Pierre (pēr), ✻ of S. Dak. p. 4.
Pietermaritzburg (pē′tẽr-măr′ĭts-bûrg), ✻ of Natal, p. 31.
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Piræus (pī-rē′ŭs), spt. of Athens, Greece, p. 68.
Pisa (pē′sȧ ; -zä), city, Tuscany, It. p. 65. [Dead Sea.
Pisgah (pĭz′gȧ), mt. ridge, Palestine, E of N end of
Pitt (pĭt), William, 1st Earl of Chatham (1708–78), & his son William (1759–1806). Eng. statesmen.
Pittsburgh (pĭts′bûrg), city, S W Pa. p. 534. [6, 7, 1862.
Pittsburg Landing, in S W Tenn. ; bat. (Shiloh), Apr.
Pius (pī′ŭs). II popes, esp. : **V.** Saint, fr. 1566 (1504–72); **IX.** fr. 1846 (1792–1878); **X.** fr. 1903 (1835–1914); **XI.** fr. 1922 (1857–). [queror of Peru (1471 *or* 1475–1541).
Pizarro (pĭ-zär′rō ; *Sp.* pē-thär′rō), Francisco. Sp. con-
Plassey (plăs′ē), battlefield (1757), Bengal, Br. India.
Plata, Rio de la (rē′ō dā lä plä′tä). *Eng.* **River Plate,** estuary bet. Arg. & Uruguay. —, **La.** See LA PLATA.
Platæa (plȧ-tē′ȧ), ruined city, Bœotia ; bat. B. C. 479.
Plato (plā′tō). Gr. philos. (B. C. 428–347).
Platte (plăt), riv. Nebr. 315 m. to Missouri riv. ; formed by junction of North & South Platte.
Plevna (plĕv′nȧ), tn. Bulgaria, p. 23 ; siege, 1877.
Pliny (plĭn′ĭ). *The Elder. Caius Plinius Secundus.* Rom. writer (23–79). — his nephew, *The Younger. Caius Plinius Cæcilius Secundus.* Rom. wr. (62?–114?).
Plutarch (plōō′tärk). Greek biographer (46 ?–120 ?).
Plymouth (plĭm′ŭth), spt. Devonshire, Eng. p. 114. — spt. E Mass. oldest tn. (1620) in New England, p. 12.
Pnompenh (p′nŏm′pĕn′ў), ✻ of Cambodia, p. 62.
Po (pō), riv. N Italy, 418 m. to Adriatic sea. [(1617)
Pocahontas (-kȧ-hŏn′tȧs). Dau. of Powhatan (1595?–
Poe (pō), Edgar Allan. Am. author (1809–49). [(1893–).
Poincaré (pwăN″kȧ-rā″), Raymond. **Fr.** pres. 1913–20.
Poitiers (pwä′tyā″), city, W Fr. p. 41; battles, 732 & 1356.
Poland (pō′lȧnd), former kingdom, cen. Europe, now divided among Rus., Aust., & Prus. —, governor general ship. W Russia, 49,018 □ p. 12,467, ✻ Warsaw.
Pole, North, reached by Robert E. Peary April 6, 1909. —, **South,** by Roald Amundsen Dec. 14, 1911.
Polk (pōk), James Knox. 11th pres. of U. S. in 1845–49 (1795–1849). —, **Leonidas.** Am. Conf. gen. (1806–64).
Polo (pō′lō), Marco. Venetian traveler (1254–1323).
Poltava (pŏl-tä′vȧ), tn. S Russia, p. 61 ; bat. 1709.
Polynesia (pŏl′ĭ-nē″shĭ-ȧ ; -shȧ), isls. of cen. Pacific oc.
Pomerania (pŏm″ẽr-rā″nĭ-ȧ), prov. N Prussia, 11,634 □ p. 1,771, ✻ Stettin.
Pompadour, de (dē pôN″pȧ′dōōr′), Jeanne Antoinette P., Marquise. A mistress of Louis XV. (1721–64).
Pompeii (pŏm-pā′yē), anc. city near Naples, It. ; buried by erup. of Vesuvius A. D 79. [gen. (B. C. 106–48).
Pompey (pŏm′pĭ). *Cneius Pompeius Magnus.* Rom.
Ponce de León (pōn′thā dā lā-ōn′ ; *Angl.* pŏns dē lē′ŭn), Juan. Sp disc. of Fla. (1460 ?–1521). [leans, La.
Pontchartrain (pŏn′chär-trăn′), **Lake,** near New Or-
Popocatepetl (pō-pō′kä-tä′pĕt′l), vol. 17,883 ft. Puebla state, S Mex. [sp. ; siege, 1904–5.
Port Arthur, naval sta. Kwantung, Manchuria, p. 18 ;
Port-au-Prince (pôr tō′prĭns′ ; *Angl.* pôrt′ō-prĭns′), spt. ✻ of Haiti rep. p. 70.
Porter (pōr′tẽr), David Dixon. Am. adm. (1813–91). —, Noah. Am. div. & educator (1811–92). [N W Ore. p. 207.
Portland (pōrt′lȧnd), spt. S W Me. p. 59. —, riv. port,
Porto Alegre (pōr′tōō ä-lā′grē), spt. S Brazil, p. 100.
Port of Spain, spt. ✻ of Trinidad, Br. W. Indies, p. 60.
Porto Rico (pōr′tō rē′kō), W. I. isl. E of Haiti, 3,606 □ p. 1,118. ✻ San Juan ; to U. S.
Port Royal, tn. S S. C. ; Ribault's col. 1562 ; captured
—, N. S. ; former name of ANNAPOLIS, N. S.
Port Said (sa-ēd′), spt. Egypt, N end of Suez can. p. 50.
Portsmouth (pōrts′mŭth), spt. Hampshire, Eng. p. 231. — spt. S E N. H p. 11. — spt. S E Va. p. 33 ; navy yard.
Portugal (pōr′tŭ-gȧl), form. kingdom, since Oct. 5, 1910, rep., W Iberian pen. 34,263 □ p. 5,546, ✻ Lisbon ; with Azores & Madeira isls. 35,500 □ p. 5,958.
Portuguese East Africa, Port. col. S E Afr. 293,860 □ p. 3,120 ; ✻✻ Mozambique & Lourenço Marques.
Potomac (pō-tō′măk), riv. W. Va. Md. & Va. 550 m.
Potsdam (pōts′dăm; *G.* -dām), tn. nr. Berlin, Ger. p. 62.
Poughkeepsie (pō-kĭp′sĭ), city, S E N. Y. p. 28 ; Vassar college. [(1618).
Powhatan (pou′hȧ-tăn′). Indian chief in Va. (1550?–
Prague (prāg), ✻ of Bohemia, p. 224 ; bat. 1757.
Prescott (prĕs′kŏt), Wm. Hickling. Am. hist. (1796–1859).
Preston (prĕs′tŭn), bor. Lanc., Eng. p. 117. [Afr. p. 49.
Pretoria (prē-tō′rĭ-ȧ). ✻ of Transvaal prov. & U. of S.
Pribilof Islands (prē′bē-lŏf′), group, Bering sea, Alaska.
Prince Edward Island, isl. & E prov. of Canada, 2,184 □ p. 94, ✻ Charlottetown. [strait.
Prince of Wales, Cape, W point of N. Am. on Bering
Princeton (-tŭn), bor. cen. N. J. p. 5 ; bat. 1777 ; univ.
Provence (prō′văNs′), old prov. S E France.
Providence (prŏv′ĭ-dĕns), spt. ✻ of R. I. p. 224 ; univ.
Prussia (prŭsh′ȧ), kingdom, N Ger. over ⅔ of Ger. empire, 134,664 □ p. 40,165. ✻ Berlin.
Ptolemy (tŏl′ē-mĭ). *Claudius Ptolomæus.* Gr.-Egyp. astron. & geog. (fl. 2d c.). [its ✻ p. 96.
Puebla (pwā′blä), state, S cen. Mex. 12,993 □ p. 1,102. —
Puerto Principe (pwĕr′tō prĕn′sē-pā). See CAMAGÜEY.
Puget Sound (pū′jĕt), inland sea, in N W Washington.
Punjab (pŭn-jäb′), prov. N W Br. India, 97,209 □ p. 19,975, ✻ Lahore; native states, 36,532 □ p. 4,213.
Pushkin (pōōsh′kĭn), Aleksandr S. Russ. poet (1799–1837).
Put-in-Bay, vil. Ottawa co. Ohio, on isl. in Lake Erie.
Putnam (pŭt′nȧm), Israel. Am. Rev. gen. (1718–90).
Putumayo (pōō′tōō-mä′yō), riv. Colombia to Amazon.
Pyrenees (pĭr″ē-nēz), mt. chain bet. Fr. & Sp. 11,165 ft.
Pyrrhus (-ŭs). Kg. of Epirus fr. B. C. 300 (B. C. 318?–272).
Pythagoras (pĭ-thăg′ō-rȧs). Gr. philos. (B. C. 582–507 ?).

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Quatre Bras (kȧ′tr′ brȧ′), vil. cen. Belg.; bat. 1815.

Quebec (kwē-bĕk′), prov. E Can. 706,834 □ p. 2,006. — its ✻ a riv. port. p. 78; captured 1759.

Queens, coextensive co. & bor., now part of N. Y. city, E of Brooklyn bor. on L. Island. [p. 606, ✻ Brisbane.

Queensland (kwēnz′lȧnd), state, N E Austral., 670,500 □

Queenstown (-toun; -tŭn), spt. S Ireland, p. 9. [p. 33.

Querétaro (kā-rā′tȧ-rō), state, Mex. 4,493 □ p 245.—its ✻

Quincy (kwĭn′sĭ), city, W Ill. p. 37.— (-zĭ), city, E Mass. p. 33. — (-zĭ), Josiah. Am. patriot (1744-75).

Quintilian (kwĭn-tĭl′ĭ-ȧn). *Marcus Fabius Quintilianus.* Roman rhetorician (35 ? - 100 ?). [sea.

Quito (kē′tō), city, ✻ of Ecuador, p. 60; 9,348 ft. above

Rabelais (rȧ′b′-lē′), François. Fr. satirist (1490?-1553).

Race, Cape. S E point of Newfoundland.

Racine (rȧ′sēn′), Jean Baptiste. Fr. poet (1639-99).

Rainier, Mount (rā-nēr′) peak, W Wash. 14,363 ft.

Rajputana (rāj′pōo-tȧ′nȧ), region occupied by native states, N W India, 127,751 □ p. 10,550.

Raleigh (rô′lĭ), ✻ of N. C. p. 19. — *or* **Ralegh,** Walter, Sir. Eng. navigator & courtier (1552-1618).

Rameses (rȧm′ē-sēz). See RAMSES.

Ramillies (rȧ′mē′yē′), vil. cen. Belgium ; bat. 1706.

Ramses (rȧm′sēz). Name of several kings of anc. Egypt.

Rangoon (rȧn-gōōn′), riv. port, ✻ of Burma, p. 293.

Raphael (rȧf′ā-ĕl ; rȧ′fā-). It. painter (1483-1520).

Rappahannock (rȧp′ȧ-hȧn′ŭk), riv. E Va. 155 m. [96.

Reading (rĕd′ĭng), city, S Eng. p. 88. — city, S E Pa. p.

Reading (rĕd′ĭng), Rufus Daniel Isaacs, 1st Earl of. Brit. jurist; Ld. chief justice of Eng. 1913-1921(1860-).

Recife (rā-sē′fā). See PERNAMBUCO.

Red River, 1,200 m. Tex. to Mississippi riv. La.

Red Sea, inland sea, 1,450 m. long bet. Arabia & Egypt.

Regillus, Lake (rē-jĭl′ŭs), anc. Latium ; bat. B. C. 496.

Regina (rē-jī′nȧ), ✻ of Saskatchewan, Can. p. 30.

Reims, *or* **Rheims** (rēmz ; *F.* rĀNs), city, N E Fr. p. 115.

Rembrandt (rĕm′brănt). *Rembrandt Harmens van Rijn.* Du. painter (1606-69). [author (1823-92).

Renan (rē-nän′ ; *Angl.* rē-nän′), (Joseph) Ernest. Fr.

Réunion (rē-ūn′yŭn ; *F.* rā′ü′nyôN′), isl. E of Madagascar, 765 □ p. 174, ✻ Saint-Denis ; Fr. colony.

Revere (rē-vēr′), Paul. Am. patriot (1735-1818).

Reykjavík (rā′kyȧ-vēk′), ✻ of Iceland, p. 12.

Reynolds (rĕn′ŭldz), Joshua, Sir. Eng. painter (1723-92).

Rheims. See REIMS.

Rhine. *Ger.* **Rhein** (rīn), riv. 810 m. Switz. to N. sea.

Rhode Island (rōd), state (the smallest), N E U. S. 1,067 □ p. 543, ✻ Providence.

Rhodes (rōdz), Turk. isl. off Asia Min., 565 □ p. 30. — its ✻ p. 14 ; colossus. —, Cecil John. Eng. statesm. in S. Afr. (1855-1902). [Congo, 439,575 □ p. 1,770.

Rhodesia (rō-dē′zhĭ-ȧ), Br. ter. fr. Transvaal to Belgian

Rhone (rōn), riv. 504 m. Switz. & Fr. to Gulf of the Lion.

Richard (rĭch′ȧrd). Three kings of England : **I.** *Cœur de Lion.* fr. 1189 (1157-99). — **II.** fr. 1377 to '99 (1367-1400). — **III.** fr. 1483 (1452-85).

Richelieu, de (dē rē′shē-lyû′ ; *Angl.* rēsh′ē-lōō′), Armand Jean du P., Duke. Fr. card. & statesm. (1585-1642).

Richmond (rĭch′mŭnd), ✻ of Va. p. 128. [(1763-1825).

Richter (rĭk′tĕr), Jean Paul F. *Jean Paul.* Ger. autb.

Riga (rē′gȧ), city & port, W Russia, p. 350. —, **Gulf of,** inlet of Baltic sea, W Russia.

Rio de Janeiro (rē′ō dā zhȧ-nā′rō), state, S E Brazil, 26,634 □ p. 968, ✻ Nictheroy. —, city, ✻ of Brazil, a spt. on S E coast, p. 858.

Rio Grande. See GRANDE, RIO.′[sea, SE Tr. & NW It.

Riviera (rē-vyā′rȧ), beautiful coast region along Med.

Roanoke (rō′ȧ-nōk′), city, western Va. p. 35. — **Island,** in E N. C. ; Raleigh's attempted settlements, 1585, 1587.

Roberts (rŏb′ĕrts), Frederick Sleigh Roberts, 1st Earl. Br. field marshal (1832-1914).

Robespierre, de (dē rō′bĕs-pyār′ ; *Angl.* rō′bĕs-pēr′), Maximilien Marie I. Fr. revolutionist (1758-94).

Rochelle. La (lȧ rō′shĕl′), ftd. spt. city, W Fr. p. 36.

Rochester (rŏch′ĕs-tĕr), city, W N. Y. p. 218. [ ).

Rockefeller (rŏk′ē-fĕl′ĕr), John D. Am. capitalist (1839-

Rocky Mountains, mt. system, Mex. to Arctic oc.

Rodin (rō′dăN′), Auguste. Fr. sculptor (1840-1917).

Rome (rōm), *It.* **Roma** (rō′mȧ), ✻ of Italy, p. 542.

Roncesvalles (rōn′thĕs-vȧl′yās), tn. N Sp. ; bat. 778.

Röntgen (rŭnt′gĕn), Wilh. K. Ger. physicist (1845-).

Roosevelt (rō′zē-vĕlt ; *almost* rōz′vĕlt), Theodore. 26th pres. of U. S. in 1901-09 (1858-1919).

Root (rōōt), Elihu. Am. statesman (1845-).

Roquefort (rōk′fôr′), comm. S cen. Fr.; cheese.

Rosario (rō-sä′rē-ō), riv. port, E Argentina, p. 192. [98).

Rosecrans (rō′zē-krănz), Wm. Starke. Am. gen. (1819-

Rostand (rōs′tăN′), Edmond. Fr. poet (1868-1918).

Rothschild (rōt′shĭlt; *Angl.* rŏths′chĭld; rōs′-), Nathan Meyer. Ger. Jewish financier in London (1777-1836).

Rotterdam (rŏt′ĕr-dăm′), city, S W Netherlands, p. 415.

Rouen (rwăN′), city, N France, p. 125; famous cath.

Roumania, *or* **Rumania** (rōō-mā′nĭ-ȧ), kingdom, E Europe, 50,715 □ p. 7,248, ✻ Bucharest.

Rousseau (rōō′sō′), Jean Jacques. Fr. philos. (1712-78).

Roye (rwȧ′yē), tn. N France, p. comm. 5.

Rubens (rōō′bĕnz), Peter P. Flem. painter (1577-1640).

Rubicon (rōō′bĭ-kŏn), small riv. Italy. See in *Vocab.*

Rubinstein (-bĭn-stīn), Anton. Russ. Jew. mus. (1830-94).

Rudolph (-dŏlf) **I.** of Hapsburg. Ger. kg. fr. 1273 (1218-91).

Rugby (rŭg′bĭ), tn. Warwickshire, Eng. p. 22; school.

Runnymede (rŭn′ĭ-mēd), meadow (now a race course), Surrey, Eng. ; Magna Charta, 1215.

Rupert (rōō′pĕrt), Prince. Ger. sold. in Eng. (1619-82).

Ruskin (rŭs′kĭn), John. Eng. author (1819-1900).

Russia (rŭsh′ȧ), empire, E Europe & N Asia, 8,417,130 □ p. 167,003, ✻ Petrograd.

S

Sacramento (săk′rȧ-mĕn′tō), riv. N cen. Cal. 400 m. to San Francisco bay. — city, ✻ of Cal. p. 45.

Sadowa (sä′dō-vä), vil. Boh. nr. Königgrätz (wh. see).

Saghalien. See SAKHALIN. [to St. Lawrence riv.

Saguenay (sȧg′ē-nā′), riv. Quebec, Can. Lake St. John

Sahara (sȧ-hä′rȧ), desert region, N Afr. 3,500,000 □.

Saida (sä′ē-dȧ), *anc.* SIDON, maritime tn. Syria, p. 15.

Saigon (sī-gŏn′ ; *F.* sā′ē-gôN′), ✻ Cochin China, p. 68.

Saint Albans (ôl′bănz), city, Hertfordshire, Eng. p. 18; battles, 1455 & 1461. [in U. S., founded 1565.

Saint Augustine (ô′gŭs-tēn′), city, N E Fla. p. 5, oldest

Saint Christopher (krĭs′tō-fĕr) *or* **Saint Kitts** (kĭts) isl. Leeward Isl. col. Br. W. Ind. 68 □ p. 26, ✻ Basseterre.

Saint Clair (klâr′), riv. bet. Mich. & Ont. prov. Can. 41 m. to Lake St. Clair. —, **Lake,** bet. Mich. & Ont. prov.

Saint-Denis (săN′-dē-nē′), tn. N Fr. p. 72; royal tombs.

Saint Elias, Mount (sānt ē-lī′ȧs), mt. Alaska, 18,024 ft.

Saint-Etienne (săN′-tā′tyĕn′), tn. S E Fr. p. comm. 149.

Saint Gaudens (sānt gô′dĕnz), Augustus. Ir.-Am. sculp. (1848-1907).

Saint-Gobain (săN′-gō′bĭN′), tn. N France, 60 m. N E of Paris, p. comm. 2 ; in the **Forest of Saint-Gobain.**

Saint Gothard (sānt gŏth′ȧrd ; *F.* săN gō′tȧr′), range, pass, & tunnel (9 m.), Alps, S Switzerland.

Saint Helena (hē-lē′nȧ), Br. isl. S Atl. oc. 47 □ p. 3, ✻ Jamestown; Napoleon's exile, 1815-21.

Saint John (jŏn), spt. S New Brunswick, p. 43.

Saint John's (jŏnz), spt. ✻ of Newfoundland, p. 32.

Saint Johns River, in N E Fla., 350 m. to Atlantic.

Saint Lawrence (sānt lô′rĕns), riv. 760 m. Lake Ontario to Gulf of St. Lawrence. —, **Gulf of,** in E Can.

Saint Louis (lōō′ĭs; lōō′ē), city, E Mo. p. 687. [p. 10.

Saint-Mihiel (săN′-mē′yĕl′), tn. N E France, on Meuse,

Saint Paul, city on Miss. riv. ✻ of Minn. p. 215.

Saint Petersburg (pē′tĕrz-bûrg). See PETROGRAD.

Saint-Quentin (săN′-kĂN′tĂN′), tn. N France, p. 56.

Saint Roque. Cape (sānt rōk), on N E coast of Brazil.

Saint Vincent (vĭn′sĕnt),Windward isl. Br. W. I. 150 □ p. 42. ✻ Kingstown. —, Cape, S W point of Portugal.

Sakhalin (sä′kȧ-lyēn′), isl. Sea of Okhotsk; N part Russ. 14,668 □ p. 14; S part Jap. [B. C. 480.

Salamis (săl′ȧ-mĭs), isl. near Piræus, Gr. 36 □; nav. bat.

Salem (sā′lĕm), spt. Mass. p. 44. — ✻ of Ore. p. 14. [46.

Salerno (sä-lĕr′nō), prov. S It. 1,917 □ p. 558. — its ✻ p.

Salford (sôl′fĕrd), bor. Lancashire, Eng. p. 231.

Salisbury (sôlz′bĕr-ĭ), city, Wiltshire, Eng. p. 21; cathedral. — ✻ of Southern Rhodesia, p. 5. [(B. C. 86-34).

Sallust (săl′ŭst). *Caius Sallustius Crispus.* Rom. hist.

Saloniki (sä′lō-nē′kē), *or* **-nica** (-kȧ), spt. N E Gr. p. 150.

Salop (săl′ŭp), co. Eng. See SHROPSHIRE.

Salt Lake City, city, ✻ of Utah, p. 93; univ. of **Utah.**

Salvador (săl′vȧ-dôr′), republic, Pacific coast, Cen. America, 8,170 □ p. 1,161, ✻ San Salvador.

Samar (sä′mär), an E Philippine isl. 5,031 □ p. 223.

Samaria (sȧ-mā′rĭ-ȧ), anc. div. Palestine. — its ✻.

Samoa (sȧ-mō′ȧ; *more correctly* sä-mō-ä), isl. group S cen. Pacific oc.; to U. S. (77 □ p. 7) & to Ger. (993 □ p. 38).

Samos (sā′mŏs), isl. & principality off W coast of Asia Minor, 181 □ p. 55, ✻ Vathy. [(1840-1902).

Sampson (sămp′sŭn), William T. Am. rear admiral

San Antonio (săn ăn-tō′nĭ-ō), city, S Tex. p. 97.

San Bernardino Mountain (bûr′när-dē′nō), highest peak, San Bernardino range, S Cal.; 10,630 ft. [leges.

Sandhurst (sănd′hûrst), vil. Berkshire, Eng.; mil. col-

San Diego (săn dē-ā′gō), spt. city, S Cal. p. 40.

Sandusky (săn-dŭs′kĭ), lake port, N Ohio, p. 20.

Sandwich Islands. See HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Sandy Hook, pen. E N. J. [cen. Ariz. 12,794 ft.

San Francisco (săn frăn-sĭs′kō), spt. Cal. p. 417. — mt.

San Jacinto (jȧ-sĭn′tō), small riv. E Tex.; bat. 1836.

San Joaquin (wä-kēn′), riv. Cal. ab. 350 m.

San Jose (hō-sā′), city, W Cal. p. 29.

San José (săn hō-sā′), ✻ of Costa Rica, p. 31.

San Juan (săn hwän′), spt. ✻ of Porto Rico, p. 49

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San Luis Potosí (sän lōō-ēs′ pō-tō-sē′), state, cen. Mex. 24,007 □ p. 628. — its ✻ p. 68.

San Salvador (sän säl′vä-dōr′), **W. I. isl.** first land seen by Columbus in New World. — ✻ of Salvador. p. 60.

Santa Anna, *or* Ana, de (dā sän′tä ä′nä), Antonio López. Mex. gen. & pres. (1795?-1876). [off S Cal.

Santa Catalina (sän′tä kät′ä-lē′nä), isl. ab. 20 m. long.

Santa Cruz de Tenerife (sän′tä krōōth′ dā tā′nā-rē′fā), spt. ✻ of Canary isls. p. 63.

Santa Fe (sän′tä fā′), ✻ of N. M. p. 5 ; founded ab. 1605.

Santiago (sän′tē-ä′gō), ✻ of Chile, p. 404. — de Cuba (dā kōō′bä), spt. S E Cuba, p. 45 ; battles, 1898.

Santo Domingo (sän′tō dō-mĭn′gō), ✻ of Dominican Rep. p. 20 ; oldest European settlement in New World (1496). — See DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. [to Atlantic oc.

São Francisco (soun frăn-sēsh′kōō) riv. Brazil. 1,800 m.

Saône (sōn), riv. Fr. 300 m. to Rhone. [— its ✻ p. 400.

São Paulo (soun pou′lōō), state, S Brazil, 112,307 □ p. 3,397.

Sappho (săf′ō). Gr. poetess, of Lesbos (fl. B. C. 600?).

Saragossa (să′rä-gŏs′ä), prov. Sp. 6,728 □ p. 449. — its ✻ p. 112 ; sieges, 1808-9; 2 cathedrals.

Sarajevo (sä′rä-yā-vō), ✻ of Bosnia, p. 52.

Saratoga (săr′ä-tō′gä), *now* **Schuylerville** (skī′lĕr-vĭl), vil. on upper Hudson, E N. Y. ; Burgoyne's surrender, after battles, near Stillwater, Sept. 19 & Oct. 7, 1777. — **Springs**, vil. E N. Y. p. 13 ; resort.

Sardinia (sär-dĭn′ĭ-ä), It. isl. Medit. sea, 9,308 □ p. 852.

Sargasso Sea (sär-găs′ō), tract in Atl. oc. ; seaweed.

Sargent (-jĕnt), John Singer. Am. painter (1856-).

Saskatchewan (săs-kăch′ē-wŏn), riv. Can. 1,660 m. to L. Winnipeg. — pr. N W Can. 251,700 □ p. 492, ✻ Regina.

Satsuma (sät′sōō-mä), old prov. S W Kiushu, Japan.

Sault Sainte Marie (sōō′sānt mă′rĭ), city, N E Mich. p. 13 ; canal. [mond, Va.

Savage's Station, battlefield (June 29, 1862), near Rich-

Savannah (să-văn′ä), riv. 450 m. bet. S. C. & Ga. — city & port. E Ga. p. 65.

Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (săks-kō′bûrg-gō′tä), duchy, Ger. 763 □ p. 257, ✻ ✻ Coburg & Gotha. [417, ✻ Weimar.

Saxe-Weimar (-vī′mär), gr. duchy, cen. Ger. 1,394 □ p.

Saxony (săk′sŭn-ĭ), kingdom, Ger. 5,789 □ p. 4,807, ✻ Dresden. — prov cen. Prussia 9,756 □ p. 3,089, ✻ Magdeburg. [3,210 ft.

Scafell Pike (skō-fĕl′), mt. N W Eng. ; highest in Eng.

Scandinavia (skăn′dĭ-nā′vĭ-ä), anc. name of the country of the Norsemen. — pen. of Norway & Sweden.

Scheidemann (shī′dĕ-män), Philipp. Ger. socialist. Premier 1919-(1865-).

Schelde (skĕl′dĕ), riv. 270 m. France, Belg., & Neth.

Schenectady (skĕ-nĕk′tä-dĭ), city, E cen. N. Y. p. 73.

Schiller, von (fŏn shĭl′ĕr), Johann Christoph Friedrich. Ger. poet (1759-1805). [20.

Schleswig (shlās′vĭk), spt. ✻ of Schleswig-Holstein, p.

Schleswig-Holstein (-hōl′shtīn), prov. N Prussia, 7,343 □ p. 1,621, ✻ Schleswig.

Schley (slī), Winfield Scott. Am. rear adm. (1839-1911).

Schubert (shōō′bĕrt), Franz. Aust. comp. (1797-1828).

Schumann (-män), Robert. Ger. comp. (1810-56).

Schuylkill (skōō′kĭl), riv. in S E Pa. to Delaware riv.

Schwaben (shvä′bĕn), *or* **Swabia** (swā′bĭ-ä), dist. S W Bavaria, 3,797 □ p. 790, ✻ Augsburg. [strait, Italy.

Scilla (shĕl′lä), *anc.* Scylla (sĭl′ä), headland, Messina.

Scilly Islands (sĭl′ĭ), 140 isls. Cornwall, Eng. 5½ □ p. 2.

Scio (sī′ō), *anc.* CHIOS, Turk isl. W coast of Asia Minor, 319 □ p. 60. — its ✻ p. 14 ; massacre, 1822.

Scipio (sĭp′ĭ-ō). *Africanus Major*. Rom. gen. (B. C. 237-183?). — *Africanus Minor*. Rom. gen. (B. C. ab. 185-129).

Scotia (skō′shä), Scotland.

Scotland (skŏt′lănd), N div. of Gr. Brit. 30,405 □ p. 4,759, ✻ Edinburgh.

Scott, Robert F., Sir. Eng. expl. ; S. Pole, Jan. 18, 1912 (1868-1912). —, Walter, Sir. Scot. nov. & poet (1771-1832).

Scranton (skrăn′tŭn), city, N E Pa. p. 130.

Scutari (skōō′tä-rē), N Albania, p. 35 ; siege 1912-13.

Scylla. See SCILLA.

Seattle (sē-ăt′l), city & port, W Wash. p. 237 ; univ.

Sebastopol (sē-băs′tō-pōl ; sē-băs′tō-pōl), *or* **Sev-** (*Russ.* syĕ′vās-tō′pōl-y′), spt. Crimea, p. 68 ; siege 1854-5.

Sedan (sē-dăn′), tn. N E France, p. 20 ; battle, 1870.

Seeland (sē′lănd), *Dan.* Sjælland (shăl′lănd), isl. div. of Den. 2,895 □ p. 1,097, ✻ Copenhagen. — largest isl. of Den. 2,805 □ p. 1,094.

Seine (sān), riv. France, 480 m. to Eng. channel.

Selkirk (sĕl′kûrk), Alexander. Scot. sailor ; prototype of Robinson Crusoe (1676-1721) ; left on Juan Fernandez. — **Mountains**, range, S E B. C. 10,808 ft.

Sempach (zĕm′păk), tn. cen. Switz. p. 2. ; bat. 1386.

Senegal (sĕn′ē-gôl′), riv. Fr. W. Afr. 890 m. to Atl. oc. — Fr. col. W Afr. 73,977 □ p. 1,247. ✻ St-Louis.

Senlac (sĕn′lăk), hill, S E Eng. nr. Hastings ; bat. 1066.

Seoul (sē-ōōl′), ✻ of Korea, p. 217.

Serbia (sûr′bĭ-ä), *or* **Servia** (-vĭ-ä), kdm. S of Hungary, 18,660 □ p. 2,922, ✻ Belgrade.

Seven Pines. See FAIR OAKS.

Severn (sĕv′ĕrn), riv. W Eng. 210 m. [193 (146-211).

Severus (sē-vē′rŭs), Lucius Septimius. Rom. emp. fr.

Seville (sĕv′ĭl ; sē-vĭl′), city, S W Spain, p. 158.

Sèvres (sā′vr′), tn. N Fr. p. 9 ; porcelain. [1922).

Shackleton (shăk′′l-tŭn), Ernest H., Sir. Br. expl. (1874-

Shakespeare *or* **Shakspere** (shāk′spēr), William. Eng. poet & dram. (1564-1616).

Shanghai (shăng′hä′ĭ), port, Kiangsu, China, p. 651.

Shannon (shăn′ŭn), riv. Ireland, 225 m. to Atl. oc.

Shansi (shän′sē′), prov. N China, 81,853 □ p. 9,691 ; chief city, Taiyüanfu. [26,547, ✻ Tsinan.

Shantung (shän′tōōng′), prov. N E China, 55,985 □ p.

Sharpsburg (shärps′bûrg), tn. Md. ; see bat. Antietam.

Shasta. Mount (shăs′tä), vol. peak, N Cal. 14,380 ft.

Shat el Arab (shät′ ĕl′ ä-räb′), riv. Euphrates & Tigris united, 120 m. to Persian Gulf.

Shaw (shô), George Bernard. Ir. dram. (1856-).

Shawangunk Mountains (shŏn′gŭm), range, S E N. Y.

Shays (shāz), Daniel. Leader, S's Rebel'n (1747-1825).

Sheba (shē′bä), *or* **Saba** (sā′bä), anc. country, S Arabia.

Sheffield (shĕf′ēld), city, S Yorkshire, Eng. p. 460.

Shelley (shĕl′ĭ), Percy Bysshe. Eng. poet (1792-1822).

Shenandoah (shĕn′ăn-dō′ä), riv. W. Va. & Va. to Potomac at Harper's Ferry. [p. 5,096, ✻ Mukden.

Shengking (shĕng′kĭng′), prov. S Manchuria, 54,761 □

Shensi (shĕn′sē′), prov. N China, 75,290 □ p. 6,917.

Sheridan (shĕr′ĭ-dăn), Philip Henry. Am. gen. (1831-). — Richard Brinsley. Ir. dram. & polit. (1751-1816).

Sherman (shûr′măn), James Vice pres. of U. S. in 1909-12 (1855-1912). — John. Bro. of W. T. Am. statesm. (1823-1900). — Wm. Tecumseh, Am. gen. (1820-91).

Shetland (shĕt′lănd), arch. N of Scot. ; co. 551 □ p. 28.

Shiloh (shī′lō), battlefield. See PITTSBURG LANDING.

Shropshire (shrŏp′shēr), *or* **Salop** (săl′ŭp), co. W Eng. 1,347 □ p. 246. [p. 7,562, ✻ Bankok.

Siam (sī-ăm′ ; sĭ′ăm), kingdom, S E Asia, ab. 198,900 □

Siam, Gulf of, bet. Malay pen. & Indo-China.

Sianfu (sē′ăn-fōō′), ✻ of Shensi prov. China, p. 1,000.

Siberia (sī-bē′rĭ-ä), country of Russia in Asia, 4,831,882 □ p. 8,719 ; W ✻ Tomsk ; E ✻ Irkutsk.

Sicily (sĭs′ĭ-lĭ), It. isl. largest in Medit. 9,938 □ p. 3,683.

Sidon (sī′dŏn). See SAIDA.

Siena (syĕ′nä), prov. N W It. 1,472 □ p. 242. — its ✻ p. 42.

Sierra Leone (sĭ-ĕr′ä lē-ōn′ē), Br. col. (515 □ p. 76, ✻ Freetown) & protectorate (31,109 □ p. 1,313) W Afr. — **Madre** (mä′drā), mt. chains, Mex. — **Nevada** (nē-vä′dä), mt. ranges, California, 14,502 ft.

Sigismund (sĭj′ĭs-mŭnd), Charles D. Am. nav. off. (1845-).

Silesia (sī-lē′shĭ-ä), prov. Pruss. 15,573 □ p. 5,226. — crownland, Aust., 1,987 □ p. 757. [India, p. 38.

Simla (sĭm′lä), in N E Punjab, summer ✻ of Gov. of

Simplon (sĭm′plŏn ; *F.* săn′plôn′), vil. & pass S Switz. ; tunnel, 12½ miles long (1898-1906).

Sinai (sī′nī ; sī′nā-ī), pen. Arabia, at N end of Red sea.

Sinai, Mount, prob. near N end Red sea. [abad.

Sind (sĭnd), prov. N W Bombay pres. Br. Ind. ✻ Hyder-

Singapore (sĭng′gä-pōr′), spt. ✻ of St. Set'lm'ts, p. 200.

Sinkiang (sĭn′kyäng′), Chinese ter. N of Tibet, 550,579 □ p. 1,018, ✻ Tihwafu.

Sioux City (sōō), city, W Iowa, p. 48.

Sixtus (sĭks′tŭs) **IV.** Pope fr. 1471 (1414-1484). [sea.

Skager-Rak (sgäg′ĕr-räk ; skäg′ĕr-räk′), arm of North

Slide Mountain, highest of Catskill mts. 4,204 ft.

Smith (smĭth), Adam. Scot. pol. econ. (1723-90). —, Goldwin. Eng. hist. (1823-1910). —, Joseph. Am. founder of Mormonism (1805-44). —, Sydney. Eng. divine & wit (1771-1845). — **Sound**, N Baffin Bay

Smoky Mountains. Great, range, N. C. & Tenn. 6,619 ft.

Smolensk (smō-lyĕnsk′), govt. W cen. Russia in Europe, 21,624 □ p. 1,389. — its ✻ p. 63.

Smyrna (smûr′nä), vilayet, W Asia Minor, 21,580 □ p. 1,397. — its ✻ a spt. p. 300. [Wash.

Snake River. Yellowstone Nat. Park to Columbia riv.

Snowdon (-nō′dŭn), mt. N Wales ; 3,571 ft.

Socrates (sŏk′rä-tēz). Athenian philos. (B. C. 469-399).

Sofia (sō′fē-yä ; *Eng.* sō-fē′ä), ✻ Bulgaria, p. 103.

Solferino (sōl′fĕ-rē′nō), vil. Lombardy ; bat. 1859.

Solomon Islands, S W Pac. oc. 19,000 □ p. 195 ; Ger. & Br.

Solon (sō′lŏn). Athenian lawgiver (B. C. 639?-559).

Solway Firth (sōl′wā), inlet, Ir. sea, bet. Eng. & Scot.

Somaliland (sō-mä′lē-lănd), ter. bet. equator & Gulf of Aden, E Afr. ; Fr. & It.

Somerville (sŭm′ĕr-vĭl), city, E Mass. p. 77.

Somme (sŏm), riv. N France, 147 m. long, N W from Saint-Quentin to Eng. channel. [Hermosillo.

Sonora (sō-nō′rä), state, N W Mex. 76,639 □ p. 265. ✻

Sophocles (sŏf′ō-klēz). Gr. tragic poet (B. C. 496?-406).

Sorata (sō-rä′tä), mt. W Bolivia ; consists of peaks Aconhuma (21,700 ft.) & Illampu (21,300 ft.).

Soto, de (dā sō′tō), Hernando. Sp. expl. (1499?-1542).

Soufrière (sōō′frĭ-ĕr′), vol. St. Vincent isl. ; erup, 1902.

South Africa, Union of. Br. colony consisting of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Transvaal, & Orange Free State provs. 473,100 □ p. 5,973, ✻ Pretoria.

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South African Republic. See Transvaal.
Southampton (-ămp′tŭn), spt. Hampshire, Eng. p. 119.
South Australia, state, Aust'l. 380,070 □ p. 409, ✱ Adelaide.
South Carolina, S Atl. state, 30,495 □ p. 1,515, ✱ Columbia.
South Dakota, state, N W U. S. 76,868 □ p. 584, ✱ Pierre.
Southey (south′ĭ; sŭth′ĭ), Robert. Eng. poet (1774–1843).
South Mountain, ridge, Md. & Pa.; bat. Sept. 14, 1862.
South Platte, riv. cen. Col. & Nebr. See Platte.
Spain (spān), kingdom, S W Europe, 195,056 □ p. 19,951, ✱ Madrid. [anc. Laconia, S Greece.]
Sparta (spär′tȧ), *or* **Lacedæmon** (lăs′ē-dē′mŏn), ✱ of
Spencer (spĕn′sẽr), Herbert. Eng. philos. (1820–1903).
Spenser (-sẽr), Edmund. Eng. poet (1552?–99).
Speyer (spī′ẽr), *often* **Spires** (spīrz), city, Bavaria, p. 23.
Spitzbergen (spĭts′bûr′gĕn), isl. group N of Norway.
Spokane (spō′kăn′), city, E Wash. p. 104. [8–21, 1864.]
Spotsylvania (spŏt′sĭl-vā′nĭ-ȧ), in E Va.; battles, May
Springfield (spring′fēld), city, ✱ of Ill. p. 52. — city, on Conn. riv. S Mass. p. 89; U. S. armory. — city, S W Mo. p. 35. — city, S W Ohio, p. 47. [126.]
Srinagar (srē′nȧ-gŭr′), ✱ of Kashmir, N W India; p.
Staffa (stăf′ȧ), isl. Hebrides, Scotland; Fingal's cave.
Staffordshire (-ẽrd-shẽr), co. cen. Eng. 1,158 □ p. 1,280.
Stamboul (stäm-bōōl′), Fr. form of Istambul.
Standish (stăn′dĭsh), Myles, *or* Miles, Capt. Military leader at Plymouth, Mass. (1584?–1656).
Stanley (stăn′lĭ), Henry M., Sir. Eng. expl. (1841–1904).
Staten Island (stăt′ĕn), isl. N. Y. city, 57 □ p. 86.
Steele (stēl), Richard, Sir. Eng. essayist (1672–1729).
Stephen (stē′vĕn). Kg. of Eng. fr. 1135 (1097?–1154).
Stephens (-vĕnz), Alex. H. Confed. v. pres. (1812–83).
Stephenson (-vĕn-sŭn), George. Eng. engin. (1781–1848).
Stettin (shtĕ-tēn′), spt. ✱ of Pomerania, Pruss. p. 236.
Stevens (stē′vĕnz), Thaddeus. Am. polit. (1792–1868).
Stevenson (-vĕn-sŭn), Adlai Ewing. V. pres. U. S. in 1893–97 (1835–1914). —, Robert L. Scot. wr. (1850–94).
Stirling (stûr′lĭng), burgh, cen. Scot. p. 21; bat. 1297.
Stockholm (stŏk′hōlm), spt. ✱ of Sweden, p. 342.
Stoke on Trent, tn. Staffordshire, Eng. p. 235; pottery.
Stony Point, vil. S E N.Y.; captured July 16, 1779.
Stowe (stō), Harriet E., b. Beecher. Am. au. (1812–96).
Stradivarius (străd′ĭ-vā′rĭ-ŭs), Antonius. It. *Antonio Stradivari.* Cremona violin maker (1644–1737).
Straits Settlements, Br. col. mostly in S Malay pen. & adjacent isls. 1,630 □ p. 714, ✱ Singapore.
Strassburg (shträs′bōōrk), ✱ of Alsace-Lorraine, p. 179.
Stratford on Avon (străt′fẽrd), bor. Warwickshire, Eng. p. 9; Shakespeare's birth & death.
Strauss (shtrous), Johann (1804–49), & his son, Johann (1825–99). Viennese musical composers. —, Richard. Ger. musical composer (1864–).
Stromboli (strŏm′bō-lē), isl. Lipari isls. with active vol.
Stuart (stū′ẽrt). Name of a Scot. & Eng. royal family. —, James Ewell Brown. Confederate gen. (1833–64).
Stuttgart (shtōōt′gärt), ✱ of Württemberg, p. 286.
Stuyvesant (stī′vĕ-sănt), Peter. Last gov. of New Netherland (1602–82). [Graz.]
Styria (stĭr′ĭ-ȧ), crownland, Austria, 8,658 □ p. 1,444, ✱
Sucre (sōō′krā), city, S W central Bolivia, p. 23; a ✱ —, de, Antonio José. S. Am. liberator (1795–1830).
Sudan (-dän′), region, Afr. S of Sahara & Libyan deserts. —, **Anglo-Egyptian**, under joint Br. & Egyp. rule, S of 22° N to Uganda, 950,000 □ p. 3,000 ✱ Khartum.
Suez (sōō-ĕz′; sōō′ĕz), spt. at S end of canal. p. 11. —, **Isthmus of**, joins Asia & Africa; canal, ab. 100 m.
Suffolk (sŭf′ŭk), co. E Eng. 1,481 □ p. 394. [✱ Jolo.]
Sulu Archipelago (sōō′lōō), S W Phil. isls. 1,490 □ p. 118,
Sumatra (sōō-mä′trȧ), large isl. S of Malay pen. with adjacent isls. 178,674 □ p. 4,142; Dutch.
Sumner (sŭm′nẽr), Charles. Am. statesman (1811–74).
Sunda Isles (sŭn′dȧ), in Malay arch. inc. Java, Sumatra, & Borneo. — **Strait**, bet. Java & Sumatra.
Sungari (sōōn′gȧ-rē′), riv. Manchuria, trib. of Amur.
Superior, city, Wis. p. 40. — **Lake**, bet. U. S. & Canada.
Surabaya (sōō′rä-bä′yä), spt. Java, p. 150.
Surrey (sŭr′ĭ), co. S E Eng. 722 □ p. 846.
Susquehanna (sŭs′kwē-hăn′ȧ), riv. 420 m. in N. Y. Pa. & Del. to Chesapeake Bay.
Sussex (sŭs′ĕks), co. S Eng. 1,457 □ p. 663.
Sveaborg (svā′ȧ-bŏr′y′), fortress, Finland, Russia, in Helsingfors harbor; "the Gibraltar of the North."
Swabia (swā′bĭ-ȧ). See Schwaben.
Swansea (swŏn′sē), spt. S Wales, p. 115. [Stockholm.]
Sweden (swē′dĕn), kgdm. N Eur., 172,920 □ p. 5,522, ✱
Swedenborg (-bôrg), Emanuel. Swed. theol. (1688–1772).
Swift (swĭft), Jonathan. Eng. dean & satirist, b. in Ireland (1667–1745). [(1837–1909).]
Swinburne (swĭn′bŭrn), Algernon Charles. Eng. poet
Switzerland (swĭts′ẽr-lȧnd), federal republic, cen. Europe, 15,955 □ p. 3,765, ✱ Bern. [urbs, 630.]
Sydney (sĭd′nĭ), spt. ✱ of N. S. Wales, p. 107, with sub-
Syracuse (sĭr′ȧ-kūs′; -kūs′), city, cen. N. Y. p. 137.
Syr Darya (sĭr där′yä), riv. Turkestan, to Aral sea.
Syria (sĭr′ĭ-ȧ), div. of Turkey in Asia, E of Medit. sea, to
Syrian Desert (the prolongation northward of the Arabian Desert), 114,530 □ p. 3,171. [054, ✱ Chengtu.]
Szechwan (sĕ′chwän′), prov. W China, 218,533 □ p. 54,-

T

Tabasco (tä-bäs′kō), state, S E Mexico, 10,375 □ p. 188.
Tabriz (tȧ-brēz′), city, N W Persia, p. 180.
Tacitus (tăs′ĭ-tŭs), Publius C. Rom. hist. (d. 117?).
Tacoma (tȧ-kō′mȧ), city, on Puget sound, Wash. p. 84.
Taft (tȧft), William Howard. 27th pres. of U. S. in 1909–13 (1857–).
Tagliamento (täl′yä-mĕn′tō), riv. Italy, 106 m. long, Alps to Adriatic sea. [(1861–).]
Tagore (tȧ-gōr′), Rabindranath, Sir. Hindu poet
Tagus (tā′gŭs), riv. Sp. & Port. 566 m. to Atl. oc.
Tahiti (tä′hē-tē; *often, incorrectly*, tä-hē′tē), isl. Society isls. 402 □ p. 11, ✱ Papeete. [p. 91.]
Taihoku (tī-hō′kōō), *or* **Taipei** (tī′pā′), ✱ of Formosa,
Taiwan. = Formosa. [230.]
Taiyüanfu (tī′yü-än′fōō′), ✱ of Shansi prov. China, p.
Tallahassee (tăl′ȧ-hăs′ē), ✱ of Florida, p. 5. [250.]
Tamaulipas (tä-mä′ōō-lē′päs), state, Mex. 30,834 □ p.
Tamerlane (tăm′ẽr-lān′). Mongol conq. (1333?–1405).
Tampa (tăm′pȧ), city & port, W Fla. p. 38.
Tampico (täm-pē′kō), spt. S E Tamaulipas, Mex. p 17.
Tananarivo (tȧ-nä′nȧ-rē′vō), *or* **Antananarivo** (än′tȧ-nä′nȧ-), ✱ of Madagascar, p. 95.
Tanganyika (tän′gän-yē′kä), lake, 400 m. long, cen. Afr.
Tangier (tăn-jēr′), spt. N Morocco, on Atl. oc. p. 46.
Taranto (tä′rän-tō), ft. spt. S E Italy, p. 69.
Tarquin (tär′kwĭn). Legendary last king of Rome.
Tarsus (tär′sŭs), city of anc. Cilicia, Asia Minor.
Tartary (tär′tȧ-rĭ). = Tatary.
Tashkent, *or* **Tashkend** (tȧsh′kĕnt′). ✱ of Russ. Turkestan, p. 188. [□ p. 191, ✱ Hobart.]
Tasmania (tăz-mā′nĭ-ȧ), isl. & state of Australia, 26,215
Tasso (tăs′ō; *It.* täs′sō), Torquato. It. poet (1544–95).
Tatary (tä′tȧ-rĭ), old name for regions in N Asia & N E Europe inhabited by the Tatars.
Taylor (tā′lẽr), Bayard. Am. poet & man of letters (1825–78). —, Jeremy. Eng. bp. & author (1613–67). —, Zachary. Am. gen. & fr. 1849 12th pres. of U. S. (1784–1850).
Tecumseh (tē-kŭm′sē), Shawnee chief (1768?–1813).
Tegucigalpa (tȧ-gōō′sē-gäl′pä), ✱ of Honduras, p. 22.
Teheran (tĕ-h′rän′), ✱ of Persia, p. 250.
Teneriffe (tĕn′ẽr-ĭf′), *Sp.* **Tenerife** (tā′nā-rē′fā), largest of Canary isls. 782 □ p. 180, ✱ Santa Cruz de Tenerife.
Tennessee (tĕn′ĕ-sē′), state, S E cen. U. S. 41,687 □ p. 2,185, ✱ Nashville. — riv. 639 m. Tenn. to Ohio riv.
Tennyson (-ĭ-sŭn), Alfred T., Baron. Eng. poet (1809–92)
Terence (tĕr′ĕns). Rom. wr. of comedies (B. C. 190?–159?).
Terre Haute (tĕr′ē hōt′), city, W Indiana, p. 58.
Tertullian (tẽr-tŭl′ĭ-ȧn). Lat. ch. Father (160?–230?).
Tewkesbury (tūks′bẽr-ĭ), bor. S W Eng. p. 5; bat. 1471.
Texas (tĕk′sȧs), in S U. S. largest state, 262,398 □ p. 3,-897, ✱ Austin. [(1811–63).]
Thackeray (thăk′ẽr-ĭ), William Makepeace. Eng. nov.
Thales (thā′lēz). Gr. philos. (fl. B. C. 7th & 6th. cen.).
Thames (tĕmz), riv. S Eng. to North sea. — riv. Ont. prov. Can. to Lake St. Clair. — riv. E Conn.
Thebes (thēbz), anc. ruined city, Upper Egypt. — *mod.* Thivai (thē′vē), anc. city, Bœotia, Greece.
Thermopylæ (thẽr-mŏp′ĭ-lē), pass E Gr.; bat. B. C. 480.
Thespis (thĕs′pĭs). "Father of Gr. trag." (fl. B. C. 534).
Thessalonica (thĕs′ȧ-lō-nī′kȧ), anc. name of Saloniki.
Thessaly (thĕs′ȧ-lĭ), region (anc. div.), N Greece.
Thibet. Var. of Tibet. [1877).]
Thiers (tyâr), Louis Adolphe. Fr. statesm. & hist. (1797–
Thomas (tŏm′ȧs), Theodore. Ger.-Am. mus. (1835–1905). — à Kempis. Ger. ecclesiastic (1380–1471).
Thoreau (thō′rō), Henry David. Am. author (1817–62).
Thousand Islands, in St. Lawrence riv. bet. N. Y. & Ont.
Thrace (thrās), *or* **Thracia** (thrā′shĭ-ȧ), anc. country & Rom. prov. now in Bulg. Gr. & Turkey in Europe.
Thucydides (thū-sĭd′ĭ-dēz). Gr. hist. (B. C. 471?–400?).
Thuringia (thū-rĭn′jĭ-ȧ), region cen. Ger.
Tiber (tī′bẽr), riv. cen. It. to Medit. sea. [A. D. 37).]
Tiberius (tī-bē′rĭ-ŭs). Rom. emp. fr. A. D. 14 (B. C. 42–
Tibet (tĭ-bĕt′; tĭb′ĕt), country, S W Chinese depend. 756,000 □ p. 2,000, ✱ Lhasa.
Ticonderoga (tī-kŏn′dẽr-ō′gȧ), vil. N E N. Y. p. 2. —, old fort, head of Lake Champlain, built by Fr. (Ft. Carillon): taken by Eng. 1759; taken by Ethan Allen, 1775.
Tien Shan (tĭ-ĕn′ shän′), *or* **Tian Shan** (tĭ-än′), mt. chain 24,010 ft. Russian & Chinese Turkestan.
Tientsin (tē-ĕn′tsĕn′), city, Chihli prov. China, p. 800.
Tierra del Fuego (tyĕr′rä dĕl fwā′gō), isls. S end of South America; to Chile & Argentina.
Tiflis (tyē-flyēs′), ✱ of Transcaucasia, Russia, p. 200.
Tigris (tī′grĭs), riv. Turkey in Asia, 1,150 m.
Tilsit (tĭl′zĭt), tn. E. Prussia, p. 39; treaty, 1807.
Timbuktu (tĭm-bŭk′tōō), tn. on Niger riv. W. Afr. p. 7.
Tippecanoe (tĭp′ē-kȧ-nōō′), riv. N W Ind.; bat. 1811.

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Tirol, *or* **Tyrol** (tĭr′ŏl ; *G.* tē-rōl′), Alp. crownland, W Aust. 10,302 □ p 947, ✻ Innsbruck. [(1477–1576).

Titian (tĭsh′ăn). *Tiziano Vecellio.* Venetian painter

Titicaca, Lake (tē′tē-kä′kä), bet. S E Peru & Bolivia.

Titus (tī′tŭs). Roman emp. fr. 79 (40–81).

Tivoli (tē′vō-lē), *anc.* Tĭ′BUR, tn. near Rome, It. p. 15.

Toboïsk (tō-bŏlsk′), tn. W Siberia, p. 21.

Tocantins (tō′kän-tēns″), riv. Brazil, 1,700 m. to Pará riv.

Togo (tō′gō), *or* **Togoland** (-lănd′), country, Slave Coast, W Africa, 33,668 □ p. 1,004, ✻ Lome.

Tokyo, *or* **Tokio** (tō′kē-ō), ✻ of Japan, p. 2,186.

Toledo (tō-lē′dō), city & port, N W Ohio, p. 168. — (*Sp.* tō-lā′thō), prov. cen. Sp. 5,920 □ p. 413.— its ✻ p. 22.

Tolstoy (tōl-stoi′), Lev N., Count. Russ. nov. (1828–1910).

Tombigbee (tŏm-bĭg′bē), riv. 450 m. Miss. to Alabama riv.

Tomsk (tŏmsk), city, W cen. Siberia, p. 106.

Tonga (tŏ′nga), *or* **Friendly Islands,** in S. Pac. oc. ; 390 □ p. 24, ✻ Nukuala a ; Br.

Tonkin, *or* **Tonquin** (tŏn′kĭn′),ter. Fr. Indo-China,46,223 [□ p. 6,118, ✻ Hanoi.

Topeka (tō-pē′kä), ✻ of Kan-as, p. 44.

Toronto (tō-rŏn′tō), ✻ of Ontario, Canada, p. 377.

Torres Strait (tŏr′ĕz), bet. Papua & Australia.

Toul (tōōl), ft. mfg. town, N E France, p. comm. 16.

Toulon (tōō-lôn′), ftd. spt. S E Fr., p. 105 ; nav. station.

Toulouse (tōō-lōōz′), city, S France, p. 150.

Touraine (tōō-rān′), old prov. W cen. France.

Tourcoing (tōōr′kwăn′), town N France, p. comm. 83.

Tours (tōōr), city, Touraine, Fr. p. 73 ; bat. 732.

Toussaint (tōō′săN′), François D. *Toussaint L'Ouverture.* Haitian negro gen. (1744–1803). [gen. (1861–).

Townshend (toun′zĕnd), Charles Vere Ferrers, Sir. Eng.

Towton (tou′tŭn), par. Yorkshire, Eng. ; bat. 1461.

Trafalgar, Cape (trăf′ăl-gär′; *often,* as in England, trăfăl′gar), S W coast Spain ; naval battle, 1805.

Trajan (trā′jăn). Roman emp. fr. 98 (52 *or* 53–117).

Transcaucasia (t ăns′kô-kā′shĭ-ȧ ; -shä), the Caucasus, Russ. S of Caucasus mts. 95,406 □ p. 6,818, ✻ Tiflis.

Transvaal (trăns-väl′), form., as SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC, independ. state, then Br. col. & since 1910 prov. U. of S. Afr. 110,426 □ p. 1,686, ✻ Pretoria.

Trebizond (trĕb′ĭ-zŏnd″), vilayet, N E Asia Minor, 12,500 □ p. 949. — its ✻ on Black sea, p. 50.

Trent (trĕnt), riv. cen. Eng. 170 m. — *or* **Trient** (trē-ĕnt′), city, Tirol, p. 30 ; council, 1545–63.

Trenton (trĕn′tŭn), ✻ of N. J. p. 97 ; battle, 1776.

Treves (trēvz), *Fr.* **Trèves** (trāv), *Ger.* **Trier** (trēr), city, S W Rhine Prov. Prus. p. 49. [on Adriatic, p. 161.

Trieste (trē-ĕst′; *It.* trē-ĕs′tä), *or* **Triest** (-ĕst′), spt. Aust.,

Trinidad (trĭn′ĭ-dăd′), isl. off Venez. coast, 1,754 □, with Tobago, 1,864 □ p. 330, ✻ Port of Spain ; Br.

Tripoli (trĭp′ō-lĭ), country, N Afr.; to Italy, since 1912.

Trondhjem (trŏn′yĕm), spt. Norw., p. 45.

Trotski (trŏt′skĭ), Leon. Russ. socialist leader of the Bolsheviki (1879–). [V. p. 77.]

Troy (troi), anc. ruined city, N W Asia Mi. — city, E N.

Tsarskoe Selo (tsär′skō-yĕ syĕ-lō′), mfg. tn. Russia in Europe, nr. Petrograd, p. 16.

Tschaikowsky, *Russ.* **Chaykovski** (chĭ-kôf′skē), Petr Ilich. Russ. composer (1840–93).

Tugela (tū-gē′lä), riv. Natal, U. of S. Afr. ; bat. 1899.

Tunis (tū′nĭs), country, N Afr. 49,330 □ p. ab. 1,800 ; Fr. protect. — its ✻ p. ab. 200.

Turgenev (tōōr-gĕn′yĕf), Ivan S. Russ. nov. (1818–83).

Turin (tū′rĭn ; tū-rĭn′), city, N W It. p. comm. 4.27.

Turkestan (tŏor′kĕ-stän′), region, cen. Asia. — **Russian,** N of Bokhara, 420,807 □ p. 6,337, ch. tn. Tashkent. —, **Chinese** *or* **East,** W & S part of Sinkiang.

Turkey (tûr′kĭ), *or* **Ottoman Empire,** in Europe & Asia, ab. 700,000 □ p. ab. 20,000, ✻ Constantinople.

Turner, Joseph Mallord Wm. Eng. painter (1775–1851).

Tuscany (tŭs′kȧ-nĭ), div. W cen. It. 9,307 □ 2,694.

Tuskegee (tŭs-kē′gē), tn. E Ala. p. 3 ; negro school.

Tutuila (tōō′tōō-ē′lä), isl. Samoa, 54 □ p. 5 ; U. S.

Twain (twān), Mark. Pseud. of CLEMENS, S. L.

Tyler (tī′lĕr), John. 10th pres. of U. S. in 1841–45 (1790–1862). —, Walter, *or* Wat. Eng. rebel (d. 1381).

Tyndall (-dăl), John. Br. physicist (1820–93).

Tyne (tīn), riv. N Eng. to North sea, 80 m.

Tyre (tīr), anc. spt. ✻ of Phœnicia ; modern SUR.

Tyrol. See TIROL.

Tyrrhenian Sea (tĭ-rē′nĭ-ăn), part of Medit. S W of It.

U V

Uganda (ōō-gän′dä), **country, cen. Afr. 228,500 □ p.3,500, native ✻ Mengo Kampala, Br. ✻ Entebbe ; Br. prot.**

Uinta Mountains (ū-ĭn′tȧ), **range, N E Utah : 13,687 ft.**

Ukraine (ū′krān), **region S W Russia in Europe.**

Ulster (ŭl′stĕr), **prov. N Ireland, 8,867 □ p. 1,579.**

Ungava (ŭn-gā′vȧ ; -gä′vä), **dist. Can. E of Hudson bay ; since 1912 in Quebec prov.**

United Kingdom of Great Britain & Ireland, isl. kingdom of N W Europe composed of Great Britain (England, Wales, Scotland) & Ireland, 121,105 □ p. 45,220.

United Provinces of Agra & Oudh, lieut.-governorship, N Br. India, 107,164 □ p. 47,182, ✻ Allahabad.

United States of America, fed. rep. N. A. ; 48 states & fed. dist. ; continental U. S. 3,026,789 □ p. 91,972 ; with Alaska & Hawaii, 3,624,122 □ p. 92,229 ; with all possessions, 3,743,306 □ p. 101,100 ; ✻ Washington.

Upsala (ŭp-sä′lä), city, E Sweden, p. 26 ; univ.

Ural (ū′răl), riv. Russia bet. Eur. & Asia, 1,300 m. to Caspian sea. — **Mountains,** in Russia, partly bet. Eur. & Asia. [sade. (1042?–1099).

Urban (ûr′bȧn). Name of 8 popes ; **II.** fr. 1088. 1st Cru-

Uruguay (ū′rōō-gwā ; ōō′rōō-gwī′), riv. S. A. 931 m. to Plata riv. — rep. S of Brazil, 72,210 □ p. 1,178, ✻ Montevideo. [battles, 1778 & 1794.

Ushant (ŭsh′ănt), ftd. Fr. isl. N W coast, 6 □ p. 3; naval

Uskup (ŭs-kŭp′), city, S Serbia, p. 32. [City.

Utah (ū′tô), state, W U. S. 82,184 □ p. 373, ✻ Salt Lake

Utica (ū′tĭ-kȧ), city, cen. New York, p. 74.

Utrecht (ū′trĕkt), city, cen. Neth., p. 119 ; treaty, 1713.

Vaal (väl), riv. S E Transvaal prov. to Orange riv.

Valencia (vȧ-lĕn′shĭ-ȧ ; -shä), prov. E Spain, 4,150 □ p. 810. — its ✻ a spt. p. 233. — city, N Venez. p. 40.

Valletta (vä-lĕt′ta), spt. ✻ of Malta, p. 44. [1777–8.

Valley Forge, vil. S E Pa. ; winter camp of Am. army,

Valois (văl′wä′), noble Fr. family ; reigned 1328–1589.

Valparaiso (văl′pä-rī′sō ; -zō), spt. Chile, p. 197.

Van buren (văn bū′rĕn), Martin. 8th pres. of U. S. in 1837–41 (1782–1862).

Vancouver (văn-kōō′vĕr), isl. off coast of Br. Columbia, 15,407 □ p. 37. — spt. S W B. C. p. 109. [(1794–1877.)

Vanderbilt (văn′dĕr-bĭlt), Cornelius. Am. capitalist

Van Dyck (văn dīk′), *sometimes* **Vandyke,** Anthony, Sir. Flemish portrait painter (1599–1641).

Varna (vär′ná), ftd. spt. E Bulgaria, p. 41.

Velásquez (vā-läs′kăth), Diego Rodriguez de Silva y. Sp. painter (1599–1660).

Vendée (văN′dā′), dept. W Fr. 2,692 □ p. 439.

Venezuela (vĕn′ĕ-zwē′lȧ ; *Am. Sp.* vā′nā-swā′lä), fed. rep. N S. Am. 393,976 □ p. 2,714, ✻ Caracas.

Venice (vĕn′ĭs), coast city, N E Italy, p. 161.

Vera Cruz (vā′rä krōōs′ ; vĕr′ȧ krōōz′), *officially* **Veracruz,** state, S E Mex. 27,883 □ p. 1,124, ✻ Jalapa. — its former ✻ a spt. p. 50.

Verde, Cape (vûrd), W extremity of Africa.

Verdun (vĕr′dŭN′), tn. N E Fr. p. 22 ; treaty 843.

Vergil (vûr′jĭl). *Publius Vergilius Maro.* Rom. poet (B. C. 70–19). [Montpelier.

Vermont (vĕr-mŏnt′), state, N E U. S. 9,124 □ p. 356, ✻

Verne (vĕrn ; *Angl.* vûrn), Jules. Fr. auth. (1828–1905).

Verona (vä-rō′nä), ftd. city, N Italy, p. 82.

Verrazano, da (dä vĕr′rät-sä′nō), Giovanni. Florentine nav. (1480?–1527). [N Fr. p. 60.

Versailles (vĕr-sä′ȳ′ ; *Angl.* vĕr-sālz′), city, near Paris,

Vespasian (vĕs-pā′zhĭ-ăn). Roman emperor fr. 69 (9–79).

Vespucci (vĕs-pōōt′chē), Amerigo. *Americus Vespucius.* It. navigator (1451–1512).

Vesuvius (vĕ-sū′vĭ-ŭs), volcano E of Naples bay, 4,267 ft. ; eruptions, esp. A. D. 79 & 1906.

Vicksburg (vĭks′bûrg), city, Miss. on Miss. riv. p. 21.

Victor Emmanuel I. King of Sardinia in 1802–21 (1759–1824). — **II.** Kg. of Sardinia in 1849–61 & of It. fr. 1861 (1820–78). — **III.** Kg. of It. fr. 1900 (1869–).

Victoria (vĭk-tō′rĭ-ȧ), state, S E Australia, 87,884 □ p. 1,316, ✻ Melbourne. — spt. ✻ of B. C. p. 32. — spt. ✻ of Hongkong, p. 161. — Queen of Gr. Brit. & Ireland fr. 1837 & Empress of India fr. 1876 (1819–1901). — **Falls,** in Zambezi riv. Rhodesia. — **Nyanza** (nyän′zä), in E Africa ; largest lake in Africa, ab. 26,000 □.

Vienna (vē-ĕn′ȧ), *Ger.* **Wien** (vēn), city, ✻ of Austria & of Austria-Hungary, p. 2,081.

Vilno (vĕl′nō), *or* **Wilna** (vĕl′ná), city, W Russ. p. 200.

Vinci, da (dä vēn′chē), Leonardo. Florentine painter, sculptor, architect, & eng. (1452–1519). [Richmond.

Virginia (vĕr-jĭn′ĭ-ȧ), state, E U. S. 40,262 □ p. 2,062, ✻

Virgin Islands, group, Brit. W. Indies. — **of the U. S.,** group, W. Indies, consisting of isls. St. Thomas, St. Croix, & St. John, 139 □ p. 72, ✻ St. Thomas.

Visayan Islands (vē-sä′yän), *or* **Bisayas** (bē-sä′yäs), group, cen. Phil. isls. [sea.

Vistula (vĭs′tŭ-lȧ), riv. Carpathian mts. 652 m. to Baltic

Vittoria (vē-tō′rē-ä), tn. N Sp. p. 33; bat. 1813. [108.

Vladivostok (vlä′dyĕ-vŏs-tôk′), spt. E Russ. in Asia, p.

Vlissingen (vlĭs′ĭng-ĕn), *or* **Flushing,** spt. Neth., p. 21.

Volga (vŏl′gȧ). riv. Russ. in Eur. 2,300 m. to Caspian.

Voltaire, de (dē vōl′tär′). Real name *François Marie Aronet.* Fr. author (1694–1778).

Vosges (vōzh), mts. France & Ger. 4,667 ft.

W

Wabash (wŏ′băsh), **riv. 517 m. W Ohio & Ind. & bet. Ind. & Ill. to Ohio riv.**

Waco (wā′kō), **city, cen. Tex. p. 26.**

Wagner (vāg′nĕr), **Richard. Ger. composer (1813–83).**

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Wagram (vä′grăm), vil. nr Vienna, Austria; bat. 1809.
Wales (wālz), principality, W of Eng. 7,466 □ p. 2,025.
Wallace (wŏl′ăs), Alfred Russel. Eng naturalist (1823-1913). —, Lewis (Lew). Am. gen. & auth. (1827-1905) —, Wm., Sir. Scot. patriot (1272-1305).
Wallenstein, von (wŏl′ĕn-stīn; *G.* fŏn văl′ĕn-shtīn), Albrecht Wenzel Eusebius. Austrian gen. (1583-1634).
Walpole (wŏl′pōl), Horatio, or Horace. 4th Earl of Orford. Eng. author & wit (1717-97).
Waltham (wŏl′thăm), city, E Mass. p. 28; watches.
Walton (wŏl′tăn), Izaak. Eng. writer (1593-1683).
Ward (wôrd), Artemas. Am. Rev. gen. (1727-1800). —, John Q. A. Am. sculp. (1830-1910). —, Mary A., born Arnold. *Mrs. Humphry W.* Eng. nov. (1851-1920).
Warsaw (wôr′sô), ✻ of Russian Poland, p. 856.
Warwick (wŏr′ĭk), Richard Neville, Earl of. Eng. warrior & statesman (1428-71), — *or* **Warwickshire** (-shēr), co. cen. Eng. 945 □ p. 1,247. [Timpanogos, 11,957 ft.
Wasatch Range (wŏ′săch; wô săch′), mts. Ut.; highest
Washington (wŏsh′ĭng-tăn), state, N W U. S. 66,836 □ p. 1,142. ✻ Olympia. — city, D. C. ✻ of U. S. p. 331. —, **Mount**, highest of White mts. N. H. 6,293 ft. —, Booker Taliaferro. Negro educator (ab. 1859-1915). —, George. Am. gen. & 1st pres. in 1789-97 (1732-99).
Waterbury (wô′tĕr-bĕr-ĭ), city, W cen. Conn. p. 73.
Wateree (wô′tĕr-ē′), riv. in S. C. See CATAWBA.
Waterloo (wô′tĕr-lōō′), vil. cen. Belg.; battle 1815.
Watson (wŏt′sŭn), John. *Ian Maclaren.* Scot. nov. (1850-1907). —, William. Eng. poet (1858-).
Watt (wŏt), James. Scot. inventor (1736-1819).
Watteau (vä′tō′), Antoine. Fr. painter (1684-1721).
Webster (wĕb′stĕr), Daniel. Am. statesman (1782-1852) —, Noah. Am. lexicog. (1758-1843).
Weihaiwei (wā′hī′wā′), spt. & dist. (285 □ p. 147) N Shantung, China; Br. leasehold.
Welland Canal (wĕl′ănd), in Ont. 26¾ m. long, bet. lakes Erie & Ontario.
Wellesley (wĕlz′lĭ), tn. E Mass. p. 5; college.
Wellington (wĕl′ĭng-tăn), ✻ of New Zeal. p. 71. —, Arthur Wellesley, 1st Duke of. Br. gen. & statesman. (1769-1852).
Weser (vā′zĕr), riv. W Ger. 280 m. to North sea.
Wesley (wĕs′lĭ), Charles (1707-88), his bro. John (1703-91), founder of Methodism. Eng. clergymen.
Wessex (-ĕks), region, S Eng. once a Saxon kingdom.
West, Benjamin. Am. pntr. in Eng. (1738-1820). [Perth.
Western Australia, state, Australia, 975,920 □ p. 282, ✻
West Flanders, prov. W Belg., 1,249 □ p. 874, ✻ Bruges.
West Indies (ĭn′dĭz), Atl. isls. bet. Fla. & S. Am.
Westminster (wĕst′mĭn′stĕr), part of Lond. Eng. p. 160.
Westmorland (-môr-lănd), co. N W Eng. 790 □ p. 64.
Westphalia (wĕst-fā′lĭ-ă), prov. W Prussia. 7,807 □ p. 4,125. ✻ Münster; peace treaties, 1648.
West Point, vil. S E N. Y.; U. S. Mil. Acad. [ton.
West Virginia, state, E U. S. 24,022 □ p. 1,221, ✻ Charles-
Wheeler (hwēl′ĕr), Wm. A. S. 24-22 □ p. 1,221, ✻ Charleston.
Wheeling (hwēl′ĭng), city, N W. Va. p. 50. [81 (1819-87).
Whistler (hwĭs′lĕr), James Abbott McNeill. Am. painter & etcher in Eng. (1834-1903).
White (hwīt), Andrew Dickson. Am. scholar & dipl. (1832-1918). —, Edward Douglass. U. S. assoc. in 1894-1910 & ch. just. in 1910-21 (1845-1921).
White Mountains, in N cen. N. H.; highest 6,293 ft.
White Plains, vil. S E N. Y. p. 16.
White Sea, gulf, N W Russia in Europe.
Whitman (hwĭt′măn), Walt. Am. poet (1819-92).
Whitney (hwĭt′nĭ), Eli. Am. inv. (1765-1825). —, William Dwight. Am. philol. (1827-94). —, **Mount**, mt. Sierra Nevada mts. Cal.; 14,502 ft.
Whittier (-ĭ-ĕr), John Greenleaf. Am. poet (1807-92).
Wichita (wĭch′ĭ-tô), city, S cen. Kansas. p. 52.
Wiclif, *or* **Wickliffe**, John. See WYCLIFFE.
Wiesbaden (vēs′bä′dĕn), city, S W Prussia, p. 109.
Wight, Isle of (wīt), isl. S coast of Eng. 147 □ p. 58.
Wigtownshire (wĭg′tăn-shēr), co. S W Scot. 487 □ p. 32.
Wilderness, dist. N E Va.; battles, May 2-4, 1863 (Chancellorsville), & May 5-6, 1864.
Wilhelmina (vĭl′hĕl-mē′nä). Queen of the Netherlands fr. 1890, enthroned in 1898 (1880-). [p. 35.
Wilhelmshaven (vĭl′hĕlms-hä′fĕn), ftd. spt. N W Prus.
Wilkes (wĭlks), Chas. Am. nav. off. & expl. (1798-1877).
Wilkes-Barre (wĭlks′bär′ĭ), city, N E Pa. p. 67.
William (wĭl′yăm) **I.** *The Conqueror.* Kg. of Eng. fr. 1066 (1027 *or* '28-87). — **II.** *William Rufus.* Kg. of Eng. fr. 1087 (1056-1100). — **III.** Kg. of Eng. Scot. & Ir. fr. 1689 (1650-1702). — **IV.** Kg. of Gr. Brit. & Ir. fr. 1830 (1765-1837). — **I.** Pr. of Orange. *The Silent.* Founder of the Du. rep. (1533-84). — **I.** Kg. of Prussia fr. 1861 & Ger. emp. fr. 1871 (1797-1888). — **II.** Kg. of Prussia & Ger. emp. 1888-1918; abdicated (1859-). [(1683).
Williams (-yămz), Roger. Founder of Rhode I. (1604?-
Wilmington (wĭl′mĭng-tăn), city, N Delaware. p. 87.
Wilson (wĭl′sŭn), Woodrow. 28th pres. of U. S. in 1913-1921 (1856-).
Wiltshire (wĭlt′shēr), *or* **Wilts**, co. S Eng. 1,350 □ p. 287
Winchester (wĭn′chĕs-tĕr), city, Hampshire, Eng. p. 23; cath. —, city, N Va. p. 6; Civil War battles. [Wyo.
Wind River Mountains (wĭnd), range of Rocky mts.
Windsor (wĭn′zĕr), *prop.* NEW WINDSOR, bor. Berkshire, Eng. p. 13. — **Castle**, Berkshire, Eng.; royal res. — **House of**, name adopted by the British royal family in 1917, in place of *House of Hanover.*
Windward Islands, S part of Lesser Antilles.
Winnepesaukee (wĭn′ē-pē-sô′kē), lake in E cen. N. H.
Winnipeg (wĭn′ĭ-pĭ-g), lake, Manitoba, Can.; 275 m. long. — city, ✻ of Manitoba, p. 136.
Winthrop (-thrŭp), John. Gov. of Mass. col. (1588-1649). — his son, John. Gov. of Conn. col. (1606-76).
Wisconsin (wĭs-kŏn′sĭn), state, N U. S. 55,256 □ p. 2,334, ✻ Madison. — river, Wis. 600 m. to Mississippi riv.
Wittenberg (vĭt′ĕn-bĕrK; *Angl.* wĭt′ĕn-bûrg), tn. Saxony prov. Prussia, p. 22; beginning of Reformation.
Wolfe (wo͝olf), James. Eng. gen. (1727-59). [(1475?-1530).
Wolsey (wo͝ol′zĭ), Thomas. Eng. card. & statesman
Woolwich (wo͝ol′ĭch; -ĭj), bor. E London, p. 121; arsenal.
Worcester (wo͝os′tĕr), city, cen. Mass. p. 146. — city, cen. Eng. p. 48; bat. 1651. —, Joseph E. Am. lexicog. (1784-1865). [1850).
Wordsworth (wûrdz′wûrth), Wm. Eng. poet (1770-
Worms (vôrms; *Angl.* wûrmz), city, Hesse, Ger. p. 47.
Wrangel, Mount (răn′gĕl), in S Alaska, 17,500 ft.
Wren (rĕn), Christopher, Sir. Eng. arch. (1632-1723).
Wright (rīt), Orville (1871-), his brother Wilbur (1867-1912). Am. aëronauts. [500.
Wuchang (wo͞o′chäng′), city, E Hupeh prov. China, p.
Wuhu (wo͞o′hō͞o′), treaty port, E Anhwei, China, p. 122.
Württemberg (vür′tĕm-bĕrK), kingdom, S W Ger. 7,532 □ p. 2,438, ✻ Stuttgart.
Wycliffe (wĭk′lĭf), John. Eng. reformer (d. 1384).
Wyoming (wī-ō′mĭng; wī′ō-), state, W U. S. 97,594 □ p. 146, ✻ Cheyenne. — **Valley**, in N E Pa.; massacre, 1778.

X Y Z

Xanthus (zăn′thŭs), anc. city, ruins, S Smyrna vilayet.
Xavier (zăv′ĭ-ĕr; *Sp.* hä-vyär′), Francis, Saint. Sp. Jesuit & missionary (1506-52). [4342-3552).
Xenophon (zĕn′ō-fŏn). Athenian hist. & gen. (B. C.
Xerxes (zûrk′sēz). Kg. of Persia fr. B. C. 486 (d. B. C. 465). [zon-
Xingu (shĕN-gō͞o′), riv. Brazil, ab. 1,300 m. to the Ama-
Yafa, *or* **Jaffa** (yä′fä; jăf′ă), tn. Palestine, p. 40. [1894.
Yalu (yä′lō͞o′), riv. bet. Manchuria & Korea; nav. bat.
Yangtze (yäng′tsē′), riv. cen. China, 3,200 m. to Pac. oc.
Yeddo, *or* **Yedo** (yĕd′ō), a former name of Tokyo.
Yellow Sea, inlet, Pac. oc. on N E coast of China.
Yellowstone, lake in Y. National Park, 140 □. —riv. Wyo. to Missouri riv. 600 m.; falls 110 & 310 ft. [□.
Yellowstone National Park, mostly in N W Wyo. 3,500
Yenisei (yĕ′nĕ-sē′ĕ), riv. Mongolia, 2,500 m. to Arctic oc.
Yezo (yĕz′ō), *or* **Hokkaido** (hŏk′kī′dō), large N isl. Japan. 30,114 □ with adjacent isls. 30,276 □ p. 1,134.
Yokohama (yō′kō-hä′mä), spt. E Japan, p. 394.
Yonkers (yŏn′kĕrz), city, S W New York, p. 80.
York (yôrk), Yorkshire. — *anc.* EBORACUM, city, Yorkshire, Eng. p. 82; minster. — city, S E Pa. p. 45. — River, estuary E Va. to Chesapeake bay, 35 m.
Yorkshire (-shēr), co. N Eng. 6,076 □ p. 3,980. [1781.
Yorktown (-toun), tn. S E Va.; Cornwallis's surrender,
Yosemite Va ley (yō-sĕm′ĭ-tē), in **Yosemite National Park**. E cen. Cal. 1,512 □. [(1879-).
Yoshihito (yō′shĭ-hē′tō), emp. of Japan 1912-
Young (yŭng), Brigham. Mormon leader (1801-77).
Youngstown (yŭngz′toun), city, N E Ohio, p. 79.
Ypres (ē′pr), town, W. Flanders, Belgium, p. comm. 17.
Yssel. See IJSSEL.
Yuan Shih-kai (yo͞o-än′ shē′kī′). President of China in 1912-16 (1859-).
Yucatan (yo͞o′kä-tän′), state, S E Mex. 15,941 □ p. 340.
Yukon (yo͞o′kŏn), riv. Can. & Alaska, 2,050 m. to N Pac. oc. — W Can. 207,076 □ p. ✻ Dawson.
Yünnan (yŭn-nän′), prov. S W China, 146,718 □ p. 8,278.
Zacatecas (sä′kä-tä′käs), state, cen. Mex. 24,473 □ p. 478. — its ✻ p. 26. [B. C. 202.
Zama (zā′mă), anc. town SW of Carthage, scene of bat.
Zambezi (zăm-bā′zē; *often* zăm-bē′zĭ), riv. ab. 2,200 m. S W West Africa to Indian oc.
Zanzibar (zăn′zĭ-bär′; zăn′zĭ-bär′), sultannate, E Afr.; Br. prot. — spt. its ✻ p. 35. — isl. 640 □ p. 114, part of sult.
Zeno (zē′nō). Gr. stoic philos. (B. C. 3362-2647).
Zenobia (zē-nō′bĭ-ă). Queen of Palmyra in 267-72.
Zola (zō′lä; *F.* zō′lä′), Émile. Fr. nov. (1840-1902).
Zoroaster (zō′rō-ăs′tĕr), *or* **Zarathustra** (zä′rä-thōōs′-trä). Founder of anc. Pers. religion (fl. ab. 1000 B. C.).
Zuider Zee (zī′dĕr zē′), landlocked inlet, Netherlands, 85 m. long.
Zululand (zōō′lōō-lănd′), part of Natal, 10,424 □ p. 220.
Zurich (zōō′rĭK), city, N Switz. p. 192.
Zwingli (tsvĭng′lē), Ulrich. Swiss Prot. ref. (1484-1531).

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FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES

FREQUENTLY OCCURRING IN ENGLISH LITERATURE

INCLUDING PROVERBS, COLLOQUIAL EXPRESSIONS, AND THE MOTTOES OF THE STATES AND LEADING NATIONS

TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH

NOTE. — A very few common words and phrases from foreign languages will be found in the Vocabulary. The abbreviations used here are: L. *Latin*; LL. *Late Latin*; NL. *New Latin*; F. *French*; OF. *Old French*; G. *German*; Gr. *Greek*; It. *Italian*; Sp. *Spanish*.

à bas (ȧ bä′). [F.] Down with; — in disapprobation.
ab ex′tra. [L.] From without.
ab in-i′ti-o (ȧn-ĭsh′ĭ-ō). [L.] From the beginning.
ab in′tra. [L.] From within.
à bon marché (ȧ bôN′mȧr′shā′). [F.] At a good bargain; cheap.
ab o-ri′gi-ne (ō-rĭj′ĭ-nē). [L.] From the origin (beginning).
ab u′no di′sce om′nes (dĭs′ē). [L.] From one learn all.
ab ur′be con′di-ta. [L.] From the founding of the city (Rome, founded ab. 753 B. C.). [this.]
ac′cip-e hoc (ăk′sĭp-ē). [L.] Accept
à compte (ȧ kôNt′). [F.] On account.
ad a′stra per a′spe-ra (ăs′trȧ, ăs′pē-rȧ). [L.] To the stars through difficulties; — motto of Kansas.
ad fi′nem. [L.] At the end.
ad in′fi-ni′tum. [L.] To infinity.
ad in′te rim. [L.] In the meantime.
ad ka-len′das Græ′cas. [L.] At the Greek calends; i. e., never — the Greeks had no calends.
ad lĭ′bi-tum (lĭb′ĭ-tŭm). [L.] At pleasure.
ad nau′se-am. [L.] To [the point of] disgust.
ad quem [L.] At [or to] which; — opposed to *a quo*. [on the right.]
à droite (ȧ drwät). [F.] To the right;
affaire d'amour (ȧ-fâr′ dȧ-moor′). [F.] A love affair.
affaire d'honneur (dŏ-nûr′). [F.] An affair of honor; a duel.
affaire du cœur (dü kûr′). [F.] An affair of the heart. [thoroughly.]
à fond (ȧ fôN′). [F.] To the bottom;
a for′ti-o′ri [L.] With the greater force; — said of an argument.
à gauche (ȧ gōsh′). [F.] To the left; on the left. [to be done.]
a gen′da (ȧ-jĕn′dȧ). [L.] Things
a grands frais (ȧ grän′ frē′). [F.] At great expense. [loud; aloud.]
à haute voix (ȧ ōt′ vwȧ′). [F.] Out
à la bonne heure (ȧ lȧ bŏ′-nûr′). [F.] Lit., at the good hour; very well.
à la française (ȧ lȧ frän′sāz′). [F.] After the French mode.
à la mode (ȧ lȧ mōd′). [F.] In fashion; according to the fashion.
à l'anglaise (ȧ lȧN′g-lāz′). [F.] In the English fashion.
a′lis vo′lat pro′pri-is. [L.] She flies with her own wings; — motto of Oregon. [bosom friend.]
al′ter e′go. [L.] A second self; a
al′ter i′dem. [L.] A selfsame other one; a second self.
amende honorable (ȧ′mȧNd′ ŏ′nŏ′rȧ′-bl′). [F.] Honorable apology [or reparation].
amour propre (ȧ′mōōr′ prō′pr′). [F.] Self-love; self-esteem.
ancienne noblesse (äN′syĕn′ nō′-blĕs′). [F.] Ancient nobility; the French nobility before the Revolution of 1789.
ancien régime (äN′syäN′ rā′zhēm′). [F.] The ancient order of things (esp. in France before the Revolution). [the grass.]
an′guis in her′ba. [L.] A snake in
a′ni-mis o′pi-bus′que pa-ra′ti (ăn′ĭ-mĭs ō′pĭ-bŭs′kwe pȧ-rä′tē). [L.] Prepared in minds and resources; — one of the mottoes of S. C.
an′no Do′mi-ni (dŏm′ĭ-nī). [L.] In the [specified] year of [our] Lord.
an′no ur′bis con′di-tæ. [L.] In the year of the founded city (Rome founded about 753 B. C.).
an′nus mi-ra′bi-lis (mĭ-rā′bĭ-lĭs). [L.] Wonderful year.
an′te bel′lum. [L.] Before the war.
an′te me-ri′di em (mē-rĭd′ĭ-ĕm). [L.] Before noon. [the utmost.]
à outrance (ȧ ōō′träNs′). [F.] To
à plomb (ȧ plôN′). [F.] Perpendicularly; directly.
a po-ste′ri-o′ri. [L.] From effect to cause; empirical. [deductive.]
a pri-o′ri. [L.] From cause to effect;
à quo (ā kwō). [L.] From which; — opposed to *ad quem*.
ar′bi-ter e′le-gan′ti-æ (är′bĭ-tĕr ĕl′ē-găn′shĭ-ē). [L.] Judge of elegance. Also, ar′bi-ter e′le-gan′ti-a′rum.
arrière-pensée (ȧ′ryâr′ päN′sā′). [F.] A mental reservation.
ars lon′ga, vi′ta bre′vis (ärz). [L.] Art is long, life is short.
au contraire (ō kôN′trâr′). [F.] On the contrary.
au courant (ō kōō′räN′). [F.] Lit., in [or with] the current; well-informed; up-to-date. [ful.]
au fait (ō′ fĕ′). [F.] Expert; skil-
au fond (ō′ fôN′). [F.] At bottom.
auf Wiedersehen (ouf′ vē′dĕr-zā′ĕn). [G.] Till we meet again.
au grand sérieux (ō′ gräN′ sĕr′yŭ′). [F.] In all seriousness.
au pis aller (ō′ pē′-zȧ′lā′). [F.] At worst; as a last resort. [besides.]
au reste (ō′ rĕst′). [F.] For the rest;
au revoir (ō′ rē-vwȧr′). [F.] Till we meet again; — a form of farewell.
autres temps, autres mœurs (ō′tr' tăN′, ōt′r' mûrs′). [F.] Other times, other manners.
aux armes! (ō-zärm′). [F.] To arms!
a ver′is ad ver′be-ra. [L.] From words to blows. [To your health.]
à votre santé (ȧ vō′tr' säN′tā′). [F.]
bas bleu (bä′ blŭ′). [F.] A blue-stocking; literary woman
be-a′tæ me-mo′ri-æ. [L.] Of blessed memory. [ful eyes.]
beaux yeux (bō′-zyŭ). [F.] Beauti-
ben trovato (bĕn trō-vä′tō). [It.] Well found [or invented].
bis dat qui ci′to dat. [L.] He gives twice who gives quickly.
bla′se' (blä′zā′). [F.] Surfeited; cloyed. [good faith.]
bo′na fi′de (fī′dē). [L.] In or with
bon gré, mal gré (bôN′ grā′, mäl′ grā′). [F.] [With] good grace [or] bad grace; willing or unwilling.
bon′jour′ (bôN zhōōr′). [F.] Good day; good morning.
bon mot′ (bôN′ mō′). [F.] Lit., good word; a witty expression.
bonne bouche (bŏn′ bōōsh′). [F.] A pleasant taste; titbit.
bon soir (bôN′ swȧr′). [F.] Good evening.
bon vi vant′ (bôN′ vē′väN′). [F.] A lover of good living; a gourmet.
bouleversement (bōōl′vĕr′sĕ-mäN′). [F.] Complete overthrow; convulsion; disorder.
car′pe di′em. [L.] Make use of the day; seize the opportunity.
ca′sus bel′li. [L.] An event of war (i. e., a cause, or an alleged justification, of war).
catalogue raisonné (kȧ′tȧ-lôg′ rĕ′ zō′-nā′). [F.] A catalogue of books classed according to their subjects.
ca′ve ca′nem. [L.] Beware the dog
ce′dant ar′ma to′gæ. [L.] Let arms yield to the gown (that is, military to civil power).
c'est-à-dire (sĕ′tȧ dēr′). [F.] That is to say; namely [depends]
c'est selon (sĕ′ s'-lôN′). [F.] That
ce′te-ra de′sunt (sĕt′ĕ-rȧ). [L.] The rest are wanting.
ce′te-ris pa′ri-bus (sĕt′ĕ-rĭs pär′ĭ-bŭs). [L.] Other things being equal
chacun à son goût (shȧ′kŭN′ nȧ sôN′-gōō′). Every one to his taste.
Champs Élysées (shäN′-zā′lē′-zā′) [F.] Elysian Fields; — name of an avenue in Paris.
chemin de fer (shĕ-mäN′ dĕ fâr′). [F.] Iron road (that is, railroad).
cher ami (shâr′-ȧ-mē′). [F.] Dear friend (masc.).
cherchez la femme (shĕr′shā′ lȧ fäm′). [F.] Look for the woman
chère amie (shâr′-ȧ-mē′). [F.] Dear friend (fem.).
che sarà, sarà (kā sä-rä′, sä-rä′). [It.] What will be, will be.
chevalier d'industrie (shĕ-vȧl′ yā′ dăN′/düs′trē′). [F.] A swindler.
ci gît (sē zhē′). [F.] Here lies.
cir′ca, or **cir′ci-ter.** [L.] About.
comme il faut (kō-mēl fō′-kō′mē fō′). [F.] As it should be; proper.
compagnon de voyage (kôN′pȧ′nyôN′ dē vwȧ′yäzh′). [F.] Traveling companion.

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compte rendu (kôNt' rän'dü'). [F.] An account rendered ; a report.
con amore (kŏn ä-mō'rā). [It.] With love ; earnestly ; heartily.
concours (kôN'kōōr'). [F.] Concourse ; a competition. [grief.
con dolore (kŏn dō-lō'rā). [It.] With
co'ram po'pu-lo (pŏp'ū-lō). [L.] Publicly ; in public.
cor'pus de-lic'ti. [L.] The body of the crime ; the substantial and fundamental fact or facts of a crime.
cor ri-gen'da. [L.] Things [faults or errors] to be corrected.
coup de grâce (kōō' dē' gräs'). [F.] Lit., a stroke of mercy ; a decisive finishing stroke.
coup de main (măN'). [F.] A sudden movement or attack.
coup de maître (mā'tr'). [F.] A master stroke. [stroke.
coup de soleil (sō'lā'y'). [F.] Sun-
coup d'état (dā tā'). [F.] A stroke of state [or policy] ; a sudden exercise of power whereby the existing government is subverted
coup d'œil (dū'y'). [F.] A glance of the eye ; a comprehensive view.
coûte que coûte (kōōt' kē kōōt'). [F.] Let it cost what it may.
cre'sci-te et mul'ti-pli-ca'mi-ni (krē'ſ-tē et mūl'tĭ-plĭ-kā'mĭ-nī). [L.] Increase and multiply ; — motto of Maryland.
cre'scit e-un'do (krēs'ĭt). [L.] It grows by going [or as it goes] ; — motto of New Mexico.
cui bo'no? (kī). [L.] Lit., to whom [is it] for a benefit ? who benefits by it ?
cum gra'no sa'lis. [L.] With a grain of salt ; with some allowance.
cur-ren'te ca'la-mo (kăl'ā-mō). [L.] With a running [or facile] pen.

d'accord (dà'kôr'). [F.] In accord ; in tune ; agreed.
dame d'honneur (dàm' dŏ'nûr'). [F.] Maid of honor.
de bonne grâce (dē bŏn' gräs'). [F.] With good grace ; willingly.
De'i gra'ti-a (grā'shĭ-ā). [L.] By the grace of God.
de no'vo. [L.] Anew ; afresh. [vor.
De'o fa-ven'te. [L.] With God's fa-
De'o gra'ti-as (grā'shĭ-ăs). [L.] Thanks to God.
De'o vo-len'te. [L.] God willing.
de pro-fun'dis. [L.] Out of the depths.
de rigueur (dē rē'gûr'). [F.] Obligatory ; strictly required.
dernier ressort (dĕr'nyā' rē-sôr'). [F.] A last resort.
de trop (dē trō'). [F.] Too much [or too many] ; superfluous ; in the way.
de'us ex ma'chi-na (măk'ĭ-nā). [L.] A god from a machine ; — alluding to the practice in classical tragedies of bringing on a god to solve superhuman difficulties.
di'es i'ræ. [L.] Day of wrath.
Dieu et mon droit (dyū' ā môN drwà'). [F.] God and my right.
Dios y federación (dyōs' ē fā'dā-rā-thyōn'). [Sp.] God and federation ; — motto of Venezuela.
di'ri-go (dĭr'ĭ-gō). [L.] I direct ; — motto of Maine.
dis a'li-ter vi'sum (dĭs' ā'lĭ-tĕr). [L.] To the gods it has seemed otherwise.
dis-jec'ta mem'bra. [L.] Scattered parts. [motto of Arizona.
di'tat De'us. [L.] God enriches ; —
di'vi-de et im'pe-ra (dĭ-vī'dē). [L.] Divide and rule. [by teaching.
do-cen'do dis'ci mus. [L.] We learn
dolce far niente (dōl'chā fär'nyĕn'tā). [It.] Sweet doing nothing ; delightful idleness.
Do'mi-nus vo-bis'cum (dŏm'ĭ-nŭs). [L.] The Lord [be] with you.
dum spi'ro, spe'ro. [L.] While I breathe, I hope ; — one of the mottoes of South Carolina.

eau de vie (ō' dē vē'). [F.] Lit., water of life ; brandy.
e con-tra'ri-o. [L.] On the contrary.
égalité (ā'gà'lē'tā'). [F.] Equality.
en arrière (äN'-nà'ryâr'). [F.] In [or to] the rear ; in arrears.
en avant (äN'-nà'väN'). [F.] Forward ; into the future.
en déshabillé (äN' dā'zà'bē'yā'). [F.] In undress. [in fact ; in deed.
en effet (äN' -nā'fĕ'). [F.] In effect ;
en famille (äN' fà'mē'y'). [F.] In [or with] [one's] family.
enfants perdus (äN'fäN' pĕr'dū'). [F.] Lit., lost children ; a forlorn hope.
enfant terrible (äN'fäN' tĕ'rē'blĭ'). [F.] Lit., terrible child ; a loquacious child who by its remarks puts its elders into awkward positions.
en fin (äN'fĂN'). [F.] In fine ; in short ; at last. [body.
en masse (mäs'). [F.] In mass ; in a
en passant (pä'säN'). [F.] In passing.
en rapport (rà'pôr') [F.] In accord ; in sympathy.
en règle (rĕ'glē'). [F.] According to rule ; in due form.
en route (rōōt'). [F.] On the way.
en'se pe'tit pla'ci-dam sub li'ber-ta'te qui-e'tem (plās'ĭ-dăm. lĭb'ĕr-tā'tē). [L.] With the sword she seeks calm repose under liberty ; — motto of Massachusetts.
en suite (äN'swēt'). [F.] In a succession, series, or set.
entente cordiale (äN'tänt' kôr'-dyàl'). [F.] Cordial understanding (esp. between two governments).
entre nous (äN'tr' nōō'). [F.] Between ourselves.
e plu'ri-bus u'num. [L.] One out of many ; — motto of the United States. [is human.
er-re hu-ma'num est. [L.] To err
es'prit de corps (ĕs'prē' dē kôr'). [F.] Corporate feeling ; the common spirit pervading a corps of persons.
es'se quam vi-de'ri. [L.] To be rather than to seem ; — motto of N. C.
es'toper-pe'tu-a (-pĕt'ū-ā). [L.] May she be perpetual ; — motto of Ida.
et tu, Bru'te! [L.] And thou also, Brutus ! — implying betrayal by a friend.
ex a'ni-mo (ĕks ă'nĭ-mō). [L.] From the heart ; sincerely. [pings.
ex-cerp'ta. [L.] Excerpts ; clip-
ex-em'pli gra'ti-a. [L.] For the sake of example. [go out.
ex'e-unt om'nes (ŏm'nēz). [L.] All
ex li'bris. [L.] From the books [of] ; — an inscription used, with the owner's name, in a book.
ex ni'hi-lo ni'hil fit. [L.] From nothing nothing is made. [only.
ex par'te (pär'tē). [L.] On one side
ex pe'de Her'cu-lem. [L.] From the foot [we may judge of] Hercules ; from a part we may divine the whole.
ex-pe'ri-men'tum cru'cis (ĕks-pĕr'ĭ-mĕn'tŭm). [L.] A crucial experiment [or test].
ex post fac'to. *or* **ex post' fac'to.** [L.] From what is done afterwards.

fa'ci-le prin'ceps (prĭn'sĕps). [L.] Easily chief [or first].
fait accompli (fĕ'-tà'kôN'plē'). [F.] An accomplished fact. [pose.
Fa'ta ob'stant. [L.] The Fates oppose.
fatti maschii, parole femine (fät'tē mä'skē-ē, pä-rō'lā fĕm'ē-nā). [It.] Deeds [are] males, words females ; — motto of Maryland.
femme de chambre (fàm dē shäN'br'). [F.] A lady's maid ; chambermaid.
fe'ræ na-tu'ræ. [L.] Of a wild nature [slowly.
fe-sti'na len'te. [L.] Make haste
feu de joie (fû' dē zhwà'). [F.] Bonfire ; firing of guns in token of joy.
fi'de-i de-fen'sor. [L.] Defender of the faith. [treachery.
fi'des Pu'ni-ca. [L.] Punic faith ;
fi'dus A-cha'tes (ā-kā'tēz). [L.] Faithful Achates ; trusty friend.
fi'nis co-ro'nat o'pus. [L.] The end crowns the work.
fla-gran'te de-lic'to. [L.] Lit., while the crime is blazing ; in the very act. [postage free.
franco (fräN'kō). [It.] Franked ;
fu'git ho'ra. [L.] The hour flies.
fu'ror po-e'ti-cus (pō-ĕt'ĭ-kŭs). [L.] Poetic frenzy. [writing.
fu'ror scri-ben'di. [L.] A rage for

Gal'li-ce (găl'ĭ-sē). [L.] In French ; after the French manner.
garde du corps (gärd' dü kôr'). [F.] A bodyguard. [the place.
ge'ni-us lo'ci. [L.] The genius of
ge'nus irri-ta'bi-le va'tum. [L.] The irritable race of poets.
Germanice (jĕr-măn'ĭ-sē). [NL.] In German ; after the German manner. [[To your] health.
Ge-sun'd'heit (gē-zōōnt'hīt'). [G.]
gla'cé' (glà'sā'). [F.] Smooth and glossy ; iced.
grande passion (gränd' pà'syôN'). [F.] Great passion ; love.
grand monde (gräN' mônd'). [F.] Great world ; high society.
guerre à outrance (gâr' à ōō'träNs'). [F.] War to the uttermost.

haut goût (ō'gōō' ; hō'-). [F.] High flavor ; a slight taint. [epitaphs.
hic ja'cet. [L.] Here lies ; — used in
hinc il'læ la'cri-mæ (hĭk'ĭl'ĭ-mē). [L.] Hence these tears.
hoc o'pus, hic la'bor est. [L.] This [is] work, this is labor.
hoi' pol'loi'. [Gr.] The multitude.
ho'mi-nis est er-ra're (hŏm'ĭ-nĭs). [L.] To err is human.
homme d'esprit (ôm' dĕs'prē'). [F.] A man of wit.
honi soit qui mal y pense (ō'nē swà kē mà'l ē päNs'). [F.] Shamed be he who thinks evil of it.
hor-ri'bi-le dic'tu (hŏ-rĭb'ĭ-lē) [L.] Horrible to relate.
hors de combat (hôr dē kôN'bà' ; ôr). [F.] Out of the combat ; disabled.
hors d'œuvre (hôr dû'vr' ; ôr). [F.] A side dish ; relish. [Town hall.
hôtel de ville (ō'tĕl' dē vēl'). [F.]

i-bi'dem (ĭ-bī'dĕm). [L.] In the same place. Abbr. *ib.* or *ibid.*
ich dien (ĭK dēn'). [G.] I serve ; — motto of Prince of Wales.
ici on parle français (ē sē' ôN pärl fräN sē'). [F.] French is spoken here. [Abbr. *id.*
i'dem (ī'dĕm). [L.] The same.
id est. [L.] That is.
id ge'nus om'ne. [L.] All of that sort.
il penseroso (ēl pān sā-rō'sō). [Old It.] The pensive (or melancholy) [man].
im-me'di-ca'bi-le vul'nus (ĭ-mĕd'ĭ-kăb'ĭ-lē). [L.] An incurable wound.
im-pe'ri-um in im-pe'ri-o. [L.] A sovereignty within a sovereignty.
in'dex ex-pur ga-to'ri-us. [L.] A list of prohibited books.
in es'se. [L.] In actual existence.
in ex-ten'so. [L.] In full length.
in ex-tre'mis. [L.] In the last extremity ; at point of death.
in for'ma pau'pe-ris. [L.] In the form of a pauper : as a poor man.
in'fra dig'ni-ta'tem. [L.] Beneath one's dignity. [ral] place.
in lo'co. [L.] In the [proper or natu-
in lo'co pa-ren'tis. [L.] In the place of a parent. [midst of things.
in me'di-as res (rēz). [L.] Into the
in me mo'ri am. [L.] In memory.
in per-pe'tu-um (pĕr-pĕt'ū-ŭm). [L.] Forever. [secretly ; privately.
in petto (pĕt'tō). [It.] In the breast ;

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in pos'se. [LL.] Potentially; in possibility [or capacity].
in pro'pri-a per-so'na. [L.] In one's own person [or character].
in pu'ris na-tu-ral'i-bus (nät'ŭ-räl'i-bŭs). [L.] Stark naked. [ing.
in re. [L.] In the matter of; concerning.
in sæ'cu-la sæ'cu-lo'rum. [L.] For ages of ages: forever and ever.
in-sculp'sit. [L.] He [or she] engraved it. [nal] position.
in si'tu. [L.] In its natural [or original] position.
in sta'tu quo'. [L.] In the state in which [it is or was]. [things.
in'ter a'li-a. [L.] Among other
in'ter a'li-os (ā'lī-ōs). [L.] Among other persons. [selves.
in'ter nos (nōs). [L.] Between ourselves.
in'ter se. [L.] Among themselves.
in to'to. [L.] In the whole; entirely; in general. [uum.
in va'cu-o (vāk'ŭ-ō). [L.] In a vacuum.
in vi'no ve'ri-tas (vī'nō vē'rĭ-tās). [L.] Truth in wine; truth is told under influence of wine.
in-vi'ta Mi-ner'va. [L.] Minerva being unwilling; — used in reference to lack of artistic or literary inspiration. [words.
ip-sis'si-ma ver'ba. [L.] The very
ip'so fac'to. [L.] By the fact itself.
ip'so ju're. [L.] By the law itself.

jac'ta est a'le-a. [L.] The die is cast.
je ne sais quoi (zhē nē sā kwä'). [F.] I know not what; an inexpressible something.
jeu de mots (zhō' dē mō'). [F.] A play on words; a pun. [cism.
jeu d'esprit (dēs'prē'). [F.] A witti-
jeu nesse' do'rée' (zhŭ'nĕs' dō'rā'). [F.] i.it., gilded youth; young men of wealth and prodigality.
Jo-an'nes est no'men e'jus. [L.] His name is John; — motto of P. R.
journal intime (zhoor'näl'ăN'tēm'). [F.] Private diary. [Lord.
ju'bi-la'te De'o. [L.] Rejoice in the
jus ci-vi'le. [L.] Civil law
jus di-vi'num. [L.] Divine law.
jus gen'ti-um. [L.] The law of nations; international law.
juste-milieu (zhüst'mē'lyû'). [F.] The just [or golden] mean.
jus-ti'ci-a om'ni-bus. [L.] Justice to [or for] all; — motto of D. C.
j'y suis, j'y reste (zhē swē', zhē rĕst'). [F.] Here I am, here I stay.

la'bo-ra're est o-ra're (läb'ŏ-). [L.] To work is to pray.
la'bor om'ni-a vin'cit. [L.] Labor conquers all things; — motto of Oklahoma.
lais'ser faire' (lĕ'sā' fâr'). [F.] Lit., let (people) do, or make (what they choose); noninterference.
l'al-le'gro (läl-lā'grō). [It.] The cheerful (or merry) [one].
lap'sus ca'la-mi (kal'ă-mī). [L.] A slip of the pen. [tongue.
lap'sus lin'guæ. [L.] A slip of the
la-da'tor tem'po-ris ac'ti [L.] A praiser of times past.
leb' wohl (läp vōl'). [G.] Farewell.
le grand Monarque (lĕ grăN môN'ark'). [F.] The Great Monarch (that is, Louis XIV.).
l'étoile du nord (lā'twäl' dü nôr'). [F.] The star of the north; — motto of Minnesota.
le tout ensemble (lĕ tōō'-tăN'sänN'bl'). [F.] The whole [taken or considered] together.
lettre de change (lĕt'r' dĕ shäNzh'). [F.] A bill of exchange.
lettre de créance (krā'äNs'). [F.] A letter of credit.
lex lo'ci [L.] The law of the place.
lex non scrip'ta. [L.] Unwritten law; the common law.
lex scrip'ta. [L.] Written law; the statute law.
lit'e-ra'ti [L.] Men of letters.
lit'e-ra'tim. [L.] Letter for letter.
li'te-ra scrip'ta ma'net. [L.] The written letter remains.
lo'cum te'nens. [L.] A substitute
lo'cus si-gil'li. [L.] The place of the seal. Abbr. *L. S.*
lu'cus a non lu-cen'do. [L.] Lit., a grove from not being light; — a playful derivation of *lucus* grove from *lucere* to shine. Hence, anything inconsequent or illogical.

ma chère (mä' shâr'). [F.] My dear (fem.). Cf. MON CHER. [indeed!
ma foi! (mä fwä'). [F.] My faith!
mag'num o'pus. [L.] A great work.
maître d'hôtel (mā'tr' dō'tĕl'). [F.] House steward; butler; hotel landlord.
ma'la fi'de. [L.] In bad faith.
mal de mer (mäl' dĕ mâr'). [F.] Seasickness. [morrow.
ma'ñana (mä-nyä'nä). [Sp.] To-
marriage de convenance (mä'ryäzh' dĕ kôN'vē'näNs'). [F.] Marriage of convenience. [Bad taste.
mauvais goût (mō'vĕ' goō'). [F.]
mehr Licht! (mār lĭkt). [G.] More light! [my judgment.
me ju'di-ce. [L.] I being judge; in
mens sa'na in-cor'po-re sa'no. [L.] A sound mind in a sound body.
mé tier' (mā'tyā'). [F.] Calling; profession; trade.
mi-ra'bi-le dic'tu (mĭ-răb'ĭ-lē). [L.] Wonderful to relate. [to see.
mi-ra'bile vi'su. [L.] Wonderful
mi'ra-bi'li-a (mĭr'ă-bĭl'ĭ-ä). [L.] Wonders; miracles.
mise en scène (mē'-zäN sän'). [F.] Stage setting. [of operating.
mo'dus o'pe-ran'di. [L.] Manner
mon cher (môN shâr'). [F.] My dear (masc.). Cf. MA CHÈRE.
monde (môNd). [F.] World; world of fashion; society.
mon-ta'ni sem'per li'be-ri (lĭb'ĕ-rī). [L.] Mountaineers [are] always freemen; — motto of W. Va.
mo're ma-jo'rum. [L.] After the manner of one's ancestors.
mo'ri-tu'ri te sa'lu-ta'mus. [L.] We [who are] about to die salute thee; — cry of Roman gladiators to emperor. [inant feature.
mo'tif' (mō'tēf'). [F.] Theme; dom-
moyen âge (mwä'yäN'-näzh'). [F.] Middle Ages. [little.
mul'tum in par'vo. [L.] Much in
mu-ta'tis mu-tan'dis. [L.] Necessary changes being made.

na-tu'ra ab-hor'ret a va'cu-o (vāk'ŭ-ō). [L.] Nature abhors a vacuum.
ne'mi-ne con'tra-di-cen'te (nĕm'ĭ-nē). [L.] No one contradicting; unanimously
ne'mi-ne dis-sen'ti-en'te (dĭ-sĕn'shĭ-ĕn'tē). [L.] No one dissenting.
ne plus ul'tra [L.] No more; beyond a acme. [[to sor]
n'est-ce pas? (nĕs-pä') [F.] Is n't
nil ad'mi-ra'ri. [L.] To be excited by nothing; to wonder at nothing.
nil des'pe-ran'dum [L.] Nothing must be despaired of.
nil si'ne nu'mi-ne. [L.] Nothing without the divine will; — motto of Colorado. [matter.
n'importe (năN'pōrt'). [F.] It's no
noblesse oblige (nō'blĕs' ō'blēzh'). [F.] Nobility obliges; rank imposes obligation. [[or] willing.
no'lens vo'lens. [L.] Unwilling
nom de guerre (nôN dĕ gâr'). [F.] Lit., war name; a pseudonym.
nom de plume (plüm'). [F.; — an Eng. formation.] A pen name.
non com'pos men'tis. [L.] Not of sound mind
non est. [L.] It is not; it is wanting.
non ob-stan'te. [L.] Notwithstanding [not wholly die.
non om'nis mo'ri-ar. [L.] I shall
non pos'su-mus. [L.] We cannot.
non sans droict (nôN' sänz' drwät'). [OF.] Not without right; — motto on Shakespeare's coat of arms.
non si'bi, sed pa'tri-æ (sĭb'ī). [L.] Not for himself, but for his country. [Know thyself.
no'sce te ip'sum (nōs'ē). [L.]
no'ta be'ne. [L.] Note well; take notice. Abbr. *N. B.*
nous avons chang'é tout cela (nōō'-zä'vôN' shäN'zhā' tōō'-sĕ-lä'). [F.] We have changed all that.
no'vus ho'mo. [L.] A new man; an upstart. [never.
nunc aut nun'quam. [L.] Now or

o'bi-it. [L.] He [or she] died.
ob'i-ter dic'tum. [L.] A thing said by the way; a passing remark.
objet d'art (ôb'zhĕ' där'). [F.] An object of artistic worth.
ohne Hast, ohne Rast (ō'nĕ häst', ō'-nĕ rast'). [G.] Without haste, without rest; — motto of Goethe.
om'ne bo'num de'su-per. [L.] All good [is] from above.
om'ni-a vin'cit a'mor. [L.] Love conquers all things.
on dit (ôN dē'). [F.] They say; it is said. Hence, **on-dit**, a rumor; a piece of gossip. [of proof.
o'nus pro-ban'di. [L.] The burden
o'pé'ra bouffe' (ō'pā'rä' bōōf'). [F.] Comic opera.
ora e sempre (ō'rä ā sĕm'prā). [It.] Now and always. [work.
o're et lab-o'ra. [L.] Pray and
o're pro no'bis. [L.] Pray for us.
o're ro-tun'do. [L.] With round mouth [well-turned speech].
oro y plata (ō'rō ē plä'tä). [Sp.] Gold and silver; — motto of Mont.
O tem'po-ra! O mo'res! [L.] Oh the times! Oh the manners!
o'ti-um cum dig ni-ta'te (ō'shĭ-ŭm). [L.] Leisure with dignity; dignified leisure.
ouï-dire (wē' dēr'). [F.] Hearsay.

pa'ce. [L.] By the leave [of].
pal'mam qui me'ru-it fe'rat (mĕr'-ŭ-ĭt). [L.] Let him bear the palm who has deserved [it].
par excellence (pär ĕk'sĕ'läNs'). [F.] Preëminently. [For example.
par exemple (pär'gz'zäN'pl'). [F.]
pa'ri pas'su. [L.] With [or at] equal pace. [the burden.
par o'ne-ri (ŏn'ĕ-rī). [L.] Equal to
par pa'ri re'fe-ro (rē'fĕ-rō). [L.] I return like for like.
par'ti-ceps cri'mi-nis (krĭm'ĭ-nĭs). [L.] An accomplice.
parti pris (pär'tē' prē'). [F.] Preconceived opinion.
pas'sé', *masc.*, **pas'sée'**, *fem.* (pä'-sā'). [F.] Past; gone by; hence, past one's prime; faded. [country.
pa'ter pa'tri-æ. [L.] Father of his
pa'tres con-scrip'ti (pā'trēz). [L.] Conscript fathers; the Roman senators. [you.
pax vo-bis'cum. [L.] Peace be with
pec-ca'vi. [L.] I have sinned. [suit.
pen-den'te li'te. [L.] Pending the
per an'num. [L.] By the year.
per ca'pi-ta (kăp'ĭ-tä). [L.] Lit., by heads; for each individual.
per con'tra. [L.] On the contrary; on the other side.
per fas et ne'fas. [L.] Through right and wrong. [monthly
per men'sem. [L.] By the month;
per se. [L.] By itself; intrinsically.
per-so'na gra'ta. [L.] An acceptable person.
pe-ti'ti-o prin-ci'pi-i (pē-tĭsh'ĭ-ō prĭn-sĭp'ĭ-ī). [L.] Begging of the question. [by little.
peu à peu (pû' à pû'). [F.] Little
pièce de résistance (pyĕs' dĕ rā'zĕs-täNs'). [F.] Lit., piece of resistance; the main dish of a meal.

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pis aller (pē′-zà′lā′). [F.] Lit., to go worst; the worst that can happen; a last resource.
place aux dames (plà′-sō dàm′). [F.] Room for [or make way for] the ladies.
point d'appui (pwăn′dà′pwē′). [F.] Point of support; basis.
poisson d'avril (pwà′-sôn′ dà′vrēl′). [F.] Lit., fish of April; mackerel; April-fool joke.
pol'li-ce ver'so. [L.] With thumb turned [downward]; — the sign by which spectators condemned a defeated gladiator to death. [Inn.]
posada (pō-sä′thä). [Sp.] Hotel.
post me-rī'di-em (mē-rid'ī-ĕm). [L.] After noon. Abbr. *P. M.*
post o'bi-tum (ōb'ī-tŭm). [L.] After death. [To pay a visit.]
pour faire visite (fâr vē-zēt′). [F.]
pour prendre congé (prän′dr' kôn′-zhā′). [F.] To take leave. Abbr. *p.p. c.*, as on cards.
pre-mière′ (prē-myâr′). [F.] Lit., first; hence, a first performance.
preux chevalier (prŭ′ shē-vàl′yā′). [F.] A brave knight.
pri'mus in'ter pa'res. [L.] First among his peers. [and firesides.]
pro a'ris et fo'cis. [L.] For altars
pro bo'no pu'bli-co (pō-bō′lī-kō). [L.] For the public good [or weal].
pro-fa'num vul'gus. [L.] The unhallowed multitude.
pro for'ma. [L.] For form's sake; as a matter of form. [rial.]
pro me-mo'ri-a. [L.] For a memo-
pro-nun'cia-mien'to (prō-nŭn′shy-ä-myĕn′tō). [Sp.] A pronouncement. [certain extent.]
pro tan'to. [L.] For so much; to a
pro tem'po-re. [L.] For the time being; temporarily.
punc-ta'tim. [L.] Point for point.

quan'tum suf'fi-cit. [L.] A sufficient quantity. [will.]
quan'tum vis. [L.] As much as you
qui do'cet, dis'cit. [L.] He who teaches, learns.
quid pro quo. [L.] Something for something; an equivalent.
quién sabe? (kyĕn′ sä′bā). [Sp.] Who knows?
qui s'excuse, s'accuse (kē sĕks′kūz′ sà′kūz′). [F.] Who excuses himself, accuses himself.
quis se'pa-ra'bit? (sē′pa-rā′bĭt). [L.] Who shall separate?
qui trans'tu-lit, sus'ti-net. [L.] He who transplanted, sustains; — motto of Connecticut.
qui va là? (kē và là′). [F.] Who goes there? [to this.]
quo'ad hoc. [L.] To this extent; as
quod vi'de. [L.] Which see.
quot ho'mi-nes, tot sen-ten'ti-æ (hŏm′ī-nēz, sĕn-tĕn′shī-ē). [L.] As many opinions as men.

raison d'être (rā′zôn′ dā′tr'). [F.] Reason for existence. [rarity.]
ra'ra a'vis. [L.] A rare bird; a
ré'chauf'fé' (rā′shō′fā′). [F.] Lit., warmed up; a warmed up dish; a rehash.
re-cher'ché' (rē-shĕr′shā′). [F.] Sought out with care; choice; elegant. [duction to absurdity.]
re-duc'ti-o ad ab-sur'dum. [L.] Re-
reg'nat po'pu-lus (pōp′ū-lŭs). [L.] The people rule; — motto of Ark.
re-lĭ'gi-o la'ī-ci (rē-lĭj′ī-ō). [L.] A layman's religion.
répondez, s'il vous plaît (rā′pôn′dā′ sēl vōō plĕ′). [F.] Answer, if you please. Abbr. *R. S. V. P.*
re'qui-es'cat in pa'ce (rē′kwĭ-ĕs′-). [L.] May he [or she] rest in peace.
res an-gus'ta do'mi (rēz). [L.] Narrow circumstances at home: poverty. [deeds; exploits.]
res ges'tæ (rēz). [L.] Things done;
re-sur'gam. [L.] I shall rise again.
revenons à nos moutons (rĕ-v'-nôn′-zà nō′ mōō′tôn′). [F.] Let us return to our sheep; let us return to our subject.
ri-lie'vo (rē-lyā′vō). [It.] Relief; — used of raised work in sculpture.
ris'qué' (rēs′kā′). [F.] Hazardous; risky; verging on impropriety.
ruse de guerre (rūz′ dē gâr′). [F.] A stratagem of war. [the city.]
rus in ur'be. [L.] The country in

salle à manger (sàl′ à mänz′zhā′). [F.] Dining room.
sa'lus po'pu-li su-pre'ma lex es'to (pōp′ū-lī). [L.] Let the welfare of the people be the supreme law; — motto of Missouri.
sans gêne (sän zhän′). [F.] Without constraint; easy.
sans peur et sans reproche (pûr′ ā sän rē-prōsh′). [F.] Without fear and without reproach. [care.]
sans souci (sōō′sē′). [F.] Without
sar'tor re-sar'tus. [L.] The tailor retailored. [words.]
sa'tis ver-bo'rum. [L.] Enough of
sauve qui peut (sōv′ kē pû′). [F.] Save [himself] who can.
savoir-faire (sà′vwär′ fâr′). [F.] Lit., a knowing how to do; ability; tact.
savoir-vivre (vē′vr'). [F.] Lit., a knowing how to live; good breeding; refined manners.
scu'p'sit. [L.] He [or she] carved or engraved [it].
scu'to bo'næ vo'lun-ta'tis tu'æ co'ro-na'sti nos (vō̆l′ŭn-tā′tĭs, kō′rō-nās′tī). [L.] With the shield of thy good will thou hast encompassed us; — motto of Maryland.
se-cun'dum ar'tem. [L.] According to art [or rule]. [together.]
se'mel et si'mul. [L.] Once and
sem'per e'a-dem. [L.] Always the same; — motto of Queen Elizabeth.
sem'per fi-de'lis. [L.] Always faithful. [same.]
sem'per i'dem. [L.] Always the
sic i'tur ad a'stra (ās′trä). [L.] Thus one goes to the stars; such is the way to immortality.
sic pas'sim. [L.] So everywhere.
sic sem'per ty-ran'nis. [L.] Ever thus to tyrants; — motto of Va.
sic'ut pa'tri-tus, sit De'us no'bis (pät′rĭ-bŭs). [L.] As with our fathers, may God be with us; — motto of Boston.
s'il vous plaît (sēl′ vōō plĕ′). [F.] If you please.
si-mĭ'li-a si-mĭ'li-bus cu-ran'tur (sĭ-mĭl′ī-ä sĭ-mĭl′ī-bŭs). [L.] Likes are cured by likes: like cures like.
sĭ'ne cu'ra. [L.] Without charge [or care]. [sable condition.]
sĭ'ne qua non. [L.] An indispen-
si quæ'ris pen-in'su-lam a-mœ'nam, cir-cum'spi-ce. [L.] If thou seekest a beautiful peninsula, look around; — motto of Michigan.
sic'te, vi-a'tor. [L.] Stop, traveler.
splen'di-de men'dax. [L.] Honorably [or nobly] mendacious.
sta'tus quo. [L.] The state in which [anything is]; the existing condition.
Sturm und Drang (shtōōrm′ ōōnt drängˀ). [G.] Storm and stress.
sua'vi-ter in mo'do, for'ti-ter in re (swäv′ī-tĕr). [L.] Gently in manner, strongly in deed. [or court].
su ju'di-ce. [L.] Before the judge
sub ro'sa. [L.] Under the rose; covertly; confidentially.
sub vo'ce. [L.] Under the word.
su'i ge'ne-ris (jī′nĕ-rĭs). [L.] Of its own kind; unique
sum'mum bo'num. [L.] The supreme good.
su'um cuí'que (kĭ′kwĕ *or* kwī′kwē). [L.] To each his own.

ta'bu-la ra'sa (tăb′ū-lä). [L.] A smoothed [or blank] tablet. [life.]
tæ'di-um vi'tæ. [L.] Weariness of
tant mieux (tän′ myû′). [F.] So much the better. [worse.]
tant pis (pē′). [F.] So much the
tem'po-ra mu-tan'tur, et nos mu-ta'mur in ĭl'lis. [L.] The times are changed, and we are changed in [with] them.
tem'pus fu'git. [L.] Time flies.
ter'ra. [L.] Earth; the earth.
ter'ra al'ba. [L.] Lit., white earth; ground gypsum; kaolin.
ter'ræ fĭ'lĭ-us (fĭl′ī-ŭs). [L.] A son of the soil; a man of lowly birth.
ter'ra fir'ma. [L.] Firm, or solid, earth, as opp. to water. [land.]
ter'ra in cog'ni-ta. [L.] Unknown
ter'ti-um quid (tûr′shĭ-ŭm). [L.] A third something; something intermediate. [In so many words.]
to'ti-dem ver'bis (tōt′ī-dĕm). [L.]
tour de force (tōōr′ dē fôrs′). [F.] A feat of strength; a striking exhibition of power [or skill].
tout à fait (tōō′-tà fĕ′). [F.] Entirely; quite. [Wholly yours.]
tout à vous (tōō′-tà vōō′) [F.]
tu quo'que. [L.] Thou also.
tu'um est. [L.] It is thine.

ua mau ke ea o ka aina i ka pono (ōō′ä mä′ōō kā ä′ä o kä ä′ē-nä ē kä pō′nō). [Hawaiian.] The life of the land is established in righteousness; — the motto of Hawaii.
u'bi su'pra. [L.] Where above mentioned.
ul'ti-ma ra'ti-o re'gum. [L.] The final argument of kings; war.
ul'ti-ma Thu'le (ŭl′tĭ-mä thū′lē). [L.] Lit., most distant Thule; utmost limit. [unanimously.]
u'na vo'ce. [L.] With one voice;
und so weiter (ōōnt zō vī′tĕr). [G.] And so forth; et cetera.
ut in'fra. [L.] As below.
ut su'pra. [L.] As above.

va'de in pa'ce. [L.] Go in peace.
væ vic'tis. [L.] Woe to the vanquished.
va'le. [L.] Farewell.
ve'ni, vi'di, vi'ci. [L.] I came, I saw, I conquered.
ver-ba'tim et lit'e-ra'tim. [L.] Word for word and letter for letter.
ver'bum sat sa'pi-en'ti. [L.] A word to the wise [is] sufficient.
vi'a me'di-a. [L.] A middle way [or course].
vi'ce ver'sa. [L.] The order being changed; conversely.
vi'de ut su'pra. [L.] See what is stated above.
vi et ar'mis. [L.] By force and arms; by main force. [hind.]
vis a ter'go. [L.] A force from be-
vis vi'tæ. [L.] Vital force.
vi'vat rex! [L.] [Long] live the king!
vive le roi! (vēv lē rwä′). [F.] [Long] live the king! [is all.]
voilà tout (vwà′là′tōō′). [F.] That
vox, et præ'ter-e-a nĭ'hil. [L.] A voice, and nothing more; sound without sense.
vox po'pu-li, vox De'i (pŏp′ū-lī). [L.] The voice of the people [is] the voice of God.
vul'go. [L.] Commonly.

Wanderjahr (vän′dĕr-yär′). [G.] Year of wandering.
Wanderlust (-lōōst′). [G.] Passion for traveling [or wandering].
Welt'schmerz (vĕlt′shmĕrts′). [G.] World sorrow; sentimental pessimism.

Zeitgeist (tsīt′gīst′). [G.] The spirit of the time. [toms union.]
Zollverein (tsōl′fĕr-īn′). [G.] A cus-

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ABBREVIATIONS
USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING

Notes: Do not use abbreviations in written or printed matter that consists of formal sentences or connected discourse.

Exceptions: Mr., Mrs., Messrs., Jr., Sr., when used with proper names; forms like **A.B., LL.D., P.M., A.M.; B.C., A.D.,** and a few others of exceptional character are rarely if ever spelled out. **Rev., Hon., Dr., Prof., Gov., Gen.,** while spelled out before surnames, as *Governor* Robinson, are sometimes used before full names, as *Gen.* U. S. Grant, though even here the full spelling is preferred in the most formal matter.

Abbreviations are freely used in various headings (as of dates in the superscription of a letter), in tabular statements, commercial accounts, footnotes, references, etc.

Abbreviations of proper names must begin with a capital; others may or may not, according to the circumstances of use. The form given in the list is the one commonly used.

An abbreviation with the period at the end, as **Dept., Sec., etc.,** is generally to be used in preference to a contraction using the apostrophe, Dep't, Sec'y, etc.

The forms **1st, 2d** (or, less properly, **2nd**), **3d** (less properly **3rd**), **4th,** etc., used for *first, second, third, fourth,* etc., as in designating the days of the month, take no period. In regard to the numerals, I, II, V, etc., used in designating the serial number of a thing, as a page or chapter, usage varies, some using the period; as used after names, as in George V., Pius X., etc., the older and more general usage is to use the period.

The sign **&** (ampersand) is used in names of business firms or corporations, and often in lists, advertisements, etc., but not in ordinary reading matter.

a. About; accepted (*in commerce*); acre; active; adjective; afternoon; alto; answer; are (*metric system*); at.
A Argon.
A. Academician; Academy; America; American; artillery.
@ At.
A. A. A. Amateur Athletic Association.
A. A. A. S. American Association for the Advancement of Science.
A. A. G. Assistant Adjutant General.
A. A. of A. Automobile Association of America.
A. A. U. Amateur Athletic Union.
A. B. Artium Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Arts); [also *l. c.*] able-bodied (seaman).
abbr., abbrev. Abbreviated; abbreviation.
A. B. C. F. M. American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.
abn. [sign Missions.]
A. B. F. M. American Board of Foreign Missions.
abl. Ablative.
Abp. Archbishop.
A. B. S. American Bible Society.
a/c. Account.
Acad. Academy.
acc. Acceptance; account; accusative.
acct. Account.
a. d. After date; ante diem (L., before the day).
A. D. Anno Domini (L., in the year of our Lord).
ad. [*pl.* ADS.] Advertisement.
A. D. C. Aid-de-camp.
adj. Adjective.
Adj., Adjt. Adjutant.
ad lib. Ad libitum (L., at pleasure).
Adm. Admiral; Admiralty.
admix., admx. Administratrix.
admr. Administrator.
adv. Ad valorem; adverb; advocate.
æ., æt., stat. Ætatis (L., of age, aged).
A. F. & A. M. Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.
Afr. Africa; African.
Ag Argentum (L., silver).
A. G. Adjutant General; Attorney-General.
agr., agric. Agriculture, -tural.
agt. Agent.
A. H. Anno Hegiræ (*L.*, in the year of the Hegira).
Al Aluminium.
Ala. Alabama.
A. L. A. American Library Association; Automobile Legal Association.
Alas. Alaska.
ald., *or* aldm. Alderman.
Alex. Alexander.
alg. Algebra.
alt. Alternate; altitude; alto.
Alta. Alberta (Canada).
Am., Amer. America; American.
a. m. Ante meridiem (L., before noon).
A. M. Artium Magister (L., Master of Arts).
amt. Amount.
anal. Analogous; analogy; analysis; analytic.
anat. Anatomy.
anon. Anonymous.
ans. Answer.
Ant. Anthony; Antigua.
antiq. Antiquities; antiquarian.
A. O. F. Ancient Order of Foresters.
A. P. A. American Philological Association; American Protective Association.
apl. [yphal.]
Apoc. Apocalypse; Apocrypha; Apocryphal.
Apr. April.
aq., Aq. Aqua (L., water).
A. Q. M. Assistant Quartermaster.
Ar. Arabian; Arabic.
A. R. A. Associate of the Royal Academy (of Arts, London).
Arab. Arabian; Arabic.
arch. Archaic; archaism; archipelago; architect; architecture.
Arch. Archibald.
archæol. Archæology.
Archd. Archdeacon; Archduke.
arith. Arithmetic.
Ariz. Arizona.
Ark. Arkansas.
Arm. Armenian.
art. Article; artificial; artillery; artist.
As Arsenic.
A. S. C. E. American Society of Civil Engineers.
A. S. M. E. American Society of Mechanical Engineers.
assn. Association.
assoc. Associate; association.
asst. Assistant.
A. S. S. U. American Sunday School Union.
astr., astron. Astronomer; astronomy. **astrol.** Astrologer; astrology.
Atl. Atlantic.
att., atty. Attorney.
attrib. Attributive.
at. wt. Atomic weight.
A. U. C. Ab urbe condita (L., from the founding of the city [Rome, about 753 B. C.]).
Aug. August.
Aus., Aust. Austria; Austrian.
Aust.-Hung. Austria-Hungary.
Austral. Australasia; Australia.
Auth. Ver. Authorized Version.
av. Avenue; average. [ized Version.]
A. V. Artillery Volunteers; Author-
avdp., avoir. Avoirdupois.
ave. Avenue.

B Boron.
b. Base; bass; bay; book; born; brother.
Ba Barium.
B. A. Bachelor of Arts; British Academy; British America.
B. Agr. Bachelor of Agriculture.
bal. Balance.
Bapt. Baptist.
bar. Barometer; barometric; barrel.
Bart. Baronet. See in Vocab.
bbl. [*pl.* BBLS.] Barrel. [lumbia.
B. C. Before Christ; British Co-
B. C. L. Bachelor of Civil Law.
B. D. Bachelor of Divinity.
bdl. [*pl.* BDLS.] Bundle.
b. e. Bill of exchange.
Belg. Belgian; Belgium.
Benj. Benjamin.
B. ès L. Bachelier ès Lettres (F., Bachelor of Letters).
b. h. p. Brake horse power.
Bi Bismuth.
B. I. British India.
Bib. Bible; Biblical.
biog. Biographer; biography.
biol. Biologist; biology.
bkt. [*pl.* BKTS.] Basket.
b. l. Bill of lading; breech-loading.
B. L. Bachelor of Laws.
bldg. [*pl.* BLDGS.] Building.
B. Litt. Bachelor of Literature, or of Letters.
B. Mus. Bachelor of Music.
Bol. Bolivia.
bor. Borough.
bot. Botanical; botanist; botany.
Bp. Bishop. [bills payable.
b. p. Below proof; bill of parcels; B. P. O. E. Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.
Br Bromine.
Br., Brit. Britain; British.
br. Brig; brother; brown.
Br. Am. British America.
b. rec. Bills receivable.
brig. Brigade; brigadier.
bro. [*pl.* BROS.] Brother.
b. s. Balance sheet; bill of sale.
B. Sc. Bachelor of Science.
bu., bus. Bushel; bushels.
Bulg. Bulgaria, -rian. [Virgin).
B. V. Beata Virgo (L., Blessed
B. V. M. Beata Virgo Maria (L., Blessed Virgin Mary).

C Carbon.
c. Cent; centime; centimeter; century; chapter; child; circa (L., about); cost; cubic; current.
C. Cape; Catholic; Centigrade (thermometer); Chancellor; Congress; Consul; Court.
Ca Calcium.
C. A. Chartered Accountant; Chief Accountant; Commercial Agent; Confederate Army.
Cal., Calif. California.
Camb. Cambridge.
Can. Canada; Canadian.
Cant. Canterbury; Canticles.
Cantab. Cantabrigiensis (L., of Cambridge). [chapter); captain.
cap. Capital, -ize; capitulum (L.,
Capt. Captain.

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Card. Cardinal.
cath. Cathedral.
Cath. Catherine; Catholic.
C. B. Cape Breton.
cc. Cubic centimeter, -meters.
c. c. Cubic centimeter, -meters.
C. C. Circuit Court; Civil Court; Common Councilman; County Clerk; County Commissioner.
Cd Cadmium.
Ce Cerium. [gineer.
C. E. Church of England; Civil En-
Celt. Celtic.
cen. Central; century. [centum.
cent. Centigrade; central; century;
cf. Confer (i. e., compare).
c. f. & i. Cost, freight, and insurance.
cg. Centigram.
C. G. H. Cape of Good Hope.
C. G. S. Centimeter-gram-second (system of units); Commissary General of Subsistence.
ch. Chapter; chief; child; church.
Ch. Charles; China; Church.
chap. Chaplain; chapter.
Chas. Charles. [try.
chem. Chemical; chemist; chemis-
Chin. China; Chinese.
Chr. Christ; Christian; Christopher.
Chron. Chronicles.
c. i. f. Cost, insurance, and freight.
circ. Circa, circiter, circum (L., about).
C. J. Chief Justice.
Cl Chlorine.
cl. Cent'liter; class; clause; clergyman; cloth. [tion.
class. Classic; classical; classifica-
clk. Clerk.
C. L. S. C. Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle.
cm. Centimeter. [ing Member.
C. M. Common meter; Correspond-
cml. Commercial.
Co Cobalt.
Co. Company; county.
c. o. Care of; carried over.
C. O. D. Cash, or collect, on delivery.
col. College; collegiate; colonial; colony; colored; column.
Col. Colonel; Colorado; Colossians.
coll. Colleague; collection; collector; college.
colloq. Colloquial; colloquially.
Colo. Colorado. See COL.
com. Comedy; commentary; commerce; common; commonly.
Com. Commander; Commission, -er; Committee; Commodore.
comp. Compare; comparative; composer; compositor; compound.
Com. Ver. Common Version.
con. Contra (L., against).
Cong. Congregational; Congress; Congressional.
conj. Conjunction.
Conn. Connecticut.
cont. Containing; contents; continent; continue; continued.
contr. Contracted; contraction.
cor. Corner; cornet; corrected; correction; correlative; correspondent; corresponding.
Cor. Corinthians; Coroner.
cp. Compare.
c. p. Candle power; chemically pure.
C. P. Common Pleas; Common Prayer; Court of Probate.
C. P. A. Certified public accountant.
Cr Chromium.
cr. Created; credit; creditor; crown.
C. S. Christian Science; Civil Service; Court of Sessions.
C. S. A. Confederate States Army; Confederate States of America.
C. S. C. Conspicuous Service Cross.
C. S. N. Confederate States Navy.
ct. Cent; county.
Ct. Connecticut; Count; Court.
cts. Cents; centimes.
cu., cub. Cubic.
C. V. Common Version.
c. w. o. Cash with order.
cwt. Hundredweight, -weights; — prop. for L. *centum*, a hundred, and Eng. *weight*.
C. Z. Canal Zone.

D. Democrat; Deus (L., God); Dominus (L., Lord); Duke; Dutch.
d. Date; daughter; day; dead; degree; denarius, or denarii (L., penny, or pence); deputy; died; dime; dollar.
Dan. Daniel; Danish. [Revolution.
D. A. R. Daughters of the American
dat. Dative.
dau. Daughter.
d. b. Daybook.
D. C. Da capo (It., from the beginning); Deputy Consul; District Court; District of Columbia.
D. C. L. Doctor of Civil Law.
d. d. Days after date.
D. D. Doctor of Divinity.
D. D. S. Doctor of Dental Surgery.
Dea. Deacon.
Dec. December.
def. Defendant; definition.
deg. Degree. [she, drew it).
del. Delegate; delineavit (L., he, or
Del. Delaware.
Dem. Democrat; Democratic.
Den. Denmark. [deputy.
dep. Department; departs; deponent;
dept. Department; deponent.
Deut. Deuteronomy.
dft. Defendant; draft.
dg. Decigram.
D. G. Dei gratia (L., by the grace of God); Deo gratias (L., thanks to God); Director General.
diam. Diameter.
dict. Dictator; dictionary. [utive.
dim., dimin. Diminuendo; diminu-
disc. Discount; discovered.
dist. Distant; distinguished; district.
div. Divide; divided; dividend; divine; division; divisor.
dl. Deciliter.
D. Lit. Doctor of Literature.
D. L. O. Dead Letter Office.
dm. Decimeter.
do. Ditto.
dol. Dollar; or *dols.*, dollars.
dom. Domestic; dominion.
doz. Dozen; dozens.
D. P. O. Distributing Post Office.
dpt. Deponent; department.
dr. Dram; drawer.
Dr. Debtor; doctor.
dram. pers. Dramatis personæ (L., the characters or actors in a drama or play).
d. s. Dal segno (It., from the sign:—musical direction); day's sight; days after sight.
D. Sc. Doctor of Science.
Du. Dutch.
D. V. Deo volente (L., God willing).
D. V. M. Doctor of Veterinary Medicine.
dwt., Pennyweight, -weights;—prop. for *denarius*, a penny, and *weight*.

E. Earl; Earth; East; Eastern; Engineer; English. [cepted.
E. & O. E. Errors and omissions ex-
E. C. Eastern Central (Postal District, London); Established Church.
eccl., eccles. Ecclesiastical.
Eccl., Eccles. Ecclesiastes.
Ecclus. Ecclesiasticus.
Ecua. Ecuador.
ed. Edition; editor.
edit. Edition.
Edw. Edward.
E. E. Early English; Electrical Engineer; errors excepted. [ple).
e. g. Exempli gratia (L., for exam-
elec. Electrical, -trician, -tricity.
Eliz. Elizabeth; Elizabethan.
E. long. East longitude.
E. M. F. Electromotive force.
Emp. Emperor; Empress.
ency., encyc. Encyclopedia.
E. N. E. East-northeast.
eng. Engineer; engraving.
Eng. England; English.
engin. Engineer; engineering.
entom. Entomology.
Eph. Ephesians; Ephraim.
Epis., Episc. Episcopal.
E. S. E. East-southeast.
esp., espec. Especially.
Esq. Esquire.
est. Established.
Esth. Esther.
E. T., e. t. Electric telegraph; English translation.
et al. Et alibi (L., and elsewhere); et alii (L., and others). [forth).
etc. Et cetera (L., and others, and so
et seq. Et sequens (L., and the following).
et sqq. Et sequentes (L., and the following), *masc. & fem. pl.*, or sequentia, *neut. pl.*
etym., etymol. Etymology.
ex. Examined; example; exception; exchange; excursion; executed; executive; export; extract.
Ex., Exod. Exodus.
ex div. Without dividend.
exp. Export; express. [tract.
ext. External; extinct; extra; ex-
Ezek. Ezekiel.

F Fluorine.
f. Farthing; fathom; feminine; fine; folio; foot; forte; franc.
F. Fahrenheit; French.
Fahr. Fahrenheit.
F. A. I. A. Fellow of the American Institute of Architects. [sons.
F. A. M. Free and Accepted Ma-
fcap., fcp. Foolscap.
F. C. C. First-class Certificate.
F. D. Fidei Defensor (L., Defender of the Faith).
Fe Ferrum (L., iron).
Feb. February.
fem. Feminine.
ff. Folios; following; fortissimo.
F. F. V. First Families of Virginia.
f. g. a. Free of general average.
f. i. For instance.
fict. Fiction.
fig. Figurative(-ly); figure.
Fin. Finland; Finnish.
fl. Florin; flourished; fluid.
Fl. Flanders; Flemish.
Fla. Florida.
Flem. Flemish.
fo. Folio.
f. o. b. Free on board.
fol. Folio; following.
for. Foreign.
fort. Fortification; fortified.
fr. Fragment; franc; from.
Fr. Father; France; Frau; French; Friar; Friday.
Fred. Frederick.
Fri. Friday.
frs. Francs.
ft. Feet; foot; fort; fortified.
fur. Furlong; further.
fut. Future.

g. Gauge; genitive; gram; guide; guinea or guineas; gulf.
G. German.
Ga. Georgia.
gal. [*pl.* GALS.] Gallon.
Gal. Galatians.
galv. Galvanic; galvanism. [lic.
G. A. R. Grand Army of the Repub-
gaz. Gazette; gazetteer.
G. B. Great Britain.
G. B. & I. Great Britain and Ireland.
g. c. d. Greatest common divisor.
g. c. m. Greatest common measure.
Ge Germanium.
gen. Gender; general; generic; genitive; genus.
Gen. General; Genesis.
gent. Gentleman.
Geo. George.
geog. Geographer; geographic; geographical; geography.
geol. Geologic; geological; geologist; geology.
geom. Geometry.
ger. Gerund.
Ger. German; Germany.
g. gr. Great gross, or 144 doz.
gl. Gill; gills.
Gl Glucinum.
gm. Gram.
G. M. Grand Master.
G. O. General order.
gov. Government; governor.

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govt. Government.
G. P. Gloria Patri (L., Glory to the Father); Graduate in Pharmacy.
G. P. O. General Post Office.
gr. Grain; grand; great; gross.
Gr. Greece; Greek; Grecian.
gram. Grammar.
Gr. Br., Gr. Brit. Great Britain.
G. S. General Secretary; Grand Scribe; Grand Secretary.

H Hydrogen.
h. Harbor; hard; hardness; height; high; hour; husband.
ha. Hectare.
Hab. Habakkuk.
Hag. Haggai.
H. B. C. Hudson's Bay Company.
H. B. M. His, or Her, Britannic Majesty.
h. c. f. Highest common factor.
hdkf. Handkerchief.
He Helium.
H. E. His Eminence; His Excellency.
Heb. Hebrew; Hebrews.
hectol. Hectoliter.
hectom. Hectometer.
her. Heraldry.
hg. Hectogram; heliogram.
Hg Hydrargyrum (L., mercury).
H. G. His, or Her, Grace; Horse Guards; High German.
H. H. His, or Her, Highness; His Holiness (the Pope).
hhd. Hogshead; hogsheads.
H. I. Hawaiian Islands. [ness.
H. I. H. His, or Her, Imperial Highness.
H. I. M. His, or Her, Imperial Majesty. [stani.
Hind. Hindu; Hindustan; Hindu-
hist. Historian; historical; history.
H. J. Hic jacet (L., here lies).
hl. Hectoliter.
hm. Hectometer.
H. M. His, or Her, Majesty.
H. M. S. His, or Her, Majesty's Service, or Ship.
Hon. Honorable; Honorary.
hort. Horticulture.
Hos. Hosea. [horse power.
H. P., h. p. Half pay; high pressure;
hr. [*pl.* HRS.] Hour.
H. R. Home Rule; House of Representatives. [Empire.
H. R. E. Holy Roman Emperor, or
H. R. H. His, or Her, Royal Highness. [ness.
H. S. H. His, or Her, Serene Highht. Height.
Hun., Hung. Hungarian; Hungary.
H. W. M. High-water mark.
Hy. Henry.

I Iodine.
I. Idaho; island.
Ia. Iowa. [place).
ib., ibid. Ibidem (L., in the same
I. C. Iesus Christus (L., Jesus Christ).
Ice., Icel. Iceland; Icelandic.
id. Idem (L., the same).
Id., Ida. Idaho.
i. e. Id est (L., that is).
i. h. p. Indicated horse power.
IHS. A symbol representing Greek IH(ΣΟΥ)Σ Jesus. [tration.
ill., illus., illust. Illustrated; illus-
Ill., Ills. Illinois.
imp. Imperative; imperfect; imperial; impersonal; imported, -er.
in. [*pl.* INS.] Inch.
inc. Including; inclusive; incorporated; increase.
incl. Including; inclusive.
incog. Incognito. [digo.
ind. Independent; indicative; in-
Ind. India; Indian; Indiana.
inf. Infantry; infinitive.
I. N. R. I. Iesus Nazarenus, Rex Iudæorum (L., Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews). [insurance.
ins. Inches; inscribed; inspector; **inst.** Instant; institute; institution.
int. Interest; interior; interjection; internal; international; interpreter; intransitive.
interj. Interjection.
intrans. Intransitive.
introd. Introduction; introductory.
inv. Inventor; invoice.
Io. Iowa. [esters.
I. O. F. Independent Order of For-
Ion. Ionic.
I. O. O. F. Independent Order of Odd Fellows. [Men.
I. O. R. M. Improved Order of Red
I O U. I owe you.
Ir Iridium.
Ir. Ireland; Irish.
Ire. Ireland.
is. Island; isle.
Is., Isa. Isaiah.
isl. [*pl.* ISLS.] Island; isle.
ital. Italic.
Ital. Italian; Italy.
I. W. Isle of Wight.
I. W. W. Industrial Workers of the World.

J. Judge; Justice.
J. A. Judge Advocate.
J. A. G. Judge-Advocate-General.
Jan. January.
Jap. Japan; Japanese.
Jas. James. [jurisconsult.
J. C. Jesus Christ; Julius Cæsar;
J. C. D. Juris Civilis Doctor (L., Doctor of Civil Law). [Laws).
J. D. Jurum Doctor (L., Doctor of
Jer. Jeremiah.
Jno. John.
Jon., Jona. Jonathan.
Jos. Joseph.
Josh. Joshua.
Jour. Journal; journeyman.
J. P. Justice of the Peace.
Jr. Junior.
Judg. Judges.
Jun., jun. Junior.
Junc. Junction.
jus., just. Justice.
J. W. Junior Warden.

K Kalium (L., potassium).
K. King; Kings; Knight.
Kan., Kans., Kas. Kansas.
Ken. Kentucky.
kg. Kilogram.
K. G. Knight of the Garter.
Ki. Kings.
kilom. Kilometer.
kl. Kiloliter.
km. Kilometer; kingdom.
knt. Knight.
K. P. Knight of Pythias.
K. T. Knight Templar.
Ky. Kentucky.

l. Lake; land; latitude; leaf; league; left; length; libra (L., a pound); line; link; liter.
L. Lady; Latin; Law; Liber (L., book); Liberal; Low.
La. Louisiana.
Lab. Labrador.
Lam. Lamentations.
lat. Latitude.
Lat. Latin.
lb. [*pl.* LBS.] Libra (L., pound).
l. c. Loco citato (L., in the place cited); lower case.
L/C. Letter of Credit.
l. c. m. Least common multiple.
Ld., ld. Lord.
lea. League. [tive, -lature.
leg. Legal; legate; legato; legisla-
Lev. Leviticus.
LG., L. G. Low German.
Li Lithium.
L. I. Light Infantry; Long Island.
lib. Librarian; library.
Lieut. Lieutenant.
liq. Liquid; liquor. [literature.
lit. Liter; literal; literally; literary;
Lit. D. Literarum Doctor (L., Doctor of Letters).
Lith. Lithuanian.
Litt. D. Litterarum Doctor (L., Doctor of Letters).
LL. Late Latin; Low Latin.
L. L. Late Latin; Low Latin.
LL. B. Legum Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Laws). [Laws).
LL. D. Legum Doctor (L., Doctor of
loc. cit. Loco citato (L., in the place cited).
log. Logarithm.
lon., long. Longitude.
loq. Loquitur (L., he, or she, speaks).
L. S. D., £. s. d., l. s. d. Libræ, solidi, denarii (L., pounds, shillings, pence).
Lt. Lieutenant.

m. Male; manual; married; masculine; measure; medicine; medium; meridian; meter; middle; mile; mill; minute; month; moon; morning; mountain.
M. Majesty; Manitoba; Marshal; Marquis; Master; Member; Militia; Monday; Monsieur.
M. A. Magister Artium (L., Master of Arts); Military Academy.
Mac. Maccabees.
Maced. Macedonia; Macedonian.
mach. Machinery.
mag. Magazine; magnitude.
Maj. Major.
Mal. Malachi; Malayan.
Manit. Manitoba.
manuf. Manufactory; manufacture.
Mar. March.
March. Marchioness.
mas, masc. Masculine.
Mass. Massachusetts, [ics.
math. Mathematician; mathemat-
Matt. Matthew.
M. C. Master of Ceremonies; Member of Congress.
Md. Maryland.
M. D. Medicinæ Doctor (L., Doctor of Medicine). [date).
M/d. Months' date (i.e., months after
mdse. Merchandise.
Me. Maine.
ME. Middle English.
M. E. Mechanical, Military, *or* Mining, Engineer; Methodist Episcopal; Middle English.
meas. Measure.
mech. Mechanics; mechanical.
med. Medical; medicine; medieval; medium.
Medit. Mediterranean.
mem. Memento; memoir; memorandum; memorial.
Messrs. Messieurs; Misters.
metal. Metallurgy.
meteor. Meteorology.
Meth. Methodist.
Mex. Mexican; Mexico.
Mf., mf. Mezzo forte (It., moderately loud).
mfg. Manufacturing.
mfr. [*pl.* MFRS.] Manufacturer.
Mg Magnesium.
mg. Milligram.
Mgr. Monseigneur; Monsignore.
M. H. G., MHG. Middle High German. [Representatives.
M. H. R. Member of the House of
Mic. Micah.
Mich. Michaelmas; Michigan.
mil Military; militia.
min. Minim; minimum; mining; minister; minor; minute.
Minn. Minnesota.
misc. Miscellaneous.
Miss. Mississippi.
ml. Mail; milliliter. [ation.
M. L. A. Modern Language Associ-
Mlle. [*pl.* MLLES.] Mademoiselle.
mm. Millimeter.
MM. Their Majesties; Messieurs.
Mme. [*pl.* MMES.] Madame.
Mn Manganese.
M. N. A. S. Member of the National Academy of Sciences.
Mo Molybdenum.
mo. [*pl.* MOS.] Month.
Mo. Missouri.
M. O. Money order.
mod. Moderate; moderato (It., moderately); modern.
Moham. Mohammedan.
Mon. Monastery; Monday.
Monsig. Monseigneur; Monsignor (title in R. C. Church).
Mont. Montana.
M. P. Member of Parliament.

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M. P. C. Member of Parliament, Canada.
m. p. h. Miles per hour.
Mr., Mrs. See in Vocab. [script.]
MS., ms. [*pl.* MSS., *or* mss.] Manu-
M. S. Master of Science; Master of Surgery; memoriæ sacrum (L., sacred to the memory).
m. s. l. Mean sea level.
MSS., mss. Manuscripts.
mt. [*pl.* mts.] Mount; mountain.
mun. Municipal.
mus. Museum; music; musician.
Mus. B. Bachelor of Music.
Mus. D. Doctor of Music.
myg. Myriagram.
myl. Myrialiter.
mym. Myriameter.
myth. Mythology.

N Nitrogen.
n. Natus (L., born); nephew; neuter; new; nominative; note; noun; number. [Northern.
N. Navy; Noon; Norse; North;
Na Natrium (L., sodium).
N. A. National Academy; North America, -can. [sociation.
N. A. A. National Automobile As-
N. A. D. National Academy of Design.
Nah. Nahum. [ences.
N. A. S. National Academy of Scinat. National; native; natural.
Nath. Nathanael; Nathaniel.
naut. Nautical. [tion.
nav. Naval; navigable; naviga-
navig. Navigation.
n. b. Nota bene (L., note well, or take notice). [ain, British.
N. B. New Brunswick; North Brit-
N. C. New Church; North Carolina.
Nd Neodymium.
n. d. No date.
N. D., N. Dak. North Dakota.
N. E. New England. [ciation.
N. E. A. National Education Asso-
Neb., Nebr. Nebraska.
neg. Negative.
Neh. Nehemiah.
Neth. Netherlands.
Nev. Nevada.
N. F. Newfoundland.
Ng. Norwegian.
N. G. National Guard; New Granada; (*Slang*) no good.
N. H. New Hampshire.
Ni Nickel.
Nicar. Nicaragua.
N. J. New Jersey.
N. Lat. North latitude.
N. M., N. Mex. New Mexico.
N. N. E. North-northeast.
N. N. W. North-northwest.
N. O. Natural order (*Bot.*); New Orleans.
No., no. [*pl.* Nos., nos.] Numero (L., (by) number).
nol. pros. Nolle prosequi (L., to be unwilling to prosecute).
nom. Nominative.
n. o. p. Not otherwise provided for.
Nor. Norman; North.
Norw., Nor. Norway; Norwegian.
Nov. November. [Public.
N. P. New Providence; Notary
nr. Near.
N. R. North River.
N. S. National Society; New Series; New Style; Nova Scotia.
N/S Not sufficient [funds].
N. S. W. New South Wales.
N. T. New Testament; Northern Territory.
Num. Numbers. [Northwestern.
N. W. North Wales; Northwest;
N. W. T. Northwest Territories.
N. Y. New York.
N. Z. New Zealand.

O Oxygen.
O. Octarius (L., pint); October; Ohio; Old; Ontario; Order.
o/a. On account [of].
ob. Obiit (L., he, or she, died).
Obad. Obadiah.
obj. Object; objection; objective.
obl. Oblique; oblong. [solete.
o. s. Observation; observatory; ob-
oc. Ocean.
Oct. October.
O. E. Omissions excepted.
O. H. M. S. On His, or Her, Majesty's Service.
O. K., OK. Correct; all right. *Cant.*
Okla. Oklahoma.
Ont. Ontario.
opp. Opposed; opposite.
Oreg., Or., Ore. Oregon.
orig. Original; originally.
Os Osmium.
O. S. Old School; Old Series; Old Style; ordinary seaman.
O. T. Old Testament.
Oxon. Oxonia (L., Oxford); Oxoniensis (L., Oxonian).
oz. Ounce; ounces.

P Phosphorus.
p. Page; part; participle; past; penny; piano (It., softly); pint; pipe; pole; population.
P. Pastor; pater (L., father); post; president; priest; prince.
Pa. Pennsylvania.
p. a. Participial adjective; per annum (L., by the year).
P/A Power of attorney; private account.
Pac. Pacific.
Pan. Panama.
P. & O. Peninsular and Oriental (Steam Navigation Company); Peninsular and Occidental (Steamship Company). [sis; parish.
par. Paragraph; parallel; parenthe-
Para. Paraguay.
parl. Parliament; parliamentary.
part. Participle.
pass. Passive.
payt. Payment.
Pb Plumbum (L., lead). [Book.
P. B. British Pharmacopœia; Prayer
p. c. Per cent; postal card; post card.
P. C. Privy Council *or* Councilor; Philippines Constabulary.
pd. Paid. [Episcopal.
P. E. Presiding Elder; Protestant
P. E. I. Prince Edward Island.
pen. Peninsula.
Penn. Pennsylvania. [year).
per. an. Per annum (L., by the
per ct. Per cent.
perf. Perfect. [proxy).
per pro. Per procurationem (L., by
pers. Person; personal.
Pers. Persia; Persian.
Pet. Peter.
Pg. Portugal; Portuguese.
P. G. M. Past Grand Master.
Phar. Pharmacy; Pharmacopœia.
Pharm. Pharmaceutical; pharmacy.
Ph. B. Philosophiæ Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Philosophy).
Ph. D. Philosophiæ Doctor (L., Doctor of Philosophy).
Ph. G. Graduate in Pharmacy.
Phil. Philemon; Philip; Philippians; Philippine.
Phila. Philadelphia.
Philem. Philemon.
philol. Philology; philologist.
philos. Philosopher; philosophical; philosophy.
physiol. Physiologist; physiology.
P. I. Philippine Islands.
P. J. Police justice; presiding judge; probate judge.
pk. [*pl.* pks.] Peck.
pkg. [*pl.* pkgs.] Package.
pl. Place; plural.
plup., plupf. Pluperfect.
plur. Plural.
P. M., p. m. Post meridiem (L., afternoon); post mortem.
P. M. Past Master; Postmaster.
P. M. G. Postmaster-general.
pnxt. Pinxit (L., he, or she, painted it).
P. O. Post Office; Province of Ontario.
P. O. B. Post-office box.
P. O. D. Pay on delivery; Post Office Department.
Pol. Poland; Polish.
pol., polit. Political.
pol. econ. Political economy.
P. O. O. Post-office order.
pop. Popular; population.
Port. Portugal; Portuguese.
poss. Possession; possessive. [uo.
pp. Pages; past participle; pianissi-
p. p. Past participle; postpaid.
P. P. C., p. p. c. Pour prendre congé (F., to take leave).
p. p. i. Policy proof of interest.
p. pr. Present participle.
P. Q. Previous question; Province of Quebec. [prince.
pr. Pair; present; price; priest;
P. R. Porto Rico.
prep. Preparatory; preposition.
pres. President; presidency.
Presb. Presbyterian.
prin. Principal.
Prof. Professor.
pron. Pronominal; pronoun; pronounced; pronunciation.
Prot. Protestant. [rily).
pro tem. Pro tempore (L., tempora-
prov. Provident; province; provisional.
Prov. Provençal; Proverbs; Provost.
prox. Proximo (L., next, of the next month).
prs. Pairs.
Prus. Prussia; Prussian.
Ps. Psalms.
P. S. Post scriptum (L., postscript).
psychol. Psychologist; psychology.
Pt Platinum. [point; port.
pt [*pl.* pts.] Part; payment; pint;
p. t. o. Please turn over.
p. v. Post village.
pwt. Pennyweight, -weights.

q. Quadrans (L., a farthing); quart; queen; quintal; quire.
Q. Quebec (province).
Q. E. D. Quod erat demonstrandum (L., which was to be demonstrated).
Q. E. F. Quod erat faciendum (L., which was to be done).
ql. Quintal.
qr. [*pl.* qrs.] Quadrans (L., a farthing); quarter; quire.
qt. Quantity; [*pl.* qts.] quart.
qu. Quart; quarterly; queen; query; question.
q. v. Quod vide (L., which see).

r. Railroad; railway; rare; received; rector; regina (L., queen); resides; retired; rex (L., king); right; river; rises; road; rod; rood; royal.
R. Rabbi; Radical; Reaumur; Republican; response.
R. A. Rear Admiral; Royal Academy; Royal Arch; Royal Artillery.
Rb Rubidium.
R. C. Red Cross; Roman Catholic.
R. C. A. Reformed Church in America.
Re. Rupee.
R. E. Reformed Episcopal; Right Excellent; Royal Engineers.
Reaum. Reaumur.
rec. Receipt; recipe; record; recorded; recorder.
recd. Received.
rect. Receipt; rector; rectory.
ref. Referee; reference; referred; reformation; reformed.
Ref. Ch. Reformed Church.
reg. Regent; region; register; registered; registry; regular.
regt. Regiment. [religious.
rel. Relating; relative(-ly); religion;
rep. Repeat; report; reporter; representative; republic.
Rep., Repub. Republic; Republican.
rev. Revenue; reverse; revolution; review; revise; revised; revision.
Rev. Revelation; Reverend.
Rev. Ver. Revised Version.
r. f. Rapid-fire.
R. F. D. Rural Free Delivery.
R. H. Royal Highness.
rhet. Rhetoric; rhetorical.
R. I. Rhode Island.
R. I. P. Requiescat in pace (L., may he [or she] rest in peace).

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riv. River.
R. M. S. Royal Mail Steamer.
R. N Royal Navy.
R. N. R. Royal Naval Reserve.
Robt. Robert.
Rom. Roman; Romance; Romans.
Rom. Cath. Roman Catholic.
R. P. Regius Professor; Reformed Presbyterian. [copal.
R. P. E. Reformed Protestant Epis-
r. p. m. Revolutions per minute.
R. P. O. Railroad Post Office.
R. R. Railroad.
Rs. Rupees.
R. S. V. P. Répondez s'il vous plaît (F., reply, if you please).
Rt. Hon. Right Honorable.
Rt. Rev. Right Reverend.
Ru Ruthenium.
Rus., Russ. Russia; Russian.
R. V. Revised Version.
Ry. Railway.

S Sulphur.
S. Saint; Saturday; Saxon; school; senate; September; Socialist; Society; Socius (L., Fellow); Soprano; South; Southern; Sunday.
s., S. Section; see; series; shilling; signed; singular; son; stem; sun.
S. A. Salvation Army; South Africa; South America; South Australia.
Sab. Sabbath. [can.
S. Afr. South Africa; South Afri-
Salv. Salvador.
Sam. Samaritan; Samuel. [-can.
S Amer., S. Am. South America,
Sans. Sanskrit. See SKR., SKT.
S. A. R. Sons of the American Revolution; South African Republic.
Sar. Sardinia; Sardinian.
Sask. Saskatchewan.
Sat. Saturday.
Sax. Saxon; Saxony.
Sb Stibium (L., antimony).
sc. Scene; science; scilicet (L., namely); scruple.
Sc. Scotch; Scottish.
s. c., s. caps. Small capitals.
S. C. South Carolina; Staff Corps; Supreme Court.
Scand. Scandinavia; Scandinavian.
sci. Science; scientific.
scil. Scilicet (L., namely).
Scot. Scotch; Scotland; Scottish.
scr. Scruple.
Script. Scripture.
S. D., S. Dak. South Dakota.
Se Selenium.
S. E. Southeast.
sec. Secant; second; secretary; section; secundum (L., according to).
sect. Section.
Sen. Senate; Senator; Senior.
Sen. Doc. Senate Document.
Sep., Sept. September; Septuagint.
serg., sergt. Sergeant.
Serv. Servian.
s. g. Specific gravity.
Sh., sh. Share; shilling, shillings.
Si Silicon. [land.
S. I. Sandwich Islands; Staten Is-
Sib. Siberia; Siberian.
Sic. Sicilian; Sicily.
S. J. Society of Jesus.
S. J. C. Supreme Judicial Court.
Skr., Skt. Sanskrit. See SANS.
S. Lat. South latitude.
Slav. Slavic; Slavonic.
S. M. Sa Majesté (F., His, or Her, Majesty); Sergeant Major; Society of Mary; State Militia.
sm. c., sm. caps. Small capitals.
Sn Stannum (L., tin).
soc. Society.
Soc. Isl. Society Islands.
S. of Sol. Song of Solomon.
sop. Soprano.
sov. Sovereign. [spirit.
sp. Species; specimen; spelling;
Sp. Spain; Spaniard; Spanish.
S. P. C. A. Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
S. P. C. C. Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children.
specif. Specifically.
sp. gr. Specific gravity.
spt. Seaport. [square.
sq. Sequens (L., the following [one]);
sqq. Sequentes (L., the following [ones]).
Sr Strontium.
Sr. Sir; Senior. [half).
ss. Scilicet (L., namely); semis (L.,
S. S. Steamship; Statistical Society; Sunday School.
S. S. E. South-southeast.
S. S. W. South-southwest. [stand).
st. Stanza; stone; stet (L., let it
St. Saint; Saturday; Strait; Street.
stat. Statuary; statue; statutes.
steg., stg. Sterling.
str. Steamer.
subj. Subject; subjunctive.
Sun., Sund. Sunday.
sup. Superior; superlative; supine; supplement; supra (L., above).
supp. Supplement.
Supt. Superintendent.
surg. Surgeon; surgery.
surv. Surveying; surveyor.
s. v. Sub verbo (L., under the word); sub voce (L., under the title).
S. W. Southwest; Senior Warden.
Sw., Swed. Sweden; Swedish.
Switz. Switzerland.
Syr. Syria; Syriac.

t. Temperature; tenor; time; tome; ton; town; township; transitive.
T. Territory; Testament; Tuesday; Turkish.
Ta Tantalum.
Tb Terbium.
Te Tellurium.
tel. Telegram; telegraph; telephone.
Tenn. Tennessee.
ter. Terrace; territory.
Test. Testament.
Teut. Teuton; Teutonic.
Tex. Texas.
Th Thorium.
Th. Thomas; Thursday.
Theo. Theodore; Theodosia.
theol. Theological; theology.
Thess. Thessalonians.
Tho., Thos. Thomas.
Thurs. Thursday.
Ti Titanium.
Tim. Timothy.
Tl Thallium.
T. M. True mean. [over.
T. O., t. o. Telegraph office; turn
tp. Township.
tr. Translated; translation; translator; transpose; treasurer; trustee.
trav. Travel; traveler.
treas. Treasurer; treasury.
trig. Trigonometric; trigonometrical; trigonometry.
T. T. Telegraphic transfer.
Tues., Tu., T. Tuesday.
Turk. Turkey; Turkish.
typ. Typographer; typographical; typography.

U Uranium.
U. Uncle; Unionist; upper.
U. K. United Kingdom.
ult. Ultimately; ultimo.
Unit. Unitarian.
univ. Universally; university.
Univ. Universalist.
U. of S. Afr. Union of South Africa.
U. P. C. United Presbyterian Church.
Uru. Uruguay.
U. S. United States.
U. S. A. United States Army; United States of America.
U. S. C. United States of Colombia.
U. S. M. United States Mail; United States Marine. [Academy.
U. S. M. A. United States Military
U. S. N. United States Navy.
U. S. N. A. United States Naval Academy. [Pharmacopœia.
U. S. P., U. S. Pharm. United States
U. S. S. United States Senate; United States Ship, or Steamer.
usu. Usual; usually.
U. S. V. United States Volunteers.
Ut. Utah.

V Vanadium.
v. Valve; verb; verse; version; versus; verte (L., turn over); vicar; vice-; vide (L., see); village; violin; volume; von (G., of).
V. Victoria; Venerable; Viscount; Volunteers.
Va. Virginia.
v. a. Verb active. [ral.
V. A. Vicar Apostolic; Vice Admi-
var. Variant; variation; variety; various.
V. C. Vice Chancellor; Victoria Cross (Brit., medal for bravery in army or navy).
Ven. Venerable; Venice.
Venez. Venezuela.
v. i. Verb intransitive.
Vic. Victoria.
vid. Vide (L., see).
vil. Village.
Visc. Viscount.
viz. Videlicet (L., namely). [cine.
V. M. D. Doctor of Veterinary Medi-
v. n. Verb neuter.
voc. Vocative.
vocab. Vocabulary.
vol. [*pl.* VOLS.] Volume; volunteer.
vol. Volcano; volcanic.
V. P. Vice President.
v. r. Verb reflexive. [Victoria).
V. R. Victoria Regina (L., Queen
V. Rev. Very Reverend.
vs. Versus.
v. s. Vide supra (L., see above).
Vt. Vermont.
v. t. Verb transitive.

w. Wanting; week; wide; wife.
W. Wales; Warden; Washington; Wednesday; Welsh; West; Western. [tralia.
W. A. West Africa; Western Aus-
Wash. Washington.
w. b. Warehouse book; water ballast; water board; waybill.
w. c. Water-closet; without charge.
W. C. Wesleyan Chapel; Western Central (Postal District, London).
W. C. T. U. Woman's Christian Temperance Union.
Wed., We., W. Wednesday.
w. f. Wrong font.
w. g. Wire gauge.
W. G. M. Worthy Grand Master.
W. I., W. Ind. West Indies; West Indian.
Wis., Wisc. Wisconsin.
wk. Week.
W. long. West longitude.
Wm. William.
W. M. Worshipful Master.
W. N. W. West-northwest.
W. S. W. West-southwest.
wt. Weight.
W. Va. West Virginia.
Wyo., Wy. Wyoming.

X. Χρίστος (Gr., Christ).
Xmas. Christmas.
Xn. Christian.
Xnty., Xty. Christianity.
XP (kī rō; kē rō). First two letters of ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ (Gr., Christ).
Xt. Christ.

y. Yard; year.
yd. [*pl.* YDS.] Yard.
Y. M. C. A. Young Men's Christian Association.
Y. M. Cath. A. Young Men's Catholic Association. [Union.
Y. M. C. U. Young Men's Christian
Y. P. S. C. E. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.
yr. [*pl.* YRS.] Year; younger; your.
Y. W. C. A. Young Women's Christian Association.

Zach. Zacharias; Zachary.
Zeb Zebadiah; Zebedee.
Zech. Zechariah.
Zeph. Zephaniah.
Zn Zinc.
Zoöl. Zoölogical; zoölogist; zoölogy.
Zr Zirconium.

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MEASURES, WEIGHTS, METRIC SYSTEM, MONEY, DECIMAL EQUIVALENTS, ETC.

Long Measure

12	inches (in. or ″)	= 1 foot (ft. or ′)
3	feet	= 1 yard (yd.)
5½	yards or 16½ feet	= 1 rod (rd.) or pole (p.)
40	rods	= 1 furlong (fur.)
8	furlongs or 1760 yards	= 1 mile (mi.)

Surveyors' Measure

7.92	inches	= 1 link (li.)
100	links or 66 feet	= 1 chain (ch.)
10	chains	= 1 furlong (fur.)
80	chains	= 1 mile (mi.)

The *engineer's chain* is 100 feet long, with links one foot long.

Square Measure (Area)

144 square inches (sq. in.)	= 1 square foot (sq. ft.)
9 square feet	= 1 square yard (sq. yd.)
30¼ square yards	= 1 square rod (sq. rd.)
160 square rods	= 1 acre (A.).

Surveyors' Measure (Area)

625 square links (sq. li.)	= 1 square rod (sq. rd.)
16 square rods	= 1 square chain (sq. ch.)
10 square chains	= 1 acre (A.)
640 acres	= 1 square mile (sq. mi.) or 1 section (sec.)
36 square miles	= 1 township (tp.)

Cubic Measure (Volume)

1728 cubic inches (cu. in.)	= 1 cubic foot (cu. ft.)
27 cubic feet	= 1 cubic yard (cu. yd.)

(for measuring wood, etc.)

16 cubic feet	= 1 cord foot (cd. ft.) or 4′ x 4′ x 1′
8 cord feet	= 1 cord (cd.) or 4′ x 4′ x 8′

Time Measure

60 seconds (sec.)	= 1 minute (min.)
60 minutes	= 1 hour (hr.)
24 hours	= 1 day (da.)
7 days	= 1 week (wk.)
30 days (commonly)	= 1 calendar month (mo.)
365 days or 12 calendar months	= 1 common year (yr.)
366 days	= 1 leap year
100 years	= 1 century

The length of the *astronomical year* is about 365¼ days, or 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 46 seconds. As the *common year* is 365 days, it becomes necessary once in every four years to add a day to the year, making the *leap year* of 366 days.

Every year whose number is divisible by 4 without a remainder is a leap year, excepting the full centuries, which to be leap years must be divisible by 400 without a remainder; 1900, therefore, is not a leap year.

January, March, May, July, August, October, and December contain 31 days. April, June, September, and November contain 30 days. February contains 28 days, except in leap years, when it contains 29 days.

Angular Measure (Longitude, Etc.)

60 seconds (″)	= 1 prime minute (′)
60 minutes	= 1 degree (°)
360 degrees	= 1 circle

Longitude and Time

1 second of longitude (″)	=	1/15 sec. of time
1 minute ″ ″ (′)	=	4 sec. of time
1 degree ″ ″ (°)	=	4 min. of time
15 degrees ″ ″	=	1 hour
360 degrees ″ ″	=	24 hours

Dry Measure (Grain, Fruit, Etc.)

2 pints (pt.)	= 1 quart (qt.)
8 quarts	= 1 peck (pk.)
4 pecks	= 1 bushel (bu.) = 2150.42 cu. in.

The weight of a bushel of wheat, as fixed by the United States Government, is 60 lbs. avdp.; of barley, 48 lbs.; of oats, 32 lbs.; of rye, 56 lbs.; and of Indian corn, 56 lbs. In the various States, a bushel of oats varies in weight from 26 to 32 lbs., and of barley from 45 to 50 lbs. The customary legal weight of a bushel of potatoes is 60 lbs., but in Maryland and Pennsylvania it is 56 lbs.

Liquid Measure

4 gills (gi.)	= 1 pint (pt.)
2 pints	= 1 quart (qt.)
4 quarts	= 1 gallon (gal.) = 231 cu. in.
63 gallons	= 1 hogshead (hhd.)

The *barrel* is usually taken to be 31½ gallons; in some States, 32 gallons. The *imperial gallon* contains 277.274 cubic inches.

Apothecaries' Measure (Drugs, Etc.)

60 minims or drops (♏)	= 1 fluid dram (f ʒ)
8 fluid drams	= 1 fluid ounce (f ʒ)
16 fluid ounces	= 1 pint (*octarius*) (O.)
8 pints	= 1 gallon (*congius*) (C.)

Avoirdupois Weight (Ordinary Commodities)

16 drams (dr.)	= 1 ounce (oz.)
16 ounces or 7000 grains	= 1 pound (lb.)
14 pounds	= 1 stone (st.)
100 (in Eng. 112) pounds	= 1 hundredweight (cwt.)
2000 pounds or 20 hundredweights	= 1 short ton (s. t.)
2240 pounds or 20 hundredweights	= 1 long ton (l. t.)

Troy Weight (Precious Metals, Jewels, Etc.)

3.2 grains (gr.)	= 1 carat (car.)
24 grains	= 1 pennyweight (dwt.)
20 pennyweights	= 1 ounce (oz.)
12 ounces or 5760 grains	= 1 pound (lb.)

Apothecaries' Weight (Drugs, Etc.)

20 grains (gr.)	= 1 scruple (℈)
3 scruples	= 1 dram (ʒ)
8 drams	= 1 ounce (ʒ)
12 ounces	= 1 pound (lb.)

Numbers

12 units	= 1 dozen (doz.)
12 dozen	= 1 gross (gr.)
12 gross	= 1 great gross
20 units	= 1 score

Paper

24 sheets	= 1 quire (qr.)
20 quires	= 1 ream (rm.)

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METRIC MEASURES

Note. The metric system, a decimal system of measures and weights, originated in France shortly after the French Revolution, being fixed by law in 1799 and made compulsory in 1801. It is now used for almost all scientific purposes in the United States and Great Britain, and its use is required by law in the majority of civilized countries. The basis of the system is the *meter*, which was intended to be, and is very nearly, one ten-millionth part of the distance on a meridian from the equator to the pole, equal to about 39.37 inches. The length of a meter was marked on a platinum bar in Paris, and this bar forms the official standard of reference. Upon the meter were based the other primary units, the *square meter*, the *cubic meter* or *stere*, the *are* (100 square meters), the *liter* (the volume of a cube whose edge is one tenth of a meter), and the *gram* (the weight, nominally, of distilled water at 4° C., its temperature of greatest density, contained in a cube whose edge is one hundredth of a meter).

Decimal fractions of the primary units are designated by the Latin prefixes *deci-* (10th), *centi-* (100th), *milli-* (1000th); decimal multiples are denoted by the Greek prefixes *deca-* (10 times), *hecto-* (100 times), *kilo-* (1000 times), *myria-* (10,000 times).

The most commonly used names are italicized.

Measures of Length

10 *millimeters* (mm.)	= 1 *centimeter* (cm.)	= 0.3937 in.
10 centimeters	= 1 decimeter (dm.)	= 3.937 in.
10 decimeters	= 1 *meter* (m.)	= 39.37 in.
10 meters	= 1 decameter (Dm.)	= 393.7 in.
10 decameters	= 1 hectometer (hm.)	= 328 ft. 1 in.
10 hectometers	= 1 *kilometer* (km.)	= 0.62137 mi.
10 kilometers	= 1 myriameter (Mm.)	= 6.2137 mi.

The *micron* (μ) is one millionth of a meter or one thousandth of a millimeter.

Measures of Surface

100 *sq. millimeters* (mm²)	= 1 *sq. centimeter* (cm²)
100 sq. centimeters	= 1 sq. decimeter (dm²)
100 sq. decimeters	= 1 *sq. meter* (m²)
100 sq. meters	= 1 sq. decameter (Dm²)
100 sq. decameters	= 1 sq. hectometer (hm²)
100 sq. hectometers	= 1 *sq. kilometer* (km²)

Land Measure

1 sq. meter (m²)	= 1 centiare (ca.)	= 1,550 sq. in.
100 centiares or 100 m²	= 1 *are* (a.)	= 119.6 sq. yds.
100 ares or 10,000 m²	= 1 *hectare* (ha.)	= 2.471 acres.

The *square kilometer* is used in topographical work on a large scale, or in recording areas for maps or charts. *Hectare* is used for field measurements, analogous to our *acre*. For city lots and the like *are* is generally used.

Measures of Capacity

The standard unit of capacity is the *liter*, equal to 1 cubic decimeter or 0.908 dry quarts or 1.0567 liquid quarts.

10 milliliters (ml.)	= 1 *centiliter* (cl.)
10 centiliters	= 1 deciliter (dl.)
10 deciliters	= 1 *liter* (l.)
10 liters	= 1 decaliter (Dl.)
10 decaliters	= 1 *hectoliter* (hl.)
10 hectoliters	= 1 kiloliter (kl.)

Measures of Volume

The standard unit of volume is the *cubic meter*, equal to 1.308 cubic yards.

1000 *cu. millimeters* (mm³.)	= 1 *cu. centimeter* (cm³.)
1000 cu. centimeters	= 1 cu. decimeter (dm³.)
1000 cu. decimeters	= 1 *cu. meter* (m³.), or 1 stere (st.)

Stere is used in regard to firewood. 1 stere = 0.2759 cord; 1 *decistere* = $\frac{1}{10}$ stere; 1 decastere = 10 steres.

Weights

The standard unit of weight is the *gram*, equal to 15.432 grains.

10 *milligrams* (mg.)	= 1 *centigram* (cg.)	= 0.1543 gr.
10 centigrams	= 1 decigram (dg.)	= 1.5432 gr.
10 decigrams	= 1 *gram* (g.)	= 15.432 gr.
10 grams	= 1 decagram (Dg.)	= 0.3527 oz.
10 decagrams	= 1 hectogram (hg.)	= 3.5274 oz.
10 hectograms	= 1 *kilogram* or *kilo* (kg.)	= 2.2046 lbs.
10 kilograms	= 1 myriagram (Mg.)	= 22.046 lbs.
10 myriagrams	= 1 quintal (q.)	= 220.46 lbs.
10 quintals or 1000 kg.	= 1 *metric ton* (t.)	= 2204.6 lbs.

Metric Equivalents of Common Units

inch	=	2.54 cm.	minim	=	0.059 ml.
foot	=	0.3048 m.	gill	=	0.118 l.
yard	=	0.9144 m.	liquid quart	=	0.9464 l.
rod	=	5.029 m.	dry quart	=	1.101 l.
mile	=	1.6093 km.	gallon	=	3.785 l.
sq. inch	=	6.452 cm².	peck	=	8.809 l.
sq. foot	=	0.0929 m².	bushel	=	35.24 l.
sq. yard	=	0.836 m².	oz. avdp.	=	28.35 g.
acre	=	0.4046 ha.	lb. avdp.	=	0.4536 kg.
sq. mile	=	259 ha. or 2.5899 km².	ton, long	=	1.0161 t.
cu. inch	=	16.39 cm³.	ton, short	=	0.9072 t.
cu. foot	=	0.0283 m³.	grain	=	0.0648 g.
cu. yard	=	0.7645 m³.	oz. troy	=	31.103 g.
fathom	=	1.829 m.	lb. troy	=	0.3732 kg.
			cord	=	3.623 m³.

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Decimal Equivalents of Common Fractions

Eighths	Sixteenths	Thirty-seconds	
1/8 = .125	1/16 = .0625	1/32 = .03125	17/32 = .53125
2/8 = .25	3/16 = .1875	3/32 = .09375	18/32 = .59375
3/8 = .375	5/16 = .3125	5/32 = .15625	21/32 = .65625
4/8 = .5	7/16 = .4375	7/32 = .21875	23/32 = .71875
5/8 = .625	9/16 = .5625	9/32 = .28125	25/32 = .78125
6/8 = .75	11/16 = .6875	11/32 = .34375	27/32 = .84375
7/8 = .875	13/16 = .8125	13/32 = .40625	29/32 = .90625
	15/16 = .9375	15/32 = .46875	31/32 = .96875

Thirds	Sixths	Ninths	
1/3 = .33̇	1/6 = .16̇	1/9 = .1̇	5/9 = .5̇5̇
2/3 = .66̇	5/6 = .83̇3̇	2/9 = .2̇2̇	7/9 = .7̇7̇
		4/9 = .4̇4̇	8/9 = .8̇8̇

Fifths	Tenths	Sevenths	
1/5 = .2	1/10 = .1	1/7 = .1428571̇	4/7 = .5714285̇
2/5 = .4	3/10 = .3	2/7 = .2857142̇	5/7 = .7142857̇
3/5 = .6	7/10 = .7	3/7 = .4285714̇	6/7 = .8571428̇
4/5 = .8	9/10 = .9		

Percentages and their Fractional Equivalents

Per cent.	Fractional Equivalent	Per cent.	Fractional Equivalent
2½%	1/40	25%	1/4
5%	1/20	33⅓%	1/3
10%	1/10	40%	2/5
12½%	1/8	50%	1/2
16⅔%	1/6	66⅔%	2/3
20%	1/5	75%	3/4

Money

Country	Unit	Symbol	Value
United States	dollar	$	$1.00
Argentina	peso	$ m/l	$0.965
Austria	krone	Kr.	$0.203
Belgium	franc	Fr.	$0.193
Brazil	milreis	1$000	$0.324
Canada	dollar	$	$1.00
Chile	peso	P.	$0.243
France	franc	Fr.	$0.193
Germany	mark	M.	$0.238
Great Britain	pound (sterling)	£	$4.8665
Greece	drachma	Dr.	$0.193
India	rupee	Re., Rs.	$0.324
Italy	lira	L.	$0.193
Japan	yen	Yen	$0.498
Mexico	dollar	$	$0.498
Netherlands	gulden	Gld.	$0.402
Philippines	peso	P	$0.50
Portugal	milreis	1$000	$1.08
Russia	ruble	R.	$0.515
Sweden	krona	Kr.	$0.268
Turkey	pound (Turkish)	£T.	$4.396
Venezuela	bolivar	Bol.	$0.193

FOREIGN COINAGE

Great Britain

4 farthings = 1 penny = $0.0203
12 pence = 1 shilling = $0.2433
20 shillings = 1 pound or sovereign = $4.8665
21 shillings = 1 guinea = $5.11 (obsolete as a coin)
Silver coins: — Threepence, sixpence, shilling, florin (= 2 shillings), half crown (= 2½ shillings), double florin (=4 shillings), crown (= 5 shillings).
Gold coins: — Half sovereign (= 10 shillings), sovereign.

Canada

100 cents = 1 dollar = $1.00
Silver coins: — 5, 10, 25, 50 cents; 1 dollar.
Gold coins: — 5, 10 dollars.

France, Belgium, Switzerland, Monaco

100 centimes = 1 franc = $0.193
Silver coins: — 50 centimes (also, in France, 25 centimes); 1, 2, 5 francs.
Gold coins: — 10 francs in France and Belgium; 20 francs in France, Belgium, Switzerland, and Monaco; 100 francs in Monaco.

Italy, Greece, Spain, Servia, Roumania, Bulgaria.

The French standard is adopted under different names.

In Italy, 100 centesimi = 1 lira
In Greece, 100 lepta = 1 drachma
In Spain, 100 centimos = 1 peseta
In Servia, 100 paras = 1 dinar
In Roumania, 100 bani = 1 ley
In Bulgaria, 100 stotinki = 1 lev

Germany

100 pfennigs = 1 mark = $0.238
Silver coins: — 50 pfennigs; 1, 2, 3, 5 marks.
Gold coins: — 10, 20 marks.

Austria-Hungary

100 heller = 1 krone = $0.203
Silver coins: — 1, 2, 5 kronen
Gold coins: — 10, 20, 100 kronen

Russia

100 kopecks = 1 ruble = $0.515
Silver coins: — 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50 kopecks: 1 ruble.
Gold coins: — 5, 7½, 10, 15 rubles.

Norway

100 öre = 1 krone = $0.268
Silver coins: — 10, 25, 50 öre; 1 krone, 2 kroner.
Gold coins: — 5, 10, 20 kroner.

Sweden

100 öre = 1 krona = $0.268
Silver coins: — 10, 25, 50 öre; 1 krona, 2 kronor.
Gold coins: — 5, 7½, 10, 20 kronor.

Denmark

100 öre = 1 krone = $0.268
Silver coins: — 10, 25 öre; 1 krone, 2 kroner.
Gold coins: — 10, 20 kroner.

India

3 pies = 1 pice = $0.005
4 pice = 1 anna = $0.02
16 annas = 1 rupee = $0.324
15 rupees = 1 pound sterling = $4.8665

Silver coins: — ¼, ½, ¼, 1 rupee.
Gold coins: — British sovereign and half sovereign.

The sum of 100,000 rupees (written Rs. 1,00,000) is called a *lac*, and of 10,000,000 rupees (written Rs. 1,00,00,000) a *crore*.

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